

COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

Monday 16 September 2019 Council Chambers, St Helens

> Bob Hoogland, Acting General Manager Break O'Day Council 9 September 2019

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NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the next meeting of the Break O'Day Council will be held at the St Helens Council Chambers on Monday 16 September 2019 commencing at 10.00am.

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 65 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, I hereby certify that the advice, information and recommendations contained within this Agenda have been given by a person who has the qualifications and / or experience necessary to give such advice, information and recommendations or such advice was obtained and taken into account in providing the general advice contained within the Agenda.

BOB HOOGLAND

ACTING GENERAL MANAGER

Date: 9 September 2019

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OPENING

The Mayor to welcome Councillors, staff and members of the public and declare the meeting open at [time].

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We would like to acknowledge the Tasmanian Aboriginals as the traditional custodians of the land on which we meet today, and pay respect to the elders past and present.

09/19.1.0 ATTENDANCE

09/19.1.1 Present

Mayor Mick Tucker
Deputy Mayor John McGiveron
Councillor Kristi Chapple
Councillor Janet Drummond
Councillor Barry LeFevre
Councillor Glenn McGuinness
Councillor Margaret Osborne OAM
Councillor Lesa Whittaker
Councillor Kylie Wright

09/19.1.2 Apologies

Nil.

09/19.1.3 Leave of Absence

Nil.

09/19.1.4 Staff in Attendance

Acting General Manager, Bob Hoogland Executive Assistant, Angela Matthews

| 09/19.1.1 Present **7**

09/19.2.0 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

09/19.3.0 DECLARATION OF PECUNIARY INTEREST OF A COUNCILLOR OR CLOSE ASSOCIATE

Section 48 or 55 of the Local Government Act 1993 requires that a Councillor or Officer who has an interest in any matter to be discussed at a Council Meeting that will be attended by the Councillor or Officer must disclose the nature of the interest in a written notice given to the General Manager before the meeting; or at the meeting before the matter is discussed.

A Councillor or Officer who makes a disclosure under Section 48 or 55 must not preside at the part of the meeting relating to the matter; or participate in; or be present during any discussion or decision making procedure relating to the matter, unless allowed by the Council.

09/19.4.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

09/19.4.1 Confirmation of Minutes – Council Meeting 19 August 2019

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the minutes of the Council Meeting held on the 19 August 2019 be confirmed.

09/19.5.0 COUNCIL WORKSHOPS HELD SINCE 19 AUGUST 2019 COUNCIL MEETING

There was a Workshop held on Monday 2 September 2019 – the following items were listed for discussion.

- LGAT Feasibility Study into a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement, Part B Delivery and Implementation Study
- Draft State Waste Action Plan
- Kings Park
- NAIDOC Week
- Proposed Shelter Fingal Park
- NRM Committee Meeting Minutes and Items for Attention
- Draft Revised NRM Strategy Plans
- Draft Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) Project September
- Tiny Houses
- Northern Tasmania Development Corporation Ltd (NTDC) Finalised Draft of the Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP)
- Local Government Act Review Directions Paper Phase 2

09/19.6.0 PLANNING AUTHORITY

Pursuant to Section 25 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 the Mayor informed the Council that it was now acting as a Planning Authority under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

09/19.6.1 DA 110-2019 – Removal of Vegetation and Placement of Additional Water Tank – 298 Gardens Road, Binalong Bay

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	J A Gibson
OFFICER	Geraldine O'Connor, Planning Services Coordinator
FILE REFERENCE	DA 110-2019
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Site Plan
DOCUMENTS	Cover letter
	Flora and Fauna Assessment report
	Representations (4)
	Applicant's response to representations

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

After due consideration of the representations received pursuant to Section 57 of the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993* and the *Break O'Day Council Interim Planning Scheme 2013* that the application for **Removal of vegetation** on land situated at **298 Gardens Road, Binalong Bay** described in Certificate of Title CT 50458/42 be **APPROVED** subject to the following conditions:

- 1. Development must accord with the Development Application DA 110-2019 received by Council 5 July 2019, together with all submitted documentation received and forming part of the development application, except as varied by conditions of this Planning Permit.
- 2. Native vegetation must not be removed outside that outlined in the supporting documents to this application. This includes the clearing of vegetation to retain or expand views or vistas unless consented to by Council.
- 3. Standard *Phytophthora* hygiene measures must be implemented for the construction and maintenance of works in accordance with and using the *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania* (DPIPWE 2015, Eds. K. Stewart & M. Askey-Doran. DPIPWE, Hobart, Tas). A copy of the Weed and Disease Management Plan prepared from these Guidelines is to be provided to Council prior to works beginning, including commissioning of the work site.
- 4. All underground infrastructure including all forms of water, storm water, power, gas and telecommunication systems must be located prior to the commencement of any on-site excavation and / or construction works. Any works to be undertaken within 2 metres of any Council owned infrastructure must be done in consultation with Council's Manager Infrastructure and Development Services.

ADVICE

The introduction of non-native plant species and plant species not of local provenance should be avoided and environmental weeds regularly monitored and targeted for removal.

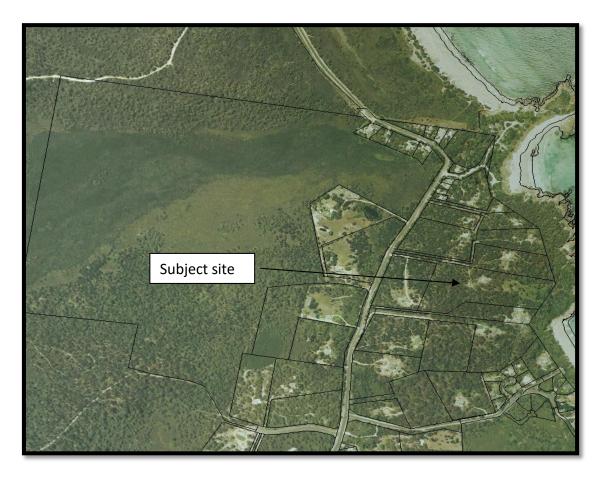
Use or development which may impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage is subject to the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*. If Aboriginal relics are uncovered or suspected during works, cease works immediately and contact Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania for advice on how to proceed. An Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be provided and must be on-hand and available to all contractors during ground disturbing works.

Activities associated with works are not to be performed outside the permissible time frames listed:

Mon-Friday 7 am to 6 pm Saturday 9 am to 6 pm Sunday and public holidays 10 am to 6 pm

PROPOSAL SUMMARY:

Application is made for the removal of selected dead and damaged native vegetation and the addition of a new stormwater collection tank on an existing residential Title within the Environmental Living Zone of Binalong Bay at 298 Gardens Road, Binalong Bay. As the vegetation removal is associated with the existing residential use of an existing single dwelling, this has been assessed as a qualified permitted use application under Table 14.2 of the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*.





Access to dwelling from Gardens Road



Existing one bedroom dwelling



Existing shed



Cleared area showing proximity of dwelling, shed and vegetation

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

There has been no previous consideration by Council for this development.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

1. The Proposal

Break O'Day Council received an application on 5 July 2019 from J A Gibson for vegetation removal at 298 Gardens Road, Binalong Bay. The application was supported by a Flora and Fauna report prepared by Environmental Consulting Options Tasmania (ECOTas).

The property has frontage to Gardens Road via an 8m wide frontage extending from the north-western boundary corner though is accessed via an established gravel track. The undulating 4.104ha and partially fenced Title is located on the eastern side of Gardens Road, just south of the Jeanneret Beach Road and fronting the northern end of Main Beach Binalong Bay.

The Property Information Report on the LIST notes the galvanised iron and cement sheet clad, single bedroom clad dwelling was constructed in 1955. Two (2) outbuildings are also located in the clearing around the dwelling.

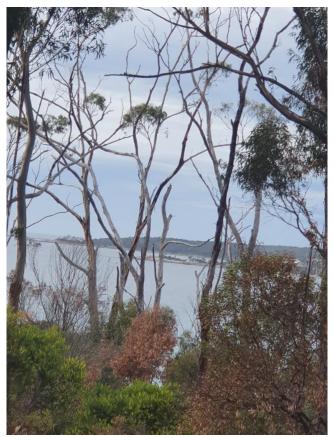
The application is for the removal of selected dead and damaged native vegetation and the addition of a new stormwater collection tank and on an existing residential Title within the Environmental Living Zone of Binalong Bay. As the vegetation removal is associated with the existing residential use for an existing single dwelling, this has been assessed as a qualified permitted use application. Consent is not required for the stormwater tank which is exempt development under Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013 Clause 6 Limited Exemptions 6.1.2.

On purchasing the property the owners observed some of the trees appeared sick and damaged and were a possible threat to life, and surrounding healthy vegetation. ECOTas were engaged to undertake an ecological report for 298 Gardens Road to assist the owners in assessing and identifying the existing onsite ecology. A tree surgeon has also been engaged to assess the current health of the vegetation located on this Title.

Also, to assess a number of dead trees located along the path from the dwelling to Binalong Bay. A site plan identifying the existing vegetation coverage and the trees to be removed is provided below.

Also, to assess a number of dead trees located along the path from the dwelling to Binalong Bay. A site plan is provided with this report.

A site visit dated 5 September 2019 noted the property has retained much of the native and standing vegetation except for the area surrounding the existing dwelling. This vegetation was cleared by the previous owners



Some of the vegetation to be removed.



A fallen tree that will be cleared.



Vegetation cover along the Binalong Bay edge of the Title will be maintained.

An extension of time to assess the development application was requested to 28 September 2019 due to the receipt of representations.

2. Applicable Planning Scheme Provisions

Part 14 Environmental Living Zone E8 Biodiversity Code.

3. Referrals check

The application did not require any referrals.

4. Assessment

The application has met the acceptable solutions for all issues, except for reliance upon one (1) performance criteria as detailed below;

8) E8.6.1 Habitat and Vegetation Management P2.1 – removal of native Vegetation without a Forest Practices Plan

Detailed assessment against the provisions of the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013* is provided below. **The proposal is deemed to comply with the performance criteria applicable.**

14 Environmental Living Zone

14.1 Zone Purpose

14.1.1 Zone Purpose Statements

14.1.1.1 To provide for residential use or development in areas where existing natural and landscape values are to be retained. This may include areas not suitable or needed for resource development or agriculture and characterised by native vegetation cover, and where services are limited and residential amenity may be impacted on by nearby or adjacent rural activities.

14.1.1.2 To provide for a mix of low impact activities that is sensitive to the natural environment.

14.1.1.3 To provide a buffer between areas of high activity and areas with conservation value under State Reserve.

14.2 Use Table

The proposed use fits the use class of Resident (other), being for removal of vegetation which is a qualified permitted use in the Environmental Living Zone.

14.3 Use Standards

14.3.1 Amenity

Acceptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions
A1 Development must be for permitted or no	A1 The vegetation removal is associated with the
permit required uses.	existing qualified permitted use. Acceptable solution
	met.
A2 Operating hours for commercial vehicles for	A2 Not applicable. The vegetation removal is
discretionary uses must be between 6.00am and	associated with the existing qualified permitted use.
10.00pm.	

14.3.2 Environmental Living Character

Not applicable. This application is for a qualified permitted use only.



Examples of existing vegetation around the property



Examples of existing vegetation around the property

14.4 Development Standards

This application is for the removal of vegetation being dead and dying trees. No development standards are applicable for this work.

14.4.1 Building Design and Siting

Not applicable. This application is for the removal of vegetation and the addition of a new stormwater tank on an existing property within the Environmental Living Zone of Binalong Bay. As the application does not propose any construction works, this Clause has been assessed as being not applicable.

Part E Codes

E1 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code – Not applicable.

E2 Potentially Contaminated Land Code – Not applicable.

E3 Landslip Code – Not applicable.

E4 Road and Railway Assets Code – Not applicable.

E5 Flood Prone Areas Code – Not applicable.

E6 Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code – Not applicable - car parking does not form part of this application.

E7 Scenic Management Code – Not applicable.

E8 Biodiversity Code

This Code is applicable because the applicant is proposing the removal of a minimum 21 trees: 7 dead trees, 13 damaged / sick Ironbarks and 1 damaged / sick blue gum. A flora and fauna assessment completed by ECOTas dated 19 June 2019 was submitted with the application.

E8.6 Development Standards

E8.6.1 Habitat and Vegetation Management

Acceptable Solutions/ Performance Criteria	Proposed Solutions
 A1.1 Clearance or disturbance of priority habitat is in accordance with a certified Forest Practices Plan or; A1.2 Development does not clear or disturb native vegetation within areas identified as priority habitat. 	A1.1 Not applicable. A review of Council's electronic GIS information system notes the site is not covered by the priority habitat layer. A1.2 Not applicable. As above.
P2.1 Clearance or disturbance of native vegetation must be consistent with the purpose of this Code and not unduly compromise the representation of species or vegetation communities of significance in the bioregion having regard to the:	P2.1 The application is discretionary on this Clause because the removal of native vegetation will be undertaken without the submission of a Forest Practices Plan. The above mentioned flora and fauna assessment has confirmed the proposed clearance or disturbance of native vegetation will be consistent with the purpose of this Code and not unduly compromise the representation of species or vegetation communities of significance in the bioregion having regard to the following:
 a) quality and extent of the vegetation or habitat affected by the proposal, including the maintenance of species diversity and its value as a wildlife corridor; and b) means of removal; and c) value of riparian vegetation in protecting habitat values; and d) impacts of siting of development (including effluent disposal) and vegetation clearance or excavations, , in proximity to habitat or vegetation; and e) need for and adequacy of proposed vegetation or habitat management; and f) conservation outcomes and long term 	a) quality and extent of the vegetation or habitat affected by the proposal, including the maintenance of species diversity and its value as a wildlife corridor; and b) means of removal; and c) value of riparian vegetation in protecting habitat values; and d) impacts of siting of development (including effluent disposal) and vegetation clearance or excavations in proximity to habitat or vegetation; and e) need for and adequacy of proposed vegetation or habitat management; and
f) conservation outcomes and long-term security of any offset in accordance with the General Offset Principles for the RMPS, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.	f) conservation outcomes and long-term security of any offset in accordance with the <i>General Offset Principles</i> for the RMPS, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.

E9 Water Quality Code

Not applicable - The above mentioned flora and fauna assessment confirmed the property does not support any defined riparian features (pg 4) and all vegetation removal will be approximately 130m from the high water mark of Main Beach.

- **E10 Recreation and Open Space Code** Not applicable.
- **E11 Environmental Impacts and Attenuation Code** Not applicable.
- **E12 Airports Impact Management Code** Not applicable.

E13 Local Historic Heritage Code

As this application is for the removal of selected dead and damaged native vegetation and the addition of a new stormwater collection tank in areas previously disturbed, a desktop survey from Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania was not requested. However an Unanticipated Discovery Plan will form advice on this Permit.

E14 Coastal Code

Not applicable. The existing residential use will not change and the development site is above the coastal inundation height reference, is not on, within or adjoining a coastal dunal system and is not on land adjacent to or on landforms defined as vulnerable to erosion or recession.

E.16 On-Site Wastewater Management Code

Iccure

This Code is applicable to use and development for which reticulated sewerage services are not available or capable of being connected. However, the works proposed in this application will not alter the potential load on the existing system. Therefore this Code is not applicable for this application.

5. Representation

The application was advertised 10 August 2019 to 24 August 2019 in the Examiner Newspaper, notices on-site and at the Council Chambers and notification by mail to all adjoining landowners. Four (4) representations were received prior to the closing date and time. An Ecological Assessment was provided with the application by ECOTas. The author of this report has provided a response to the points made in the representation. Copies of the complete representations are provided in full with this report. A summary of points follows.

Issues	Response
It appears that this DA is a precursor to a further DA for something like multiple tourism accommodation dwellings for mountain bikers. If this is what is proposed then the whole DA should be submitted together including proposed vegetation clearing.	Council must assess and determine this application based on the information provided. Not relevant.
The DA hasn't addressed the Biodiversity Code E8.6.1 P2. They have included a flora and fauna report but it doesn't specifically address the Biodiversity Code for the clearing proposed. It seems they are relying on an exemption under 6.3 Vegetation planting, clearing or modification section 6.3.2 (i) for safety reasons. However the exemption doesn't apply if the clearing comes under the Biodiversity Code (which it does). Clearing where it does or doesn't threaten life or property does not meet the exemption clauses in the Scheme.	This application is not relying on any exemptions. As correctly mentioned, the exemption does not apply if the Biodiversity Code applies so a development application has been submitted. The Flora and Fauna Assessment addresses the Biodiversity code and E8.6.1 on pages 31-33
In addition the Biodiversity Code E8.6.1 P2 requires under E8.1.1(b) ensure that development is carried out in a manner that assists the protection of biodiversity by (i) minimizing vegetation and habitat loss or degradation (noting that the definition of "development" includes "works" which is defined as including "any change to the natural or existing conidian or topography of land including the removal, destruction to lopping of trees" The works are not "minimizing vegetation and habitat loss" noting that these terms are general principles that apply regardless of whether the vegetation or habitat is common or threatened and also that dead and live trees both provide habitat for native fauna.	The applicant has identified the vegetation to be removed for assessment, provided supporting flora and fauna information and engaged suitably qualified professionals. The process of vegetation removal will be guided by the recommendations of the Flora and Fauna assessment. A suitably qualified arborist has also been engaged to oversee the works.

Issues	Response
A conflict of interest if the arborist who inspected the trees will be the person undertaking tree removal.	Not a planning consideration
Native trees in exposed areas to salt spray often have depleted crowns and as such this is necessarily a symptom of poor health.	This is a consideration for the ecologist and arborist.
Importance of retaining dead trees and hollow logs as habitat for native animals was stressed. Old, dead and fallen trees are important in the health and regeneration of bushland.	Point noted. Flora and fauna assessment by ECOTas did not locate any old trees with hollows on the Title.
Areas zoned Environmental Living with significant bush coverage need their large trees or the area will become 'akin to a normal fringe area'. Loss of significant trees from Binalong Bay through to the Gardens	Noted but not a planning consideration under this assessment
Blue Gums are of particular concern as they are known to be important for the endangered swift parrot	Noted but not a planning consideration under this assessment
Acknowledgment that the owners have sought professional advice.	The owners have done as much as they can to investigate the quality of the vegetation proposed for removal. They will work with an arborist, guided by the flora and fauna assessment to sensitively remove the only vegetation that is identified as dead or dangerous.
298 Gardens Road and the surrounding properties are in a unique position to provide sustainable support to the flora and fauna of the area. Sea Eagles use the trees.	Noted. This is a consideration of the ECOTas report.
Assessment was for one day only.	Assessment meets requirements. If evidence of species of high conservation value was found a seasonal assessment would be recommended.

The recommendation for approval has been made following due consideration of the representations and comments.

6. Mediation

Nil.

7. Conclusion

In accordance with 8.10 of the *Break O' Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*, the application has been assessed against the objectives of the Scheme, in particular the Environmental Living Zone, all relevant Codes and issues. The application has demonstrated compliance with the Acceptable Solutions and one (1) Performance Criterion; the received representations have been considered. It is recommended for approval with conditions normally set to this type of development.

LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN & POLICIES:

Break O' Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013; Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993; Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable, all costs of the development are the responsibility of the developer.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

09/19.6.2 DA 020-2019 – Dwelling and Studio – Tasman Highway, Four Mile Creek

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	C Adkins
OFFICER	Geraldine O'Connor, Planning Services Coordinator
FILE REFERENCE	DA 020-2019
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Plans and Elevations
DOCUMENTS	Written Submission
	Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report
	Representations (2)
	Applicant's response to representations
	ECOTas response to representations OBO owner

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

After due consideration of the representations received pursuant to Section 57 of the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993* and the *Break O'Day Council Interim Planning Scheme 2013* that the application for a dwelling and studio on land situated at 21444 Tasman Highway, Four Mile Creek described in Certificate of Title CT 148967/2 be APPROVED subject to the following conditions:

- 1. Development must accord with the Development Application DA 020-2019 received by Council 22 January 2019, together with all submitted documentation received and forming part of the development application, except as varied by conditions on this Planning Permit.
- 2. Effluent disposal is subject to a technical assessment and issue of a Plumbing Permit by Council's *Plumbing Permit Authority*.
- 3. Use of the development must not create a nuisance as defined by the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.
- 4. All runoff from the proposed buildings must be disposed of within the confines of the property by means that will not result in soil erosion, new point source discharges or other stormwater nuisances. Soakage drains must be of sufficient size to absorb stormwater runoff.
- 5. The existing crossover (from the edge of the highway back to the property boundary) will need to be re-sealed to Department of State Growth requirements. Prior to any construction works on the access, the applicant must apply for, and be issued, an Access Works Permit from the Department. Further details of this process and the application form can be found at https://www.transport.tas.gov.au/road/permits/road-access.
- 6. The driveway must be constructed in a manner that ensures sediment is neither tracked nor eroded across the property boundary.
- 7. In accordance with 14.4.2 P3 of the Planning Scheme, landscaping is to be undertaken with seeds or rootstock derived from provenance taken within the boundaries of the site. If there is

- insufficient available, the seeds or rootstock must be used from other lots within the municipal area.
- 8. Standard *Phytophthora* hygiene measures must be implemented for the construction and maintenance of works in accordance with and using the *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania* (DPIPWE 2015, Eds. K. Stewart & M. Askey-Doran. DPIPWE, Hobart, Tas). A copy of the Weed and Disease Management Plan prepared from these Guidelines is to be provided to Council prior to works beginning, including commissioning of the work site.
- 9. Native vegetation must not be removed outside that necessitated by the proposed development (this includes the clearing of vegetation to retain or expand views or vistas) unless consented to by Council.
- 10. Any necessary exterior building lighting must be located under eaves and limited to that essential to allow the safe and secure movement of pedestrians at night in accordance with 14.4.1 A10 of the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*.
- 11. Reflective materials must not be used as visible external elements in the building and the colours of external surfaces must be the same shades and tones of the surrounding landscape and vegetation elements in accordance with 14.4.1 Building Design and Siting A6 and A7 of the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*.
- 12. All underground infrastructure including all forms of water, storm water, power, gas and telecommunication systems must be located prior to the commencement of any on-site excavation and / or construction works. Any works to be undertaken within two (2) metres of any Council owned infrastructure must be done in consultation with Council's Manager Infrastructure and Development Services.
- 13. All building wastes are to be removed to the appropriate waste disposal facility to prevent an environmental nuisance being caused outside of the works site.

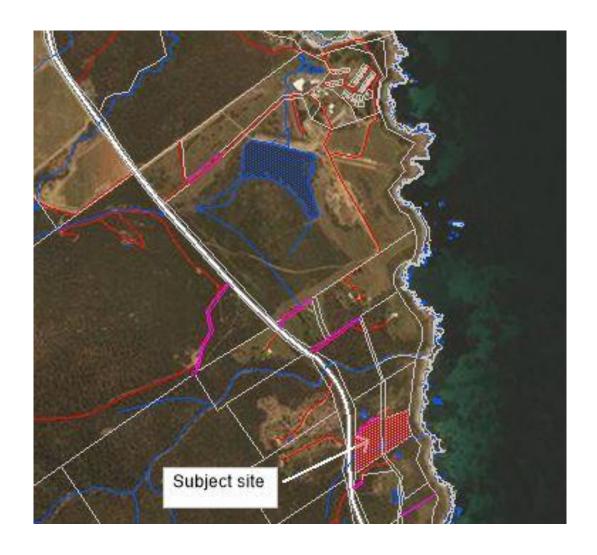
ADVICE

- This Planning Permit approves the use of the property for Residential Use only and does not include short-term Visitor Accommodation.
- The property, CT 148967/2 will have the following address:
 - 21444 Tasman Highway, Four Mile Creek
- Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service has advised that this allotment of land adjoins the Little Beach Conservation Area. The Little Beach Conservation Area is reserved to protect the natural and cultural values within the area. Any vegetation clearing within the Little Beach Conservation Area and Reserved Road boundary is illegal and the owners are encouraged to avoid any vegetation interference within these reserve boundaries. It is noted there are threatened flora and fauna species found 500m within the proposed area. As this is on private land it will fall under the Break O'Day Council direction if they require onsite flora/fauna surveys to confirm protection.

- Use or development which may impact on Aboriginal cultural heritage is subject to the Aboriginal Relics Act 1975. If Aboriginal relics are uncovered during works then the processes outlined in the Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report dated 31 07 2019 by Stuart Huys and Vernon Graham should be followed. Recommendation 2 of this report states it is assessed that there is generally very low potential for undetected Aboriginal heritage sites to occur within the footprint of the house site development. However, if, during the course of the proposed construction works, previously undetected archaeological sites or objects are located, the processes outlined in the Unanticipated Discovery Plan should be followed (see section 10of report). A copy of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan (UDP) should be kept on site during all ground disturbance and construction work. All construction personnel should be made aware of the Unanticipated Discovery Plan and their obligations under the Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975 (the Act).
- The introduction of non-native plant species and plant species not of local provenance should be avoided and environmental weeds regularly monitored and targeted for removal.
- Activities associated with construction works are not to be performed outside the permissible time frames listed:
 - Mon-Friday 7 am to 6 pm
 - o Saturday 9 am to 6 pm
 - o Sunday and public holidays 10 am to 6 pm

PROPOSAL SUMMARY:

Application is made for the use and construction of a new single dwelling and studio on land at 21444 Tasman Highway Four Mile Creek. The application is a permitted use with qualification "if for a single dwelling or home based business", under Table 14.2 of the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*. Crown land owner consent is provided to the making of this application as the subject site is bisected with a reserved road.





Access from Tasman Highway looking south



Access from Tasman Highway looking north



Access into the property



Access into the property



Gated entrance to development site



Looking south-east toward development site

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

There has been no previous consideration by Council for this development.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

1. The Proposal

The application is for the construction of a dwelling and studio on a property within the Environmental Living Zone of Four Mile Creek. As the proposal is for a single dwelling only, this complies with the qualified permitted use.

The 3.26ha, sloping and partially fenced and cleared Title is located on the eastern side of the Tasman Highway, approximately 1.35km south of the White Sands Resort intersection.

The Title indicates the development site extends from the eastern side of the Tasman Highway, to the Coastal Reserve and is split by a road reserve. The adjoining Lot 1 has a 4m wide burdening right of carriageway over Right of Way (Private) 'A' benefitting Lot 2 while Lot 2 has a 4m wide burdening right of carriageway over Right of Way (Private) 'B' benefitting Lot 1.

The proposed development site is located west of Little Beach Conservation Area and east of the Tasman Highway within an area of existing open grassy vegetation which is relatively clear of any large trees. The applicant advises that a small area of scrub is to be removed to implement the bushfire hazard management area to the north of the development site. No further vegetation will be removed.

The Little Beach Conservation Area which adjoins the Title, is zoned Environmental Management and is subject to the priority habitat overlay. The dwelling is setback a minimum of 40m from the Little Beach Conservation Area.



View south-east across proposed area of works



Vegetation buffer looking south towards creek

This application is for the construction of a single storey, almost 'T'-shaped dwelling of 300m² with a 56m² appurtenant studio. The dwelling will contain three (3) bedrooms, a 'playroom', open planned living/kitchen/dining area/bathroom, two (2) car garage, two (2) decks (47.5m²). The studio will contain a storeroom and WC with shower, toilet and hand basin. The rooves will be clad in Custom Orb Colorbond Sheeting while the walls will be Hardie Plank Weatherboard James Hardie Scyon Fibre Cement Sheeting.

2. Applicable Planning Scheme Provisions

Part 14 Environmental Living Zone

- **E4** Road and Railway Code
- **E6** Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code
- **E8** Biodiversity Code
- **E9** Water Quality Code
- **E13** Heritage Code
- **E16** Onsite Waste Water Management Code

3. Referrals

The application was referred to State Growth for access to the Tasman Highway. The following comment was provided:

The Department has no objection to the proposal however it will be appreciated if Council can include the below note on any permit issued.

With respect to the Tasman Highway, the existing driveway (from the edge of the highway back to the property boundary) will need to be re-sealed to Department of State Growth requirements. Prior to any construction works on the access, the applicant must apply for, and be issued, an Access Works Permit from the Department. Further details of this process and the application form can be found at https://www.transport.tas.gov.au/road/permits/road-access.

The application was also referred to Council's Environmental Health Officer for comment, who has provided the following response:

There is adequate space on the block for a OWMS system. Detail and specification of the proposed system will need to be provided prior to a Plumbing Permit being issued.

4. Assessment

The application has met the acceptable solutions for all issues, except for reliance upon six (6) performance criteria as detailed below;

- 1) 14.4.1 Building Design and Siting Maximum Building Height P2
- 2) 14.4.1 Building Design and Siting roof pitch greater that 30 degrees P13
- 3) 14.4.2 Landscaping Vegetation removal P1 & P2
- 4) E8.6.1 Habitat and Vegetation Management disturbance of native vegetation without an FPP P2.1

5) E16.7.2 Surface and Ground Water Impacts – on-site waste water system within 100, of a watercourse P1

Detailed assessment against the provisions of the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013* is provided below. **The proposal is deemed to comply with the performance criteria applicable.**

14 Environmental Living Zone

- 14.1 Zone Purpose
- 14.1.1 Zone Purpose Statements
- 14.1.1.1 To provide for residential use or development in areas where existing natural and landscape values are to be retained. This may include areas not suitable or needed for resource development or agriculture and characterised by native vegetation cover, and where services are limited and residential amenity may be impacted on by nearby or adjacent rural activities.
- 14.1.1.2 To provide for a mix of low impact activities that is sensitive to the natural environment.

14.2 Use Table

The proposed use fits the use class of Residential (Single dwelling), being for the construction of a single dwelling in the Environmental Living Zone.

14.3 Use Standards

14.3.1 Amenity

Acceptable Solutions		Proposed Solutions
A1	Development must be for permitted or no	A1 The proposed is a qualified permitted use.
	permit required uses.	Acceptable solution met.
A2	Operating hours for commercial vehicles for	A2 Not applicable. The proposal is not a commercial
	discretionary uses must be between 6.00am	use.
	and 10.00pm.	

14.3.2 Environmental Living Character

Not applicable. The proposal is for a qualified permitted use only.



Views of disturbed area to be utilised for works



View of disturbed area to be utilised for works and vegetation buffer



View of disturbed area to be utilised for work sand landscaped buffer



View of disturbed area to be utilised for works

14.4Development Standards

14.3 Use Standards

14.3.1 Amenity

Acceptable Solutions		Proposed Solutions
A1	Development must be for permitted or no	A1 The proposed is a qualified permitted use.
	permit required uses.	Acceptable solution met.
A2	Operating hours for commercial vehicles for	A2 Not applicable. The proposal is not a commercial
	discretionary uses must be between 6.00am	use.
	and 10.00pm.	

14.3.2 Environmental Living Character

Not applicable. The proposal is for a qualified permitted use only.

14.4 Development Standards

14.4.1 Building Design and Siting

Acceptable Solutions/Performance Criteria		Proposed Solutions
A1	No more than 4 hectares or 20% of the site,	A1 The applicant has demonstrated a maximum area
	whichever is the lesser, is used for	of 403.5m ² or 1.24% of the 3.26ha property will
	development.	be developed. Acceptable solution met.
P2	Building height must:	P2 The application is discretionary on this Clause due
	 a) be unobtrusive and complement the character of the surrounding landscape; and b) protect the amenity of adjoining dwellings from unreasonable impacts of overshadowing and overlooking. 	to the maximum building height being 0.57m above the acceptable solution. The southern area of the dwelling is the area that exceeds the acceptable solution height limit of 7m, as the land slopes down at Bedroom 3. To limit site excavation and cut and fill, the dwelling at this point is to be constructed on posts. The location of the proposed dwelling near the centre of the Title and the drop away from the bank of the road will ensure it is screened from view by road users and occupants of nearby properties Existing standing vegetation will also screen the dwelling. Furthermore, the non-reflective and naturally coloured exterior will further complement the surrounding landscape to further screen the development. Performance
A3	Buildings must be set back a minimum	criterion met. A3 The buildings will have a minimum 170m frontage
	distance of 10m from a frontage.	setback. Acceptable solution met.
A4	Buildings must be set back a minimum of:a) 10m to side and rear boundaries; andb) 200m to the Rural Resource Zone where a sensitive use is proposed.	A4 The buildings will be setback a minimum 20m from a side, 35m from the rear boundaries and 600m from the Rural Resource Zone. Acceptable solution met.
A5	The combined gross floor area of all	A5 Not applicable. This application does not involve an
,,,	outbuildings on a lot must not exceed 81m2 and a maximum height of 5m.	outbuilding.
A6	The colours of external surfaces must be the same shades and tones of the surrounding landscape and vegetation elements.	A6 The applicant has confirmed external cladding will have neutral tones to match the surrounding vegetation. Acceptable solution met.

Acceptable Solutions/Performance Criteria	Proposed Solutions
A7 Reflective materials, excluding windows, must not be used as visible external elements in buildings.	A7 Apart from the windows, no reflective materials will be used on external building elements. Acceptable solution met.
A8 On sites with a slope greater than 1:10, site benching through cut and fill must be less than 20% of the site coverage of the proposed building(s).	A8 The submitted elevations do not show the use of any cut or fill. However, the applicant states a cut batter of approximately 2.5m is proposed to the east of the dwelling. Site benching is less than 20% of the site coverage. Acceptable Solution met.
A9 Rainwater runoff from roofs must be collected by means of roof guttering, downpipes and rainwater tanks.	A9 The applicant has demonstrated rainwater runoff from all rooves will be collected by means of roof guttering, downpipes and rainwater tanks. Two storage tanks are proposed. Overflow will be directed to a nearby absorption trench. Acceptable solution met.
A10 Exterior building lighting is limited to that necessary to allow safe and secure movement of pedestrians and to allow movement around the building at night. Lighting must not be used as a means of displaying the presence of buildings to be visible from outside the site.	A10 Exterior building lighting will only be used for the safe and secure movement of pedestrians around the dwelling at night. Acceptable solution met.
A11 Where a development is part of a larger complex, each component of the development must be connected by walking tracks.	A11 Not applicable. This application is not a part of a larger complex.
A12 Single unbroken walls are not to exceed 15m in length.	A12 The submitted elevations demonstrate that no single unbroken wall will exceed 15m in length. Acceptable solution met.
P13 Rooves pitched at angles greater than 30 degrees or curved at a radius greater than 12.5m must have a roof form that is appropriate to the features of the site and surrounding landscape and is compatible with the overall design concept of the development.	P13 The submitted elevations demonstrate the dwelling roof will be pitched at 28° while the studio will be pitched at 32°. This makes the application discretionary on this Clause. As the studio of located on the upslope of the building it will have an overall height of 4.7m above natural ground level. This roof pitch is proposed to allow for the installation of roof mounted solar panels. The assessment has confirmed the applicant's explanation that the maximum 5.170m roof height above natural ground level will be less than the proposed dwelling height of 7.57m and therefore be appropriate for the sloping topography. Performance criterion met.

14.4.2 Landscaping

Acceptable Solutions/ Performance Criteria	Proposed Solutions	
P1 New development must be located in a manner that minimises vegetation removal.	P1 The application is discretionary on this Clause because while the development has been sited on land that has been disturbed, a small area of clearing is proposed for this development. This clearing has been adequately addressed in the response to E8 Biodiversity Code and assessed as complying with this Performance criterion.	
P2 Where seeds or rootstock derived from provenance taken within the boundaries of the site is insufficient for the landscaping needs, seeds or rootstock may be used from other lots within the municipal area.	P2 The applicant has stated that 'every effort will be made to meet A2/P3'. However a condition on the planning permit will require landscaping to utilize seeds or rootstock derived from provenance taken within the boundaries of the site and if insufficient for the landscaping needs, seeds or rootstock may be used from other lots within the municipal area. Performance criterion met.	
A3 Plants listed in Appendix 3 must not be used in	A3 Plants listed in Appendix 3 will not be used in	
landscaping.	landscaping. Acceptable solution met.	

14.4.3 Subdivision

Not applicable. This application does not propose a subdivision.

14.4.4 Tourist Operations

Not applicable. This application does not propose a tourist operation.

Part E Codes

- **E1 Bushfire-Prone Areas Code** Not applicable
- **E2 Potentially Contaminated Land Code** Not applicable
- **E3 Landslip Code** Not applicable

E4 Road and Railway Assets Code

E4.6 Use Standards

E4.6.1 Use and road or rail infrastructure

Acceptable Solutions		Proposed Solutions	
A1	Sensitive use on or within 50m of a category 1 or 2 road, in an area subject to a speed limit of	A1 The development will average 9 vehicle entry and exit movements per day. is not on or near a	
	more than 60km/h, a railway or future road or	category 1 or 2 road, a railway or future road or	
	railway, must not result in an increase to the	railway. Acceptable Solution met.	
	annual average daily traffic (AADT) movements		
	to or from the site by more than 10%.		
A2	For roads with a speed limit of 60km/h or less	A2 Not applicable. The development site fronts a	
	the use must not generate more than a total of	section of the Tasman Highway within a signed	
	40 vehicle entry and exit movements per day	100km/h speed zone.	
А3	For roads with a speed limit of more than	A3 The applicant has confirmed no more than an	
	60km/h the use must not increase the annual	average 9 vehicle entry and exit movements per	
	average daily traffic (AADT) movements at the	day, are anticipated over the existing crossover.	
	existing access or junction by more than 10%.	Acceptable solution met.	

Acceptable Solutions		Proposed Solutions		
A4	Use serviced by a side road from a deficient	A4 Not applicable. The development site is not accessed		
	junction (refer E4 Table 2) is not to create an	nor exited via a side road from a deficient		
	increase to the annual average daily traffic	junction.		
	(AADT) movements on the side road at the			
	deficient junction by more than 10%.			

E4.7 Development Standards

E4.7.1 Development on and adjacent to Existing and Future Arterial Roads and Railways

Acceptable Solutions	Proposed Solution
A1 The following must be at least 50 railway, a future road or railway category 1 or 2 road in an area su speed limit of more than 60km/h: a) new road works, buildings, add extensions, earthworks and laworks; and b) building areas on new lots; and c) outdoor sitting, entertainmy children's play areas	sy, and a 50m from a category 1 or 2 road, a railway, a future road or railway. Acceptable solution met.

E4.7.2 Management of Road Accesses and Junctions

Acce	eptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions
A1	For roads with a speed limit of 60km/h or less the development must include only one access	A1 Not applicable. This section of the Tasman Highway is within a signed 100km/h speed zone.
	providing both entry and exit, or two accesses providing separate entry and exit.	
A2	For roads with a speed limit of more than 60km/h the development must not include a new access or junction.	A2 This application does not propose a new access or junction. Acceptable solution met.
А3	Accesses must not be located closer than 6m from an intersection, nor within 6m of a break in a median strip.	A3 Not applicable. This application will not use an access located closer than 6m from an intersection, nor within 6m of a break in a median strip. Acceptable solution met.

E4.7.3 Management of Rail Level Crossings

Not applicable. The development site is not located on or near a railway level crossing.

E4.7.4 Sight Distance at Accesses, Junctions and Level Crossings

Acce	Acceptable Solutions Proposed Solution		osed Solution
A1	Sight distances at	A1	The application was forwarded to the Department
	a) an access or junction must comply with the		of State Growth and reviewed by Garry Hills,
	Safe Intersection Sight Distance shown in		Senior Traffic Engineering Officer. Via an email
	Table E4.7.4; and		dated 12 February 2019, Mr Hills confirmed the
	b) rail level crossings must comply with		Department had no issues with the application
	AS1742.7 Manual of uniform traffic control		and requested the existing crossover to be re-
	devices - Railway crossings, Standards		sealed. This will form a condition on this permit.
	Association of Australia; or		The existing sight distances were approved as part
	c) If the access is a temporary access, the		of the original subdivision application and
	written consent of the relevant authority		a) comply with the Safe Intersection Sight
	has been obtained.		Distance shown in Table E4.7.4; and
			b) not applicable; or
			c) not applicable.
		Acce	ptable solution met.

E5 Flood Prone Areas Code

Not applicable. A review of Council's electronic GIS information has confirmed the development site is not prone to flooding.

E6 Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code

This Code applies to all use and development.

E6.6 Use Standards

E6.6.1 Car Parking Numbers

Acceptable Solutions		Proposed Solution	
A1	The number of car parking spaces must not be	A1 The applicant has stated and the site plan confirms a	
	less than the requirements of:	minimum 2 off-street car parking spaces will be	
	a) Table E6.1; or	provided within the proposed garage. Acceptable	
	b) a parking precinct plan contained in Table	solution met.	
	E6.6: Precinct Parking Plans (except for		
	dwellings in the General Residential Zone).		

6.7 Development Standards

E6.7.1 Construction of Car Parking Spaces and Access Strips

Acceptable Solutions	Proposed Solution	
 A1 All car parking, access strips manoeuvring and circulation spaces must be: a) formed to an adequate level and drained; and b) except for a single dwelling, provided with an impervious all weather seal; and c) except for a single dwelling, line marked or provided with other clear physical means to delineate car spaces. 	Acceptable solution met.	

E6.7.2 Design and Layout of Car Parking

Acceptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions
A1.1 Where providing for 4 or more spaces, parking	A1.1 Not applicable. The development site is located
areas (other than for parking located in	within the Environmental Living Zone and the
garages and carports for a dwelling in the	application is required to provide a maximum 2
General Residential Zone) must be located	car parking spaces.
behind the building line; and	
A1.2 Within the general residential zone, provision	
for turning must not be located within the	
front setback for residential buildings or	
multiple dwellings.	
A2.1 Car parking and manoeuvring space must:	A2.1 The site visit dated 12 February 2019 confirmed
a) have a gradient of 10% or less; and	the car parking and manoeuvring spaces will:
b) where providing for more than 4 cars,	a) have a gradient of less than 10 per cent; and
provide for vehicles to enter and exit the	b) not applicable; and
site in a forward direction; and	c) have a width of vehicular access no less than
c) have a width of vehicular access no less	prescribed in Table E6.2; and
than prescribed in Table E6.2; and	d) have a combined width of access and
d) have a combined width of access and	manoeuvring space adjacent to parking spaces
manoeuvring space adjacent to parking	not less than as prescribed in Table E6.3
spaces not less than as prescribed in Table	because the following apply:
E6.3 where any of the following apply:	i) not applicable; and
i) there are three or more car parking	ii) parking is more than 30m driving distance
spaces; and	from the road; or
ii) where parking is more than 30m driving	iii) where the sole vehicle access is to a
distance from the road; or	category 1, 2, 3 or 4 road; and
iii) where the sole vehicle access is to a	A2.2 The layout of car spaces and access ways will be
category 1, 2, 3 or 4 road; and	designed in accordance with Australian Standards
A2.2 The layout of car spaces and access ways must	AS 2890.1 - 2004 Parking Facilities, Part 1: Off
be designed in accordance with Australian	Road Car Parking.
Standards AS 2890.1 - 2004 Parking Facilities,	Acceptable solution met.
Part 1: Off Road Car Parking.	

E6.7.3 Parking for Persons with a Disability

Not applicable. This application is not required to provide disabled car parking.

E6.7.4 Loading and Unloading of Vehicles, Drop-off and Pickup

Not applicable. The application is for a residential use only.

E6.8 Provisions for Sustainable Transport

Not applicable. This application is not required to provide pedestrian walkways.

E7 Scenic Management Code

Not applicable. The proposed development will be setback approximately 180m from the edge of the Tasman Highway, a defined scenic management – tourist road corridor. Scenic Impact has been a consideration of this development.



Vegetation coverage facing the coast



View to existing dwelling to the south



Vegetated backdrop towards the north

E8 Biodiversity Code

This Code applies to use or development of land requiring the removal of native vegetation.

E8.6 Development Standards

E8.6.1 Habitat and Vegetation Management

Acceptable Solutions/ Performance Criteria	Proposed Solutions
A1.1 Clearance or disturbance of priority habitat	A1.1 A review of Council's electronic GIS information
is in accordance with a certified Forest	confirms the site does not contain any priority
Practices Plan or;	habitat. Acceptable solution met.
A1.2 Development does not clear or disturb	A1.2 The subject site has no areas identified as
native vegetation within areas identified as	priority habitat. Acceptable solution met.
priority habitat.	
P2.1 Clearance or disturbance of native	P2.1 The applicant submitted a written submission
vegetation must be consistent with the	from a qualified bushfire attack level (BAL)
purpose of this Code and not unduly	assessor confirming the only vegetation to be
compromise the representation of species	removed was for the implementation of a
or vegetation communities of significance in	bushfire hazard management area. The
the bioregion having regard to the:	applicant has confirmed this clearance will not
a) quality and extent of the vegetation or	unduly compromise the representation of
habitat affected by the proposal,	species or vegetation communities in the
including the maintenance of species	bioregion nor endanger the species diversity or
diversity and its value as a wildlife	value as a wildlife corridor. As the vegetation
corridor; and	community will continue to be well-
b) means of removal; and	represented, there is no offset proposed.
c) value of riparian vegetation in protecting	Performance criterion met.
habitat values; and	
d) impacts of siting of development	
(including effluent disposal) and	
vegetation clearance or excavations, , in	
proximity to habitat or vegetation; and	
e) need for and adequacy of proposed	
vegetation or habitat management; and	
f) conservation outcomes and long-term	
security of any offset in accordance with	
the General Offset Principles for the	
RMPS, Department of Primary Industries,	
Parks, Water and Environment.	

E9 Water Quality Code

This Code applies to use or development of land within 50m of a wetland or watercourse.

E9.6 Development Standards

E9.6.1 Development and Construction Practices and Riparian Vegetation

Acc	eptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions	
A1	Native vegetation is retained within: a) 40m of a wetland, watercourse or mean high water mark; and	A1 The applicant has confirmed no native vegetation will be removed within 40m of a	
	b) a Water catchment area - inner buffer.	wetland, watercourse or mean high water mark. Acceptable solution met.	

Acce	eptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions
A2	A wetland must not be filled, drained, piped or channelled.	A2 This application does not propose nor require a wetland to be filled, drained, piped or channeled. Acceptable solution met.
А3	A watercourse must not be filled, piped or channelled except to provide a culvert for access purposes.	A3 This application does not propose nor require a watercourse to be filled, piped or channeled. Acceptable solution met.

E9.6.2 Water Quality Management

Acce	ptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions
A1	All stormwater must be: a) connected to a reticulated stormwater system; or b) where ground surface runoff is collected, diverted through a sediment and grease trap or artificial wetlands prior to being discharged into a natural wetland or watercourse; or c) diverted to an on-site system that contains stormwater within the site.	A1 As the development site is not serviced by any reticulated stormwater infrastructure, the applicant has demonstrated on the Site Drainage Plan will be diverted to an on-site system that contains stormwater within the site. Acceptable solution met.
	No new point source discharge directly into a wetland or watercourse. For existing point source discharges into a wetland or watercourse there is to be no more than 10% increase over the discharge which existed at the effective date.	 A2.1 The submitted application has confirmed no new point source discharge directly into a wetland or watercourse is proposed. Acceptable solution met. A2.2 The applicant has confirmed the proposal will not increase any existing point source discharge beyond the existing catchment. Acceptable solution met.
A3	Quarries and borrow pits must not have a detrimental effect on water quality or natural processes.	A3 Not applicable. This application does not propose a quarry or borrow pit.

E9.6.3 Construction of Roads

Not applicable. This application does not propose the construction of a road.

E9.6.4 Access

Not applicable. The proposal will utilize the existing vehicular access over land previously cleared and not within 100m of a wetland, watercourse or mean high water mark.

E9.6.5 Sediment and Erosion control.

Not applicable. This application does not include and subdivision of land.

E9.6.6 Water Catchment Areas

Not applicable. The development site is not located within a defined water catchment area.

- E10 Recreation and Open Space Code not applicable
- E11 Environmental Impacts and Attenuation Code not applicable
- E12 Airports Impact Management Code not applicable
- E13 Local Historic Heritage Code applicable

E13 Local Historic Heritage Code

An Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania desktop survey was requested due to the location of the development site being coastal and within the Bay of Fires. An Aboriginal Heritage Assessment Report dated 31 July 2019 and authored by Stuart Huys and Vernon Graham was submitted.

The literature review noted 42 registered Aboriginal sites within 3km of the Title, while 8 of these are within 500m. A field survey was completed on foot and "...[n]o Aboriginal heritage sites, suspected Aboriginal heritage features or specific areas of elevated archaeological potential were identified..." This confirmed the proposed development in the selected location will have no impact on any known Aboriginal heritage sites and there is "...little to no potential for the development to impact on undetected Aboriginal sites or features..."

The authors of the report provided four recommendations, with Recommendation 2 to form advice on the planning permit.

E14 Coastal Code

Not applicable. Although the development site is located near the coast, it does not contain any elements referred to in the Code.

E15 Sign Code Not applicable.

E.16 On-Site Wastewater Management Code

This Code is applicable because the development site is not serviced by nor capable of being connected to reticulated sewerage services.

E16.6 Use Standards

E16.6.1 Use and lot size

Acce	eptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions
A1	Residential uses that rely on onsite wastewater management must: a) be on a site with minimum area of 2,000m ² ; and b) have four bedrooms or less.	A1 The 3 bedroom dwelling will be constructed on a 3.26ha development site. Acceptable solution met.
A2	Non-residential uses that rely on onsite water management must be on a site with minimum area of 5,000m ² .	A2 Not applicable. This application is for a residential use only.

E16.7 Development Standards

E16.7.1 Onsite Wastewater Management

Acceptable Solutions		Proposed Solutions
A1	A minimum horizontal separation of 3m must be provided between onsite wastewater management infrastructure and buildings and	A1 The development site is of sufficient size to ensure a minimum 3m horizontal separation is provided between the on-site wastewater
	structures.	management infrastructure, buildings and structures. Acceptable solution met.

Acce	eptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions
A2	A minimum horizontal separation of 3m must be provided between onsite wastewater management infrastructure and the following: a) hardstand and paved areas; b) car parking and vehicle manoeuvring areas; and c) title or lot boundaries;	A2 The development site is of sufficient size to ensure a minimum 3m horizontal separation is provided between the on-site wastewater management infrastructure, hardstand, paved areas, car parking, vehicle manoeuvring areas and Title boundaries. Acceptable solution met.
A3	Private Open Space must not be used for surface irrigation of treated wastewater.	A3 This application does not propose surface irrigation of treated wastewater. Acceptable solution met.
A4	Onsite waste water management infrastructure must be on lots with an average slope of 10% percent or less.	A4 The applicant has confirmed the onsite waste water management infrastructure will be on an area of the Title with an average slope of less than 10%. Acceptable solution met.

E16.7.2 Surface and ground water impacts

Acce	eptable Solutions/ Performance Criteria	Proposed Solutions
P1	Onsite wastewater management infrastructure within 100m of a wetland or watercourse or coastal marine area must have no detrimental impacts on the water quality or integrity of the wetland or watercourse or coastal marine area.	P1 The applicant has advised the onsite wastewater management infrastructure will be positioned within 100m of a wetland or watercourse or coastal marine area. It was confirmed that an Eljen system was the most suitable for the soil depth and clay content to ensure the waste water would be suitably broken down and not adversely impact the surrounding wetland or watercourse. Performance criterion met.
A2	Onsite wastewater management infrastructure must have a minimum separation distance of 50m from a downslope bore, well or other artificial water supply.	A2 There are no known bores within 50m of the proposed on-site wastewater management infrastructure. Acceptable solution met.
A3	Vertical separation between groundwater and the land used to apply effluent, including reserved areas, must be no less than 1.5m.	A3 The Title covers a sufficient area to ensure a minimum 1.5m vertical separation is provided between groundwater and the land used to apply effluent, including reserved areas. Acceptable solution met.
A4	Vertical separation between a limiting layer and the land used to apply effluent, including reserved areas, must be no less than 1.5m.	A4 The Title covers a sufficient area to ensure a minimum 1.5m vertical separation is provided between a limiting layer and the land used to apply effluent, including reserved areas. Acceptable solution met.

The submission has addressed the following relevant State and National policies including:

- State Coastal Policy 1996
- State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997
- State Policy on Protection of Agricultural Land 2009
- Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

The proposal is consistent with these policies.

The National Environmental Protection Measures (NEPM's) were not considered relevant to the proposed development.

5. Representations

The application was advertised 14 August 2019 to 31 August 2019 in the Examiner Newspaper, notices on-site and at the Council Chambers and notification by mail to all adjoining land owners. Two (2) representations were received prior to the closing date and time. The owner has provided a response to these representations and engaged ECOTas to respond to the ecological issues raised. A copy of the representations and responses are available below. A summary of comments raised in the representations is as follows:-

Issues	Response
Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service (P&WS) advise owners that the Little Beach Conservation Area is reserved to protect the natural and cultural values within the area with a reminder that any vegetation cleared within the Little Beach Conservation Area and Reserved Road boundary is illegal. Encourage the owners to avoid any vegetation interference within these reserve boundaries.	This information from P&WS is included as advice in the planning permit.
It is noted there are threatened flora and fauna species found 500m within the proposed area. As this is on private land it will fall under the Break O'Day Council direction if they require onsite flora/fauna surveys to confirm protection.	Priority Habitat is not identified on this Title. This information from P&WS is included as advice in the planning permit.
'though much of the land is open grassland, the development will require minimal removal of vegetation' The grass lands are a EPBC listed vegetation community. It should not be assumed that areas without shrubs and trees on them are devoid of conservation value.	This statement in the planning submission is identifying the need to consider the existing vegetation and not implying that grasslands are devoid of conservation values.
Compliance with the Biodiversity Code has not been met because a flora and fauna report from a qualified ecologist has not been undertaken and the planner makes assumptions.	E8.6.1 has been addressed in the planning submission. A detailed response to this point has been provided by ECOTas below.
Acceptable Solution A1 of 14.4.2. may not be met. Development must be located on land where the native vegetation cover has been removed or significantly disturbed.	The Planning Submission shows than the proposed development site will be located on the area of the Title where native vegetation cover has been removed or significantly disturbed. ECOTas have provided a detailed response to this statement.
Under the Biodiversity Code development is required to demonstrate that it minimized vegetation and habitat loss regardless of whether the vegetation or habitat is rare or common.	The Planning Submission shows that the extent of vegetation removal has been considered and will be limited to a small area required for Bushfire Hazard Management.

Issues	Response
Clearance and disturbance of native vegetation must not unduly compromise the representation of species or vegetation communities of significance in the bio region.	The majority of the proposed development site is cleared. The information provided in the planning submission relating to the siting of the dwelling and studio demonstrate the applicants intention to manage and preserve the existing vegetation on the Title. P&WS advice will alert the owners to the requirements for the Little Beach Conservation Area and Reserved Road boundary area.
The scenic impact of the development has not been adequately assessed to ensure scenic values are maintained from coastal as well as roadside vantage points. A recently completed scenic assessment of the Break O Day coastline by Geoscene identifies the coastline south of Four Mile Crek as being of high scenic value (see attached map). As such the proposal has not demonstrated compliance with the State Coastal Policy.	The E7 Scenic Management Code is not triggered as the proposed site is over 100m from the Tasman Highway Scenic corridor. The planning submission includes evidence of consideration of development standards to ensure the coastal scenic quality is protected.

The recommendation for approval has been made following due consideration of the representations and comments.

6. Mediation

Nil.

7. Conclusion

In accordance with 8.10 of the *Break O' Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*, the application has been assessed against the objectives of the Scheme, in particular the Environmental Living Zone, all relevant Codes and issues. The application has demonstrated compliance with the Acceptable Solutions and six (6) Performance Criterion and the received representations have been considered. It is recommended for approval with conditions normally set to this type of development.

LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN & POLICIES:

Break O' Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013; Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993; Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable, all costs of the development are the responsibility of the developer.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

09/19.6.3 DA 062-2019 – Ancillary Dwelling, 38 Morrison Street, Falmouth

ACTION	DECISION	
PROPONENT	Jen Binns on behalf of J & Y Buckton	
OFFICER	Rebecca Green, Planning Consultant	
FILE REFERENCE	DA 062-2019	
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Plans and Details	
DOCUMENTS	Written Submission	
	Representation	
	Response to representation including amended plans with	
	southern window alterations	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

Pursuant to Section 57 of the *Land Use Planning & Approvals Act 1993* and the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013* that the application for **ANCILLARY DWELLING** on land situated at 38 MORRISON STREET, FALMOUTH described in Certificate of Title 104343/3 be **APPROVED** subject to the following conditions:

- Development must accord with the Development Application DA 062-2019 received by Council 18 April 2019, and amended plans dated 6 August 2019 showing the southern kitchen window sill at 1.8m together with all submitted documentation received and forming part of the development application, except as varied by conditions on this Planning Permit.
- 2. All stormwater runoff from the proposed development must be detained by on-site water storage systems and overflow disposed of via a new pipe through the drainage easement benefitting the subject site along the rear boundaries of 24 and 22 Stieglitz Street. The new pipe is to extend to the open swale drain in Legge Street. The discharge location is to be confirmed in consultation with Council's Works Department prior to any works commencing. The proponent must also liaise with the owners of 24 and 22 Stieglitz Street prior to commencing any work within the drainage easement.
- 3. Effluent disposal is subject to a technical assessment and issue of a Plumbing Permit by Council's *Plumbing Permit Authority*.
- 4. All building wastes are to be removed to the appropriate waste disposal facility to prevent an environmental nuisance being caused outside of the works site.
- Any damage that may occur to any Council infrastructure during the construction of the proposed development must be reinstated to the satisfaction of Council and at the cost of the developer.

ADVICE

All underground infrastructure including all forms of water, storm water, power, gas and telecommunication systems must be located prior to the commencement of any on-site excavation and/or construction works. Any works to be undertaken within two (2) metres of any Council owned infrastructure must be done in consultation with Council's Manager Works and Infrastructure.

Activities associated with construction works are not to be performed outside the permissible time frame listed:

Monday-Friday 7am to 6pm Saturday 9am to 6pm Sunday and public holidays 10am to 6pm

INTRODUCTION:

Application is made for the construction of an ancillary dwelling at 38 Morrison Street, Falmouth. The land comprises an area of 1218m², is a rectangular shaped lot on the corner of Morrison Street and Stieglitz Street, Falmouth. An existing two (2) storey dwelling and shed as well as a water storage tank occupy the subject site.





^ Subject site from Morrison Street



^ Existing Shed



^ Existing Shed viewed from Morrison Street outside southern adjacent property



^ Existing Shed viewed from Morrison Street outside southern adjacent property



^ Existing Shed viewed from Morrison Street outside southern adjacent property



^ Subject site from Stieglitz Street



^ Subject site from Stieglitz Street

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Not applicable.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

1. The Proposal

Break O'Day Council received an application on 18 April 2019 from Jen Binns, who acts on behalf of J & Y Buckton for the development of an ancillary dwelling at 38 Morrison Street, Falmouth. The ancillary dwelling is proposed in part to be comprised within an existing shed. An extension is proposed where one existing water storage tank is located to provide for additional area as well as a veranda. The ancillary dwelling accommodates a combined kitchen and living area, a single bedroom with attached bathroom. A new onsite wastewater management system (AWTS) is proposed for the existing dwelling as well as the ancillary dwelling to share. This is to replace an existing septic tank system. Stormwater runoff will be directed to a new collection tanks and overflow discharged to Legge Street via a drainage easement over the adjoining properties. There are to be no changes to the existing accesses to the subject site.

The proposal meets the definition of an ancillary dwelling, as defined in the planning scheme as:

"means an additional dwelling:

- (a) With a floor area not greater than 60m²;
- (b) That is appurtenant to a single dwelling; and
- (c) That shares with that single dwelling access and parking, and water, sewerage, gas, electricity and telecommunications connections and meters."

2. Applicable Planning Scheme Provisions

Part 12 Low Density Residential Zone E6 Carparking and Sustainable Transport Code E16 Onsite Wastewater Management Code

3. Referrals

The application was referred to Council's Infrastructure Department and comment was provided on 22 July 2019 as follows by Council's Works Support Officer:

The existing accesses to the property are good.

Stormwater disposal via a new pipe through the easement along the rear boundaries of number 24 and 22 Stieglitz St is required. The pipe will need to extend all the way to the open swale drain in Legge St and they will need to discuss the discharge location with the Works Dept.

The developer will need to liaise with the owners of 24 and 22 Stieglitz St prior to commencing any work on their properties.

The application was referred to Council's Environmental Services Coordinator and comment was provided on 19 July 2019 as follows:

The system as designed is suitable. The report does provide detail of an onsite stormwater system. As the removal of stormwater from the site is preferred option, it is strongly recommended that the permit be conditioned to this effect.

4. Assessments

The application has met the acceptable solutions for all issues, except for reliance upon seven (7) performance criteria as detailed below;

- 6) 12.4.1.1 Site Coverage P1
- 7) 12.4.1.4 Rear and Side Setbacks P2
- 8) E16.6.1 Use and Lot Size P1
- 9) 5) 6) and 7) E16.7.1 Onsite Wastewater Management P1.1, P1.2, P1.3 & P2

Detailed assessment against the provisions of the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013* is provided below. **The proposal is deemed to comply with the performance criteria applicable.**

Planning Assessment

12 Low Density Residential Zone

12.2 Use Table

The proposed use fits the use class of Residential, being a single dwelling (includes an ancillary dwelling), which is a Permitted use within the Low Density Residential Zone. The application was discretionary due to reliance upon performance criteria only.

Residential as defined by the Scheme means:

"use of land for self-contained or shared living accommodation. Examples include an ancillary dwelling, boarding house, communal residence, home-based business, hostel, residential aged care home, residential college, respite centre, retirement village and single or multiple dwellings."

12 Low Density Residential Zone

12.3 Use Standards

12.3.1 Amenity

Acc	eptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions	
A1	If for permitted or no permit required uses.	A1 The application is for a permitted use only. Acceptable solution met.	
A2	Commercial vehicles for discretionary uses must only operate between 7.00am and 7.00pm Monday to Friday and 8.00am to 6.00pm Saturday and Sunday.	A2 Not applicable. This application is for a permitted use only.	
А3	If for permitted or no permit required uses.	A3 This application is for a permitted use only. Acceptable solution met.	

12.3.2 Low Density Residential Character

Not applicable. This application is for a permitted use only.

12.4 Development Standards

12.4.1 Clauses 12.4.1.1 – 12.4.1.7 only apply to development within the Residential Use Class.

12.4.1.1 Residential density for multiple dwellings

Not applicable. This application is for a single dwelling use only.

12.4.1.1 Site Coverage

12.4.1.1 Site Coverage			
Acceptable Solutions/Performance Criteria	Proposed Solution		
A1 The site coverage must not exceed 20%,	P1 The proposed development will increase the area of		
unless the existing lot is less than 1000m2, in	development on the site from 310m ² (25% of the site)		
which case maximum site coverage is 30%.	to 370m ² (30% of the site).		
	a) The site is a 1218m ² lot that is a relatively level		
P1 The site coverage must have regard to the:	rectangular corner lot.		
a) Size and shape of the site; and	b) The ancillary dwelling is to be located partially		
b) Existing buildings and any constraints	within the existing outbuilding, reducing the		
imposed by existing development or the	additional site coverage as far as possible.		
features of the site; and	c) Lots within Falmouth vary in relation to site		
c) Site coverage of adjacent properties; and	coverage, however the proposal is of similar site		
d) Effect of the visual bulk of the building and	coverage to several other properties with a similar		
whether it respects the neighbourhood	level of development.		
character; and	d) The proposal is sited to the rear of the subject site,		
e) Capacity of the site to absorb runoff; and	and behind existing structures and will therefore		
f) Landscape character of the area and the	not create a structure that is considered to be		
need to remove vegetation to	bulky or disrespect the neighbourhood character.		
accommodate development.	e) The proposed development will be sited over an		
	area that is existing compacted gravel and area of		
	an existing water storage tank. With appropriate		
	conditions, stormwater runoff can be managed.		
	f) No vegetation removal is proposed.		
	Performance criterion met.		

12.4.1.2 Building Height

Acceptable Solutions		Proposed Solution		
A1	Building height must not exceed 8 metres.	The maximum building height will be approximately 3.6m		
		and below the height of the existing shed apex.		
		Acceptable solution met.		

12.4.1.3 Frontage Setbacks

Acceptable Solutions Proposed Solution A1.1 Primary frontage setbacks must be a A1 The minimum primary frontage setback will: minimum: a) be behind the existing dwelling and shed; and a) of 5m; and b) be within the range as specified; and b) for infill lots, within the range of the frontage setbacks of buildings on adjoining lots, indicated by the hatched section in Figure 12.4.1.3 below; and Existing building Infill Lot Existing building Road A1.2 The proposal is behind the existing dwelling and shed. Figure 12.4.1.3 - Primary Frontage Setback for Acceptable solution met. A1.2 Buildings must be set back a minimum of 3m from any other frontage.

12.4.1.4 Rear and Side Setbacks

Accountable Colutions/Doutemanas Colution	Duanasad Calutiana		
Acceptable Solutions/Performance Solution	Proposed Solutions		
A1 Buildings must be set back 5m from the rear	A1 The proposed ancillary dwelling will not be within 5m of		
boundary.	a rear boundary due to the lot being a corner		
	allotment. Acceptable solution met.		
A2 Buildings must be set back from side	P2 The proposed development is to be sited 0.9m from the		
boundaries 3m.	southern (side) boundary to align with the existing		
	shed.		
P2 Building setback to the side boundary must be	a) The proposal maintains existing and adequate		
appropriate to the location, having regard to	private open space for the dwelling on site.		
the:	b) The proposed building is a small single storey		
a) ability to provide adequate private open	building and partly contained within an existing		
space for the dwelling; and	shed, that is not expected to out of character with		
b) character of the area and location of	the area.		
dwellings on lots in the surrounding area;	c) The proposed building is less than 1.0m above		
and	natural ground level, and with the inclusion of		
c) impact on the amenity and privacy of	amended plans, now pertaining to the increase in		
habitable room windows and private open	sill height of the kitchen window to 1.8m above		
space of existing and adjoining dwellings;	natural ground level, it is not expected to cause		
and	any impact on the amenity and privacy that is		
d) impact on the solar access of habitable			

room windows and private open sapce of adjoining dwellings; and	private open space of existing and adjoining dwellings.
e) locations of existing buildings and private	d) The proposed building will cause some overshadow
open space areas; and	to the adjoining southern property, but due to the
f) size and proportions of the lot; and	height and small size, it will not overshadow an
g) extent to which the slope and retaining	adjoining building and not substantially reduce
walls or fences reduce or increase the	solar access to private open space.
impact of the proposed variation.	e) The ancillary dwelling has been appropriately sited
	to utilise available space within the existing shed
	and will share the existing private open space
	provisions that are existing.
	f) The location of the ancillary dwelling has taken into
	consideration the size and proportions of the lot.
	g) There is to be no alterations to the existing ground
	level.
	Performance criteria met

12.4.1.5 Location of Car Parking

Acceptable Solutions		Proposed Solution
A1	A garage or carport must be located:	A1 Not applicable.
	a) within 20 metres of the dwelling it serves;	
	and	
	b) with a setback equal to or greater than the	
	setback of the dwelling from the primary	
	road frontage.	

12.4.1.6 Outbuildings and Ancillary Structures

Not applicable. This application does not propose any outbuildings or swimming pools.

12.4.1.7 Filling of sites

Acceptable Solutions	Proposed Solution
A1 Fill must be;	A1 The applicant has indicated within the application that
a) No more than 50m3, and	no site fill is proposed as part of the development.
b) Clean fill, uncontaminated by weeds, disease or toxic materials.	Acceptable solution met.
c) Located more than 2m from any boundary.	

12.4.2 Clause 12.4.2.1 only applies to development other than the Residential Use Class.

Not applicable. This application is for a Residential Use only.

12.4.3 Subdivision

Not applicable. This application does not propose a subdivision.

12.4.4 Clauses 12.4.4.1 and 12.4.4.2 applies to all development other than subdivision

12.4.4.1 Frontage fences for single dwellings

Acce	eptable Solutions	Pro	osed	Solution				
A1	The maximum building height of fences on and	Α1	Not	applicable.	This	application	does	not
	within 4.5m of a frontage must be:		prop	ose a front f	ence.			
	a) 1.2m if solid; or							
	b) 1.8m provided that the part of the fence							
	above 1.2m has openings which provide a							
	minimum 50% transparency.							

12.4.4.2 Stormwater Disposal

Acceptable Solutions	Proposed Solution
A1 All run off from buildings must be directed into on-	A1 Run off from the proposed development is to
site water storage tanks and the overflow from	be directed into a new water storage tank with the
the tanks disposed of into the Council	overflow discharged to Legge Street via a drainage
maintained roadside drain or the reticulated	easement over the adjoining properties.
stormwater system.	Acceptable solution met.

Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code – No further requirement, or changes proposed to existing vehicle parking arrangement on site.

E16 On-Site Wastewater Management Code

E16.6 Use Standards

E16.6.1 Use and lot size

Acceptable Solutions/Performance Criteria	Proposed Solutions
A1 Residential uses that rely on onsite wastewater management must: a) be on a site with minimum area of 2,000m²; and b) have four bedrooms or less. P1 Residential use on sites less than 2,000m² or with more than four bedrooms that rely on onsite wastewater management must be able to accommodate:	P1 The application is discretionary as the development site has a maximum area of 1218m². The applicant submitted an Onsite Wastewater Design Report dated July 2019 and authored by Geo-Environmental Solutions. Due to the size of the Title and area of development, the author has proposed the installation of an AWTS.
 a) the proposed residence and associated buildings and structures; b) private open space; c) vehicle manoeuvring and car parking; d) hardstand and paved areas; and e) onsite wastewater management infrastructure 	Council's Environmental Services Coordinator confirmed via email dated 19 July 2019 that the system as designed is suitable. Performance criterion met.
A2 Non-residential uses that rely on onsite water management must be on a site with minimum area of 5,000m ² .	A2 Not applicable. The proposal involves a residential use only.

E16.7 Development Standards

E16.7.1 Onsite Wastewater Management

Acceptable Solutions/Performance Criteria	Proposed Solutions
A1 A minimum horizontal separation of 3m must be provided between onsite wastewater management infrastructure and buildings and structures. P1.1 Buildings and structures must not be placed over onsite wastewater infrastructure; and P1.2 Buildings and structures within 3m of onsite wastewater infrastructure must not have a detrimental impact on the operation or integrity of the onsite wastewater management infrastructure; and P1.3 Onsite wastewater management must not have a detrimental impact on the foundations or footings of buildings or structures.	P1.1, P1.2 & P1.3 The wastewater area is to the west of the existing dwelling, and the buildings should not impact on the wastewater area. Provided foundation depths are below the depth of the wastewater absorption bed (0.4m) there should be no detrimental impact from onsite wastewater. With further engineering sign off at later design stage the setback of the foundations will be suitable. Performance criteria met.
A2 A minimum horizontal separation of 3m must be provided between onsite wastewater management infrastructure and the following: a) hardstand and paved areas; b) car parking and vehicle manoeuvring areas; and	P2 The report details that the flat site will have a minimum of 1.5m separation from paved areas and title boundaries. Council's Environmental Services Coordinator confirmed via email dated 19 July 2019 that the system as designed is suitable.
c) title or lot boundaries. P2 Hardstand, paved areas car parking and vehicle manoeuvring areas must: a) not be located above or below each other; and b) have no detrimental impact on the operation or integrity of the onsite waste water management infrastructure.	Performance criteria met.
A3 Private Open Space must not be used for surface irrigation of treated wastewater.	A3 Private open space will not be used for surface irrigation of treated wastewater. Acceptable solution met.
A4 Onsite waste water management infrastructure must be on lots with an average slope of 10% percent or less.	A4 The subject site is a flat site. Acceptable solution met.

E16.7.2 Surface and ground water impacts

Acce	eptable Solutions	Proposed Solutions		
A1	Onsite wastewater management infrastructure must have a minimum separation distance of 100m from a wetland or watercourse or coastal marine area.	A1 Onsite wastewater management infrastructure will have a minimum 106m setback from any wetland, watercourse or coastal marine area. Acceptable solution met.		
A2	Onsite wastewater management infrastructure must have a minimum separation distance of 50m from a downslope bore, well or other artificial water supply.	A2 The applicant has proposed the onsite wastewater management infrastructure to have a minimum separation distance of at least 50m from a downslope bore, well or other artificial water supply. Acceptable solution met.		

Acce	Acceptable Solutions		Proposed Solutions	
A3	Vertical separation between groundwater and the land used to apply effluent, including reserved areas, must be no less than 1.5m.	A3	The above-mentioned onsite wastewater report noted ground water was not encountered at a depth of less than 1.5m. Acceptable solution met.	
A4	Vertical separation between a limiting layer and the land used to apply effluent, including reserved areas, must be no less than 1.5m.	A4	The above-mentioned onsite wastewater report noted no limiting layers were encountered at depths of 1.5m. Acceptable solution met.	

5. Representations

The application was advertised 20 July 2019 to 2 August 2019 in the Examiner Newspaper, notices on-site and at the Council Chambers and notification by mail to all adjoining landowners. Two representations were received prior to the closing date and time, both were from owners/occupiers of the one adjacent property.

Issue	Response
	The applicant has confirmed that the use proposed is
	residential – single dwelling (which is to now include an
Concerns raised in relation to the use of the	ancillary dwelling), where the property has recently been
building proposed and concerns that this is to	purchased by a retired couple with the ancillary dwelling to
be visitor accommodation.	be used by a family member. This application does not
	consider visitor accommodation use and must only
	consider the use for which the application has been made.
	The applicant after consideration of the representations
	has submitted amended plans increasing the sill height of
Concerns in relation to placement of the	the kitchen window to 1.8m above natural ground level,
kitchen southern window and privacy concerns	this mitigation measure is a sufficient measure to overcome
	this concern and the inclusion of condition to refer to
	amended plans submitted is warranted.
	Density is not a consideration of this application. Site
Density concerns raised that the proposal is out	coverage has been considered as discussed and assessed
of character with the area	elsewhere within this assessment and the site coverage is
or character with the area	considered appropriate. It is noted that stormwater will be
	collected but overflow will be disposed of to Legge Street.

The recommendation for approval has been made following due consideration of the representations and comments.

6. Mediation

Nil.

7. Conclusion

In accordance with 8.10 of the *Break O' Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*, the application has been assessed against the objectives of the Scheme, in particular the Low Density Residential Zone, all relevant Codes and issues. The application has demonstrated compliance with the Acceptable Solutions and seven (7) Performance Criterion. It is recommended for approval with conditions normally set to this type of development.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Break O' Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013; Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993; Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable, all costs of the development are the responsibility of the developer.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

The Mayor advised the Council that it had now concluded its meeting as a Planning Authority under Section 25 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations.

09/19.7.0 PETITIONS

Nil.

09/19.8.0 NOTICES OF MOTION

09/19.8.1 Notice of Motion – TerraCycle and BIC Pen Recycling Program – Clr J

Drummond

MOTION:

A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation:

That Council join the TerraCycle and BIC pen recycling program.

SUBMISSION IN SUPPORT OF MOTION:

Pens are a commonly misplaced item, but Tasmanian schools, businesses and organisations have been challenged to collect used pens, markers and highlighters to help build new gardens and playgrounds.

Council could join this program by visiting <u>terracycle.com/en-AU</u> and start collecting used writing instruments in a cardboard box which could be situated in the front foyer.

09/19.9.0 COUNCILLOR'S QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Nil.

09/19.10.0 COUNCILLOR'S QUESTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

Regulation 29 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2005 specifies that in putting a Question Without Notice a Councillor must not offer an argument or opinion, draw any inference or make any imputations except so far as may be necessary to explain the question.

The Chairperson must not permit any debate of a Question without Notice or its answer.

09/19.11.0 MAYOR'S & COUNCILLOR'S COMMUNICATIONS

09/19.11.1 Mayor's Communications for Period Ending 16 September 2019

21.08.2019	Bicheno	_	Local Government Review Consultation
23.08.2019	Fingal	-	Eating with Friends, Final Valley Neighbourhood House
24.08.2019	St Helens	-	St Helens Game Fishing Club Annual Dinner
26.08.2019	St Helens	-	Councillor Workshop – Draft Local Provisions Schedule (LPS)
10.09.2019	St Helens	-	St Helens Neighbourhood House Annual General Meeting
13.09.2019	Launceston	-	Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) General Meeting
14.09.2019	Launceston	-	Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) Local Government
			Legislation Review
16.09.2019	St Helens	_	Council Meeting

09/19.11.2 Councillor's Reports for Period Ending 16 September 2019

This is for Councillors to provide a report for any Committees they are Council Representatives on and will be given at the Council Meeting.

- St Helens and Districts Chamber of Commerce and Tourism –Clr Margaret Osborne OAM
- NRM Special Committee Clr Janet Drummond
- Barway Committee Clr John McGiveron
- Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) Clr Glenn McGuinness
- Mental Health Action Group Clr Barry LeFevre
- Disability Access Committee Clr Janet Drummond

09/19.12.0 BUSINESS AND CORPORATE SERVICES

09/19.12.1 Corporate Services Department Report

ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Bob Hoogland, Manager Corporate Services
FILE REFERENCE	018\018\001\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Nil
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the report be received.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this report is to provide Councillors with an update of various issues which have been dealt with in the Business and Corporate Service Department since the previous Council Meeting.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Provided as a monthly report – Council consideration at previous meetings.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

OUTSTANDING REPORTS:

Motion	Meeting Date	Council Decision	Comments
Number			
02/19.12.4.26	18 February 2019	That Council petition for the removal of notations relating to Public Open Space/Set Apart for Public Recreation on properties identified for disposal.	
07/19.12.4.168	15 July 2019	 That Council receive the minutes of the Audit Panel 24 June 2019, the Annual Report of the Chair of the Audit Panel and the Audit Panel Performance Review, and That Council endorse the Audit Panel Annual Workplan, and That Council request a report on the 	Noted. Report being
		recommendation that Council a Cyber Security Policy.	investigated.

COMPLETED REPORTS:

Motion Number	Meeting Date	Council Decision	Comments
08/19.12.4.197	19 August 2019	That in accordance with the provisions of s.129 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> , Council: Approve an ongoing annual remission of the general rate for the property known as Licence 111322 Tasman Highway, St Helens identified as PID 3548370 by an addition to Schedule A of Policy LG11 whilst the property is under lease to the St Helens Sailing Squadron.	Completed, remission applicant advised.
08/19.12.5.198	19 August 2019	That in accordance with the provisions of s.129 of the Local Government Act 1993, Council approve a remission totalling \$148.50 being the waste collection charges, levied on the property known as Esk Main Road, St Marys, identified as PID 1720421.	Completed, remission implemented, applicant advised.
08/19.12.6.199	19 August 2019	That in accordance with the provisions of s.129 of the Local Government Act 1993, Council approve a remission as requested for the property known as 14 Mangana Road, Fingal identified as PID 6413332.	Completed, remission implemented, applicant advised.
08/19.12.7.200	19 August 2019	That Policies: - LG10 Salary Packaging; - LG14 Computer Use and Internet; - LG15 Confidentiality; - LG21 Employee Promotion; - LG23 Employee Personal Development Appraisal; - LG34 Smoking; LG36 Staff Development; - LG39 Workers Rehabilitation; and - LG44 UV Protection be deleted as Policies and adopted as identical Procedures.	Completed, policies removed, procedures created; Council documentation and website updated.
08/19.13.3.203	19 August 2019	That Policy EP06 Tree Management, as amended, is adopted.	Completed. Policy updated in documentation and website.
08/19.13.4.204	19 August 2019	That Policy AM15 Asset Disposal, as amended, is adopted.	Completed. Policy updated in documentation and website.
08/19.13.5.205	19 August 2019	That Policy AM19 Asset Management, as amended, is adopted.	Completed. Policy updated in documentation and website.

Staff Movements:

Nil.

Meetings Attended:

Regular meetings with corporate service team members, individually and together.

Attended the Northern Region Local Government Professionals (LGPro) meeting in Westbury.

Site investigations in St Helens for proposed electric vehicle charging station.

Other Issues:

Investments – Term Deposits

BENDIGO:

\$1,025,837.02	2.05%	Maturing 16/09/2019
\$1,000,000.00	2.05%	Maturing 16/09/2019
\$1,000,000.00	1.90%	Maturing 24/09/2019
\$1,049,593.97	1.70%	Maturing 29/10/2019

CBA:

\$1,500,000.00	1.75%	Maturing 04/11/2019
\$1,005,908.77	1.70%	Maturing 12/11/2019
\$1,005,621.92	1.70%	Maturing 19/11/2019
\$1,000,000.00	1.67%	Maturing 26/11/2019

Right to Information (RTI) Requests

Nil.

132 and 337 Certificates

	132	337
August 2019	50	27
July 2019	115	48
August 2018	88	36

Debtors/Creditors @ 3 September 2019

DEBTORS INFORMATION Invoices Raised

Month

75

Current		
Month	YTD 19/20	
56	136	

CREDITORS INFORMATION Payments Made

Current		
Month	YTD 19/20	
351	737	

Previous Year		
Month YTD 18/19		
292	683	

Previous Year

YTD 18/19 162

Work Health & Safety Coordinator

The Work Health & Safety Coordinator attended various internal meetings related to risk management, internal customer service charter audit, WHS induction of new workers and volunteers. The officer consulted with outdoor workers in regards to developing new safe operating procedures and safe work method statements.

The officer attended regular meetings with the corporate service manager, indoor council staff meetings and WHS /Risk Management Committee meeting.

Monthly remedial exercise sessions with the St Marys and St Helens Depots workers were attended.

Work health and safety site inspection of contractors work sites were undertaken as well as that of council team work sites.

Alcohol and other drug screen testing with outdoor and indoor workers were undertaken.

Attended GP appointment with injured worker for a workers' compensation claim and liaised with Council's insurer, worker and management.

During the period of 7 August to 4 September 2019 the following vandalism was reported to Council:

Discovered 25 August 2019

One lock of the Beaumaris toilet block was vandalised and required replacement. Estimated cost for material, locksmith and handyman time amounts to \$500.

Discovered 28 August 2019

The St Helens Waste Transfer Station's toilet door was broken into and the wall through to the office was kicked in to gain access. Additional access was also attempted via the roof and removing parts of the laserlite roof material. Estimated cost for material and handyman work amounts to \$150.

RISK REGISTER QUARTERLY REPORT – September 2019

The risk register was reviewed in **June**, **July and August 2019** in accordance with the **six monthly** (HIGH and EXTREME) **and 12 monthly** (MEDIUM and LOW) **review schedule**.

Executive Summary

- 107 risks listed on the risk register as per 13/6/2019.
- 12 risks was reviewed by the Works Department on 25/6/2019.
- 3 climate change risks were reviewed by EHO Coordinator & NRM Facilitator on 2/7/2019.
- 1 climate change risk was reviewed by the NRM Facilitator/Manager Infrastructure & Development Services on 5/7/2019.
- 1 risk was reviewed by the Communication Coordinator on 6 August 2019.
- 1 risk was reviewed by the Manager Development Services & Infrastructure who declared it no longer applicable and consequently deleted on 25/06/2019.
- 106 risks are now listed on the risk register as per 4/9/2019.

This financial Year 2019/2020 General Waste Wheelie Recycling Fire TOTAL	7,313,018.65 1,186,206.00 429,934.75	Additional Rates (Sup Val) 1,539.76	Total Rates	Penalties		Data
General Waste Wheelie Recycling Fire	7,313,018.65 1,186,206.00 429,934.75	Rates (Sup Val) 1,539.76	Total Rates			Data
Waste Wheelie Recycling Fire	1,186,206.00 429,934.75		Total Rates		Interest	Rate Remissions
Wheelie Recycling Fire	429,934.75		7,314,558.41			
Recycling Fire	•	732.00	1,186,938.00		7,731.05	
Fire		1,749.37	431,684.12	-		60,343.80
	242,865.00	577.20	243,442.20			
TOTAL	365,043.55	154.55	365,198.10			
IOIAL	9,537,067.95	4,752.88	9,541,820.83	,541,820.83 - 7,731.05		60,343.80
Last Financial Year						
2018/2019	Rates Levied Additional Rates (Sup Val) Total Rates Penalties Interest		Rate Remissions			
General	7,141,391.88		7,136,094.42			
Waste	1,151,304.00		1,154,568.77		8,279.66	
Wheelie	411,595.00		407,912.09	-		55,546.4
Recycling	231,894.00		231,467.30			
Fire	346,194.93		346,117.01			
TOTAL	9,282,379.81	-6,220.22	9,276,159.59	-	8,279.66	55,546.40
In at alms a mts						
Instalments		Instalment	Outstanding	Outstanding		
2019/2020			_			
10.5	Instalment 1	\$ 202,077,05	\$ 1,015,073,04	% 42.60%		
	Instalment 1	2,382,877.95	1,015,072.94	55.69%		
	Instalment 2 Instalment 3	2,384,730.00	1,328,047.38	56.54%		
'		2,384,730.00	1,348,407.48	56.84%		
5 May 2020	Instalment 4 TOTAL:	2,384,730.00 9,537,067.95	1,355,372.88 5,046,900.68	52.92%		
		3,007,007.50	2,010,000.00	52.5276		
2018/2019		Instalment	Outstanding	Outstanding		
		\$	\$	%		
11 September 2018	Instalment 1	2,321,833.55	1,016,649.16	43.79%		
13 November 2018	Instalment 2	2,320,182.09	1,307,889.12	56.37%		
5 February 2019	Instalment 3	2,320,182.09	1,327,490.59	57.21%		
7 May 2019	Instalment 4	2,320,182.08	1,334,685.46	57.53%		
	TOTAL:	9,282,379.81	4,986,714.33	53.72%		
Discount						
Discoulit	Discount	No. of	Total Ratable	% of total		
2019/2020	110,515.13	2,415	6,461	37.38%		
2018/2019	103,239.85	2,278	6,470	35.21%		

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Services – To have access to quality services that are responsive to the changing needs of the community and lead to improved health, education and employment outcomes.

Strategy

- Work collaboratively to ensure services and service providers are coordinated and meeting the actual and changing needs of the community.
- Ensure Council services support the betterment of the community while balancing statutory requirements with community and customer needs.

LEGISL		N &	P∩H	CIFS.
LLGISL	AIIU	1 7 CX	PULI	CILJ.

Nil.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

09/19.12.2 Monthly Financial Report

ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	David Doyle, Finance Manager
FILE REFERENCE	018\018\001\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Financial Reports
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the following reports for the month ending 31 August 2019 be received:

- 1. Trading Account Summary
- 2. Income Statement
- 3. Profit and Loss Statements
- 4. Financial Position
- 5. Cash Flow
- 6. Capital Expenditure

INTRODUCTION:

Presented to Council are the monthly financial statements.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Council considers financial reports on a monthly basis.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

The financial statements as shown below show the financial position of Council as at 31 August 2019.

Trading Account Summary

Council's current position for the month ending 31 August 2019 is summarised as follows:-

CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	9,274,834
TOTAL INCOME FOR PERIOD	3,192,880
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	12,467,714
LESS TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,027,759
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	10,439,955
OUTSTANDING SUNDRY DEBTORS 60 DAYS & OVER	-

N.B. Cashflows in the short term are not equivalent to accounting surplus or deficit and therefore cash flows in the above statement will not necessarily equal figures shown elsewhere in this report.

Income Statement								
	<u>2019-</u> 2	<u> 2020</u>						
	2018-2019 Budget	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2019-2020 Budget				
INCOME								
Rates and Charges	9,234,097	9,467,209	9,559,247	9,635,814				
User Charges	825,091	182,574	145,565	833,091				
Grants	2,855,798	371,415	371,491	2,927,718				
Other Income	152,000	24,634	17,667	152,000				
Investment Income	538,000	24,319	19,000	538,000				
Total Income	13,604,986	10,070,152	10,112,970	14,086,623				
Capital Income								
Capital grants	4,949,400	834,739	-	1,905,000				
Profit or Loss on Sale of Assets	40,000	-	-	27,000				
Total Income	18,594,386	10,904,891	10,112,970	16,018,623				
EXPENSES								
Employee Expenses	4,998,145	692,198	838,920	5,063,524				
Materials and Services	4,209,874	839,269	845,359	4,386,834				
Depreciation and amortisation	3,457,248	588,504	584,032	3,507,593				
Other expenses	769,772	78,681	76,831	720,115				
Total Expenses	13,435,039	2,198,653	2,345,142	13,678,066				
FAGs in advance								
Net Operating Surplus\(Deficit)	169,947	7,871,499	7,767,828	408,556				
Net Surplus\(Deficit)	5,159,347	8,706,238	7,767,828	2,340,556				

	Profit & Loss Statement							
			<u>2019-2020</u>					
		Month Actual	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2019-2020 Budget	% of Annual Budget used	Comments	
1600	Revenues							
1611	General Rate	1,540	7,314,558	7,368,676	7,368,676	99%		
1612	Waste Charges	732	1,186,938	1,188,585	1,188,585	100%		
1613	Fire Levy	155	365,198	365,186	365,186	100%		
1614	Tips & Transfer Stations	10,018	18,273	28,313	169,880	11%		
1615	Recycling Charges	108	243,394	243,216	243,216	100%		
1616	Early Settlement Discounts	(49,997)	(92,522)	(65,000)	(130,000)	71%		
1617	Wheelie Bin Charges	7	431,370	430,271	430,271	100%		
	Total Rates	(37,438)	9,467,209	9,559,247	9,635,814	98%		
	Environmental Health							
1622	Inspection Fees	-	-	1,000	6,000	0%		
1623	Health/Food Licence Fees and Fines	(500)	(685)	1,000	14,000	-5%		
1624	Immunisations	-	-	-	1,000	0%		
	Total Environmental Health	-500	-685	2,000	21,000	-3%		
	Municipal Inspector							
1631	Kennel Licences	-	70	-	1,200	6%		
1632	Dog Registrations	2,058	6,835	4,000	50,100	14%		
1633	Dog Impoundment Fees & Fines	_	300	417	2,500	12%		
1634	Dog Replacement Tags	15	25	417	2,300	12/0		
1635	Caravan Fees and Fines	1,040	61,110	48,500	50,000	122%		
1636	Fire Abatement Charges	- 1,040	-	+0,300	2,000	0%		
1637	Infringement Notices	840	1,777	2,917	17,500	10%		
1007	Total Municipal inspector	3,953	70,117	55,833	123,300	57%		
		3,555	7 0,227					
	Building Control Fees							
1641	Building Fees	2,465	6,765	5,000	30,000	23%		
1642	Plumbing	3,740	6,730	8,333	50,000	13%		
1643	Building Search Fees	180	240	200	1,200	20%		
1644	Permit Administration	4,100	7,595	5,833	35,000	22%		
1645	Building Inspections	4,427	9,627	6,667	40,000	24%		
	Certificates of Likely			•	,			
1647	Compliance	3,941	7,275	3,667	22,000	33%		
1651	Development Application Fees	7,340	14,330	8,333	50,000	29%		
1653	Subdivision Fees	470	470	583	3,500	13%		
1654	Advertising Fee	4,800	9,600	8,333	50,000	19%		
1655	Adhesion Orders	-	-	83	500	0%		

			Year to	Year to		% of Annual	
		Month	Date Actual	Date	2019-2020	Budget	
1656	Engineering Fees	Actual 1,070	1,070	Budget 333	Budget 2,000	used 54%	Comments
1030	Total Planning And Building	1,070	1,070	333	2,000	J 1 /0	
	Control Fees	32,533	63,702	47,367	284,200	22%	
	Government Fees Levies						
1661	B.C.I Training Levy	4,528	6,480	5,000	30,000	22%	
1662	Building Permit Levy	2,264	3,240	2,833	17,000	19%	
1663	132 & 337 Certificates	6,667	16,872	13,333	80,000	21%	
	Total Government Fees Levies	13,459	26,592	21,167	127,000	21%	
	Investment Income						
1671	Interest Income	17,358	24,319	19,000	150,000	16%	
1676	Dividends - TasWater	-	-	-	388,000	0%	
	Total Investment Income	17,358	24,319	19,000	538,000	5%	
	Sales Hire and Commission						
1681	Sales	2,059	2,343	2,602	130,100	2%	
1682	Commission	116	184	330	16,491	1%	
1683	Equipment Hire	82	100	-	-		
1684	Facilities and Hall Hire	2,798	5,805	1,100	55,000	11%	
1685	Facilities Leases	,440	14,162	15,000	75,000	19%	
1686	Public Liability Blanket Cover	-	18	-	-		
1687	History Room Other Income	-	236	167	1,000	24%	
	Total Sales Hire and						
	Commission	8,494	22,849	19,198	277,591	8%	
	Other Income						
1761	Late Payment Penalties inc Interest	2,395	5,867	9,000	100,000	6%	
1765	Private Works	-	2,259	3,333	20,000	11%	
1766	Cemetery	1,136	1,700	4,167	25,000	7%	
1768	Miscellaneous Income	1,818	1,818	-	-		
	Total Other Income	5,349	11,644	16,500	145,000	8%	
	Reimbursements						
1773	Workers Comp. Recoveries	-	-	333	2,000	0%	
1775	Roundings	(1)	(375)	-	-		
1776	Miscellaneous Reimbursements	187	(98)	833	5,000	-2%	
1778	GST free reimbursements	8,199	13,463				
	Total Reimbursements	8,385	12,990	1,167	7,000	186%	
					-		

		Month Actual	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2019-2020 Budget	% of Annual Budget used	Comments
	Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets				-		
1781	Profit or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-	-	27,000	0%	
	Total Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-	-	27,000	0%	
	Grant Income						
	Operating Grants			-			
1792	Financial Assistance Grant	351,491	351,491	351,491	2,907,718	12%	0.03
1794	Learner Driver Mentor Grant	-	19,924	20,000	20,000	100%	
	Total Operating Grants	351,491	371,415	371,491	2,927,718	13%	
	Capital Grants						
1791	Roads to Recovery	80,000	80,000	-	650,000	12%	
1791	Old Tasman Hotel			-	500,000		
1791	Blackspot			1	600,000		
1791	Jetty Upgrades			-	155,000		
1791	Mountain Bike Trails	269,634	269,634	-			
1791	Drought Communities Grant	485,105	485,105	-	-		
	Total Capital Grants	834,739	834,739	-	1,905,000	44%	
	Total Revenue	1,237,825	10,904,891	10,112,970	16,018,623	68%	
	Expenses						
	Employee Costs						
1811	Salaries and Wages	234,172	475,104	536,878	3,489,708	14%	
1812	On Costs	103,376	212,513	298,042	1,549,816	14%	
1813	Overtime Payments	2,353	4,581	4,000	24,000	19%	
	Total Employee Costs	339,901	692,198	838,920	5,063,524	14%	
	Energy Costs						
1851	Electricity	6,081	16,149	31,653	143,875	11%	
	Total Energy Costs	6,081	16,149	31,653	143,875	11%	
	Materials and Contracts						
1861	Advertising	1,245	4,892	8,058	48,350	10%	
1863	Bank Charges - GST	3,073	4,343	4,033	24,200	18%	
1864	Books Manuals Publications	-	104	798	4,790	2%	
1865	Catering	314	476	2,350	14,100	3%	
1866	Bank Charges - FREE	89	144	167	1,000	14%	
1867	Computer Hardware Purchase	-	154	2,000	12,000	1%	
1869	Computer Internet Charges	-	382	425	2,550	15%	

			Year to	Year to		% of Annual	
		Month Actual	Date Actual	Date Budget	2019-2020 Budget	Budget used	Comments
	Computer Licence and						
1870	Maintenance Fees	3,791	72,219	95,000	203,000	36%	
1872	Corporate Membership	54,545	114,773	110,000	144,790	79%	
1873	Debt Collection	88	3,611	2,667	16,000	23%	
1876	Stock Purchases for Resale	6,496	14,434	2,000	45,000	32%	
1890	Equipment Hire and Leasing	2,208	4,870	6,333	38,000	13%	
1891	Equipment Maintenance and Minor Purchases	-	1,337	2,950	17,700	8%	
1893	Internet Billpay Costs	-	713	1,167	7,000	10%	
1895	Licensing and Licence Costs	5,985	22,079	15,000	39,379	56%	
1896	Land and Building Rental or Leasing Costs	-	-	10,500	9,000	0%	
1897	Materials	18,091	43,903	47,467	284,800	15%	
1898	Phone Calls Rental Fax	3,235	6,213	6,818	40,906	15%	
1899	Postage/Freight	6,380	8,586	4,002	24,010	36%	
1900	Printing/Laminating	-	-	2,767	16,600	0%	
1901	Property Insurance	-	94,237	95,500	95,500	99%	
1902	Room Hire	200	200	117	700	29%	
	Royalties and Copyright						
1904	Licences	-	-	833	5,000	0%	
1905	Stationery	848	1,622	1,500	9,000	18%	
1906	Water and Property rates Payable	-	1,481	1,500	105,800	1%	
	Total Materials and Contracts	106,590	400,773	423,951	1,209,175	33%	
	Contractor Costs						
1971	Contractors	50,872	106,608	104,067	624,400	17%	
1972	Cleaning Contractors	3,360	21,366	30,475	182,850	12%	
4070	Waste Management	00.400	454.005	470.000	1 2 12 12 5	100/	
1973	Contractors	82,492	151,967	170,000	1,249,425	12%	
	Total Contractor Costs	136,723	279,942	304,542	2,056,675	14%	
	Professional Fees						
1992	Audit Fees	-	-	750	36,000	0%	
1993	Legal Fees	1,436	2,856	4,750	28,500	10%	
1994	Internal Audit Fees	-,	-,555	2,000	12,000	0%	
	Revaluation Fees- Municipal			2,000		2,0	
1995	only	600	600	4,667	28,000	2%	
	Professional Fees - Grant						
1996	funded	7,540	21,864	-	-		
1997	Professional Fees - Strategic Projects	-	-	-	150,000	0%	

		Month Actual	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2019-2020 Budget	% of Annual Budget used	Comments
1998	Other Professional Fees	11,969	40,689	31,167	187,000	22%	
	Total Professional Fees	21,544	66,009	43,333	441,500	15%	
			•	·	•		
	Plant Hire						
2101	Plant Hire - Internal	40,468	80,243	83,500	501,000	16%	
2102	Plant Hire - External	-	-	917	5,500	0%	
2103	Registration and MAIB	-	-	-	34,387	0%	
2104	Insurance Premiums	-	20,779	27,830	27,830	75%	
2105	Plant Repairs and Maintenance	17,984	27,860	16,717	100,300	28%	
2140	Plant Hire Recovered	(43,128)	(88,813)	(116,833)	(701,000)	13%	
2141	Fuel	11,000	25,911	24,750	148,500	17%	
2142	Fuel Credit	-	(2,076)	(2,500)	(15,000)	14%	
	Total Plant Hire	26,324	63,904	34,380	101,517	63%	
	Government Fees and Levies						
2255	Fire Levy	-	-	-	332,279	0%	
2257	Building Permit Levy	2,137	3,280	2,500	15,000	22%	
2258	Land Tax	871	2,612	-	56,813	5%	
2259	Training Levy	4,648	6,600	5,000	30,000	22%	
	Total Government Fees and						
	Levies	7,656	12,492	7,500	434,092	3%	
	Depreciation						
2304	Depreciation Historical Assets	-	-	-	-		
2305	Depreciation Buildings	18,252	36,505	36,015	216,088	17%	
2306	Depreciation Roads and Streets	152,167	304,334	304,333	1,826,000	17%	
2307	Depreciation Bridges	36,708	73,416	73,416	440,496	17%	
2200	Depreciation Plant &	20.210	E0 806	E 4 0 4 C	220.075	1.00/	
2308	Equipment Depreciation Stormwater	30,318	59,806	54,846	329,075	18%	
2310	Infrastructure	27,658	55,316	55,316	331,896	17%	
2311	Depreciation Furniture	12,230	24,397	23,420	140,517	17%	
	Depreciation Land	,	,	,	,		
2312	Improvements	15,564	31,130	33,087	198,521	16%	
	Amortisation of Municipal	4 000	2 522	2 522	27.000	4.40/	
2313	Valuation	1,800	3,600	3,600	25,000	14%	
	Total Depreciation	294,697	588,504	584,032	3,507,593	17%	
	Oth an Fama and a						
2421	Other Expenses	27.460	27.462	22.222	225 225	22.1	
2401	Interest Payable Grants and Community Support	27,169	27,169	32,000	335,328	8%	
2404	Given	3,500	18,727	12,000	142,800	13%	
2405	Rate Remissions	1,685	1,685	2,000	57,000	3%	

		Month Actual	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2019-2020 Budget	% of Annual Budget used	Comments
2407	Waiver of Fees and Lease etc	205	205	-	-		
2408	Refunds/Reimbursements	400	400	•	-		
2409	Council Member Expenses	-	2,490	3,000	18,000	14%	
2410	Council Member Allowances	14,003	28,005	27,831	166,987	17%	
	Total Other Expenses	46,961	78,681	76,831	720,115	11%	
	Total Expenses	986,477	2,198,653	2,345,142	13,678,066	16%	
	Net Surplus\(Deficit) before Capital amounts	(583,391)	7,871,499	7,767,828	408,556		
	Capital Grants	834,739	834,739	-	1,905,000		
	Profit or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-	-	27,000		
	Net Surplus\(Deficit)	251,348	8,706,238	7,767,828	2,340,556		

Profit And Loss Statement						
	<u>2019-2020</u>					
	Month Actual	Year to Date Actual	2019-2020 Budget	Comments		
Business & Corporate Services			<u> </u>			
Total Investment Income	17,358	24,319	538,000			
Total Sales Hire and Commission	205	478	6,000			
Total Other Income	1,818	1,818	-			
Total Reimbursements	1,481	4,444	-			
Total Revenue	20,862	31,059	544,000			
Total Employee Costs	58,392	115,013	771,532			
Total Energy Costs	-	1,078	5,800			
Total Materials and Contracts	70,882	238,608	483,650			
Total Contractor Costs	-	572	7,900			
Total Professional Fees	90	977	18,000			
Total Plant Hire	508	2,937	12,350			
Total Government Fees and Levies	-	-	180			
Total Depreciation	11,607	23,150	140,905			
Total Expenses	141,479	382,335	1,440,318			
Net Surplus\(Deficit) before Capital Income	(120,616)	(351,275)	(896,318)			
Net Surplus\(Deficit)	(120,616)	(351,275)	(896,318)			
Development Services						
Total Environmental Health	(500)	(685)	21,000			
Total Municipal inspector	1,040	61,110	59,500			
Total Planning And Building Control Fees	31,463	62,632	282,200			
Total Government Fees Levies	13,459	26,592	127,000			
Total Sales Hire and Commission	116	184	1,300			
Total Other Income	-	200	-			
Total Reimbursements	187	187	-			
Total Revenue	45,765	150,220	491,000			
Total Employee Costs	56,179	124,261	913,788			
Total Materials and Contracts	1,425	3,990	45,910			
Total Contractor Costs	-	-	20,000			
Total Professional Fees	15,877	42,671	91,500			
Total Plant Hire	-	1,428	11,802			
Total Government Fees and Levies	6,785	9,880	45,000			
Total Depreciation	1,196	2,392	14,352			
Total Other Expenses	400	400	1,000			
Total Expenses	81,863	185,023	1,143,352			
Net Complete V Deffective Co. 11. 11	(25, 252)	(24.000)	(cro orc)			
Net Surplus\(Deficit) before Capital Income	(36,098)	(34,803)	(652,352)			
Net Surplus\(Deficit)	(36,098)	(34,803)	(652,352)			

	Month Actual	Year to Date Actual	2019-2020 Budget	Comments
Community Services				
Total Sales Hire and Commission	105	105	-	
Total Operating Grants	-	19,924	20,000	
Total Capital Grants	269,634	269,634	-	
Total Revenue	269,739	289,663	20,000	
Total Employee Costs	19,356	40,522	307,619	
Total Materials and Contracts	1,225	1,692	26,450	
Total Contractor Costs	-	-	30,000	
Total Professional Fees	-	4,825	8,000	
Total Plant Hire	(110)	2,933	12,640	
Total Depreciation	1,606	3,213	23,780	
Total Other Expenses	3,500	18,727	141,800	
Total Expenses	25,576	71,911	550,289	
			-	
Net Surplus\(Deficit) before Capital Income	(25,472)	(51,883)	(530,289)	
Net Surplus\(Deficit)	244,162	217,751	(530,289)	
•	•		•	
Works and Infrastructure				
Total Rates	10,865	1,879,974	2,031,952	
Total Municipal inspector	2,913	9,007	63,800	
Total Planning And Building Control Fees	1,070	1,070	2,000	
Total Sales Hire and Commission	6,352	20,137	175,000	
Total Other Income	1,136	3,759	45,000	
Total Reimbursements	-	(285)	2,000	
Total Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-	27,000	
Total Operating Grants	192,600	192,600	1,569,650	
Total Capital Grants	80,000	80,000	1,905,000	
Total Revenue	294,937	2,186,262	5,821,402	
	•		• •	
Total Employee Costs	160,944	316,606	2,219,761	
Total Energy Costs	6,081	13,994	133,075	
Total Materials and Contracts	25,167	74,679	454,399	
Total Contractor Costs	136,723	278,860	1,993,925	
Total Professional Fees	220	3,149	94,000	
Total Plant Hire	25,906	54,672	59,350	
Total Government Fees and Levies	871	2,612	52,354	
Total Depreciation	278,439	556,051	3,301,335	
Total Other Expenses	27,374	27,374	335,328	
Total Expenses	661,724	1,327,997	8,643,527	
•		,- ,	-,,	
Net Surplus\(Deficit) before Capital Income	(446,788)	778,266	(4,727,125)	
Net Surplus (Deficit)	(366,788)	858,266	(2,822,125)	

	Month Actual	Year to Date Actual	2019-2020 Budget	Comments
Visitor Information Centre, History Roo	m and Tourism			
Total Sales Hire and Commission	1,717	1,945	82,000	
Total Revenue	1,717	1,945	82,000	
Total Employee Costs	10,488	21,158	149,804	
Total Energy Costs	-	1,078	5,000	
Total Materials and Contracts	6,622	14,766	49,700	
Total Contractor Costs	-	509	4,850	
Total Professional Fees	-	47	9,000	
Total Plant Hire	20	60	-	
Total Government Fees and Levies	-	-	1,600	
Total Depreciation	706	1,412	8,472	
Total Expenses	17,836	39,030	228,426	
			-	
Net Surplus\(Deficit) before Capital Income	(16,118)	(37,085)	(146,426)	
Net Surplus\(Deficit)	(16,118)	(37,085)	(146,426)	
Governance and Members Expenses				
Total Rates	(48,303)	7,587,235	7,603,862	
Total Sales Hire and Commission	-	-	13,291	
Total Other Income	2,395	5,867	100,000	
Total Reimbursements	6,717	8,644	5,000	
Total Operating Grants	158,891	158,891	1,338,068	
Total Capital Grants	485,105	485,105	-	
Total Revenue	604,805	8,245,743	9,060,221	
Total Employee Costs	34,541	74,638	701,019	
Total Materials and Contracts	1,270	67,038	149,066	
Total Professional Fees	5,357	14,341	221,000	
Total Plant Hire	-	1,874	5,375	
Total Government Fees and Levies	-	-	334,958	
Total Depreciation	1,143	2,286	18,749	
Total Other Expenses	15,687	32,180	241,987	
Total Expenses	57,999	192,358	1,672,154	
			-	
Net Surplus\(Deficit) before Capital Income	61,701	7,568,280	7,388,067	
Net Surplus\(Deficit)	546,806	8,053,385	7,388,067	

	Month Actual	Year to Date Actual	2019-2020 Budget	Comments
Council Total				
Total Rates	(37,438)	9,467,209	9,635,814	
Total Environmental Health	(500)	(685)	21,000	
Total Municipal inspector	3,953	70,117	123,300	
Total Planning And Building Control Fees	32,533	63,702	284,200	
Total Government Fees Levies	13,459	26,592	127,000	
Total Investment Income	17,358	24,319	538,000	
Total Sales Hire and Commission	8,494	22,849	277,591	
Total Other Income	5,349	11,644	145,000	
Total Reimbursements	8,385	12,990	7,000	
Total Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-	27,000	
Total Operating Grants	351,491	371,415	2,927,718	
Total Capital Grants	834,739	834,739	1,905,000	
Total Revenue	1,237,825	10,904,891	16,018,623	
Total Employee Costs	339,901	692,198	5,063,524	
Total Energy Costs	6,081	16,149	143,875	
Total Materials and Contracts	106,590	400,773	1,209,175	
Total Contractor Costs	136,723	279,942	2,056,675	
Total Professional Fees	21,544	66,009	441,500	
Total Plant Hire	26,324	63,904	101,517	
Total Government Fees and Levies	7,656	12,492	434,092	
Total Depreciation	294,697	588,504	3,507,593	
Total Other Expenses	46,961	78,681	720,115	
Total Expenses	986,477	2,198,653	13,678,066	
Net Surplus\(Deficit) before Capital Income	(583,391)	7,871,499	408,556	
Capital Income	834,739	834,739	1,932,000	
Net Surplus\(Deficit)	251,348	8,706,238	2,340,556	

	<u>Financial Position</u>								
<u>2019-2020</u>									
	2018-2019 Budget	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2019-2020 Budget	Comments				
Current Assets									
Cash	3,644,755	11,295,056	8,725,052	2,776,249					
Receivables	600,000	6,748,891	6,312,351	600,000					
Inventories	120,000	146,936	120,000	120,000					
Other Current Assets	30,000	192,304	30,000	30,000					
Total Current Assets	4,394,755	18,383,188	15,187,403	3,526,249					
Non Current Assets									
	141 267 001	145 450 493	141,681,169	144 161 102					
Property Plant and Equipment Investment in TasWater	141,267,981	145,450,483		144,161,102					
	33,285,899	38,672,525	38,672,525	38,672,525					
Other Non Current Assets	74,000	63,800	74,000	74,000					
Total Non -Current Assets	174,627,880	184,186,808	180,427,694	182,907,627					
Total Assets	179,022,635	202,569,996	195,615,097	186,433,876					
Current Liabilities									
Payables	850,000	1,172,937	1,333,108	850,000					
Interest Bearing Liabilities	326,296	315,314	315,314	326,296					
Provisions	664,164	859,086	664,164	664,164					
Total Current Liabilities	1,840,460	2,347,338	2,312,586	1,840,460					
Non Current Liabilities									
Interest Bearing Liabilities	7,651,610	8,484,374	8,484,374	7,651,610					
Provisions	520,964	569,414	520,964	520,964					
Total Non Current Liabilities	8,172,574	9,053,788	9,005,338	8,172,574					
Total Liabilities	10,013,034	11,401,125	11,317,924	10,013,034					
Net Assets	169,009,601	191,168,870	184,297,173	176,420,842					
EQUITY									
Accumulated surplus	24,815,980	45,377,889	38,506,191	30,629,861					
Asset revaluation reserve	143,813,516	145,384,764	145,384,764	145,384,764					
Other reserves	380,105	406,217	406,217	406,217					
TOTAL EQUITY	169,009,601	191,168,870	184,297,173	176,420,842					
Othor December I detailed a constitution	200.405	400.247	400.247	400.347					
Other Reserves - detailed separately	380,105	406,217	406,217	406,217					
Employee Provisions	967,735	1,428,500	1,185,128	1,185,128					
Unallocated accumulated surplus	2,253,139	9,460,339	7,133,707	1,184,904					
Total cash available Note: This reflects the cash position ar	3,600,979	11,295,056	8,725,052	2,776,249					

Other Reserves							
	2019-2020	<u>0</u>					
	Other Reserves 1/7/2019	Reserves new 2019-2020	Reserves used 2019-2020	Remaining 30/6/2019			
Public Ones Conse							
Public Open Space	2 262			2.262			
Binalong Bay	3,362			3,362			
Ansons Bay	4,907			4,907			
Beaumaris	2,229			2,229			
Scamander	3,750			3,750			
St Helens	23,398			23,398			
St Marys	32,509			32,509			
Stieglitz	6,752			6,752			
Total Public Open Space	76,907	-	-	76,907			
General Reserves							
Community Development	12,500			12,500			
137 Trust Seizures	261,080	-		261,080			
Total General Reserves	273,580	-	-	273,580			
Grant Proceeds Reserve							
Projectors for Stadium	14,000		-	14,000			
Regional Workforce Development	15,710		-	15,710			
Community Infrastructure Fund Grant	28,010		(1,990)	26,020			
Total Grant Reserves	57,720	-	(1,990)	55,730			
Total Other Reserves	408,207	-	(1,990)	406,217			

Estimated Cash Flow							
	<u>201</u>	<u>9-2020</u>					
	2018-2019 Budget	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2019-2020 Budget	Comments		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING	-			<u> </u>			
ACTIVITIES							
RECEIPTS							
Operating Receipts	13,604,986	5,297,740	3,531,112	14,086,623			
Less FAGs received in advance	(1,462,513)						
PAYMENTS							
Operating payments	(9,977,791)	(2,506,757)	(1,695,079)	(10,170,473)			
NET CASH FROM OPERATING	2,164,682	2,790,983	1,836,033	3,916,150			
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
RECEIPTS							
Proceeds from sale of Plant &							
Equipment	182,000	-	-	52,000			
PAYMENTS							
Payment for property, plant and							
equipment	(12,989,934)	(997,220)	(1,777,536)	(10,665,215)			
Capital Grants	4,949,400	834,739	-	1,905,000			
Payments for financial assets							
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(7,858,534)	(162,481)	(1,777,536)	(8,708,215)			
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
RECEIPTS							
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	-	-			
PAYMENTS							
Repayment of borrowings	(326,296)	(25,627)	(25,627)	(340,941)			
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(326,296)	(25,627)	(25,627)	(340,941)			
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH							
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	(6,020,148)	2,602,875	32,871	(5,133,006)			
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	9,664,903	8,692,181	8,692,181	7,909,255			
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	3,644,755	11,295,056	8,725,	2,776,249			

		<u>Ca</u>	pital Expenditu	<u>ire</u>			
			2019-2020				
Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	2018-2019 Budget C/F	2019-2020 Budget	Total New Budget + C/f	Comments
	PLANT & EQUIPMENT						
	Replacement of the following vehicles						
CH015	1339 General Managers Vehicle	-	-		45,000	45,000	
CH020	1322 Pool Car - Forester wagon	-	-		20,000	20,000	
CH025	Garbage truck	=	-		280,000	280,000	
CH030	1307 Toro Mower 42in	=	-		16,000	16,000	
CF012	1040 Dual Cab Ute 4WD	-	-		38,000	38,000	Disposal Jan 2020
CH035	1041 Ute 2WD Tipper	-	-		27,000	27,000	
CH010	Mitsubishi Triton Ute GLX 2.4L	37,684	37,684		38,000	38,000	
CH005	Mitsubishi Triton Ute GLX 2.4L with Canopy	39,323	39,323		38,000	38,000	1294 Dual Cab Ute 4WD - Disposal in 2020/21
	HiperVR Base & Rover Kit						
CG049	(Surveying Equip)	=	42,512			-	
CH040	Hi-Ab truck crane for #1270	-	7,233			-	
	TOTAL PLANT & EQUIPMENT	77,007	119,519	-	502,000	502,000	
	_					-	
	FURNITURE & IT						
CH075	Town Christmas Decorations	-	-		5,000	5,000	
CD730	Hall Furniture Replacement Additional sit down/stand up	-	-		10,000	10,000	
CE085	desks	-	_		2,500	2,500	
CG060	IT - Major Software Upgrades	-	-		28,000	28,000	Office 2019 for 50 computers
СН060	IT - Server Upgrades	-	2,958		17,500	17,500	Wifi & remote server upgrades 2019/20
CH055	Desktop/Laptops/Monitors	4,577	18,527		20,000	20,000	Desktops/lapto p/monitors 2019/20
CH070	Printers/Copiers History Room 2019/20	-	-		6,500	6,500	History Room
CH065	Audio visual equip	-	-		20,000	20,000	Chamber
	TOTAL FURNITURE & IT	4,577	21,485	-	109,500	109,500	
						-	
	BUILDINGS					-	
CH705	Install 1 X Bus Shelter - High St, Mathinna	-	-		15,000	15,000	As per community consultation in April 2018
CH735	Fingal Park Shelter	-				-	As per community consultation in April 2018
CH710	St Helens Waste Transfer Station Tip Shop	-	-		45,000	45,000	New Addition to Tip Shop

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	2018-2019 Budget C/F	2019-2020 Budget	Total New Budget + C/f	Comments
Couc	Details	Actuals	Date Actual	Buuget e/i	Dauget	C) i	As per
CH715	Fingal Sports Complex - Toilet Addition	-	-		60,000	60,000	community consultation in April 2018
CUZZO	Four Mile Creek Community				E0 C00	E0 C00	
CH720	Hub	-	-		58,690	58,690	FOFMC Roof
CH725	Break O Day Community Stadium - Upgrades	-	-		30,000	30,000	Replacement to original amenities section
CC730	Old Tasmanian Hotel Upgrades in Accordance with Conservation Mgt Plan	-	-		600,000	600,000	Annual commitment to Heritage upgrades and renovations 2019/20
CH730	Portland Hall Upgrades	298	1,498		100,000	100,000	Upgrades
	Scamander Sports Complex						
CG725	Disabled Toilet & Improvements	800	3,894				
	TOTAL BUILDINGS	1,098	5,391	-	908,690	908,690	
						-	
	PARKS, RESERVES & OTHER					-	
CH805	St Marys Cemetery Master Plan	-	-		20,000	20,000	DCP
CH810	St Helens Cemetery Master Plan	=	-		50,000	50,000	
	Dog exercise area St Helens						
CH815	Improvements	-	-		10,000	10,000	
CH820	Medeas Cove & Annie St intersection	-	-		15,000	15,000	Installation of crash barrier
	Break O Day Community						Construction
CE715	Stadium - External Upgrades	-	-		150,000	150,000	Phase
CH825	Cornwall Playground Upgrade (Slide Only)	-	-		5,000	5,000	Cornwall - Slide Only
	Binalong Bay Playground site						
CH830	improvements	-	-		25,000	25,000	
	Jetty upgrades - TBA	-	-		155,000	155,000	Grant funded
CDOSOS	Jetty Upgrades - Cunningham	6 017	20 727				
CD830B	Street St Helens Rec ground - Football	6,817	38,727				
CH835	Grounds	-	-		35,000	35,000	Irrigation
	Break O Day Community						
	Stadium	-	-		45,000	45,000	Completed
CH840	St Helens Croquet Playing Field	-	-		30,000	30,000	
CF810	Fingal Cemetery Master Plan	-	-	40,000		40,000	
CE815	Mathinna Cemetery Master Plan	-	-	20,000		20,000	
CF805	Parnella/Foreshore Walkway		6,279	285,000		285,000	Moved from Footpaths
CH845	Street banner pole refurbishment St Helens	-	-		25,000	25,000	
CF820	Mountain Bike Trails - Poimena to Bay of Fires	59,644	107,799	600,000		600,000	

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	2018-2019 Budget C/F	2019-2020 Budget	Total New Budget + C/f	Comments
	Mountain Bike Trails - Stacked						
CF820A	Loops-St Helens	201,697	499,296	2,707,500	100,000	2,807,500	
	TOTAL PARKS, RESERVES & OTHER	268,159	652,101	3,652,500	665,000	4,317,500	
	O TILL	200,133	032,101	3,032,300	003,000	-	
	ROADS					_	
	STREETSCAPES					_	
	Scamander entrance at						
CE110	Wrinklers	-	-	95,000	100,000	195,000	
CG120	Fingal Streetscape - Stage 3	547	3,775			-	
	TOTAL STREETSCAPES	547	3,775	95,000	100,000	195,000	
						-	
	FOOTPATHS					-	
CG115	Annual replacement of damaged footpaths	_	_		30,000	30,000	
CG115	Binalong Bay Footpath - Main				30,000	30,000	as per
CH105	Road	_	_		30,000	30,000	foreshore masterplan
5.1.200	Binalong Bay - Pacific to Bevan				20,000	30,000	masterplan
CH110	Streets	-	-		3,000	3,000	Replace gravel
							Avoca end near old town hall to
CH115	Fingal - Talbot Street	-	-		30,000	30,000	PO.
CH120	Scamander - Scamander Ave	8,010	8,010		58,000	58,000	Part A
CH125	Stieglitz - Chimney Heights	-	-		3,000	3,000	Replace gravel
CF125	Medea Cove Footpath/Road options			42,000	22,000	75 000	
CF125	·	-	_	43,000	32,000	75,000	
CF135	Cycleway/Walkway - St Helens - Upgrade		2,628				
CF133	TOTAL FOOTPATHS	8,010	10,638	43,000	186,000	229,000	
	TOTAL FOOTFATHS	8,010	10,038	43,000	180,000	223,000	
	KERB & CHANNEL					_	
							Stormwater
CH155	Byatt Court, Scamander	-	-		46,000	46,000	management plan
	Replacements TBA	-	-		22,000	22,000	to be allocated
							Width to be checked for
664	Cameron St, St Helens (south of			0.000	44.000	20.000	onstreet
CG155	Quail St intersection) (0.16km)	-	-	9,000	11,000	20,000	parking options Replace 50mt
							kerb & channel
							on western side of Penelope St,
							St Helens - starting at
66463	Danalana Ct Ct Halan		2.054	20.000		20.000	intersection of
CG160	Penelope St St Helens Helen Grove, St Helens	-	2,051	30,000		30,000	Lawry Heights
CG165	(Northern Side)	111	20,632			-	
CG170	Aerodrome Road, Stieglitz	_	23,014			-	
	TOTAL KERB & CHANNEL	111	45,697	39,000	79,000	118,000	

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	2018-2019 Budget C/F	2019-2020 Budget	Total New Budget + C/f	Comments
3000	RESHEETING	71000010	24607100441	Dauget ey.	Duaget		Comments
	2054 - Brooks Rd	_	-		10,046	10,046	
	2138 - Franks St Fingal	_	-		3,795	3,795	
CH305	2161 - Groves Rd	_			15,288	15,288	
CH305	2160 - Groves Rd				15,288	15,288	
CH310	2285 - North Ansons Bay Rd		-		5,528	5,528	
CH310	2286 - North Ansons Bay Rd				16,517	16,517	
	2258 - McKerchers Rd	-	-		8,190	8,190	
	2259 - McKerchers Rd		_		9,623	9,623	
	2260 - McKerchers Rd				2,662	2,662	
	2380 - Tims Creek Rd		-		6,880	6,880	
	2392 - Tyne Rd	_	_		6,370	6,370	
	2393 - Tyne Rd		_		7,262	7,262	
	2394 - Tyne Rd		-		6,166	6,166	
	2303 - Old Roses Tier Rd				6,848	6,848	
	2015 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory				0,040	0,040	
	Rd)	-	-		4,277	4,277	
	2016 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)		1		7,287	7,287	
	2008 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)		1		20,093	20,093	
	2011 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)		1		11,717	11,717	
	2012 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)		ı		11,652	11,652	
	2013 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)		1		8,328	8,328	
	2014 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)		1		8,234	8,234	
	2017 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)		1		20,300	20,300	
	2176 - Honeymoon Point Rd	-	1		1,401	1,401	
	2331 - Reids Rd	-	-		5,528	5,528	
	- Reids Rd		-	10,000	10,000	20,000	
	2332 - Reids Rd		•		5,405	5,405	
	2333 - Reids Rd				4,641	4,641	
	Ansons Bay Road, Ansons Bay	-		80,000		80,000	
CH310	North Ansons Bay Road, Ansons Bay	169	63,323	80,000		80,000	
	TOTAL RESHEETING	169	63,323	170,000	239,326	409,326	
	RESEALS					_	
CH405	799 - Acacia Dve	_	_		11,135	11,135	
CH410	731 - Aerodrome Rd	-	_		17,514	17,514	
CH415	673 - Akaroa Ave	-			29,225	29,225	
CH420	683 - Cannell Pl	-			15,734	15,734	

						Total New	
Project		Month	Year to	2018-2019	2019-2020	Budget +	
Code	Details	Actuals	Date Actual	Budget C/F	Budget	C/f	Comments
CH425	434 - Circassian St	-	-		15,585	15,585	
CH425	433 - Circassian St		-		8,789	8,789	
CH430	788 - Coffey Ct	-	-		12,680	12,680	
611405	379 - Douglas Crt (turning circle				50.000	50.000	
CH435	only)	-	-		50,000	50,000	
CH440	526 - Fresh Water St	-	-		6,726	6,726	
CH440	525 - Fresh Water St		-		2,178	2,178	
CH445	564 - Hodgman St	-	-		12,049	12,049	
CH450	792 - King St Binalong Bay	-	-		3,695	3,695	
CH450	791 - King St Binalong Bay		-		3,743	3,743	
CH453	Talbot Street, Fingal	-	-			-	
CH455	58 - Lottah Rd	=	-		9,346	9,346	
CH460	760 - Main Rd Binalong Bay	-	-		8,658	8,658	
CH460	766 - Main Rd Binalong Bay		-		81,648	81,648	
CH460	762 - Main Rd Binalong Bay		-		13,498	13,498	
CH465	670 - Maori Pl	-	-		3,934	3,934	
CH470	389 - Medeas Cove Esp	-	-		8,579	8,579	
CH473	Heather Place	-	-			-	
CH475	1257 - Melaleuca St	-	-		2,004	2,004	
CH480	- Quail St parking	-	-		25,000	25,000	
CH485	951 - Reids Rd	-	-		7,290	7,290	
CH485	947 - Reids Rd	-	-		6,210	6,210	
CH487	758 - Reserve St	-	-		5,138	5,138	
CH488	549 - Rest Area C/P	-	-		9,339	9,339	
CH490	541 - Scamander Ave	-	-		5,055	5,055	
CH490	543 - Scamander Ave	-	-		22,810	22,810	
CH490	540 - Scamander Ave	-	-		1,320	1,320	
	512 - Seaview Ave (turning						
CH491	circle only)	-	-		43,750	43,750	
CH492	71 - St Columba Falls Rd	-	-		4,311	4,311	
CH492	69 - St Columba Falls Rd		-		26,760	26,760	
CH493	Beaumaris Avenue	-	-			-	
CH494	380 - Susan Crt (turning circle only)	_	_		50,000	50,000	
CH495	St Marys - Esk Main Road Story to Groom Street		_		50,000	50,000	To coincide with DSG Road Sealing Programme
CH490	Scamander Ave - Bridge to IGA	-	-		120,000	120,000	To coincide with DSG Road Sealing Programme
	TOTAL RESEALS	-	-	-	693,699	693,699	
						-	

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	2018-2019 Budget C/F	2019-2020 Budget	Total New Budget + C/f	Comments
	ROADS OTHER	71000015	2467104441	Dauget e _f :	Daagee		-
	Reconstruction & Dig Outs -						
	Roads to be specified	-	_		300,000	300,000	
					,	,	Part B -
CH505	St Helens Pt Rd (Parkside)	-	-		800,000	800,000	Requires Grant Finding
CH510	Atlas Drive - Retaining Wall Anchor	_			40,000	40,000	
CHSTO	Ansons Bay Road - Gravel				40,000	40,000	
CH515	Stabilisation	-	-		75,000	75,000	
	Gardens Road - Sight Distance Works	-	-		400,000	400,000	Subject to successful Black Spot funding application
	Road Intersection Upgrade Works	-	-		50,000	50,000	
CH520	Talbot St, Fingal - Off Hwy Reconstruction/DigOut	-	-		100,000	100,000	Gleadow St to Brown St
CH525	Crash Barrier - Fingal Bridge	-	-		150,000	150,000	Mathinna Rd - DSG Bridge
	ROAD ASSET MANAGEMENT	-	-		/	-	200 211480
	Sealed Roads - Condition						
	Assessments	-	-		32,500	32,500	
	Road Network - Sign Replacement	-	-		25,000	25,000	
CG520	Beaumaris Ave	-	-	15,000		15,000	
	TOTAL ROADS OTHER	ı	-	15,000	1,972,500	1,987,500	
						-	
	ROADS TOTAL	8,836	123,433	362,000	3,270,525	3,632,525	
		0,000	110, 100	302,000	0,270,020	-	
	BRIDGES					_	
CG205	B185 Gillies Road, St Marys	_	-		25,000	25,000	Replace Deck
CG220	B2293 Cecilia St, St Helens	-	-		22,000	22,000	Replace Deck
CH220	B2006 - Reids Rd, Priory	395	395		90,000	90,000	Replace Deck
CH225	B2809 - Argyle St, Mangana	-	-		30,000	30,000	Replace Deck
	B7004 Richardson Road, St					,	
CG240	Marys	-	-		38,000	38,000	Replace Deck
CH230	B7005 - Tims Ck Rd	-	-		30,000	30,000	Replace Deck
CH235	B2242 - Hodges Rd	-	-		60,000	60,000	Replace Deck
CH215	B2191 - Fletchers Creek, Reids Rd	-	63,890		150,000	150,000	Extra Budget Approved \$130K Bridgepro \$20 Variation
	Footpath Bridge at Fingal						New bridge -
CH205	Culvert	-	-		30,000	30,000	footpath
CG225	B2792 Four Mile Creek Road	-	-	30,000	220,000	250,000	renew coating
	Install/upgrade traffic barriers	-	-	100,000		100,000	
CH210	B7043 Mathinna Road, Fingal (DSG)						
CHZIU	TOTAL BRIDGES	395	64,285	130,000	695,000	825,000	
	IOIAL DRIDGES	395	04,285	130,000	032,000	043,000	

Project		Month	Year to	2018-2019	2019-2020	Total New Budget +	
Code	Details	Actuals	Date Actual	Budget C/F	Budget	C/f	Comments
	STORMWATER					-	
CH660	Minor stormwater Jobs 2019/20	=	-		50,000	50,000	
CD655	Implement SWMP priorities	843	843		80,000	80,000	
CG665	Freshwater Street / Lade Court (Beaumaris)	_	-		40,000	40,000	Install new stormwater pipe rear of Freshwater Street properties to prevent Lade Court properties flooding.
CG670	Medea St - Opposite Doepel St	-	-	40,000	5,000	45,000	115m of open drain
CH655	Beaumaris Ave	-	-		25,000	25,000	New Stormwater main
	TOTAL STORMWATER	843	843	40,000	200,000	240,000	
	WASTE MANAGEMENT					_	
CH605	St Helens WTS - Polystyrene Densifier	-	-		30,000	30,000	
CH610	Scamander WTS - Reseal entrance road	-	-		20,000	20,000	
CG605	Reconstruction & seal entrance to St Helens WTS Fingal WTS Retaining Wall	499	2,931			-	
CF610	Replacement	-	-	80,000		80,000	
	WASTE MANAGEMENT TOTAL	499	2,931	80,000	50,000	130,000	
						•	
	Total Capital expenditure	361,414	997,220	4,264,500	6,400,715	10,665,215	

09/19.12.3 Visitor Information Centre Report

ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Bob Hoogland, Manager Corporate Services
FILE REFERENCE	040\028\002\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Nil
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the report be received.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this report is to provide Councillors with an update of various issues which are being dealt with by the Visitor Information Centre.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Provided as a monthly report – Council consideration at previous meetings.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

Staff Movements:

Nil.

Meetings Attended/Other information:

Visitation, as normal for this time of year, is very low, the busiest days with fewer than 60 and quietest days fewer than 10.

Both part time VIC staff members attended the annual Visitor Information Network conference in Launceston. Highlights identified included updated from Parks and Wildlife Service, presentation by Vertigo MTB, formal reports by Regional Tourism Organisations and informal reports from other VICs.

The History Room Curator provided the following additional information:

- 'Changing Face of St Helens' exhibition. This is currently being dismantled.
- **Foyer Cabinet display:** This has been changed to display a range of old bottles and now also displays a beautiful watercolour painting by local artist of the Bayview Hotel circa 1939 with the ships Enterprize, the Defender and the Lenna anchored in front.
- Founders & Survivors Database. Travelled to Swansea and the East Coast Heritage Centre
 for a workshop on Saturday by the University of Tasmania's 'Founders & Survivors' project.
 This project traces the convict history of the state of Tasmania. We listened to two of the
 academics involved in the project and the work that the Swansea Curator, Maureen

- Martin-Ferris, has done independently of the UTas project. Currently looking at how SHHR can become involved.
- **Backroom Extension**. Had two (2) consultants visit on 28 Aug 2019 regarding proposed Backroom extensions. Discussed the project with them and they appeared amenable to the floor plan and space.
- **New Volunteers.** A new volunteer has completed her induction and will commence duties in the new year.
- CCAT (Chinese Community Association of Tasmania). Contacted by a member of this association regarding a temporary exhibition project that is being looked at through the Chinese Museum in Melbourne which will celebrate Chinese Australians' 200 year history. Have expressed interest in participating in the project.
- **Computer Upgrades**. This occurred on Weds 28 August 2019.

Statistics:

Door Counts:

Month/Year	Visitor Numbers	Daily Average	History Room
August 2010	879	28.35	43
August 2011	746	24.06	92
August 2012	707	22.81	30
August 2013	779	25.13	30
August 2014	958	30.90	51
August 2015	961	31.00	38
August 2016	881	28.42	35
August 2017	843	27.19	37
August 2018	950	30.65	38
August 2019	737	23.77	38

Revenue 2018/2019:

Month	VIC Sales	HR Entry	HR Donations
July	\$2,065.20	219.00	79.10
August	2,418.45	176.00	76.15
September	5,711.75	352.00	121.00
October	5,759.40	478.00	136.75
November	6,182.01	560.00	200.00
December	6,938.21	490.00	45.60
January	10,386.85	799.00	106.45
February	10,940.75	881.00	55.65
March	10,480.35	1,125.50	70.85
April	5,855.70	547.50	555.30
May	2,869.50	400.00	51.40
June	1,580.86	227.00	70.50

Revenue 2019/2020:

Month	VIC Sales	HR Entry	HR Donations
July	1,531.55	209.00	236.20
August	2,261.05	162.00	28.00

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Economy - To foster innovation and develop vibrant and growing local economies which offer opportunities for employment and development of businesses across a range of industry sectors.

Strategies

Create a positive brand which draws on the attractiveness of the area and lifestyle to entice people and businesses' to live and work in BOD.

Annual Plan 2018-2019

Goal

Economy - To foster innovation and develop vibrant and growing local economies which offer opportunities for employment and development of businesses across a range of industry sectors.

Key Focus Area 2.1.2

Tourism – Broadening, lengthening and improving the visitor experience through development of attractions and activities; promotion and signage; and great customer service.

Action 2.1.2.9

Assess and improve the customer experience delivered through the St Helens Visitor Information Centre.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Nil.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

09/19.13.0 WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

09/19.13.1 Works and Infrastructure Report

ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	David Jolly, Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
FILE REFERENCE	014\002\001\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Nil
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the report be received by Council.

INTRODUCTION:

This is a monthly summary update of the works undertaken through the Works and Infrastructure Department for the previous month and a summary of the works proposed for the coming month, and information on other items relating to Council's infrastructure assets and capital works programs.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Provided as a monthly report – Council consideration at previous meetings.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

OUTSTANDING REPORTS:

Motion Number	Meeting	Council Decision	Comments
	Date		
04/18.16.4.102	16 April 2018	 Pursuant to section 14 of the Local Government (Highways) Act 1982 (the Act), for the Council to discuss and consider the closure of the following assets for the public benefit due to "lack of use". (i) The closure of Bridge 3462 over the George River providing current access to Yosts Flat. (ii) The closure of Grimstones Road from chainage 910m to end of road at chainage 4,680m. resolves that the part of Grimstones Road, Goshen as marked on the plan annexed and marked "A" should be closed to all traffic for the public benefit. Council delegates its functions and powers pursuant to section 14(1)(b) of the Act to the General Manager and authorises the General Manager to take such steps as may be necessary to comply with each of the requirements of that section in relation to the closure of Bridge 3462 over the George River providing current access to Yosts Flat and the closure of Grimstones Road from chainage 910m to end of road at chainage 4,680m. 	In-progress. Refer to Closed Council Resolution 11/18.17.3.

Motion Number	Meeting Date	Council Decision	Comments
11/18.8.5.247	19 Novembe r 2018	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice as required from relevant State Agencies: That Council explore opportunities of providing 2 - 6 free rubbish vouchers or something similar to every ratepayer to be used throughout that rateable year.	In progress. Item linked to 07/19.13.4.173.
04/19.8.2.68	15 April 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: i. That Council allocate money to replace the picnic table at the river area in Fingal in front of the old Magistrates House. ii. That Council consider tidying up the area which residents use to access a swimming place in the river. This could include cutting back or removing vegetation and improving the steps down to the area.	In Progress Customer Service Request raised and will be addressed before summer.
04/19.13.5.84	15 April 2019	That Council receive this report and the recommendation made to develop a policy position for the provision of Water Refill Stations (WRS's) in public open spaces that include a clear set of performance criteria that must be satisfied before a decision is made to install a WRS.	The intention is to expand scope to include provision of any new infrastructure in public open spaces to avoid the writing of multiple policies.
06/19.8.2.132	24 June 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That Council consider the establishment and fund allocation for the creation of a disabled parking bay, and relevant signage, at the rear of the toilets at the Fingal public toilet facility, and a new pathway into the toilet block.	To be actioned.
07/19.8.3.163	15 July 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That Council install a small playground in front of the toilet block that is to be replaced at the St Helens Sports Complex and that we do this out of public open space money - St Helens.	To be actioned.

Motion Number	Meeting Date	Council Decision	Comments
07/19.8.4.164	15 July 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That out of our budget for foreshore playground we buy a swing for children with disabilities.	To be actioned.
07/19.13.4.173	15 July 2019	That Council do not extend the free green waste days to all year-round at all waste disposal sites that are set up to accept green waste at this time and to review this decision at the end of the trial that is being undertaken by the Manager Infrastructure and Development Services.	Green waste shredding and ageing trial in progress until October 2019. Item linked to 11/18.8.5.247.
08/19.8.3.190	19 August 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That Council assist the community by organising a bulk-buying system for rain-water tanks in the municipality.	To be actioned.

COMPLETED REPORTS:

Nil.

Facilities Maintenance

Facility maintenance is an ongoing activity. During the month facility maintenance included the following tasks:

- Preventative Maintenance (PM) inspections of Council owned buildings and playgrounds.
- Maintenance identified during PM inspection and notified via Customer Service Requests.

Towns and Parks Maintenance

- Mowing/ground maintenance all areas.
- Garden/tree maintenance and weeding where required.

Road Maintenance

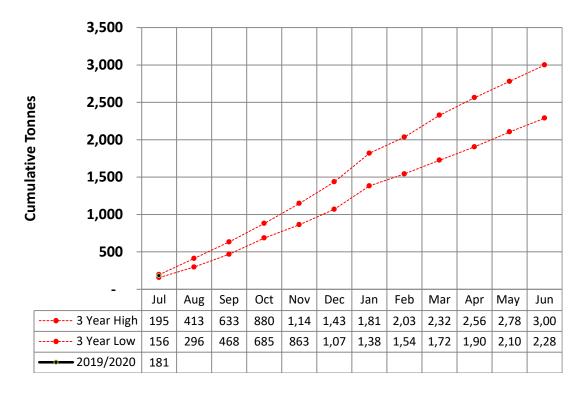
- Sealed road patching all areas.
- Traffic Signage replacement damaged and removed signs.

Bridge Maintenance

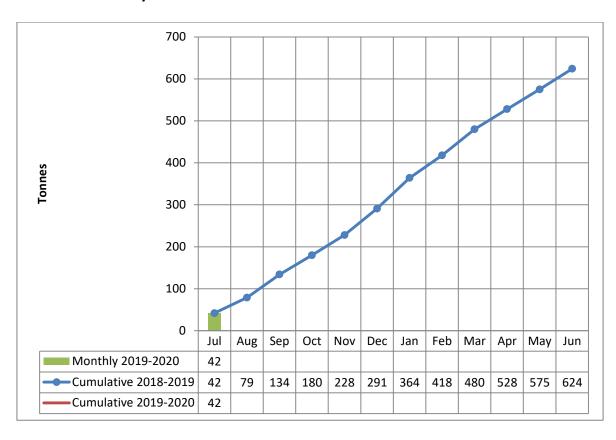
 Bridge 2191 at Fletchers Creek on Reid's Road. Superstructure replaced and 5T load limit lifted.

Waste Management

Municipal General & Putrescible Wastes to Copping Landfill



Collected Kerbside Recyclables



CAPITAL WORKS

Project Code	Details	Budget	Project Update
	Garbage Truck	280,000	Vehicle Ordered
	Toro Mower	16,000	Ordered
	Medeas Cove, Annie Street Intersection Crash Barrier	15,000	Engineering design completed. Quotations called.
CF805	Parnella/Foreshore Walkway	285,000	Government Approvals being sought.
	Scamander Avenue Footpath Part A	58,000	Works rescheduled early 2020 – due to resource constraints
CG165	Helen Grove northern side kerb	25,000	In-progress. New kerb installed. Minor sealing works to be scheduled to align with road resealing activity.
CG170	Aerodrome Road Kerb	35,000	In-progress. New kerb installed. Minor sealing works to be scheduled to align with road resealing activity.
	Re-sheeting: North Ansons Bay Road	102,045	Completed
	Crash Barrier – Fingal Bridge	150,000	In-progress. Installation October/November.
CD655	Implement SWMP priorities	80,000	In progress.
	Bridge 185 - Gillies Rd	25,000	Deck timbers on order
	Bridge 2293 - Cecilia St	22,000	Deck timbers on order
	Bridge 2006 - Reids Rd	90,000	Deck timbers on order
	Bridge 2809 - Argyle St	30,000	Deck timbers on order
	Bridge 7004 - Richardson Rd	38,000	Deck timbers on order
	Bridge 7005 - Tims Ck Rd	30,000	Deck timbers on order
	Bridge 2242 - Hodges Rd	60,000	Deck timbers on order
	Footpath Bridge at Fingal Culvert	30,000	Engineering Design in progress
CD830B	Jetty Upgrade – Cunningham Street	150,000	Completed
CF610	Fingal WTS Retaining Wall	80,000	Completed
	Fingal Streetscape Stage 3		Drought Communities Funded Project - Works to commence mid-September
	Brown Street, Fingal		Engineering detail being finalised for road segment upgrade
	Grey Mares Trail		Drought Communities Funded Project - Trail repair works in progress
	Mathinna Falls Road		Drought Communities Funded Project – Bridge Replacement – Engineering design in-progress.
		END OF R	REPORT

LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN & POLICIES:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Infrastructure - To provide quality infrastructure which enhances the liveability and viability of our communities for residents and visitors.

Strategy

- Be proactive infrastructure managers by anticipating and responding to the growing and changing needs of the community and the area.
- Work with stakeholders to ensure the community can access the infrastructure necessary to maintain their lifestyle.
- Develop and maintain infrastructure assets in line with affordable long-term strategies.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

09/19.13.2 Animal Control Report

ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Municipal Inspector
FILE REFERENCE	003\003\018\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Nil
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the report be received by Council.

INTRODUCTION:

This is a monthly update for animal control undertaken since the last meeting of Council.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Provided as a monthly report – Council consideration at previous meetings.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

This is a monthly update of the complaints and work that has been done and the action that has been taken for each complaint for the month of August 2019:

2 August 2019

Animal Control Officer investigated a dog attack in Frank Street, St Marys. Two (2) Staffordshire Bull Terriers wandering that morning and killed one (1) duck at a property in Frank Street before wandering down the road to another property and where they gained entry to a poultry run and killed eleven chickens and two (2) ducks. The owner of one of the properties in Franks Street was able to catch the dogs and tied them up then rang the Police and Council. Both the Police and Animal Control Officer attended the property. The dogs owner was out looking for her dogs and rang the Council. Animal Control Officer called her back whilst at the property in Frank Street and she came around to collect the dogs and apologised and paid compensation to one of residents who she knew. It was discussed with the dogs owner the seriousness of the event and the possibility of a Dangerous dog order being issued. She advised that friends staying with her had left the gate open this morning. Animal Control Officer advised dogs owner he would go to the other property in Franks Street whose owner had witnessed the same dogs attack and kill one of their ducks and he would then come around to discuss what will happen with fines. The owner of the duck discussed their concerns and it was explained to them what had happened down the road. They advised they didn't want any compensation just didn't want to see the dogs back. Went to the dog owners property in Gardiners Creek Road, St Marys, her husband had just got home from work and was disappointed in what had happened. The incidents were discussed and also included the dogs harassing wildlife on another property in Frank Street. The dogs owners expressed that they wanted to go and make things right with all that were effected (which they did). The yard was an enclosed well fenced back yard but did need a little extra attention where the dogs had tried to dig out. Council has never had any problems with the dogs from

- this property before. They were advised that there will be infringements issued but no dangerous dog order, however if there are any more incidents large or small an order will be issued. The husband called the office later in the day to let Council know that he had the main culprit (older female) euthanized and produced a vet certificate. Caution notice issued monitor.
- Investigated another dog attack in Riverview Road, Scamander, two (2) chickens killed. The attacked occurred on the 31 July about 9.30am. Two (2) Council workers attended the property but no dogs were seen. The property owner showed the workers around and stated there were two (2) dogs involved a Staffordshire Bull Terrier and a Labrador. She further advised that the Staffordshire Bull Terrier did the killing while the old Labrador just watched the show. She was able to lock the Staffordshire Bull Terrier up in the pen but he had since escaped. Council staff left the property and then saw two (2) dogs come out of a driveway, they caught the Labrador but the Staffordshire Bull Terrier took off and they followed it to a property where they are building a new home. The Labrador belonged to the property owner and the Staffordshire Bull Terrier belonged to the builder. The property owner stated the dogs had just been wandering around the yard and they hadn't seen them wander off. Both dogs were locked up and the owner of the Staffordshire Bull Terrier was going to see the owner of the chickens straight away to make things right. The owner of the chickens called later to advise two (2) out of her three (3) chickens were dead. She also advised the builder came to visit her and was very apologetic and asked if there was anything he could do, she advised she would talk to her husband regarding compensation. It was agreed to compensation of \$50 and the builder later returned giving her \$100. Caution notices issued to both owners of the dogs and notice to register the Staffordshire Bull Terrier – monitor.
- Received an email complaint about on going issues with dogs from a property in Young Street, St Helens and barking on the weekend and at other times. Council has not received any complaints about this issue for seven (7) months when a bark abatement notice was issued. Animal Control Officer emailed back the complainant asking for a few more details and whether the dogs were barking during the week (one week on and the complainants have not replied). Spoke to the dogs owners and discussed the issue, they advised they were out for a few hours the previous Sunday and are currently waiting for a new collar as the old one had stopped working. The collar is order and on it way.
- Received a complaint about barking dogs from Newman Street, St Marys. The complainant advised the barking has been going on for about 6-7 weeks and starts around 5am (depending on what time the dog owners leave home) and keep barking until the dog owners return. It is believed one of the owners has cancer and is always going to Launceston for treatment. Spoke with the other owner and explained what is happening when they leave the property, she advised that she would put the bark collars back on the dogs.
- Received a call from a resident from Gardiners Creek Road, St Marys about his infringement for an unregistered dog. He says that the dog that was photographed is not the Mastiff (as previously advised dog deceased) but rather the American Bulldog x Bull Mastiff. He asked that Council contact the local vet for death details, confirmation received from the vet that dog is deceased. The property owner was not happy that someone went onto his property without his permission and it was stated legally he can't do it. Animal Control Officer tried to explain that legally he could and also explained he went to the property after a complaint about a large black Mastiff barking excessively on a regular basis and as he walked toward the property he could hear the barking and was greeted at the front gate with a large blackish type Mastiff dog that came running out from the back. Animal Control Officer also advised he had yelled out to the owner several times hoping to discuss the bark complaint but no one came so he assumed no one was home and left. It was thought the dogs was the one that had

been previously advised to Council to be deceased so issued infringements and Councils standard barking dog letter. Everything was discussed with the dog owner and apologies made for the infringement and mistaken dog identity. Infringement revoked and owner happy.

8 August 2019

- Issued infringement of \$168 for dog at large (3 August) wandering Tasman Highway, Goshen.
- Issued a caution notice for dog at large (6 August) wandering Quail Street, St Helens.
- Issued a caution notice for dog at large (6 August) wandering around Fingal running past the school unattended at 7.40am.
- Issued notice to register to a Mastiff X pup now six (6) months old from Moriarty Road, Stieglitz.
- Issued a caution notice and notice to register (Dangerous dog from Glenorchy Council) for a dog from Story Street, St Marys. Previous discussions with the owner had given her until 20 July. Infringements to be issued after the 24 August if ignored.
- Conducted property inspections:
 - o Peron Street, Stieglitz, no dog and property vacant.
 - Bittern Street, Stieglitz, no one home and couldn't see any dogs outside but raining at the time – recheck.
- Stieglitz/Akaroa Patrol.
- St Helens Patrol.
- Bark monitor, Lade Court, Beaumaris.
- Cornwall Patrol.

16 August 2019

- Issued notice to register a Kelpie X from Cecilia Street, St Helens.
- Animal Control Officer received a report of a constantly barking dog during the day for the last couple of months from a property in Gardens Road, Binalong Bay. No dog is registered to this address and no sign of dog anywhere on the property and it doesn't look like anyone lives at the address full time. The complainant is away for the next couple of weeks, call again and discuss in a fortnight.
- Bark monitor at a property in Lade Court, Beaumaris. It was pouring with rain and no barking.
- St Helens Patrol.
- Conducted a property inspection in Argonaut Road, St Helens, two (2) dogs present. Dog registration issued.
- Letter sent out to a property in Bittern Street, Stieglitz with three (3) registration forms and kennel licence application.
- Received a report of 7-10 sheep that had broken through a fence and out wandering on the road in Mathinna. Contacted the owner of the sheep who advised that all sheep are in his paddock at the moment and he would go around the fences and repair if required.
- Animal Control Officer received a complaint of sheep in Alexander Street, Cornwall with no food and constantly bleating. The complainant was advised to contact the RSPCA. Also received a complaint from same person about a golden Retriever from another property in Alexander Street, Cornwall wandering every now and again. He was advised to take photos next time the dog was out and forward to Council – monitor.
- Animal Control Officer received an update from the RSPCA on the dog hoarding issue from Elephant Pass Road, St Marys. The inspector advised he had organised to collect 4-5 dogs this morning at last weeks meeting. He drove half way to the property and received a call from the

- health nurse who advised that he won't be able to collect dogs today as the owner had to go to hospital for a procedure.
- Animal Control Officer met with a resident from Stieglitz Street, Fingal to discuss the RSPCA visit and sort out what dogs are registered and what are deceased for Councils records.

23 August 2019

- Issued infringements for two (2) Border Collies running on beach all day at Diana's Basin, Sunday 18 August. Dogs belonged to two (2) separate owners from Beaumaris and Scamander. Dog at large \$168, cautions issued previously issued 27 March 2019.
- Received a report of a dog attack in Tully Street, St Helens. A Jack Russell from Tully Street was mauled by a dog from another property in Tully Street. The complainant advised he was walking his dog on the Saturday 17 August approximately 4pm and a female dog ran out and grabbed hold of his dog. He advised it happened so fast and he couldn't remember if the gate was open or if the dog jumped the fence. He further advised the dog's owner was there but didn't come out to the footpath and try to get her dog off/restrain. He advised there was another dog at the property but it didn't attack and the owner didn't seem to care and just said she would pay the vet bills. The dog is okay at the moment and has a hole near it stomach and luckily didn't puncture any organs so it should be okay. This is the second attack that Council is aware of regarding these dogs. In November 2017 the two (2) dogs attacked another dog on the Stonyford track which left the other dog with a puncture wound near its rear. This incident was sorted out amongst both parties because both dog owners had their dogs off lead. Tried calling the dogs owner but she did not answer. Infringements issued for \$504 and also given a copy of the vet bill.
- Animal Control Officer received a complaint of barking dogs from Cherrywood Drive, Scamander. Conducted a site visit and bark monitor – no dogs barking. Discussed with complainant who advised it has been quiet for the last two (2) days and the dogs have been given the whole yard to run instead of being confined to deck area – monitor.
- Received a complaint about a barking dog from Cameron Street, St Marys. The dog mainly barks from 7-7.30am when the owner goes to work and at other times. Sent out bark letter and follow up next week.
- Animal Control Officer received a report from a lady in Robert Street, Fingal about a sheep attack. She advised that a pregnant sheep was killed on her property Saturday morning 17 August. Her neighbour had seen the dog eating the sheep and took a photo. The neighbour also advised he had run into the dog's owner down the street and she was looking for her German Shepherd. He told her he had just witnessed it wandering and pretty sure it killed a sheep and that he had taken a photo of it standing over the sheep and eating it. The complainant advised there was an incident a few months ago where the same dog allegedly killed a sheep on another property in Robert Street and another farmer had to shoot the sheep after the attack and also claimed her neighbour next door also had sheep killed around the same time. Nothing had been reported to Council about these incidents. The dog owner was called to let her know the complainant would be visiting her later that week regarding the attack. She confirmed it was her dog but argued that no one had witnessed the attack only that the dog was eating the sheep. She was asked if there had been previous incidents and she advised yes a sheep was killed after she lost sight of her dog for 10 minutes so it is a possibility it could have been him but there was no proof. She was advised that the dog may well be declared dangerous and to ensure her dogs are contained in her yard. Animal Control Officer spent 3.5 hours interviewing all involved but unfortunately no one witnessed the dog actually attack any of the sheep, although everyone believes it was the German Shepherd because it was present at every death. Spoke with the dog owner and told her the findings

and that no one witnessed but it sure looks like her dog is responsible for at least two (2) possibly three (3) of the deaths and it was stressed again that she keeps her dogs confined to her property only as they will get shot it they go wandering on other people's land with livestock whether they are attacking or not. Infringements issued for dog at large of \$168.

30 August 2019

- Animal Control Officer finished dog attack investigation from Roberts Street, Fingal. The
 conclusion was there was not enough evidence after interviewing all concerned. Spoke to
 owner of the last sheep attack and discussed the issue, she understood and was advised that
 she was in the right to shoot the dog if it comes onto her property again. Infringement issued
 to dog owner of \$168 for dog at large.
- Received a complaint about a dog from Pacific Drive, Binalong Bay constantly howling. The
 complainant advised the owners are currently away and have a relative looking after the
 property and she is usually out during the day and the dog is howling constantly whilst she is
 not home. Went to the property the following day and the owners have returned home from
 holiday and dog has been quiet since monitor.
- Received a complaint of three (3) dogs coming out of house in Medea Street, St Helens at a lady walking her dog. They did not attack but it was a little frightening. Animal Control Officer to discuss with the owner.
- Animal Control Officer went to a property in Scamander Avenue, Scamander to see if dangerous dog present at property. The dog was present and the owners partner claimed that he has to put the dog down but has struggled to do this over the last couple of weeks. He was given two (2) weeks to have dangerous dog euthanized or register and comply with dangerous dog order. Revisit 13 September.

LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN & POLICIES:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Environment - To balance our use of the natural environment to ensure that it is available for future generations to enjoy as we do.

Strategy

Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

09/19.13.3 LGAT Feasibility Study into a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement, Part B – Delivery and Implementation Study

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	David Jolly, Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
FILE REFERENCE	033\030\004\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Waste Decision Item
DOCUMENTS	LGAT SWMA FS Part B Report Exec

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council support the decision sought by LGAT to agree in principle to the recommendations contained in the Feasibility Study into a Statewide Waste management Arrangement, Part B Delivery & implementation study.

INTRODUCTION:

Executive Summary Extract - Feasibility Study into a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement

Part B report - Delivery & implementation study

"The Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) engaged Urban EP to conduct a feasibility study for a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement. This arrangement would cover the planning, co-ordination and delivery of waste policies, strategies, programs and services to support better waste management across Tasmania, and address market failures evident in how waste is managed across the state.

The study would be delivered in two parts:

Part A: Collate evidence and present findings on the needs for and benefits of a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement ('statewide arrangement').

Part B: Develop the purpose, role, functions and governance apparatus of this statewide arrangement as necessary for planning, co-ordinating and delivering statewide waste policies, strategies, programs and services.

This report is primarily concerned with Part B of the feasibility study, with LGAT having approved commencement and delivery of this part of the study in response to recommendations set out in the Part A report. Key findings of the Part A report are re-stated in the Part B Introduction.

Drivers for this study include the view that waste management service levels and outcomes in Tasmania have lagged behind those of the mainland states and behind the intents articulated in the most recent national waste policy. Consequentially, a broad spectrum of benefits that stem from better waste management remain unrealised in Tasmania.

At the beginning of this work (January 2019), local government stakeholders were also uncertain of the timing, scope and ambition of a Tasmanian Waste Action Plan that had been under development by the Tasmanian Government at the time. Through this study, local government stakeholders therefore sought to lead the agenda on some areas that are most relevant to their responsibilities and interests. However, between delivery of the draft and final Part B reports, the Tasmanian Government released its draft Waste Action Plan (June 2019). This release shifts the drivers for the project somewhat. That is, the project additionally provides opportunity for state and local government sectors to consider the proposed statewide waste management arrangement as integral to the delivery of a final Waste Action Plan for Tasmania".

Council's Manager Infrastructure & Development Services Manager attended and participated in project workshops run by Urban EP (Consultant) and presented this agenda report to Councillors for information and discussion at the 2nd September 2019 Councillor Workshop.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Previous September Council Workshop discussion.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

LGAT Communication with General Managers

Dear GMs,

At the upcoming September General meeting, LGAT will be asking Councils to consider supporting the recommendations of the LGAT Statewide Waste Feasibility Study in principle.

To give councils enough time to consider this item, please find attached the agenda item (and associated attachment) that deals with this in advance of the full agenda being distributed later this month.

This will also allow elected reps time to review this and seek further information, either via attending one of the upcoming regional sessions we are running or via direct contact to LGAT.

If you have any questions or concerns please let me know.

Regards

Dion Lester | Policy Director

Local Government Association of Tasmania









STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Infrastructure - To provide quality infrastructure which enhances the liveability and viability of our communities for residents and visitors.

Strategies

- Be proactive infrastructure managers by anticipating and responding to the growing and changing needs of the community and the area.
- Work with stakeholders to ensure the community can access the infrastructure necessary to maintain their lifestyle.
- Develop and maintain infrastructure assets in line with affordable long-term strategies.

Key Focus Area

Waste Management Provide access to services and facilities which support a sustainable lifestyle.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Not applicable.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

1.1 STATEWIDE WASTE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Contact Officer: Dion Lester

Decision Sought

That members agree in principle to the recommendations contained in the Feasibility Study into a Statewide Waste management Arrangement, Part B – Delivery & implementation study.

Background

Improved waste and resource management has been an on-going and sustained area of LGAT advocacy for many years now. At the July 2018 General Meeting, Councils endorsed LGAT undertaking a feasibility study into Statewide Waste Arrangements (the Feasibility Study). At the July 2019 General Meeting, delegates received a briefing on the main study findings from the consultants undertaking the work — Urban EP. The final report is now complete, with the Executive Summary, included recommendations, attached to this item. The full report (as well as the Part A background report) is available on the LGAT website under Media and Publications > Reports and Submissions.

This work was undertaken as a result of previous work on waste and resource management highlighting that Tasmanian lacks a dedicated body with capacity to provide advice on statewide waste and resource recovery issues and also to deliver strategic actions and programs.

The completion of the Feasibility Study coincided with the release of the draft Waste Action Plan (WAP) by the State Government, which in section 2 contains specific reference to the Feasibility Study and also includes the following two actions:

- Investigate and discuss models for waste management governance with local government.
- Establish a relevant administrative structure.

It is also worth noting that the WAP¹ includes, amongst other initiatives, a commitment to introduce a statewide waste levy by 2021.

In principle endorsement of the recommendations within the Feasibility Study, and in particular numbers 2 & 4 included below, is sought to enable LGAT to commence discussions with the State Government on the proposed model and also to gain an understanding of the level of support

 $^{^{}m 1}$ The WAP will be discussed further in a separate item at the September General Meeting.

for the arrangements, as well as the proposed implementation network (co-investment funding model).

Recommendation 2

That LGAT accept a formal shared collaboration structure, co-owned by and accountable to state and local government, as the preferred option to deliver the statewide waste management arrangement.

Recommendation 4

That LGAT pursue a co-investment funding model (involving state and local government) to enable the implementation arrangement from 1 July 2020 for a period of two years.

This option sets out a model that formally partners local government and state government in leading a statewide arrangement (see Figure 6^2). The aim is to pair the historic progress made and competencies held by local governments and their regional bodies with the Tasmanian Government's ability to formally represent the state, enforce regulations, and enact legislation.

There is significant merit in the local government sector and the state government collaborating via a formal partnership to lead the delivery of a final Waste Action Plan and ongoing strategic management of waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania.

The immediate co-investment proposed will enable, via an agreed work plan, progress towards formation of the preferred ongoing arrangement and establishment of statewide functions and activities to complement regional and local actions.

The proposed arrangements (Option 3 in the Feasibility Study) brings together the comparative strengths in local and regional functions and service delivery experience, with the state's formal representation, regulation and lawmaking capacity. The collaboration model allows for the statewide waste management arrangement to directly use local and regional networks to identify issues and then ensure strategies and action plans take account of these issues and also the decision processes of Local Government. For example, it will offer a suitable delivery vehicle to implement the WAP, with the important benefit of drawing on local and regional experience in most functional areas to a far greater extent than would be likely via the typical consultation process to inform State Government policy.

At the same time Local Government's on-ground perspective on waste management will be better considered in the development and implementation of regulation and enforcement, as the arrangement would be able to make an internal case to the State, where legislation and regulatory enforcement is required to deliver the functions.

LGAT 16/08/2019

September General Meeting – Waste Management

² In the Part B Report available on the LGAT website

A statewide body can deliver a critical role in brokering and coordinating partnerships between sectors at local, regional and state scales; and applying its functions to drive more resource efficient practices in line with Circular Economy principles. Over time, its influence could extend from a focus on waste and resource recovery market interventions to impact activities 'upstream' of waste management (such as influencing purchasing decisions, supply chains, production systems, and product specifications) as well as those that are 'downstream' (such as developing new markets and unblocking impediments to market access).

To support this value adding function, the statewide body would be in a strong position to secure Federal funding, as it would be a unique advantage for Tasmania to have a united position from Local and State Government in advocating to the Federal Government. For example, a co-owned Local and State Government entity driving a Circular Economy agenda for Tasmania could create a 'vehicle' enabling Federal Government investment directly into waste reduction and Circular Economy priorities. Packaged with the reinvestment of landfill levy revenue, it should position the Local and State Government to seek a multi-year commitment of Federal funding into a work plan and priorities which deliver on the National Waste Policy and a "Circular Economy Deal" for Tasmania.

Implementation

Establishing the preferred longer-term solution may take some time. The momentum created through this project and recent announcements of the Tasmanian Government (i.e. the release of the WAP) supports the establishment of an interim implementation arrangement in the short term that delivers on priority functions while also working towards putting the longer-term solution in place.

In this model, the State and Local Government are each co-investors into an agreed implementation plan (i.e. a minimum of two years of agreed funding), with options to review the arrangement on the basis of performance and further specification of needs. Under this 'compact' arrangement, a key focus is on securing and appointing internal resources (current and additional) within existing organisations, to act as an implementation network. The implementation network is accountable for delivering on a work plan, with a likely minimum initial staff requirement of three full time equivalents (FTEs).

Pursuing an agreed workplan in this fashion will allow State and Local Government to:

- Build the preferred statewide arrangement establishing governance mechanisms (i.e. legislative provisions), effective establishment of statewide levy and revenue allocations to waste priorities, funding strategy to leverage Commonwealth investment etc.
- Deliver on a selection of aligned priority activities leveraging regional momentum.

It is critical to set out an achievable path to institute more formal ongoing arrangements while <u>also</u> showing that the collaboration model has a capacity to deliver tangible and measurable outcomes (in effect, an immediate return on investment) through the direct deployment of functions and activities.

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With the State Government signalling (in the draft WAP) that they are seeking to introduce new waste management governance and administration it is imperative the Local Government not only provides input into its design, but is an equal partner in the final arrangements. This position is reinforced with the proposal to introduce a statewide landfill levy, as any new arrangements are likely to:

- 1. Be funded (at least in part) by levy revenue; and
- 2. Direct how the levy funds be allocated.

The experience in other States, where a State Government statewide waste body exists, is that councils are not always satisfied with the how the body allocates the revenue from landfill levies that councils predominantly collect.

The proposed arrangements would be unique in an Australian context, with Local Government being a key co-owner and decision-maker in policy and strategy setting at a statewide level. Over the past few years Local Government has positioned itself as a key leader in the waste and resource recovery policy space and to a certain extent this has enabled consideration of an arrangement of this nature.

Budget Implications

In principle endorsement of the recommendations does not carry any immediate budget implications for Local Government. However the proposed implementation network would commence in advance of the statewide landfill levy generating revenue and as such, if Local Government agrees to be a co-investors into an agreed implementation plan, then there will be budget implications. Based on three FTEs and additional operating costs, the estimated costs of the implementation network would be \sim \$0.85 million per annum. As an equal co-contributor Local Government could expect to contribute in the order of \$425,000 per annum.

However, any financial contribution would be subject to a future decision of Local Government.

Current Policy

Strategic Plan:

- Facilitating change;
- Building Local Government's reputation;
- Fostering collaboration; and
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver.



Feasibility Study into a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement

Part B report - Delivery & implementation study

Prepared for

Local Government Association of Tasmania

July 2019





Feasibility study into a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement for Tasmania - Part B

Project: UEP077

Client: Local Government Association of Tasmania

Client contact: Dion Lester, Policy Director

Author

Urban Elements & Practice Pty Ltd ABN 41 164 939 968 Clifton Hill Victoria 3068 Phone: +61 432 391 835

nathan.toovey@urbanep.com.au

Quality information

Document Feasibility Study – Part B report

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Date July 2019

Prepared by Nathan Toovey and Nathan Malin

Disclaimer

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List of acronyms

CCA	Cradle Coast Authority
CCWMG	Cradle Coast Waste Management Group
CDL	Container Deposit Legislation
CRS	Container Refund Scheme (as committed to by Tasmanian Government)
DPAC	Department of Premier and Cabinet (Tasmania)
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (Tasmania)
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (of Tasmania, unless otherwise stated)
GBE	Government Business Enterprise (as enacted through Tasmanian legislation)
ILM	Investment Logic Map
LGAT	Local Government Association of Tasmania
NTDC	Northern Tasmania Development Corporation
NTWMG	Northern Tasmania Waste Management Group
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle (under Commonwealth Corporations Act 2001)
STCA	Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority
SV	Sustainability Victoria
WSS	Waste Strategy South



Acknowledgements

The project team recognises the input, expertise and time given from a range of organisations and individuals in supporting the preparation of this report.

We unreservedly acknowledge the involvement of:

- · The Local Government Association of Tasmania
- Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (EPA Tasmania)
- · Cradle Coast Waste Management Group and member councils
- Northern Tasmania Waste Management Group and member councils
- · Waste Strategy South and member councils
- Tasmanian Department of Premier and Cabinet (including the Local Government Division, the Policy Division and the Tasmanian Climate Change Office)
- · Tasmanian Department of State Growth
- Tasmanian Department of Treasury and Finance
- Martin Robinson (Veolia Waste Management)
- John Crispijn (Veolia Waste Management and WMAA)
- Brad Mashman and Zachary Mashman (Glenorchy Tip Shop)
- Christine Bell, Southern Waste Solutions
- · James Wood, SEAM Consulting
- The Honourable Pam Allan, University of Tasmania
- Kassey Truesdale, WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation



Executive Summary

The Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) engaged Urban EP to conduct a feasibility study for a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement. This arrangement would cover the planning, co-ordination and delivery of waste policies, strategies, programs and services to support better waste management across Tasmania, and address market failures evident in how waste is managed across the state. The study would be delivered in two parts:

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Drivers for this study include the view that waste management service levels and outcomes in Tasmania have lagged behind those of the mainland states and behind the intents articulated in the most recent national waste policy. Consequentially, a broad spectrum of benefits that stem from better waste management remain unrealised in Tasmania.

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Methods

In accordance with the needs set out for Part B of the feasibility study (above), the following methods were adopted in delivering this part of the work plan:

- Specifications for and core attributes to manifest in a delivery model for the statewide arrangement set out, drawing on Part A findings on benefits and functions essential to this arrangement (see figure overleaf), and informed via engagement with stakeholders
- · Preparation of an evaluation framework derived from those specifications and attributes
- Description of three distinct delivery options to submit to the comparative evaluation and determine a preferred model
- Determination of a practical implementation pathway for the preferred solution for a statewide arrangement, with a focus on governance and funding features and interactions with development and delivery of a final Tasmanian Waste Action Plan.

Processes, findings and recommendations were initially laid out in a draft report and presented to stakeholders. The final report (this report) incorporates feedback on the draft report and responds to points raised following the draft presentation.

Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part B report June 2019

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11. Product stewardship of priority items including product re-design and takeback arrangements (e.g. CDL)- pending examination of net benefit. 13.Market and/or statutory instruments (e.g. levies, bans from landfill) to address gate fee differentials • Pending an analysis of gab between gate fees for new services and willingness to pay above existing landfill rates. Local government engagement and procurement support to lock in demand for new services and facilitate efficient use of assets. 12.Infrastructure funding to stimulate investment in recovery assets ullet Pending private investment gap analysis & case for public funding 1. Vision statement for waste management / circular economy in Tasmania, 9. Market development measures including sustainable procurement: * to stimulate markets for resources recovered locally * to foster the replacement of non-recyclable and single use items * with reusable / recycled content items. Governance and collaboration models to engender trust & commitment: . Coordinated advocacy and policy input at the national level, where national solutions are deemed to be more effective. of to support surveillance & remediation of dumping sites to build certainty for new services & assets to come online. 8. Statewide enforcement and prosecution of stockpiling in breach 7. Coordinated education, engagement and marketing: * to ostracise illegal dumping and encourage reporting * to foster acceptance and uptake of new recovery services * to stimulate demand for recovered resources * to support best practice in local and regional services * to quide consumer & purchasing Dehaviours and decisions. 2. Statewide infrastructure & service planning and scheduling 3. Development of strategies for priority items, including: single use plastics and non-recyclable packaging organics from municipal and commercial sources end of life tyres • others identified as a priority for Tasmania linked to a credible commitment to take action Functions licence conditions, and illegal dumping. 10 Natural assets retain value and are untarnished Efficient service prices that reflect demand over time Lower costs & risks borne by the recovery chain Resources are recovered and used, in line with the scale of opportunity Brands that rely on a clean image of Tasmania retain market credibility Foster economic development Efficient private & public investment in recovery infrastructure and jobs Strong local markets for recovered resources 3. Risks and harms incurred by tyre stockpiles and illegal dumping Tasmanian statewide 4. Resource-inefficient use of single use plastics and packaging Poor cohesion in the demand for organics recovery services waste management plus others to be agreed with waste management partners 2. Insecure market for investing in recovery infrastructure to address arrangement Soil quality improved using locally recovered material Protect health & the environment Greater self assurance in how to recycle Low reliance on landfills -lower landfill impacts including gas emissions, leachate, colour and amenity impacts Effective prevention & inhibition of littering, dumping and stockpiling Cleaner & safer environment due to less illegal dumping & litter Efficient resource use embedded in consumer Benefits Problems Government delivering on expectations to help people lead lower impact lifestyles & businesses Narrative to attract visitors Enhance Tasmania's image Tasmania seen as valuing Tasmania as a leader in tackling problem wastes Positive culture towards waste management and 'faith in the system' Climate change tackled through local solutions residents, investors its natural assets



Main findings

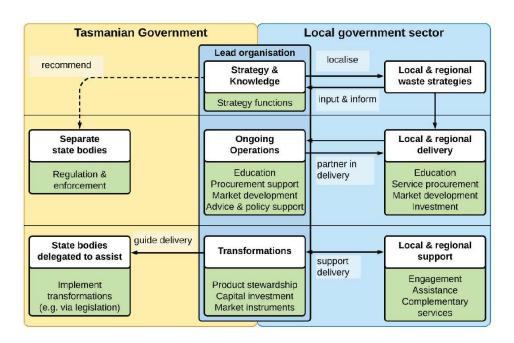
Preferred solution invites co-ownership by state and local government

The primary objective of Part B of this study is to determine a preferred solution for enacting the statewide arrangement, capable of securing the benefits and delivering the functions endorsed by LGAT as essential to that arrangement (see figure on preceding page). This determination proceeded via a comparative framework which evaluated three alternative delivery models, i.e.:

- Option 1 delivery led by an oversight body held by the Tasmanian Government
- Option 2 delivery led by an oversight body held by the Tasmanian council sector
- Option 3 delivery led by a partnership (jointly owned) between state and local sectors.

Following this evaluation, Option 3 (see figure below) is recommended as the preferred model for implementing the statewide arrangement, coupling the strengths of the local and state government sectors together. Benefits beyond this pairing of strengths include:

- Greater connectivity between vision-setting, strategic planning, and delivery of individual functions, cascading from state to regional to local spheres of responsibility and opportunity
- The potential for a single model for data collection, information management and knowledge sharing across stakeholders, allowing for a common basis from which to plan and take action
- The capacity to share and direct a wider range of resources and spread delivery costs across multiple partners, consistent with the widespread distribution of benefits
- 4. Decision making, planning and approval structures that lean towards inclusiveness, ensuring those that bear risks and see opportunities can vocalise their positions and drive decisions
- Being able to project a more united stance in national processes and in engaging with nongovernment and industry stakeholders.



Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part B report June 2019

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An arrangement suitable for delivering a statewide Waste Action Plan

In the interval between preparation of the draft Part B report and this final report, the Tasmanian Government released its draft Waste Action Plan. This draft plan recognises 'the need for a new strategic and integrated approach to waste management in Tasmania, in which responsibility is shared between all levels of government, the private sector, and the community' (Minister's Foreword to the draft Waste Action Plan). Provisional commitments set out in the draft Waste Action Plan include:

- Introduction of a waste levy by 2021 to fund waste management and resource recovery
- Introduction of a Container Refund Scheme (CRS) in Tasmania by the end of 2022
- Ensuring that 100 per cent of packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025
- Reducing waste generated in Tasmania by 5% per person by 2025 and 10% by 2030
- Achieving a 40 per cent average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2025 and 80 per cent by 2030
- Having the lowest incidence of littering in the country by 2023
- Working at the national level and with local government and businesses in Tasmania to phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics by 2030
- Reducing the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 25% by 2025 and 50% by 2030.

Consultation on the draft plan is open to 7 October 2019 with a final plan due for release at a point thereafter.

In the Governance section of the draft plan (Section 2), the current feasibility study is framed as an important investigation that will contribute to the Tasmanian Government's deliberations on a preferred arrangement for coordinating and delivering statewide waste priorities and services.

On reviewing the draft Waste Action Plan and pending details of the final Waste Action Plan, the proposed statewide waste management arrangement is offered as a suitable delivery vehicle to implement the action plan. There are no innate points of incompatibility lying between the arrangement recommended through this feasibility study, and the priorities, commitments and delivery requirements set out in the draft Waste Action Plan. Further, there are substantial areas of overlap including, for example:

- Recognition of the need to suitably fund waste management functions and services, potentially through the introduction of a statewide levy in the coming years
- The call to effectively address packaging, plastic, and organics-related waste streams across Tasmania, through applying multiple, mutually reinforcing interventions
- Provisions to deliver product stewardship measures tailored to Tasmania's needs, such as container deposit legislation (i.e. the CRS as set out in the draft Waste Action Plan)
- The priority on deploying a range of functions including education; infrastructure planning; data collection frameworks; capital funding; and market stimulus measures
- Recognition of a unique opportunity in transitioning to a circular economy model that is consistent with Tasmania's underlying strengths and brand identity.

There is merit in the local government sector and the state government negotiating and taking steps to formalise a collaborative arrangement that leads the delivery of a final Waste Action Plan. In parallel, local government sector input into the final Waste Action Plan may be warranted, given its stake as a partner and co-investor in the recommended delivery vehicle.

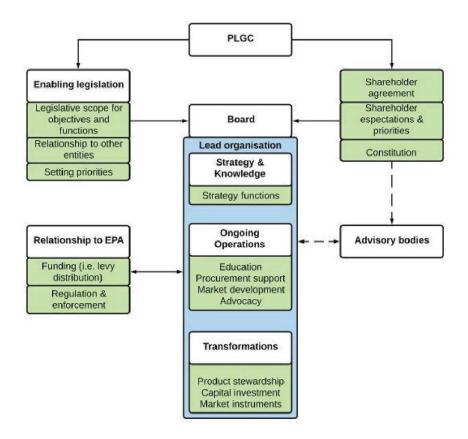
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An arrangement that brings strong governance and investment options

A governance approach that enacts and enables an effective statewide waste management arrangement is particularly important given that the recommended solution is a partnership between the state and local governments, with ambition to leverage Commonwealth Government interest and investment. The figure below recasts the lead organisation of the preferred solution (outlined above) to highlight connections to a number of existing and nominated governance mechanisms that might be phased in over time.



The existing Premier's Local Government Council (PLGC) could hold oversight of the 'partnership' across development and implementation of the arrangement, and subsequent review of Board performance (as the representative council of the shareholders) during its operation.

Establishment of the lead organisation for the arrangement as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), under the Commonwealth *Corporations Act 2001*, enables the use of an established set of governance mechanisms for managing the interests of shareholders and the performance of the Board. In this scheme, local and state government are present as joint shareholders in the SPV.

Governance direction could also be established via state legislation to codify a range of matters from the SPV's roles and responsibilities; objectives; functions; Board governance; relationships to other entities (i.e. EPA and/or councils); relationship to sections of the *Corporations Act*; etc. A legislative component helps ensure the arrangement adheres to an overriding purpose and

Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part B report June 2019



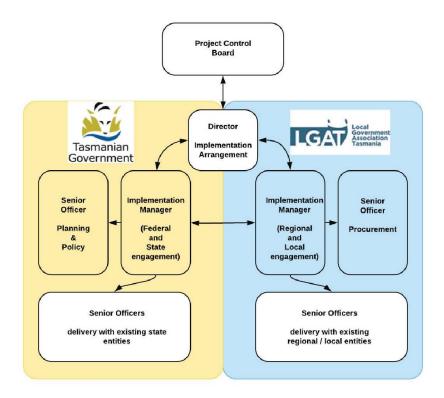
retains legally prescribed procedures, while also assigning the arrangement a unique and binding role and position in relation to waste management direction setting and delivery in Tasmania.

The draft Waste Action Plan outlines a commitment to introduce a statewide waste levy in 2021. Analysis of other mainland jurisdictions (during Part A) established that funding allocations in other jurisdictions, adjusted to Tasmanian tonnages to landfill, approximately equate to investing between \$6.4 and \$21 million via a Tasmanian statewide waste arrangement each year.

The establishment of an arrangement jointly owned by state and local governments provides an important investment opportunity. In establishing a co-owned SPV to drive a Circular Economy agenda (below), the partners could create a 'vehicle' enabling Commonwealth Government investment directly into waste reduction and circular economy priorities. Packaged with the reinvestment of landfill levy revenue, it should position the state and local government to seek a multi-year commitment of Commonwealth Government funding into a work plan and priorities which deliver on the National Waste Policy and a Circular Economy deal for Tasmania.

Implementation through a partnership network and shared workplan

Establishing the preferred longer term solution (i.e. a partnership arrangement) may take some time. The momentum created through this project and recent announcements of the Tasmanian Government (i.e. the release of the draft Waste Action plan) suggest there is merit in considering the establishment of an interim implementation arrangement in the short term that delivers on priority functions while working towards putting the longer term solution in place.



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The figure above illustrates the potential scope of officers involved during the initial establishment phase. It is suggested that three full time equivalent officers (Director and two implementation managers) would be a minimum initial staff requirement to initiate implementation. Depending on the partners' appetite and allocation of resources, additional officer support, either within existing regional bodies or state entities, may be secured on an asneeds basis in line with the agreed work plan.

The network of officers operates as one team deployed through the two key partners, DPAC and LGAT. In this model, DPAC and LGAT are each co-investors into an agreed implementation plan (i.e. a minimum of two years of agreed funding), with options to review the arrangement on the basis of performance and further specification of needs.

There is merit in pursuing an agreed workplan that simultaneously undertakes the work to:

- Build the preferred statewide arrangement establishing governance mechanisms (i.e. legislative provisions), effective establishment of statewide levy and revenue allocations to waste priorities, funding strategy to leverage Commonwealth investment etc.
- Deliver on a selection of aligned priority activities leveraging regional momentum.



An opportunity to craft and attract partners in a Circular Economy deal

This feasibility study resonates with the draft Waste Action Plan in identifying the transition to the circular economy as a compelling pathway for Tasmania. The island state is already a national leader in one cornerstone of the circular economy – the use of renewable and sustainable sources of energy – and could be primed to follow suit in how it uses and manages the material resources entering and contributing value to its economy.

Recognising the systemic shift that this transition entails, the Tasmanian Government has acknowledged that the actions set out in the draft Waste Action Plan do not represent the full range of stimuli needed to set Tasmania on a circular economy trajectory. However, through the leadership of a collaborative waste management body equipped with a suitably defined charter and capability set, Tasmania could undergo a sequence of transition cycles that work towards a more circular economic model over time.

In this study, the statewide body is seen as holding a critical role in brokering and coordinating partnerships between sectors at local, regional and state scales; and applying its functions to drive more resource efficient practices in line with circular economy principles. Over time, its influence would extend from a focus on waste and resource recovery market interventions to impact activities 'upstream' of waste management (such as influencing purchasing decisions, supply chains, production systems, and product specifications) as well as those that are 'downstream' (such developing new markets and unblocking impediments to market access).

At a high level, the figure overleaf represents one way in which partners across different levels of government and priority sectors could potentially collaborate in the move to a more resource efficient, circular economy model. These collaborative 'circular economy alliances' could demonstrate a preference towards pragmatic outcomes and actions that are tailored to the opportunities that reside in different sectors.

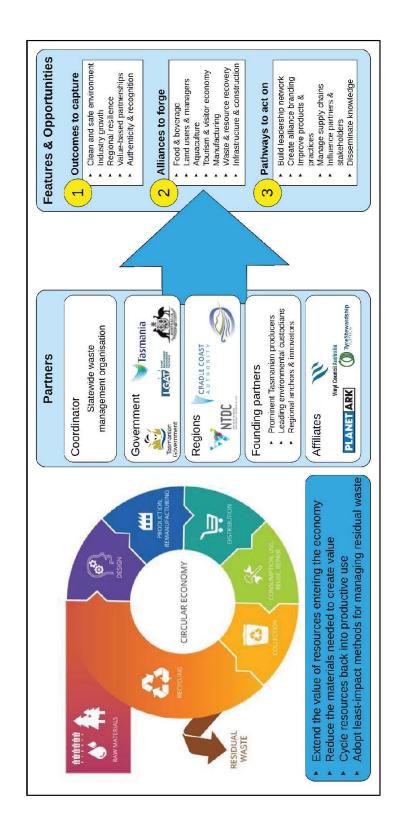
In principle, these outcomes could cover a number of dimensions including cleaner and safer environments; industry growth and the development of more resilient regional economies; enhanced reputation and authenticity; and the formation of partnerships based on common and/or complementary interests. Through this framing of prosperity, Tasmania's circular economy leaders are encouraged to seek opportunities that are predicated on diverse and widespread benefits across the state, rather than those that involve competing benefits and impose inevitable trade-offs.

Reiterating earlier stated findings on funding opportunities that may open up in response to the statewide arrangement and its anticipated benefits, the adoption of circular economy alliances in selected sectors could provide for more specific opportunities to attract investment from the private sector and Commonwealth Government bodies with a stake in more environmentally sound economic development.

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List of Part B recommendations

Recommendation 1.

LGAT should request the state government to review the completeness, resourcing and efficacy of activities directed to regulating waste management in Tasmania (i.e. encompassing regulatory arrangements and provisions at local, regional and state scales; and how these regulatory scales interact), recognising a common stakeholder view that there was opportunity for improvement.

Recommendation 2.

In progressing towards a statewide arrangement, LGAT and potential partners should work through an agreed purpose and set of objectives for the arrangement.

This process is recommended to:

- · Seek input and buy in from stakeholders
- Confirm the status of waste management and resource recovery as essential services and strategic sectors, attracting resources, stimulus and support that recognise their important role in the Tasmanian economy
- Acknowledge any overlaps or complementarities with the image that Tasmania seeks to develop and protect through Brand Tasmania
- Incorporate the potential role of the statewide waste management arrangement as a vehicle to deliver a final Waste Action Plan (pending its development and release).

Recommendation 3.

That LGAT accept a formal shared collaboration structure, co-owned by and accountable to state and local government, as the preferred option to deliver the statewide waste management arrangement.

That LGAT additionally note the benefits of this model as set out in the Part B report, pending the application of suitable governance and funding measures.

Recommendation 4.

That LGAT pursue a co-investment funding model (involving state and local government) to enable the implementation arrangement from 1 July 2020 for a period of two years.

Co-investment will enable, via an agreed work plan, progress towards formation of the preferred ongoing arrangement (see Section 4, pending reaffirmed commitment to Option 3); and establishment of statewide functions and activities to complement regional and local actions directed towards existing priorities in waste, resource recovery and the circular economy.

Recommendation 5.

That LGAT note the proposed functions and form of preferred statewide arrangement as being compatible with the draft Waste Action Plan's commitments and priorities, and may therefore be a suitable vehicle for delivering the final Waste Action Plan (pending its release). (Details on the extent of alignment between the preferred arrangement and the draft Waste Action Plan are summarised in Appendix 2)

Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part B report June 2019

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09/19.13.4 Draft State Waste Action Plan

ACTION	DECISION			
PROPONENT	Council Officer			
OFFICER	David Jolly, Manager Infrastructure and Development Services			
FILE REFERENCE	033\030\004\			
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Feasibility Study into a Statewide Waste Management			
DOCUMENTS	Arrangement, Part A summary report - Needs and benefits			
	study.			
	Draft Waste Action Plan – Consultation Draft June 2019			

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council endorse Councillor feed-back comments provided in this report on the Draft State Wast Action Plan to inform LGAT's submission to the Tasmanian State Government.

INTRODUCTION:

Extract from LGAT Website

"In January 2019 LGAT engaged Urban EP to conduct a feasibility study for a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement. This arrangement would cover the planning, co-ordination and delivery of waste policies, strategies, programs and services to support better waste management across Tasmania, and address market failures evident in how waste is managed across the state. This work is complete and available on the LGAT website under Media and Publications > Reports and Submissions.

In June 2019 the State Government released the long awaited Draft Waste Action Plan (WAP). The WAP draws heavily on the position presented by Local Government, as articulated in the LGAT Waste and Resource Management Strategy, which is also available on the LGAT website under Media and Publications > Reports and Submissions under 2017. The Government is consulting on the WAP up until the 7^{th} October".

To inform LGAT's submission, a regional drop in session for staff and elected members was scheduled for 22 August 2019, 2:00-3:30PM at the City Park Grand, Launceston. The intent of the workshop was for LGAT's Policy Director, Dion Lester, to present the main findings from the feasibility study, the key draft actions in the WAP and outline the opportunities for Local Government associated with both processes; and to seek Feedback from workshop participants to inform LGATs response to the WAP and LGAT's ongoing advocacy.

General Managers have been requested to also provide feedback to LGAT by 30 September 2019.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Previous September Council Workshop discussion.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

Councillor Feedback Comment - Draft Waste Action Plan Consultation Draft June 2019

What do you think?

What are the key opportunities for reducing waste, developing our resource recovery industry and shifting to a Circular Economy?

 A circular economy has huge potential to create new jobs in Tasmania and to benefit the wider economy and the environment. We need better resource-efficient systems, products and services which avoid waste, conserve resources and maximise the value of all materials used.
 We need to improve the State's capacity to better design, reuse repair and recycle the goods that we use as a community.

We can encourage our general population through education, to choose to:

- Avoid purchasing products with excessive or unnecessary packaging.
- Demand changes from the suppliers of products to reduce excessive and unnecessary packaging.
- Repair or reuse items rather than throwing them away. Establishing repair cafes within communities is one way of doing this; this could be done at waste transfer stations or alternative locations and funded as the Men's Shed movement have historically been funded.
- Encourage the purchase of products which can be used multiple times and that are long-lived, rather than single-use or poor-quality items that are thrown away quickly. Encourage the purchase of locally made high quality items.
- Improve our recycling habits by sorting our waste appropriately into recycling and compost bins.
- Use products that are recyclable and include recycled content.

Further education can take place around principle actions to reduce overall waste:

Avoid waste:

- o Prioritise waste avoidance, encourage efficient use, reuse and repair.
- Encourage businesses to design products so waste is minimised, they are made to last and we can more easily recover materials. Design systems and products to avoid waste, conserve resources and maximise the value of all materials used at every stage of a product's life.
- Design systems and products to avoid waste, conserve resources and maximise the value of all materials used at every stage of a product's life.
- Deliver coordinated actions that help the community and businesses avoid and minimise waste, including better design, reuse, repair, and sharing of products and services.

Improve resource recovery:

- o Improve material collection systems and processes for recycling.
- o Improve the quality of recycled material we produce.

- Implement a common approach towards waste policy and regulation, particularly in relation to both State and national opportunities to support development of markets for recycling.
- Identify and improve regional and remote and communities' ability to access, influence and participate in a circular economy. Consider setting up regional waste management centres for recovery of resources.

Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products.

Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy.

- Reduce the impacts of plastic and packaging on the environment and oceans, reduce plastic pollution, and maximise benefit to the economy and society. Demand less single use plastics from industries and businesses and encourage local communities to go "plastic free" where possible.
- Manage and regulate chemicals and wastes throughout their lifecycle to minimise environmental and human health impacts and meet Australia's national and international obligations.
- Reduce organic waste, including garden and food waste, by avoiding their generation and supporting diversion away from landfill into soils and other uses, supported by appropriate infrastructure.

Improve information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed consumer decisions.

• Continue to support consumers and manufacturers to make more informed decisions by improving national data and reporting on material flows, wastes and recycling, including economic aspects and reporting indices.

What do you think?

- What are the primary waste management and resource recovery roles and responsibilities of governments, industry and the wider community?
 - Educate Tasmanians, especially older generation (importance and rationale for resource recovery).
 - State waste management / processing plant here in Tasmania, supported by Local, State & Federal Government creating employment & managing waste within Tasmania.

The State government should establish an administrative structure to introduce a waste levy, this will bring us into line with other states and territories.

The role of businesses and industries, including manufacturers and brand owners, is critical in improving the design of products to both avoid waste and for reuse, repair and appropriate packaging.

Businesses and industries also play an important role in investing in new processes, products, business systems and technologies that can lead to significant changes in the generation, management and disposal of waste. State government could provide incentives for businesses and industry within Tasmania to invest in these ways.

All levels of government have a role to play as responsible consumers. Sustainable procurement practices, and increasing purchasing of goods and infrastructure containing recycled materials will support our transition towards a circular economy. This will also help to grow the recycling and reprocessing industry.

These should be growth industries in Tasmania creating new jobs in sustainable industries. This also illustrates leadership to our community from governments and industry, creating a flow through effect into the general population.

Implement coordinated knowledge sharing and education initiatives, focused on the waste hierarchy and the circular economy, that address the needs of governments, businesses and individuals, and encourages the redesign, reuse, repair, resource recovery, recycling and reprocessing of products

Develop and implement partnerships across government and business to ensure ownership and responsibility for action to minimise the negative impacts from products, ensure the minimisation of waste and maximise reuse, repair and recycling of products and materials throughout their life cycle.

Identify and address opportunities across municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, and construction and demolition waste streams for improved collection, recycling and energy recovery, to deliver ongoing improvements in diversion from landfill, improved quality of recycled content and use of the waste hierarchy. Building materials can be recycled and reused within communities, great opportunities are present to increase this business. Municipal waste transfer stations can be leaders in this field and should be support if necessary through State and local funding to enable the transition to this model to occur.

- All levels of government should consider environmental issues in their approach to goods and infrastructure procurement and promote demand for recycled materials and products containing recycled content. Recently we have seen recycled materials used in roads within Tasmania on a small scale these opportunities should be encouraged and supported.
- Businesses and government should take environmental issues into account when
 purchasing or manufacturing goods and services, and promote domestic demand for
 recycled materials and products containing recycled content. Our Council has been using
 street furniture with a component of recycled materials, industries should be encouraged
 to set up within Tasmania, perhaps using financial or other incentives, so that the product
 is made within Tasmania creating new job opportunities in sustainable industries into the
 future.

All Australian governments and businesses generate and report information to support creating and maintaining markets for recycled materials, both domestically and internationally.

What do you think?

- What are your key data and information needs on waste and resource recovery?
- How can we best use existing research and innovation networks, or establish new networks, to help address our waste and resource recovery challenges?
- What are your views and suggestions on the targets presented above?
- Which waste streams would provide the best opportunities to make some early progress on the proposed targets?

There is a need for accurate and standardised data on waste generation, landfilling, and the types and quantities of materials landfilled, recovered and reprocessed. Information on specific parts of the waste stream (e.g. organics waste, construction and demolition waste) is required for short- to medium- term planning. This data will provide a base line to empirically assess what is happening within the waste generation and recovery streams. Processes such as this have recently been undertaken in our own municipality and have proved useful in assessing what changes are happening the in different waste management streams.

The State government could support the establishment of standardised data management systems to capture waste data, to monitor progress against targets and facilitate businesses investment in resource recovery. Use existing data that has been collected by individual Councils the State government could collate this, and develop standardised ongoing reporting requirements and collection of such data.

This improved and standardised knowledge and data on all waste management including organics and construction and demolition streams will help facilitate investment in businesses that produce and use these resources.

5% reduction in waste per person by 2025 is a very low target, that is less than 1% per year. 10% by 2025 would be a much better target and could be achieved through the greater use of composting in the home and taking organic waste out of landfill.

100% of packing being reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2015 would support the 10% personally reduction target mentioned above. This could be encouraged through working with businesses and Councils could encourage local businesses to work towards this goal.

Council venues could request that only reusable, recyclable or compostable products are used when hiring out venues. Some festivals are leading the way already by becoming waste free.

A priority is the reduction in use of single use plastics.

50% waste recovery from all waste streams is achievable, if re-direction of organics, construction and demolition streams are encouraged and established. 80% by 2030 should also be achievable if we consider the options outlined in the five principles outlined above.

Littering is a major issue but with removal of single use plastics from the community, provision of organised waste streams as already outlined and community education would play a vital role here. 2023 being only four (4) years away is a very ambitious target and many other elements in the circular economy would need to be in place to support this target. This means quick action should occur within this arena.

Reduction of organic waste should readily meet the targets outlined. There could be incentives in bulk buying of compositing facilities for both homes and businesses. Councils could set up green waste management facilities, which turn the waste into a marketable product.

Waste streams that provide the best opportunities to achieve the outlined targets would be organic waste, green waste, construction and demolition waste. In other States, and in some in Tasmania, there are already organised facilities for on-selling construction, building and demolition waste. There are economic opportunities for businesses to be encouraged either to be established within existing waste transfer stations or on private land.

What do you think?

What do you consider are the highest priority infrastructure requirements for waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania?

- We do not currently know the existing capacity of waste and recovery infrastructure within Tasmania, nor do we know the expected future requirements resulting from population and economic growth. Establishing baseline information will inform the infrastructure requirements list.
- There is a need to understand the current waste management facilities and how these may
 be used to mitigate the risk from future urban encroachment and to enable expansion or
 new developments to occur at these sites. Many Councils are already undertaken these
 studies for themselves. Collation of this available information and instigation of new
 studies will provide that basic information that is required.
- We require State government spending to deal with our own waste within Tasmania. Currently plastics are sent to the mainland, reconstituted and then made into products which we buy back into Tasmania such as oyster poles and street furniture. Building infrastructure here to enable this to occur within Tasmania would add value to our waste and create employment. Encourage private industry to invest in Tasmania through the use of incentives.
- Plastics to be used in road base is another area where infrastructure could be developed within Tasmania.
- We need to optimise all council kerbside recovery systems, including organic waste, so that
 this can be taken out of the residual waste recovery system. We can either encourage
 residents to deal with organic waste at home or we can organise Council collection of
 organic waste, both food and garden.
- The upgrade of the waste transfer networks will result in greater usability and site safety, particularly in smaller waste transfer stations, we need to encourage best practise at all sites and the recovery of specific materials.
- The absence of a local glass re-processor and the lack of infrastructure to colour sort glass to the desired specification has been a barrier to recycling glass collected through the kerbside system in Tasmania. Enabling this to happen within Council owned waste transfer stations would enable greater re-use of this material, there has already been investment in this industry in the north of the State.
- Discarded matresses' take up valuable airspace and could be dealt with through local government, provided with incentives by State government implementing mattress stripping infrastructure at waste transfer stations, there are already examples of these happening in some local government areas.

• Look for local and cross regional solutions, this already happens within Local Government.

What do you think?

How can governments, businesses and the community best support the development of the resource recovery industry in Tasmania?

Nil response.

What do you think?

Are you aware of any existing education materials that could be adapted for the Tasmanian context? (Please provide examples).

- The ABC War on Waste TV show has been highly successful and is talked about widely across the community, there are a huge amount of available resources which could be adopted for use specially within Tasmania. There is a War on Waste Action Toolkit with is available to power community groups and "waste warriors" across the nation. Using community champions to drive the message from grass roots up rather than being implemented as a top down approach might make any education campaign more successful.
- This is not to say that govt. campaigns cannot be orchestrated based on similar adapted materials.

What do you think?

- Which policy or regulatory settings will help us achieve the targets in this Plan and help stimulate the resource recovery industry?
- Do you have other comments on the *Draft Waste Action Plan*?
 - The draft plan has an emphasis on end of life waste streams and not materials unnecessary used in the supply chain, e.g. unnecessary packaging and single use composite materials that cannot be recovered or recycled. The establishment of a regulatory framework that effectively addresses over packaging of products, especially supermarket food packaging, would be a positive step moving forward.
 - The WAP does not adequately address the issue of funding its implementation. Cost shifting to local government is of significant concern. Implementation requires significant funding contributions from both the Australian and Tasmanian State Government and in amounts that are in excess of the collection of waste to landfill levies alone.
 - Any policy/ regulatory framework must address the supply chain from product development. Manufacturing, shipping, consumer use and waste generation and provide incentives to stimulate the resource recovery industry. A policy position that is limited to end of life and resource recovery alone is unlikely to be effective in addressing waste management need(s).

This report was provided to Councillors at the 2 September 2019 Councillor Workshop for information and discussion.

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017 - 2027

Goal

Infrastructure - To provide quality infrastructure which enhances the liveability and viability of our communities for residents and visitors.

Strategies

- Be proactive infrastructure managers by anticipating and responding to the growing and changing needs of the community and the area.
- Work with stakeholders to ensure the community can access the infrastructure necessary to maintain their lifestyle.
- Develop and maintain infrastructure assets in line with affordable long-term strategies.

Key Focus Area

Waste Management - Provide access to services and facilities which support a sustainable lifestyle.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Not applicable.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.



Feasibility Study into a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement

Part A summary report – Needs and benefits study

Prepared for

Local Government Association of Tasmania

April 2019





Feasibility study into a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement for Tasmania – Part A

Project: UEP077

Client: Local Government Association of Tasmania

Client contact: Dion Lester, Policy Director

Author

Urban Elements & Practice Pty Ltd ABN 41 164 939 968 Clifton Hill Victoria 3068 Phone: +61 432 391 835

nathan.toovey@urbanep.com.au

Quality information

Document Feasibility Study – Part A summary report

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Date April 2019

Prepared by Nathan Toovey and Nathan Malin

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Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part A summary report April 2019



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List of acronyms

CCA	Cradle Coast Authority
CCWMG	Cradle Coast Waste Management Group
CDL	Container Deposit Legislation
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (Tasmania)
EPA	Environment Protection Authority (of Tasmania, unless otherwise stated)
ILM	Investment Logic Map
LGAT	Local Government Association of Tasmania
NTDC	Northern Tasmania Development Corporation
NTWMG	Northern Tasmania Waste Management Group
STCA	Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority
SV	Sustainability Victoria
WSS	Waste Strategy South

Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study — Part A summary report April 2019



Acknowledgements

The project team recognises the input, expertise and time given from a range of organisations and individuals in supporting the preparation of this report.

We unreservedly acknowledge the involvement of:

- The Local Government Association of Tasmania
- EPA Tasmania
- Cradle Coast Waste Management Group and member councils
- Northern Tasmania Waste Management Group and member councils
- · Waste Strategy South and member councils
- · Tasmanian Department of State Growth
- Martin Robinson (Veolia Waste Management)
- John Crispijn (Veolia Waste Management and WMAA)
- Brad Mashman (Glenorchy Tip Shop)
- The Honourable Pam Allan, University of Tasmania
- Kassey Truesdale, WA Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part A summary report April 2019



1. Introduction

This report summarises the findings and recommendations on the needs that can be met and benefits that can be delivered by a statewide waste management arrangement for Tasmania. This 'statewide arrangement' grants an opportunity to deliver a number of functions and services to support better waste management across the state, and to complement existing actions and initiatives delivered at state, regional and local scales.

This report satisfies the first stage (i.e. 'Part A') of a two part feasibility study undertaken on the Local Government Association of Tasmania's (LGAT) behalf. In reading the report and its recommendations, LGAT and its partners can make an informed decision to progress with the second part of the feasibility study (i.e. 'Part B').

This second part explores and assesses different approaches to deliver an agreed statewide arrangement; prioritises the allocation of responsibilities to various bodies; and guides interactions across statewide, regional and local spheres of activity. It positions LGAT and its partners to implement a statewide arrangement that is geared towards efficient and confident delivery, and assign roles to entities that have an interest in and capacity to deliver benefits for Tasmania's people and the environment.

Feasibility study for a Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement

Part A (Jan – April 2019): Collate evidence and present findings on the needs for and benefits of a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement ('statewide arrangement').

Part B (May – July 2019): Develop the purpose, role, functions and governance apparatus of this statewide arrangement as necessary for planning, co-ordinating and delivering statewide waste policies, strategies, programs and services.

Drivers for this work include a range of connected concerns that have been expressed by stakeholders:

- Waste management service levels and outcomes in Tasmania lag behind those of the mainland states
- A range of benefits that stem from better waste management will remain unrealised for the foreseeable future (in the absence of change)
- The timing, scope and ambition to finalise and implement a Tasmanian Waste Action Plan, currently being developed by the Tasmanian Government, remain uncertain
- The lack of progress in and political indifference towards addressing the state's waste management challenges causes Tasmania to be increasingly 'out of step' with the more proactive national agenda for waste policy, as set out in the *National Waste Policy 2018*.

The project responds to these drivers by providing an evidence base for the need for action at a statewide level. This evidence base accounts for Tasmania's unique characteristics and acknowledges the continuance of a strong regional and local contribution to waste management outcomes on the island.

Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part A summary report April 2019



2. Methods

Findings for Part A of the feasibility study were prepared through five components of work, completed from January through April 2019.

- Review of existing Tasmanian waste management arrangements at local, regional, state and national scales.
- 2. Workshops¹ with stakeholders to incorporate:
 - · Waste management priorities
 - Perceptions of where arrangements are achieving and are underperforming
 - The nature of problems that underlie important areas of underperformance
 - Potential solutions, drawing on problem insights shared by stakeholders.
- 3. Preparation of abridged Investment Logic Maps that define and link problems (such as market failures and organisational deficiencies), benefits, and functions necessary for the arrangement to deal with a set of identified challenges in waste management. These functions are examined in light of National Waste Policy and the development of a Tasmanian Waste Action Plan, led by EPA.
- 4. Comparison of proposed functions with arrangements adopted in nearby jurisdictions, to better understand how the proposed statewide arrangements relate to current directions and ambitions pursued on mainland Australia and in New Zealand.
- 5. Exploration of aspirations and ambitions that a statewide arrangement for waste management could be applied towards. Stakeholders had expressed an interest in pursuing a circular economy transition to varying degrees, while adopting measures that improved how existing services and markets function. In examining how a circular economy may be pursued for Tasmania, the study sheds light on the extent that benefits may be captured, and the balance of effort to direct towards different statewide functions to realise them.

 $^{^{1}}$ A workshop summary report has been separately provided for LGAT's records. Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part A summary report April 2019



3. Current waste management arrangements in Tasmania

Part A of this study determines the needs and benefits in establishing a statewide arrangement for waste management in Tasmania. To proceed, it is useful to take stock of current arrangements that may be in place at local, regional, whole-of-state and national scales. This process allows for a proposed statewide arrangement to avoid duplication, interact constructively and align with other layers of responsibility that relate to waste management.

While the long form report carries greater detail on current waste management arrangements, Table $\it 1$ below presents an overview of public roles (functions) presently performed in Tasmania, at local, regional and state scales.

Table 1: Functions to support, improve and deliver waste management services at local, regional and state scales.

Function	Explanatory notes	State	Regional	Local
Regulation of waste management / litter	Covers regulation, investigation, issuance of penalties, prosecution etc.	1		✓
Engagement, education & communications	Guidance and education on preferred practice and conduct	1	✓	✓
Strategy development	Development of strategies, vision, and associated actions	1	✓	✓
Data gathering	Data gathering in support of strategy and/or operations	1	✓	✓
Initiative funding	Funding to meet strategic objectives via programs, pilots etc.		✓	✓
Infrastructure funding	Provision of capital in support of strategically aligned infrastructure		1	✓
Procurement support for waste services [‡]	Advise, support and navigate procurement processes		✓	
Coordination of actions and commitments	Coordination of core stakeholders and/or members		✓	
Procurement of services [‡]	Waste, recycling, organics, hard waste, chemicals etc. related services		✓	✓
Advocacy and input [‡]	Development of positions and representation in support of reforms	1	✓	✓
Market instruments	Application of charges and levies etc. to alter market landscape		✓	
Ownership / operation of facilities	Ownership and operation of landfills, transfer stations, MRFs etc.			✓
Maintenance of public spaces	Park maintenance, street sweepings, facility waste management			1

[‡] *Procurement support,* direct *procurement of services,* and *advocacy and input* are functions that include activities performed by LGAT on behalf of its member councils.

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This review finds that current statewide roles are limited, focusing on:

- (EPA led) regulatory processes such as guidelines; permit, licence and works approval processes; investigation and evidence gathering; and penalties and enforcement.
- Education and engagement through two separate streams:
 - 1) Through the Rethink Waste website supported by the three regional bodies
 - 2) EPA's website, containing educational and engagement resources.
- **Strategy and action plan development** through current development of the Waste Action Plan by the EPA, and Department of State Growth's development of a framework for bioenergy (which is yet to establish links to waste outcomes).

Other jurisdictions (see Section 6) have moved beyond this regulatory focus and deploy a wider range of tools at a statewide scale, with these wider obligations often prescribed in legislation. Their wider commitment reveals that the more limited approach taken by Tasmania is atypical, and a willingness for Tasmania to develop further functions is likely to be welcomed by industry.

Table 1 clearly shows that the majority of public roles supporting waste management in Tasmania occur at local and regional levels. Their functions and outlooks are shaped to the needs of each region. There is no evidence of incentives or requirements from state government for increased consistency in or coordination across regional approaches, to ensure benefits are realised across the state. Any coordinated approaches are largely self-organised, driven and resourced by the regional authorities (e.g. *Rethink Waste* and related communications). Within this approach with its dominating reliance on local and regional leadership, it is not clear how any national- or state-driven priority (if defined) could be consistently driven across the state.

This study of current arrangements shows that momentum and achievement at local and regional levels may vary within and across regions:

- Not all of Tasmania's councils derive benefits from membership in a regional waste management arrangement, with the more remote councils being less inclined to be part of a regional arrangement, and with some regional authorities (notably in the south, at the time of writing) undergoing periods of membership instability.
- Two of three regions use a 'voluntary' landfill levy to drive investment in regional
 waste activities while the other relies on budget contributions from councils that are
 allocated on an annual basis. These different funding arrangements seemingly affect
 the level of continuity and confidence that a regional authority brings to its
 operations and business planning activities, and may influence what can be achieved.
- Subsets of councils own significant regional assets, i.e. Dulverton Waste Management
 and Southern Waste Solutions are owned by joint authorities in the northwest and
 south respectively, with collective ownership of assets seemingly more common than
 collective or group procurement of services. Anecdotally, this may affect perceptions
 as to whether each council's access to infrastructure and services is transparent and
 equitable, which in turn may affect councils' ability to collectively negotiate efficient
 service delivery arrangements.

Current arrangements indicate that there is scope for Tasmania to take on a range of activities to better support and direct waste management at a statewide scale, should there be merit in doing so. As well as improving the response to a range of problems of statewide significance (covered in the next section), this may better prepare the state to leverage the current national momentum for better waste management and to augment local and regional leadership.

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Recommendations:

- 1. An expanded statewide arrangement should in principle and practice, seek to maintain, provide for and leverage a minimum capacity and capability at the regional scale as a component to delivering on statewide goals. This may be achieved through supporting an agreed set of core functions within each region.
- 2. An expanded statewide arrangement should provide a minimum level of service and support to all Tasmanian councils, irrespective of their membership in a regional authority.

4. Demand for a statewide arrangement

Five workshops were held with stakeholders including the regional waste management authorities; council officers, executives and elected councillors; representatives from the resource recovery sector; and Tasmanian Government officials with an interest in the area.

Despite affirming local, regional and state achievements over the years, workshop participants expressed a strong and common view that current waste management arrangements fall short of what may be achieved with the addition of a suitable statewide contribution. They identified a breadth of areas associated with waste management and resource recovery where this arrangement could respond to challenges and deliver benefits.² On this basis, the stakeholders explicitly demonstrated the consensus that an appropriate statewide arrangement for waste management is urgently needed in Tasmania.

Four problem areas were identified by stakeholders (see Table 2) as priorities for the arrangement to attend to, to bring value to the community and protect the environment:

- 1. Poor cohesion in the demand for organics recovery services
- 2. Insecure market for investing in recovery infrastructure
- 3. Risks and harms incurred by tyre stockpiles and illegal dumping
- 4. Resource inefficient use of single use plastics and packaging.

Table 2: Selection of each priority problem area as a theme to explore in detail during Part A workshops (Marked cells refer to where the stakeholder group expressed strong interest in having the statewide arrangement address the problem area).

Problem area	Southern region councils	Northern region councils	Northwest region councils	State government	Resource recovery sector
Lack of cohesion in demand for organics	•	•		•	•
Illegal dumping and/or tyre stockpiling	•	•	•	•	
Insecure market for investing	•	•	•	•	•
Resource inefficient use of plastics & packaging	•	•	•		

² These areas are listed in detail in the long form report, Appendix 3.
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The level of stakeholder consensus indicates that benefits will be shared across the island and stakeholder groups rather than accruing to any particular interest groups. This can be reconfirmed during Part B of the feasibility study by further widening the range of stakeholders consulted, and as different models for apportioning roles and responsibilities are tested.

Depending on the needs of partners and stakeholders and how they shift in response to the operating landscape, the priorities that the statewide arrangement focuses its efforts on can be re-aligned over time. That is, the above problems are a suggested starting point to build from.

5. Functions and benefits of a statewide arrangement

Engagement with stakeholders reveal the opportunity to address perceived shortcomings and problems in how waste management functions are delivered in Tasmania. An abridged Investment Management Standard process³ was followed for this project, where:

- A number of priority problem areas were selected (see Table 2 above), based on challenges confirmed by waste management stakeholders during workshops held across Tasmania.
- These problem themes were examined according to the prevailing features that obstruct the delivery of optimal services and outcomes, or otherwise impair public benefits and damage the environment.
- 3. Each problem was re-cast in terms of the benefits that could be attained in addressing the problem, and government functions were put forward as a means to address those problems and deliver related benefits.
- 4. Functions were then reviewed for whether they were best delivered at a statewide level. Responding actions to use at local and regional scales were also proposed as a way to deliver a coordinated approach.
- 5. Proposed functions were finally considered in light of their interdependencies and the necessary phasing in of 'clusters' of functions that follow a logical order of precedence.

This section presents the findings determined through the above sequence, and specifies a statewide arrangement that inherently delivers public value. The proposed scope of functions are examined in light of their alignment to the principles set out in the *National Waste Policy 2018* and draft priorities that the Tasmanian Waste Action Plan is being developed upon.

Proposed functions and their phasing in over time

Based on the above procedure, the proposed model would phase in up to thirteen functions for a statewide arrangement over time (see figure overleaf, green box on right). This would deliver multiple benefits across Tasmania's reputation, human health and the environment, and stimulating economic development (figure overleaf, blue boxes on lower left).

³ An abridged process (see Appendix 1 of long form report for method details) was used on the basis that the preferred approach which involves a series of workshops to progress through the method is not feasible during this project. However, because the intent of the project is to set out the need for a given set of statewide functions / interventions, rather than to justify a large public outlay or commitment, this abridged approach does not substantially introduce a significant risk to the process.

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Tasmanian statewide

waste management

arrangement

address to Problems

1. Poor cohesion in the demand for organics recovery services

- 2. Insecure market for investing in recovery infrastructure
- 3. Risks and harms incurred by tyre stockpiles and illegal dumping
- 4. Resource-inefficient use of single use plastics and packaging

plus others to be agreed with waste management partners

- Vision statement for waste management / circular economy in Tasmania, linked to a credible commitment to take action.
- Statewide infrastructure & service planning and scheduling
- 3. Development of strategies for priority items, including: organics from municipal and commercial sources
 - ▶ end of life tyres
- single use plastics and non-recyclable packaging
- 4

- л Э
- Local government engagement and procurement support to lock in demand for new services and facilitate efficient use of assets. 9
- Coordinated education, engagement and marketing:
 to ostracise illegal dumping and encourage reporting
 to foster acceptance and uptake of new recovery services

 - to stimulate demand for recovered resources to support best practice in local and regional services to guide consumer & purchasing behaviours and decisions.
- Statewide enforcement and prosecution of stockpiling in breach of licence conditions, and illegal dumping. 8
- Market development measures including sustainable procurement: 6
- to stimulate markets for resources recovered locally
 to foster the replacement of non-recyclable and single use items
 with reusable / recyclable / recycled content items.
- 10. Coordinated advocacy and policy input at the national level, where national solutions are deemed to be more effective.
- 11. Product stewardship of priority items including product re-design and takeback arrangements (e.g. CDL)- pending examination of net benefit.
- 12. Infrastructure funding to stimulate investment in recovery assets
 Pending private investment gap analysis & case for public funding.
- 13. Market and/or statutory instruments (e.g. levies, bans from landfill)
- to address gate fee differentials
 Pending an analysis of gap between gate fees for new services and willingness to pay above existing landfill rates.

Functions

- others identified as a priority for Tasmania
- - projection of capacity needs for infrastructure and services to inform preferred interventions to problem materials.
- Governance and collaboration models to engender trust & commitment:
 - to build certainty for new services & assets to come online. to support surveillance & remediation of dumping sites

Protect health & the environment

Tasmania's image

Benefits

Brands that rely on a clean image of Tasmania retain market credibility

Natural assets retain value and are untarnished

Resources are recovered and used, in line with the scale of opportunity

Cleaner & safer environment due to less illegal dumping & litter

dumping and stockpiling

Effective prevention & inhibition of littering,

Positive culture towards waste management and

faith in the system!

Efficient private & public

Low reliance on landfills -lower landfill impacts including gas emissions, leachate, odour and amenity impacts

Narrative to attract visitors,

residents, investors

Tasmania seen as valuing

its natural assets

Climate change tackled through local solutions

Efficient service prices that reflect demand over time investment in recovery infrastructure and jobs

Strong local markets for

Soil quality improved using locally recovered material

Government delivering on expectations to help people lead lower impact

Tasmania as a leader in

tackling problem wastes

Efficient resource use embedded in consumer decisions

ifestyles & businesses

Greater self assurance in how to recycle

recovered resources



These thirteen functions of a statewide arrangement can be organised into three clusters:

- Functions to support situational awareness and direction setting (Functions 1 to 4)
- Functions to support and influence primary stakeholders (Functions 5 to 10)
- Dedicated intervention measures backed by accumulated evidence (Functions 11 to 13).

As detailed in the long form report, a suitable approach to building up functions for a statewide arrangement may be to phase in clusters of functions according to a logical sequence. In this approach, early stages of the statewide arrangement would focus on processes to:

- · Set out a vision and strategic planning on priority components
- Take stock of current infrastructure and services at state and regional scales, and review their fitness for Tasmania's future needs (in light of an agreed vision and direction)
- Plan and invest in a robust and needs-driven data framework, that supports planning and delivery at statewide, regional and local scales; and enables the preparation of materials to support different stakeholders who play a role in the transition to better outcomes.

A phased approach allows time for the arrangement to concurrently plan for and build capacity for core and ongoing 'on the ground' activities (Functions 5 to 10); and to collect and develop robust evidence to inform how infrastructure grants, product stewardship for priority items (such as a container deposit scheme for beverage packaging), and market instruments would optimally work in Tasmania (Functions 11 to 13).

As shown in the above diagram (in blue, lower left corner) the arrangement has the opportunity to deliver multiple benefits to Tasmania and its environment. Whether the arrangement maximises these benefits rests upon the ambition, vision and commitment of partners invested in the statewide arrangement. A strong adoption of circular economy principles while also attending to waste management standards, practices and competitive efficiencies would help to achieve benefits for Tasmania. Resourcing of the arrangement and related activities should be commensurate with the problems and opportunities at hand.

Funding a statewide arrangement

None of the recommended functions dictate a specific funding model, and could be funded through one or more mechanisms including the following (as examples):

- Agreed commitments from partners over a preferred funding cycle (e.g. from their operating budgets)
- · State budget allocation processes
- Limited project funding (which may include state and/or Commonwealth contributions)
- Landfill levy⁴ revenue hypothecation arrangements, as used by some mainland states.

These options can be further explored in Part B of this study, and need to be viewed from a range of viewpoints to ensure a level of stability, efficiency and consistency with the purposes behind establishing a statewide waste management arrangement.

⁴ Pending decisions on the adoption / continuity of landfill levies at state and regional scales and acknowledgement of a relationship to funding waste management activities.

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Benefits derived from a statewide arrangement

Benefits aggregated from addressing all four of the initial problem areas are summarised in the figure above⁵ and are spread across reputational improvement, economic stimulus, and protection of the environment and human health. As the statewide arrangement takes on a wider range of challenges in waste management in response to needs and demands, the range of benefits may similarly expand.

At this stage, these benefits cannot be verified or quantified until a further level of detail relating to ambitions and target outcomes is confirmed. That is, they remain nominal until partners coinvesting in the statewide arrangement make a credible commitment to realise those benefits. Based on a consideration of driving principles used to direct the statewide arrangement (explored later in this report), it is argued that a strong adoption of circular economy practices and adequate resourcing would help to maximise the benefits.

Aligning functions of a statewide arrangement to national and state policy and plans

The proposed functions under a statewide arrangement map well against the five principles of the National Waste Policy 2018 as set out below (Table 3).⁶ Improved alignment with national direction should improve Tasmania's ability to leverage national momentum (and any future support) for better waste management, adding value to local, regional and state leadership.

Table 3: Principles included in and guiding the National Waste Policy 2018.

5 principles set out in National Waste Policy 2018

- 1. Avoid waste
- 2. Improve resource recovery
- 3. Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products
- 4. Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy
- 5. Improve information to foster innovation, guide investment and inform consumer decisions

Guidance from the EPA indicates that the development of the Waste Action Plan will be structured into six themes. In principle, the proposed statewide arrangement could integrate positively with the final Waste Action Plan (see Table 4 below), and may provide a suitable framework to apportion and share implementation responsibilities (pending Part B findings on a recommended configuration and governance for a statewide arrangement).

In effect, local government and other partners' planning on the statewide arrangement (guided through this project) will help them proactively negotiate on the scope and assignment of responsibilities identified as necessary to deliver the Tasmanian Waste Action Plan, pending its release.

 $^{^{5}}$ Details of each benefit linked to individual problem areas are in Appendix 4 of the long form report.

⁶ Further explanation of links between individual national waste policy principles and the proposed functions are set out in the long form report, Section 5.3.

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Table 4: Waste Action Plan themes (in development, provided by EPA) and how they intersect with the proposed statewide arrangement.

Action plan theme	Statewide arrangement links
Statewide arrangements Roles & responsibilities	This study proposes statewide arrangements to deliver benefits by design. Governance settings, including roles and responsibilities across a number of functions, are to be resolved during Part B. Governance and collaboration expertise is also a capability set out in the suggested arrangement.
 Data, target setting & innovation Develop targets Improve data to support investment Bolster innovation & research networks 	Vision and targets are posed as priorities for the arrangement to implement, along with improved data collection and reporting. Data management is recommended as requiring a joined up approach. Innovation funding is proposed as a potential means to lift the viability of the recovery sector, although end purposes and outcomes need to be defined with respect to circular economy opportunities.
Infrastructure planning • Develop resilient markets • Account for projected needs	Infrastructure planning has been explored as a critical priority for waste management, with a set of responding functions proposed in Appendix 4. Up to five statewide functions are suggested as being directly applicable to infrastructure planning and granting investor certainty, and other functions may have a supporting role to deliver an environment in which infrastructure delivers optimal returns to the community and private investors.
 Support for industry Cross sector collaboration Market development & procurement 	The proposed arrangement recognises the need to support industry in its role in transitioning to a circular economy, where there is evidence that this support is vital. Should Tasmania commit to an ambitious circular economy vision, market development and procurement will become high priorities.
Education Enhanced community engagement and education Roll out of state government election commitments Private sector promotion and marketing of goods with recycled content	 Education is a stated priority for a statewide arrangement to deliver on, with responding functions at the regional and local level. Education is particularly relevant with regard to: Reducing dumping and guiding communities and business to reporting on and discouraging illegal waste management practices Gaining community buy in for the transition to organics reprocessing services Improving the quality and volume of recovered materials collected from the kerbside and elsewhere, and transitioning to lower impact consumer decisions and business practices
State-national policy Align state and national settings Specify standards for recycled materials	State-national policy links are not a focus area for this study (but refer to Section 3.5 for a review of interactions. A statewide arrangement that coordinates across local, regional and state government levels will best position the Tasmanian Government to engage with the Commonwealth, noting that policy input and advocacy is recommended as a function for the arrangement to adopt.

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Promoting collaboration across state, regional and local levels

Local and regional actions that could be applied in response to each statewide function have been mapped out and are provided in Table 5 overleaf. It shows that opportunities to be involved can be coordinated across different scales. This coordination model will help local governments and regions plan for and capture the benefits that a statewide arrangement offers.

The project team concedes that some of the areas described in Table 5 may already be actively delivered in different regions and council areas. Yet having additional support at a statewide level may engender improved outcomes and efficiencies at these more localised levels. Further, it is through aligning different levels of decision making, investing and taking action that a strategic approach to waste management in Tasmania may be effectively delivered with strong support across the island.

The project team understands that, at the time of writing, one of the regional authorities is undergoing substantial change in its membership composition. Up to four councils may elect to discontinue membership in their regional joint authority in the next financial year, disconnecting them from the services and responsibilities delivered by the regional waste management organisation delegated under that joint authority. This development is important as it illustrates that a statewide arrangement will need to be able to cope with a degree of variation across Tasmanian regions and over time, with respect to the capacity of regional authorities to deliver functions for and represent the interests of different local governments.

While the statewide arrangement could in itself be a stabilising influence, depending on the resilience it can introduce and foster at local and regional levels, it also needs the means to provide functions and services irrespective of changes in regional capabilities. This will be explored further during Part B of the feasibility study.

Should a statewide arrangement come into being in Tasmania informed by this feasibility study, the suggestions in Table 5 may be useful as a starting point to negotiate respective roles through a more formal process. This process might review and harmonise activities at different scales of operation, and enshrine particular roles/actions through suitable governance apparatus and resourcing mechanisms.

⁷ This understanding is based on advice provided by LGAT and regional authorities.Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part A summary reportApril 2019



Table 5: Suggested functions and actions at regional and local scales, that correspond with proposed statewide waste management arrangement functions.

Statewide function	Regional function / action	Local function / action
Vision statement linked to a credible commitment Development of strategies for priority areas	Regional waste management & resource recovery strategic plan	Local government waste strategy and deployment of services in line with state and regional goals
Statewide infrastructure and service plan	Regional infrastructure schedule and plan	Input to regional and state infrastructure plan based on projected needs and service objectives
Data collection, reporting and analytics	Input into requirements based on member needs and constraints, regional strategic objectives	Input into requirements based on needs and constraints, commitment to submit data
Governance and collaboration models	Participation and input to collaboration processes	Participation and input to collaboration processes
Council engagement & procurement support	Partner in engagement & procurement services	Participation as client in procurement support
Coordinated engagement & education programs	Partner in coordinated engagement and education planning, oversight and evaluation	Education program delivery and evaluation
Statewide enforcement & prosecution	Assist to mediate and communicate respective roles in enforcement and prosecution	Partnership in enforcement and prosecution (e.g. surveillance, investigations and reporting roles)
Market development & sustainable procurement	Review of regional opportunities in line with economic development drivers Draft guidance and assist roll out of sustainable procurement in the region	Uptake of sustainable procurement policies Partner in stimulating market development in the local area Trialling of new product applications (e.g. testing specifications and medium scale applications)
Coordinated advocacy & policy input	Coordination of member views and input; and formulation of regional positions	Input into regional and state positions; coordination / collaboration across peer councils
Product stewardship	Input into product stewardship models Review how product stewardship options interact with regional strategic plans, member services, regional communities and economies	Consultation of impacts on local economies and communities Opportunity to deliver services and trial programs
Infrastructure funding	Review of infrastructure needs and opportunities in line with regional schedules and strategic plans Coordination of responses across region	Opportunity to seek infrastructure funding to improve council-owned facilities and services
Market and statutory instruments	Potential role in implementation, collection and/or allocation, depending on model adopted	Potential role in implementation, collection and/or allocation, depending on model adopted

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Recommendations:

- 3. LGAT to note that the stakeholder engagement and analysis in Part A of this project supports the needs for and benefits of a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement, and that those benefits may be shared across state, regional and local levels.
- 4. LGAT to note the functions proposed in completing Part A of the feasibility study, as providing a statewide arrangement with a suitable scope of responsibilities to deliver the recognised benefits and address priority problems identified by stakeholders.
- 5. LGAT to support Part B of the project to further develop the purpose, role, functions and governance apparatus of the statewide arrangement as necessary for planning, co-ordinating and delivering statewide waste policies, strategies, programs and services.

6. Alignment with directions taken by mainland states

The proposed arrangement is consistent with the direction of all the mainland Australian states (see Table 6 overleaf for a summary of functions adopted or proposed for each location).

- South Australia (2015-16 recycling rate of 78 %), Victoria (68 %) and New South Wales (59 %) have had similar functions in place since 2014-15, and are leading the country in terms of resource recovery rates.
- Western Australia (53 %) and Queensland (44 %), two historic 'laggards' compared with
 other mainland states, are moving towards recycling targets of 75 %. They expect to
 have expanded Waste and Resource Recovery Strategic Plans and arrangements in place
 by the end of 2019 (Western Australia is now finalised, Queensland is in public draft
 stage), with a strong commitment to circular economy approaches.

New Zealand is also a useful comparison in terms of what it is not doing, its limited recycling performance (28 %), and the level of criticism this has attracted. Current statewide arrangements in Tasmania arguably have more in common with New Zealand's current national arrangements than they have with the direction taken by other mainland states.

It is instructive to look at public funding levels committed in each state. Public investment in improving waste management in Tasmania via the regional authorities (using landfill levies and council budget allocations paid to regional authorities) is presently around \$1.1 million per year. This is in lieu of an ongoing state government budget dedicated to waste related matters. Allowing for differences in the volume of waste generated in each state and in New Zealand, this \$1.1 million is substantially less than the state government outlays provided by all mainland Australian states and national outlays implemented by the New Zealand Government.

For example, if the mainland states carried their current (or in Queensland's case, proposed) funding models across to Tasmania, and adjusted for Tasmanian volumes of waste to landfill, they would be investing between \$6.4 million and \$21 million in a statewide arrangement and its activities each year. That is, between six and twenty times the present level of investment committed via the regional authorities. (While Western Australia's investment would equate to \$5.5. million, it is presently reviewing its landfill levy and funding settings on the basis that they may not sufficiently support the new waste strategy.)

This disparity suggests that in pursuing a functionally effective statewide arrangement, the scope of activities and level of investment are both critical to achieving the benefits for Tasmania.

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Table 6: A comparison of functions deployed in Australian mainland states and in New Zealand, with additional comparative information.

	Tasmania	Western	South	Victoria	New South	Queensland New	New
	proposed	Australia	Australia		Wales	11/1/1 mom	Zealand
Timeframe of present strategy / plan	n/a	2019 - 2030	2015 - 2020	2015 - 2025	2014 - 2021	2019 - 2050	2010 onward
Vision statement	,	>	>	>	,	>	¥
Strategies developed for priority areas	*	*	>	>	>	>	¥
Statewide infrastructure and service plan	`	>	>	>	`	¥	¥
Data collection, reporting and analytics	*	>	>	`	>	>	¥
Governance and collaboration models	`	,	,	•	`	>	¥
Council engagement & procurement support	`	>	>	>	,	>	*
Coordinated engagement & education	>	>	*	`	>	>	>
Statewide enforcement & prosecution	>	>	,	•	`	`	>
Market development & sustainable proc.	>	>	>	>	>	`	4
Coordinated advocacy & policy input	*	`	*	`	`	>	¥
Product stewardship (including e.g. CDL)	>	>	,	•	>	>	¥
Infrastructure funding	`	>	,	>	,	,	>
Market and statutory instruments	•	•	\	•	•	•	>

2016-17 recycling rates *	49 %	53 %	% 82	% 89	% 65	44 %	28 %
Recycling rate target for strategy endpoint	n/a	75 %	70 to 90 %	n/a	75 %	75 %	n/a
Generation (kg/cap yr) (2014-15) *	1,837	2,623	2,527	2,216	2,144	2,210	3,200
Metropolitan landfill levy rate (2018-19) [‡]	\$5 (current)	\$70	\$100	\$64.30	\$141.20	\$75	\$NZ10
Public investment level	\$1.1 m	\$5.5 m	\$19.9 m	\$6.4 m	\$6.4 m	\$21.4 m	\$NZ 4.5 m
(adjusted to Tasmanian tonnages)	(i.e. current)						

Australian figures: Commonwealth Government, National Waste Report 2018 (recycling rates) and National Waste Report 2016 (waste generation per capita). New Zealand figures: Eunomia, The New Zealand Waste Disposal Levy, 2017.

Tasmanian landfill levy based on regional rates. Queensland landfill levy rate relates to 2019-20 (i.e. proposed). Western Australia landfill levy currently under review.

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Recommendations:

6. LGAT to note that, should Tasmania fail to install and fund a comprehensive and ambitious statewide arrangement including functions as set out in this report, it is likely to miss out on the benefits that are propelling the other states into action.

7. LGAT to note funding allocations in other jurisdictions, adjusted to Tasmanian tonnages to landfill, equates to investing between \$6.4 and \$21 million in a Tasmanian statewide waste arrangement each year.

7. A framework that responds to Tasmania's features

During workshops with stakeholders, participants freely mentioned some features that define Tasmania's operating landscape for waste management and resource recovery, such as:

- The costs of exporting recovered materials off the island, and risks associated with trying to sell recovered materials in distant overseas markets (i.e. in China and southeast Asia)
- Logistical costs associated with aggregating material volumes in the country's least populous state, particularly for more challenging or smaller volume materials
- Difficulties in achieving economies of scale to make some infrastructure-based solutions viable in Tasmania, and the primacy this places on getting scales and locations right.

Stakeholders saw the same characteristics as providing an opportunity for Tasmania to forge an independent path and develop solutions that are unique to its needs. Examples of Tasmania's leading position and ability to adopt independent solutions include:

- The decision by the City of Hobart to eradicate the use of single use plastic items and packaging in retail takeaway outlets
- 2. Envorinex' innovative operations based in George Town, recovering commercial and industrial polymers from recycled plastic, to supply local and mainland customers
- 3. The Glenorchy Recovery Shop, as a leader in product and material reuse
- 4. Kingborough council's use of an aggregate comprising recycled materials to construct a road in partnership with RED Group, Close the Loop and Downer Group
- City of Launceston's implementation of a food and garden organics processing facility and related kerbside collection service
- Dulverton Waste Management's national leadership in landfill management, recognised through the WAMA Award for Landfill Excellence in 2017.

The challenges and leadership examples referenced above demonstrate an awareness of how Tasmania's features impact existing resource recovery models and drive the need to explore new solutions tailored to Tasmania's needs. They suggest that it would be appropriate for the statewide arrangement to consider circular economy principles as being core to its operations and a natural fit for Tasmania's circumstances. This is in addition to the statewide arrangement applying more established decision frameworks as represented by the waste hierarchy and the use of interventions to address market failures and drive competitive efficiencies.

Adopting these principles would compel the arrangement to take a systemic view of opportunities to achieve greater resource efficiencies across the economy, rather than being

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narrowly focused on waste management and 'end of pipe' interventions. It will help ensure that some functions commonly perceived as being on the periphery of waste management – such as market development, sustainable procurement, and product design and distribution (as components of a wider product stewardship strategy) – will play a greater role where they bring clear benefits to the state and where they complement other functions.

A circular economy perspective may invite perspectives and activities for the arrangement to adopt, that may otherwise be hard to substantiate, such as:

- A tighter focus on maximising benefits by authorising the arrangement to work beyond 'end of pipe' solutions, being active across the Tasmanian economy as needed to yield the best results
- Supporting regional development by targeting collaboration with regional strategic
 and growth industries (e.g. food and beverage, tourism, healthcare, adventure sports),
 as suggested in the text box overleaf (drawing on regional development initiatives led by
 regional joint authorities)
- Supporting council led innovations such as assisting planning and design processes, and conducting research and preparing case studies to support the dissemination of information to other councils
- **Building effective partnerships** by exploiting the link between Tasmania's reputation for its unique environment and industries that benefit from this environment, and using the partnership to influence supply chains, customers, and other stakeholders.
- Influencing projects of statewide importance to include sustainable procurement and resource recovery measures that are partly supported by external (i.e. Commonwealth Government) funding, and build the local recovery sector.

Recommendations:

- 8. LGAT to note stakeholder support for, and the potential to pursue, a strong circular economy ambition through a statewide arrangement.
- 9. If supported, Part B of this study is recommended to further explore incorporating a strong circular economy ambition into a preferred statewide arrangement.

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Circular economy for regional development in Tasmania

The **Northern Tasmania Development Corporation** (NTDC) encompasses seven council areas in the northern region, and is responsible for developing the regional economy in line with the Northern Tasmania *Regional Economic Development Plan* (REDP). Targeted sectors to develop include: innovation, competitive manufacturing, health, education, food and agribusiness, tourism and the visitor economy.

The **Cradle Coast Authority's** (CCA) members include nine councils in the northwest of Tasmania. The CCA is charged with delivering on the Cradle Coast *Regional Futures Plan*, a plan for the region to capture economy opportunities and respond to challenges in the region. The plan has several sectoral priorities including: advanced manufacturing, agribusiness and aquaculture, forestry, renewable energy, health care and social assistance, and tourism.

To the project team's knowledge, a publicly available regional economic plan has not been developed for council members of the **Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority** (STCA). However, in all likelihood, each council in the region may have an economic development plan and an interest in supporting regional industries that are spread across multiple councils.

In adopting one or more circular economy partnership initiatives in the regions, the statewide arrangement could develop action plans to assist some of their stated priority sectors to adopt more innovative and sustainable practices within their operations, e.g.:

Food and agribusiness, tourism, health, education:

Characterise organic and packaging material flows to confirm the opportunity to divert organics and packaging from landfill, and/or substitute non-renewable inputs at scale. This process would test whether the volume and grade of recoverable material meet a threshold to drive investment in additional recovery infrastructure for the region. Pending scale of opportunity, there may be the option for a grants program to fund trials, upgrades and process change-overs.

Food, manufacturing, and related distribution chains:

Explore and promote the use of low impact packaging (reusable, easily recyclable/ compostable, high recycled content) in product packaging and distribution chains. Develop guidance and/or test cases for extending shelf life and durability of products without raising impacts of packaging. Potential to run research and development trials between industry and packaging suppliers.

Education, health, food and other sectors:

Development of sustainable procurement guidance and case studies by sector, including challenges, successes and lessons. Particular focus on moving from single use items to reusable items, and preferencing the use of materials with high recycled content.

Sustainable agribusiness trials:

Test and promote low impact farm techniques e.g. using soil conditioned with recovered nutrients, reusable / recoverable silage, minimal use of chemicals, responsible disposal practice.

Regional partnership and brand development:

Develop regional partnerships with sectoral commitments to progress towards full adoption of circular economy practices. In return, partners gain branding and labelling across food/agribusiness, health, and hospitality sectors; cross-promotion with regional lifestyle and tourism events (e.g. mountain biking, food and wine trails, hiking); potential fast tracking of research and development project funding.

Tasmanian Statewide Waste Management Arrangement feasibility study – Part A summary report April 2019



8. List of recommendations

- 1. An expanded statewide arrangement should in principle and practice, seek to maintain, provide for and leverage a minimum capacity and capability at the regional scale as a component to delivering on statewide goals. This may be achieved through supporting an agreed set of core functions within each region.
- 2. An expanded statewide arrangement should provide a minimum level of service and support to all Tasmanian councils, irrespective of their membership in a regional authority.
- 3. LGAT to note that the stakeholder engagement and analysis in Part A of this project supports the needs for and benefits of a Statewide Waste Management Arrangement, and that those benefits may be shared across state, regional and local levels.
- 4. LGAT to note the functions proposed in completing Part A of the feasibility study, as providing a statewide arrangement with a suitable scope of responsibilities to deliver the recognised benefits and address priority problems identified by stakeholders.
- 5. LGAT to support Part B of the project to further develop the purpose, role, functions and governance apparatus of the statewide arrangement as necessary for planning, co-ordinating and delivering statewide waste policies, strategies, programs and services.
- 6. LGAT to note that, should Tasmania fail to install and fund a comprehensive and ambitious statewide arrangement including functions as set out in this report, it is likely to miss out on the benefits that are propelling the other states into action.
- 7. LGAT to note funding allocations in other jurisdictions, adjusted to Tasmanian tonnages to landfill, equates to investing between \$6.4 and \$21 million in a Tasmanian statewide waste arrangement each year.
- 8. LGAT to note stakeholder support for, and the potential to pursue, a strong circular economy ambition through a statewide arrangement.
- 9. If supported, Part B of this study is recommended to further explore incorporating a strong circular economy ambition into a preferred statewide arrangement.

Draft Waste Action Plan

Consultation Draft June 2019



Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Government



Minister's Foreword

The Hodgman Liberal Government is committed to working with local government, the waste industry, local businesses and the broader community to improve waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania and believes that all of us have a role to play in managing the waste we produce.

It is encouraging to witness the changes that many businesses and consumers are now making to address unsustainable resource consumption and the environmental impacts of our waste. Our Government understands it has an important role to play to help people make informed choices and support innovative waste and recycling initiatives.

In response to some of Tasmania's most pressing waste issues, our Government has already acted through investing in controlled waste and tyre processing facilities, tightening regulation of waste tyres and assisting the roll-out of national product stewardship schemes for e-waste, paint, tyres, batteries and packaging.

New challenges and opportunities continue to develop, like dealing with increasing volumes of e-waste, finding ways to divert organic waste from landfills to reduce emissions, and helping councils and businesses adapt to recent restrictions on the importing of recyclable materials into China following the introduction of the China National Sword policy. These changes are having an impact on waste and recycling businesses and local governments across Australia.

Governments and industries both nationally and globally are seeking ways to create resilient reuse markets and increasingly this means moving towards a Circular Economy across a range of sectors. In December 2018, Australian governments through the Meeting of Environment Ministers endorsed the new National Waste Policy. The policy incorporates a range of commitments made by Ministers in early 2018 to help local government and industry respond to the changing international markets.

It includes a framework to stimulate the resource recovery industry, boost demand for recycled products, and deliver on targets for recyclable, compostable and reusable packaging. This changing policy environment and the challenging markets for recyclable materials have highlighted the need for a new strategic and integrated approach to waste management in Tasmania, in which responsibility is shared between all levels of government, the private sector, and the community.

The Tasmanian Government will work closely with local government, industry and other stakeholders to finalise and implement the Tasmanian *Draft Waste Action Plan*. The Plan sets out a broad framework for waste management in Tasmania and details proposed actions across a number of priority Focus Areas, which cover the major waste and resource recovery issues that we will all need to tackle in the coming years.

I look forward to working with local government, Tasmanian businesses and the community to improve waste management, reuse and recycling in Tasmania.

SISE MOTOR

Hon Elise Archer MP

Minister for Environment

Draft Waste Action Plan - Consultation Draft, June 2019

Have your say

Public submissions are now invited on the Tasmanian Draft Waste Action Plan.

Questions are provided in each section of the Plan to help guide your comments, but feel free to provide any other feedback you believe is relevant.

Additional information is available at www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/environmental-management

Consultation closes at 5.00pm on 7 October 2019.

Email: WAP.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au

Mail: Policy and Business Branch

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

GPO Box 1550 HOBART TAS 7001



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Executive Summary

In the past decade there have been significant developments in waste policy and the resource recovery sector in Australia. This includes issues such as the problems faced Australia-wide around end-of-life tyres, ongoing work by governments and industry to increase packaging recycling, the introduction of container refund schemes in most states and territories, bans on lightweight plastic shopping bags, and the roll-out of national stewardship schemes for TVs, computers, paint, batteries and other products.

In Tasmania, the Government has invested in facilities for controlled waste and the processing of end-of-life tyres and assigned to the EPA the regulation of large tyre stockpiles. The Litter Act 2007 is also being amended to provide increased penalties for illegal dumping. Other measures, such as the development of an online application to improve litter reporting, are being introduced. The Government continues to be active at the national level, where waste and resource recovery issues have been priorities for Australian Environment Ministers for some time.

The recent decision by China to impose new restrictions on the import of recyclable materials has had a significant impact on local governments across Australia and parts of the resource recovery industry, bringing a closer focus on how we deal with our waste and recycling. This has led to strong recognition by governments of the economic basis of our waste and resource use challenges. In late 2018, Australian Environment Ministers endorsed the new *National Waste Policy*, which is based on Circular Economy principles. This recognises the need for maximising the use and value of resources at every stage of a product or material's lifecycle.

The Tasmanian Government is working closely with Local Government, industry and other stakeholders to develop a new strategic approach to waste management and resource recovery. Targeted consultation with these groups identified a number of waste management priorities that are shared by governments, industry and the community alike. These priorities – along with key strategies and principles from the *National Waste Policy 2018* – form the basis of the Tasmanian *Draft Waste Action Plan*. The Plan sets out a broad framework for waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania and includes the following key actions and targets:

- Introduce a waste levy by 2021 to fund waste management and resource recovery activities;
- Introduce a Container Refund Scheme in Tasmania by the end of 2022;
- Ensure 100% of packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025;
- Reduce waste generated in Tasmania by 5% per person by 2025 and 10% by 2030;
- Achieve a 40% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2025 and 80% by 2030;
- Have the lowest incidence of littering in the country by 2023;
- Work at the national level and with local government and businesses in Tasmania to phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics¹ by 2030; and
- Reduce the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 25% by 2025 and 50% by 2030.

¹ This includes materials such as packaging or single-use plastic items that are not easy to recycle or cannot be recycled.



Growing Resource Recovery in Tasmania

THE DRAFT WASTE ACTION PLAN AND THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

The Tasmanian Government has taken into account the views of local government and industry over the past two years to develop a new waste strategy for Tasmania. Targeted consultation with these groups has identified the key waste management priorities, which form the basis of the *Draft Waste Action Plan*. The Plan sets out a broad framework for waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania that is underpinned by a set of tangible actions. During the time the Plan was being developed, China began to impose new restrictions on the level of contamination allowed in the recyclable materials they import. This has had a significant financial impact on local government and parts of the resource recovery industry, resulting in increased concern from governments, industry and the community on how we deal with our waste and recycling.

In 2018, Australian Environment Ministers recognised the need to respond to the changing and challenging global markets. In April 2018, the Meeting of Environment Ministers (MEM) committed to a number of actions to stimulate Australia's resource recovery capacity, to increase demand for recycled products through government procurement, to work with industry to have 100% of Australian packaging recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025 and to revise the National Waste Policy. The new *National Waste Policy:* Less Waste, More Resources, which is based on Circular Economy principles, was endorsed by Ministers in late 2018.

A Circular Economy (CE) does not use a traditional linear model of "take" (resources), "make" (products), and "dispose" (waste). Instead it aims to maximise the value and the use of materials and resources at every stage of the life of a product or material. Waste management has traditionally dealt with the disposal step. The growing amount and diversity of waste has created challenges that can only be solved by considering the entire "lifecycle" of a product; from when its constituent parts are taken, to when it is made, to when it is disposed, and then reusing what remains to provide resources for the next economic cycle. The waste hierarchy uses principles similar to those underpinning a CE. ² CE principles are increasingly being adopted by governments and industries around the world³, and there is a growing body of evidence that moving to a CE is likely to lead to increased innovation and a more creative, robust and productive economy. Some Australian jurisdictions are also moving to adopt CE principles, both in waste management and more broadly.⁴

Draft Waste Action Plan - Consultation Draft, June 2019

² The waste hierarchy prioritises waste management options in order from most preferable to least, being: avoiding the production of waste, minimising the production of waste, reuse of waste, recycling of waste, recovery of energy and other resources from waste, treatment of waste to ameliorate impacts, and environmentally safe disposal of waste.

³ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

⁴ https://www.greenindustries.sa.gov.au/circular-economy, https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/response-to-china-national-sword/circular-economy-policy; https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/sustainability/transitioning-victoria-to-a-circular-economy; http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au/about/waste-strategy/

STATEWIDE WASTE LEVY

Moving towards a Circular Economy (CE) will require all levels of government to work closely with industry and the community in an economy-wide effort that goes beyond just the waste and recycling sector. It will require a whole of government approach to develop new and existing waste markets, facilitate efficient transport options, plan for and invest in waste infrastructure, reduce emissions from organic waste, and seek renewable energy options from waste materials where applicable. Key principles are to avoid waste, improve resource recovery, increase use of and demand for recycled products and to improve data collection and support for innovation and market adoption of CE products. Addressing our priority waste management issues and moving towards a CE will require long-term efforts and an effective funding stream.

This has been achieved in Australian and international jurisdictions through the introduction of waste levies. A waste levy is a financial contribution typically paid to the State Government by a landfill or other licensed waste facility operator (usually a local council) for each tonne of waste received. Levies provide an important funding source to invest in waste and resource recovery initiatives and infrastructure and over time achieve an increase in the diversion of waste away from landfill.⁵ The absence of a landfill levy, along with the transport challenges from being an island state, means that resource recovery businesses in Tasmania may struggle, particularly during times of market disruption, although there are already some Tasmanian industries focusing on reducing, recycling or repurposing waste material.

In collaboration with the local government and regional waste authorities, industry and the community, the Tasmanian Government will introduce a statewide legislated waste levy by 2021. It is proposed that the new legislated statewide waste levy would replace any existing council levies. The design (including cost) of the statewide waste levy will be developed in consultation with local government, industry, businesses and the wider community with the modelling and analysis, taking into account the potential impact of the proposed levy on households and businesses. The Tasmanian Government will also develop legislation that indicates how the revenue collected from the levy will be directed to waste management and resource recovery initiatives, while ensuring regional authorities continue to derive a revenue stream from the new levy.

Through time, this will provide a pricing signal to waste generators and create an income stream to reinvest in business growth and the planning and development of waste management and resource recovery infrastructure, and other waste management programs, such as initiatives or grants to promote alternatives to landfilling. It will also provide a revenue stream to assist councils with legacy issues associated with old refuse sites. Maximising the value of our products and materials – and what we may have formerly thought of as "waste" – is not only the key to achieving parts of a CE, but also brings employment opportunities. ⁶

⁶ For every 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 jobs are created compared with 2.8 jobs from landfilling. Hyder, 2010, Landfill Ban Investigation: Final Report. A five per cent improvement in efficient use of materials across could benefit Australia's gross domestic product by as much as \$24 billion. Centre for International Economics, 2017, Final report: Headline economic value for waste and materials efficiency in Australia.



⁵ KMPG, 2012, Review of the NSW Waste and Environment Levy.

How are waste levies in Tasmania and other jurisdictions used?

A large number of Tasmanian councils already have a locally administered levy of \$5 per tonne, which some councils have proposed to increase to \$7.50 per tonne by 2019/20, for the disposal of solid waste. This small levy and broader local government contributions have funded a range of waste initiatives such as Rethink Waste Tasmania, which promotes efforts to reduce, reuse and recycle.⁷

In other Australian states with a waste levy, substantial funds are redirected to addressing waste management and resource recovery issues faced by local government, industry, and the community. In New South Wales, the levy is used for programs such as the Better Waste and Recycling Fund, which provides funding to local councils and regional council groups to support projects to reduce waste generation, improve reuse and recycling, and address littering and illegal dumping. The levy also provides funding to improve public recycling. For example, the Community Recycling Centre Program has established over 80 recycling centres that make it easier for the community to recycle problem wastes such as paint, gas bottles, fire extinguishers, motor and cooking oils, car and household batteries, and fluorescent tubes and globes. 9

Other programs funded by the NSW levy, include the Waste and Recycling Infrastructure Fund, which stimulates investment in the waste and resource recovery sector and assists industry with finding new markets. ¹⁰ This program has provided funding to businesses and councils for the: development of recycling facilities and installation of equipment for processing construction and demolition waste; sorting and processing mixed glass and plastics; and the production of rubber crumb and granules from waste tyres. ¹¹ Other funded projects include upgrades to existing facilities to increase the production of locally made recycled plastic resin, the purchase of plant to process crushed glass into road base materials and the installation of paper processing equipment to reduce contamination in recycled paper. ¹² South Australia uses its levy to fund programs such as the Recycling Infrastructure Grants, transport subsidies for local councils, an Infrastructure Investment Loan Scheme and Business Sustainability Funding. ¹³

CONTAINER REFUND SCHEME

To help bolster the recovery of some of the materials currently facing export and other economic barriers, the Tasmanian Government will introduce a Container Refund Scheme (CRS) in Tasmania by 2022. ¹⁴ The time required to implement a scheme is based on advice from other jurisdictions that have recently developed their own CRS. They strongly advise that anything less than two years would be rushed and not allow for the necessary infrastructure and adjustments to be made. The CRS will be a key part of meeting

⁷ http://rethinkwaste.com.au

⁸ https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/working-together/grants/councils/better-waste-and-recycling-fund,

https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/working-together/grants/systems-household-problem-waste/community-recycling-centre-program

https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/working-together/grants/infrastructure-fund

https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/funding-and-support/nsw-environmental-trust/grants-available/major-resource-recovery-infrastructure/grants-awarded-and-project-summaries

¹² https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/working-together/grants/infrastructure-fund/product-improvement-program/product-improvement-program-previous-recipients

¹³ https://www.greenindustries.sa.gov.au/funding

¹⁴ Container Refund Schemes (also known as Container Deposit Schemes) involve beverage suppliers paying an upfront deposit to a scheme coordinator on all eligible containers at the time of sale. Under a Container Refund Scheme, suppliers pay a deposit to the scheme coordinator, but only on redeemed eligible containers. All current schemes in Australia are container refund-based schemes.

the Government's littering targets and will help to generate cleaner streams of recyclable material with greater value.

This is incredibly important at a time when some of our key international markets are demanding increased quality in imported paper, plastic and other materials. Along with the introduction of a legislated waste levy, the CRS will help to create new and improved markets for some of our most important recycled materials.

Most states and territories in Australia have or are about to implement a CRS. It would seem that a large part of the national retail market has already adapted to having a CRS in place. This is evidenced by Coca-Cola Amatil's recent commitment to doubling its use of recycled plastic packaging to 53% by the end of the year and, by 2020, seven in 10 bottles will be made from recycled PET. Similarly, other major suppliers such as Carlton United Breweries and Lion Breweries are moving towards CE principles via commitments within environmental policies and statements to maximise the use of recycled materials.

The NSW CRS introduced in 2017, has already resulted in a 69% increase in eligible drink containers being collected and recycled, a 44% reduction in eligible drink container litter volume and a 48 per cent reduction in total litter volume across NSW.

WASTE REDUCTION AND RESOURCE RECOVERY TARGETS

The Tasmanian recycling rate in 2016-17 was 49% compared to the national average of 58%¹⁵. It is also around half the diversion rate of NSW, Victoria, South Australia and the ACT. The levels of recovery of materials from some waste streams, such as construction and demolition (C&D) waste, are significantly lower than the overall average recovery rate for Tasmania. However, by focusing our attention on key waste streams (e.g. organics, C&D) and having an appropriate investment framework in place, it will be possible to make substantial gains in a relatively short period of time. Ambitious recovery targets for the state are set out below. These targets are in line with broader commitments on waste and resource recovery agreed to by Environment Ministers in 2018, strategies from the *National Waste Policy*, priority actions identified through consultation with local government and industry, and Tasmanian Government commitments on littering and illegal dumping. These targets will be regularly reviewed as our data on waste improves and new market opportunities arise:

- Reduce waste generated in Tasmania by 5% per person by 2025 and 10% by 2030;
- Ensure 100% of packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025;
- Achieve a 40% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2025 and 80% by 2030.
- Have the lowest incidence of littering in the country by 2023;
- Work at the national level and with local government and businesses in Tasmania to help phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics¹⁶ by 2030; and
- Reduce the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 25% by 2025 and 50% by 2030.

¹⁵ Blue Environment and Randell Environmental Consulting, 2018, National Waste Report 2018, p.26. If energy recovery from waste is included, the total resource recovery rate for Tasmania in 2016-17 was 53%, compared to a national rate of 62%.
16 See page 4.



FOCUS AREAS AND ACTIONS

The *Draft Waste Action Plan* identifies seven priority themes or Focus Areas. The Focus Areas are also aligned with the MEM commitments from 2018 and the strategies detailed in the *National Waste Policy*, and are aimed at capturing the views of local government and industry as expressed in various forums in recent years. Specific and tangible actions have been identified for most of the Focus Areas, which aim to address priority waste issues and, where possible, begin to embed CE principles into waste management and the broader economy in Tasmania. The Focus Areas are presented below.

- 1. Moving to a Circular Economy
- 2. Governance
- 3. Data, targets, and innovation networks
- 4. Infrastructure planning
- 5. Support for the Resource Recovery Industry
- 6. Education and community engagement
- 7. State and National Policy and Regulatory settings

1. Moving to a Circular Economy: Government Priorities and Key Sectors

We are only just at the beginning of the discussion about a Circular Economy in Tasmania. Such a change is intended to be system-wide and economy-wide, and likely to require a range of policy interventions across sectors, industries and communities. Actions from the *Draft Waste Action Plan* alone will not be enough to achieve this transition, but they are a good place to start.

As the solutions to our waste and recycling challenges are strongly market-based, capacity should be developed to support the establishment of recycling and reuse businesses, which would include support for domestic businesses entering national and international markets. While governments can set the policy frameworks and provide supportive structures, it is also up to industry to promote its recycled products and for consumers to buy these products.

There are several Government priorities and industry sectors that could provide opportunities for reducing waste generation and boosting related business and employment opportunities, namely:

- tourism and the development of the Tasmanian brand (amenity, littering and dumping, sustainable tourism, resource-efficient tourism businesses);
- higher education, STEM, research and innovation (State-based expertise and innovation networks, investment in R&D and technology transfer);
- the Bioeconomy (agriculture, aquaculture, agrifood, agritech, biological-cycle based systems);
- renewables and reducing emissions;
- public health (regulation of the movement or storage of controlled waste); and
- regional investment and job creation (all sectors, but with focus on the reuse and recycling industry)

Making connections wherever possible between actions in this Plan and these sectoral priorities will enable us to leverage resources and efforts across the Tasmanian economy (Figure 1).

The "ReSOLVE" model for moving to a CE has six elements: Regenerate, Share, Optimise, Loop, Virtualise and Exchange. ¹⁷ Regenerate is partly about the shift to renewables. This is clearly an area where Tasmania is well-advanced, with some 90% of our power coming from renewables. Tasmania became the first Australian jurisdiction to achieve zero net emissions in 2015-16.

The Tasmanian Government has a vision to make Tasmania the Battery of the Nation, through additional interconnection with mainland Australia, releasing the latent capacity of the Tasmanian hydropower system and developing pumped hydro energy systems and facilitating investment in new wind farms and renewable generation. The Australian Government has committed \$56 million to the design and approvals phase of Project Marinus, which is investigating the development of more electricity interconnection between Tasmania and the mainland. Through Hydro Tasmania, the Tasmanian Government has committed up to \$30 million to advance the first phase of Battery of the Nation pumped hydro to a final investment decision. In the action areas of the Circular Economy related to waste management, there is more work to do in the areas of Sharing (reuse), Optimising (avoiding and removing waste in the supply chain), and Looping (recycling, extracting resources from organic or other wastes).

What do you think?

 What are the key opportunities for reducing waste, developing our resource recovery industry and shifting to a Circular Economy?



Figure 1. Focus Areas and Key Government Priorities/Sectors. Actions in the Focus Areas (inside) address the key waste challenges in Tasmania. The sectors I government priorities (outside) would benefit from the development of links and adoption of circular economy principles.

¹⁷ Ellen Mac Arthur Foundation, 2015, Delivering the Circular Economy: A Toolkit for Policymakers v1.1, Ellen Mac Arthur Foundation, https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/



2. Governance

The introduction of a waste levy will require the establishment of an administrative structure. The Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) with support from the Tasmanian Government is currently investigating the feasibility of establishing waste management arrangements to help coordinate and deliver statewide waste policies, strategies, programs and services. A range of models may be considered by State and local government, but the LGAT study will provide an important contribution to the Government's deliberations on governance requirements.

ACTIONS

- Investigate and discuss models for waste management governance with local government.
- Establish a relevant administrative structure.

What do you think?

 What are the primary waste management and resource recovery roles and responsibilities of governments, industry and the wider community?

3. Data, Innovation Networks and Resource Recovery Targets

Many of the actions in the WAP require accurate data on waste generation, landfilling, and the types and quantities of materials landfilled, recovered and reprocessed. There is some data capture that informs state and national reporting, but data is not collected in a standardised fashion across waste facilities. Information on specific parts of the waste stream (e.g. organics waste, C&D waste) is required for short- to medium-term planning. Improved knowledge and data on organics and C&D streams will help facilitate investment in businesses that produce and use these resources.

Tasmania is blessed with an abundance of innovators across the private and public spheres and they are keen to share their expertise for the benefit of the community. Tasmania's agricultural sector, for example, already has some of its waste being used productively and is seeing increased collaboration between research organisations, government and industry to improve resource recovery and maximise the value of materials and products. ¹⁸ The interconnectedness of the entire supply chain is now increasingly being considered, leading to formerly separate sectors such as food and agriculture combining into larger sectors like the agrifood industry – a "paddock to plate" or "farm to fork" approach, or simply the Bioeconomy.

Finding innovative approaches to preventing or reusing organic and food waste arise naturally out of the Bioeconomy, which seeks to maximise value chains for products and services. These innovation networks provide research and development and technology transfer opportunities, for example in fit-for-purpose technologies that address specific regional needs, but bring global investment to the State (e.g. agtech or technology to improve processing and separation of recyclable material). The use of these innovation networks will be an important component in Tasmanian waste management.

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¹⁸ For example, investigations into the types of packaging that can reduce food waste. See http://www.utas.edu.au/tia/news-events/news-items/delving-delicately-into-ripe-raspberries.

The Government is also proposing the adoption of a number of targets for resource recovery. These targets are based partly on the commitments made by Australian Environment Ministers in 2018 and on national targets considered during the development of the National Waste Policy.

ACTIONS

- Help to support the establishment of standardised data management systems to capture waste data, to monitor progress against targets and facilitate businesses investment in resource recovery.
- Develop and support waste-related innovation and research networks in the bioeconomy, agritech, tourism, education (STEM), and renewable energy sectors.
- Adopt the following targets for waste and resource recovery:
 - o reduce waste generated in Tasmania by 5% per person by 2025 and 10% by 2030;
 - o ensure 100% of packaging is reusable, recyclable or compostable by 2025;
 - o achieve a 50% average recovery rate from all waste streams by 2025 and 80% by 2030;
 - o have the lowest incidence of littering in the country by 2023;
 - o reduce the volume of organic waste sent to landfill by 25% by 2025 and 50% by 2030; and
 - work at the national level and with local government and businesses in Tasmania to help phase out problematic and unnecessary plastics¹⁹ by 2030.

What do you think?

- What are your key data and information needs on waste and resource recovery?
- How can we best use existing research and innovation networks, or establish new networks, to help address our waste and resource recovery challenges?
- What are your views and suggestions on the targets presented above?
- Which waste streams would provide the best opportunities to make some early progress on the proposed targets?

4. Infrastructure Planning

To achieve our resource recovery targets will require planning for and investment in waste and resource recovery infrastructure. Tasmania is likely to have similar investment priorities to those identified through infrastructure planning processes in other Australian states. These include kerbside source separation bins (particularly for organic waste); processing facilities for organics; drop-off facilities for various recyclable materials; and facilities for Commercial and Industrial waste, C&D waste; and energy from waste infrastructure. Planning our waste and resource recovery infrastructure in Tasmania will require an understanding of existing capacity and rigorous data on waste trends and information on specific waste streams to help facilitate business investment.

The Infrastructure Plan will identify potential investment opportunities at council resource recovery centres or transfer stations that would improve the recovery of a wider range of materials (C&D waste, household hazardous waste, e-waste, batteries) and also improve data collection at facilities.

¹⁹ See page 4.



ACTIONS

- Develop a Tasmanian Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan by 2021.
- Work with Local Government to address potential planning issues around waste management and resource recovery infrastructure.

What do you think?

• What do you consider are the highest priority infrastructure requirements for waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania?

5. Support Resource Recovery across Industry

A key lesson coming out of jurisdictions that are introducing CE frameworks is the need for a whole of government and whole of industry approach. Increasing recovery rates is not possible without supporting new and existing waste and recycling businesses. This needs to be at both a level of the individual business, but also by providing a broader strategic approach to developing these markets in Tasmania, and helping to facilitate access to mainland or international markets.

In the short-term this support will come primarily through existing Tasmanian Government business development and support programs. Over the life of this Plan the introduction of waste levy will help to stimulate resource recovery through appropriate price signals and the creation of an investment stream for waste management and resource recovery activities. In Tasmania, the organic waste stream offers some promising opportunities. For example, diversion of domestic garden and food organics would reduce household waste by 20-30%, and put Tasmania in a strong position to achieve its organic waste target. The establishment of a Container Refund Scheme and introduction of a waste levy are also key parts of this Focus Area. The Australian Government's four-year, \$100 million *Environment Restoration Fund* includes the clean-up, recovery and recycling of waste as a priority.

ACTIONS

- Develop capacity across Government to support business development in the waste and recycling industry.
- Establish a loan scheme for businesses and local government that helps grow locally based and innovative recycling and processing facilities which increase recycling rates while also delivering new jobs across Tasmania.
- Support industry to use materials effectively, resuse materials and to understand the business case to improve resource recovery.
- Develop an Organic Waste and Resource Recovery Strategy by the end of 2020.
- Develop a Tasmanian Market Development Study by the end of 2021.

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²⁰ Key actions from the Tasmanian Government's climate change strategy include reducing emissions from waste and increasing the resource efficiency of business and industry. See Tasmanian Climate Change Office, Department of Premier and Cabinet, 2017, Climate Action 21: Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan 2017–2021, pp. 18-19.

²¹ https://www.environment.gov.au/environment-restoration-fund

- Continue to investigate and provide appropriate support for Energy from Waste and Bioenergy
 options, which includes the management and utilisation of forest residues.²²
- Support the investment in industrial waste sorting in particular construction and demolition waste.
- Boost demand for recycled products through adoption of sustainable procurement practices across
 State and local government.

What do you think?

 How can governments, businesses and the community best support the development of the resource recovery industry in Tasmania?

6. Education and Community Engagement

Local government in Tasmania has indicated that the State's kerbside recycling system is not as effective as other states, despite similar collection arrangements being in place. Community engagement and education can achieve waste avoidance, improve landfill diversion and change community behaviour. Boosting the resources available for community education will also help to decrease contamination levels in our kerbside recycling. The private sector also has a large role to play by marketing products with recycled content and making them attractive and acceptable to consumers. The introduction of a waste levy will require a program of targeted engagement with waste facility operators, businesses and non-government organisations, such as charities and the community.

ACTIONS

Provide support to local government and the regional waste groups to continue their targeted
education and grant programs for schools, businesses, householders and other stakeholders such as
charitable recycling organisations.

What do you think?

Are you aware of any existing education materials that could be adapted for the Tasmanian context?
 (Please provide examples).

7. State and National Policy and Regulatory settings

The key legislative mechanism to achieve the targets in this Plan will be the introduction of a statewide waste levy. Through time the levy will provide a pricing signal that will make resource recovery preferable to landfilling and generate a funding stream for a range of waste management and resource recovery activities. This will lead to increased business and employment opportunities in the sector. The Container Refund Scheme will also help boost the market for clean streams of recyclable material and achieve a reduction in the volume of litter in Tasmania. A number of associated regulations will be revised within the

²² https://www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au/energy_and_resources/energy/bioenergy, https://www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au/energy_and_resources/forestry/residues.



life of this Plan, including the Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Waste Management) Regulations 2010 and the Environmental Management and Pollution Control (Controlled Waste Tracking) Regulations 2010. The revision of these regulations, along with proposed minor amendments to the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 (EMPCA) will also provide an opportunity to consider the waste streams that may be more responsive to the proposed pricing signals, such as C&D waste, which generally has more alternatives available to landfilling.

The laws and policies of the Australian Government are critical for addressing waste management issues in Tasmania. Policy tools available under national legislation like the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* could potentially be used more effectively, and existing stewardship schemes reviewed and improved. Another role for national regulation or policy includes the setting of standards and specifications for recycled materials that promotes the reuse of waste rather than virgin resources. Along with changes to procurement across government and the private sector, this could help increase demand.

ACTIONS

- Work with local government to introduce a statewide waste levy by 2021 to fund waste management and resource recovery activities.
- Introduce a Container Refund Scheme into Tasmania by the end of 2022
- Work with the Australian Government to ensure that reviews of relevant legislation, such as the Product Stewardship Act 2011, result in effective programs that enhance resource recovery.

What do you think?

- Which policy or regulatory settings will help us achieve the targets in this Plan and help stimulate the resource recovery industry?
- Do you have other comments on the Draft Waste Action Plan?

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Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

Phone: (03) 6165 4599

Email: WAP.Enquiries@dpipwe.tas.gov.au

www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au

09/19.13.5 Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group (NTWMG) – Draft State Waste Action Plan Submission

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	David Jolly, Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
FILE REFERENCE	033\030\004\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Draft Waste Action Plan – NTWMG submission DRAFT
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council provide review and feedback to the NTWMG on the Tasmanian Governments Draft Waste Action Plan and subsequently endorse the NTWMG submission to the State Government in accordance with the provided timeline.

INTRODUCTION:

The Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group (NTWMG) is seeking comment and endorsement from member councils on its draft NTWMG submission on the Tasmanian Government's "Draft Waste Action Plan"

The submission (attached) is being prepared on behalf of its member Councils: Break O'Day, George Town, Launceston, Northern Midlands and West Tamar.

Break O'Day Council is also providing its own comment to support LGAT's submission in in addition to being signatories to the NTWMG submission.

This report provides detail of the current NTWMG draft submission and an action timeline.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Not applicable.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

Local governments in Australia play an essential role in waste and recycling management through the collection and transfer of household waste and recyclables to landfill and recycling facilities. In addition to the operational aspects of waste and recyclables collection, local governments also provide essential education to households to improve their recycling behaviour.

Local governments across northern Tasmania have a demonstrated commitment to improving resource recovery and have historically had significant successes working together to achieve positive regional improvements to resource recovery and education.

Through the NTWMG, member councils have a detailed, comprehensive and evidence-based program of projects and services that are achieving significant improvement to resource recovery in the region and which places northern Tasmanian local governments in a strong position to provide advice and information to the state government on how best to achieve waste management improvements at the local level.

The NTWMG is seeking comment from member councils on the draft NTWMG submission against the following timeline.

Item	Due date
1. The NTWMG prepares a draft submission on the Draft Waste Action Plan for your council's endorsement (or otherwise).	Draft submission to councils: Friday 30 August 2019
2. The NTWMG receives feedback from your councils.	Council feedback to NTWMG on draft submission: Monday 16 September 2019
3. The NTWMG incorporates feedback and distributes the final paper to members for endorsement before the public submissions due date.	Final NTWMG submission sent to GMs: Monday 23 September 2019 Final NTWMG submission given to councils: Friday 27 September 2019 Final council endorsement of NTWMG's submission: Friday 4 October 2019
4. Each of your councils prepares a letter to submit to the Tasmanian Government supporting the NTWMG's submission, and noting any areas of specific concern for your council.	Letters submitted to the Tasmanian Government by individual councils: 5pm Monday 7 October 2019
5. NTWMG provides its public submission to the Tasmanian Government.	Public submissions closing date: 5pm Monday 7 October 2019

The draft submission has been circulated to Councillors and Councils Management Team for review and feedback to the Manager Infrastructure and Development Services who will forward to the NTWMG by Monday 16 September 2019.

It is recommended that Council provide review and feedback to the NTWMG on the Tasmanian Governments Draft Waste Action Plan and subsequently endorse the NTWMG submission to the State Government in accordance with the provided timeline.

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Infrastructure - To provide quality infrastructure which enhances the liveability and viability of our communities for residents and visitors.

Strategies

- Be proactive infrastructure managers by anticipating and responding to the growing and changing needs of the community and the area.
- Work with stakeholders to ensure the community can access the infrastructure necessary to maintain their lifestyle.
- Develop and maintain infrastructure assets in line with affordable long-term strategies.

Key Focus Area

Waste Management Provide access to services and facilities which support a sustainable lifestyle.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Not applicable.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group (NTWMG) submission on the Tasmanian Government's *Draft Waste Action Plan*



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If further information on this submission is required, please contact:

Michelle Ogulin Natural Environment Officer – Strategy michelle.ogulin@launceston.tas.gov.au / 03 6323 3617

or

Michael Attard
Waste and Environment Officer
michael.attard@launceston.tas.gov.au / 6323 3394

Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group (NTWMG): Submission on the Draft Waste Action Plan

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1 Introduction

The important role of local government for achieving better waste and recycling outcomes for Tasmania

- 1.1 The Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group (NTWMG) is providing this submission on behalf of its six member councils: Break O'Day, George Town, Launceston, Northern Midlands and West Tamar. Each of these councils may also provide their own submissions in addition to being signatories to this submission.
- 1.2 Local governments in Australia play an essential role in waste and recycling management through the collection and transfer of household waste and recyclables to landfill and recycling facilities. In addition to the operational aspects of waste and recyclables collection, local governments also provide essential education to households to improve their recycling behaviour.
- 1.3 In northern Tasmania, two councils Launceston and Meander Valley operate landfills in addition to providing kerbside services. The City of Launceston has also taken a leadership role in Tasmanian waste management by establishing a commercial food and green organics composting facility at the Launceston Waste Centre (LWC).
- 1.4 Local governments in northern Tasmania have demonstrated their commitment to improving resource recovery and have had significant successes working together to achieve positive regional improvements to resource recovery and education. Through the NTWMG, northern Tasmanian councils have a detailed, comprehensive and evidence-based program of projects and services that are achieving significant improvement to resource recovery in the region. This places northern Tasmanian local governments in a strong position to provide advice and information to the state government on how best to achieve waste management improvements at the local level.
- 1.5 Northern Tasmanian councils collectively took a leadership role in 2007 when they established the NTWMG. The NTWMG exists to provide advice, funding and education to better manage waste and recycling in northern Tasmania. It also plays a critical role in facilitating regional collaboration and consistency in waste and recycling services and projects, and in the provision of region-wide education. All of these services, education and projects are paid for through a voluntary waste levy which the northern councils all agreed to implement in 2007 in order to achieve improvements in waste management.
- 1.6 A priority for northern Tasmanian councils into the future is to ensue the NTWMG can continue to deliver its successful programs under a statewide levy. The NTWMG councils are motivated to continue the NTWMG's successes and welcome an opportunity to expand the NTWMG's program offering and build on achievements made.
- 1.7 Therefore, while we congratulate the Tasmanian Government for proposing a statewide waste levy, we also welcome the opportunity for ongoing discussions with the Tasmanian Government on the introduction of a statewide waste levy and how the NTWMG can expand on its successes alongside the introduction of a statewide levy.
- 1.8 We provide support for the levy and other initiatives in the *Draft Waste Action Plan*. However, we have some concerns we would like the government to address:
 - The member councils of the NTWMG wish to see the NTWMG's role and functions maintained and expanded upon under a statewide levy. We believe it is essential that the NTWMG, which has achieved significant outcomes since 2007, receives sufficient funding to enable it to continue delivering waste and resource recovery projects for the benefit of northern Tasmanians, as per the NTWMG's 2017–2022 strategy. The member councils want to maintain staffing and resources at their projected rate to ensure continuation, and expansion, of services, projects and education to northern Tasmanian councils, businesses and residents.

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- We support a statewide levy, however, our strong preference is for the government to reinvest all of the funds raised through a statewide waste levy back into waste and resource recovery initiatives and programs. We share concerns expressed by councils and waste industries in other jurisdictions that landfill levies in other states act as a budget offset mechanism with insufficient monies reinvested back into waste and recycling infrastructure and programs. Our preference is for levies to be reinvested into waste and recycling services, education, projects and infrastructure and for levy disbursement to be transparent.
- Tasmania faces logistical challenges, namely more difficult access to mainland and international markets by virtue of being an island. Having a relatively small population of only 520,000 people, waste and recycling in Tasmania also faces challenges of economies of scale, which can make the ongoing viability of recycling difficult. This is especially so with volatile commodity prices and tighter international import restrictions. We strongly advocate for the government to raise sufficient levy income to help offset some of these logistical challenges to help ensure the viability of Tasmania's recycling industry into the future.
- We welcome the opportunity to discuss with the government the legislative and regulatory mechanisms that will apply to a statewide waste levy. We also welcome the opportunity to discuss the future governance arrangements for the NTWMG and state government under a statewide levy.
- We welcome the opportunity to discuss with the government the best way to achieve
 waste and resource recovery improvements in Tasmania using our extensive
 experience as leading managers of waste and recycling services in Tasmania.
- 1.9 We have provided specific comments on each section of the Draft Waste Action Plan below.

2 Comments on the statewide waste levy

The need for a hypothecated account and allocated resources to regional bodies

- 2.1 We support the introduction of a statewide waste levy. We encourage the government to hypothecate the waste levy into a dedicated account for reinvestment back into waste and recycling programs. This is preferred over the levy being placed into general revenue, as occurs in NSW. An arrangement similar to South Australia's *Green Industry Fund* where the levy is accumulated into a dedicated resource recovery fund is preferred to ensure funds remain quarantined for waste and recycling initiatives (Green Industries SA Act 2004, Part 3, S. 17).
- 2.2 We assume the NTWMG will need to cease collecting a voluntary levy if a statewide waste levy is introduced. The NTWMG plays a critical role in delivering programs and services for its member councils, from education of households to managing contracts that enable recycling of, among other items, batteries, paint, e-waste and polystyrene from member councils. The voluntary regional levy has allowed the NTWMG to achieve the following:
 - Since 2012 the NTWMG has diverted over 17,500 tonnes of materials from landfill.
 This includes many toxic or hazardous materials, including batteries, paint, e-waste and household hazardous waste. Without the regional waste levy, these multi-council recovery projects would not have occurred.

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- A regional levy has allowed the group to undertake extensive community education through over 58,000 daily kerbside recycling bin assessments, community and school visits, funded the development of a statewide website – Rethink Waste, and provided nearly \$460,000 in funding for waste infrastructure, including a tyre de-rimmer and polystyrene extruder.
- Rolling out region-wide electronic data collection from regional transfer stations, as well as undertaking kerbside bin and landfill audits every four years. Data from these projects has informed the NTWMG's priority projects and materials for recovery.
- Development of a five-year Tasmanian Waste Management Communications Plan 2017–2022, a Tasmanian-centric communications plan between the NTWMG and the Cradle Coast Waste Services (CCWS) group. This plan has enabled consistent education and advice about waste and recycling to be disseminated across north and north west Tasmania using print, radio, TV, internet and social media formats.
- With support from the NTWMG, the City of Launceston has been able to reduce organic waste to landfill with the establishment of commercial composting at the LWC.
- 2.3 If a regional levy no longer exists, and to enable the NTMWG to continue its successes in increasing resource recovery in northern Tasmania, we believe resources from a statewide levy should be allocated to the NTWMG to continue and expand on its work. The NTWMG is highly respected by its member councils for the significant outcomes it has achieved since 2007. All member councils strongly advocate for the NTWMG to continue being the delivery organisation for coordinated waste and resource recovery in northern Tasmania into the future.
- 2.4 The NTWMG's levy currently sits at \$7.50/tonne, with an intent to increase the levy to \$10/tonne by 2022 (NTWMG 2017, p. 11). In 2019/20, the NTWMG's forecast income is \$715,000 which will enable it to deliver a suite of projects, as shown in Appendix 1. If the NTWMG were to increase its levy to \$10/tonne as proposed, the forecast annual income increases to \$953.000.
- 2.5 Using the NTWMG's calculations in Table 1, a proposed waste levy of \$15/tonne could provide an annual income of \$1,035,384 to the NTWMG (and another two waste groups if the government deemed this proposal appropriate). This level of funding would enable maintenance of the NTWMG's current staffing, programming and services. It would also provide \$3.1 million to the state government to develop state policies, strategies and programs to improve waste management and to deal with legacy issues (e.g. landfill rehabilitation) and to support new infrastructure (i.e. through loans or grants). We also ask the government to consider increasing the levy annually to enable expansion of waste and recycling services into the future.

Table 1: Estimated Tasmanian waste levy and possible option for disbursement

Tonnes	414,154*	50% to state, 50% to groups			
Levy rate	Income	State gov't	NTWMG	South	North West
\$10	\$4,141,535	\$2,070,768	\$690,249	\$690,249	\$966,358
\$15	\$6,212,303	\$3,106,151	\$1,035,384	\$1,035,384	\$1,035,384
\$20	\$8,283,070	\$4,141,535	\$1,380,512	\$1,380,512	\$1,380,512
\$25	\$10,353,838	\$5,176,919	\$1,725,640	\$1,725,640	\$1,725,640
\$30	\$12,424,605	\$6,212,303	\$2,070,768	\$2,070,768	\$2,070,768
\$35	\$14,495,373	\$7,247,686	\$2,415,895	\$2,415,895	\$2,415,895
\$40	\$16,566,140	\$8,283,070	\$2,761,023	\$2,761,023	\$2,761,023

SOURCE: median statewide tonnes from 2007/08–2015/16, accessed from https://epa.tas.gov.au/regulation/waste-management/measuring-waste-disposal-and-recovery/annual-waste-data

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- 2.6 We strongly advocate for the NTWMG to be resourced in a way that allows it to keep delivering outputs and expanding on its services, such as data collection, recycling services and community education. We hope that a statewide levy will also enable the NTWMG to continue and expand its role as a facilitator of regional resource recovery projects and services in northern Tasmania. Table 1 is only one example of how resourcing for the NTWMG might occur.
- 2.7 We advocate for the ability for the NTWMG to apply for additional funding from the statewide waste levy for specific or innovative waste recovery projects to meet regional needs or state waste policies. This could be similar to funding rounds run by other state governments for waste and resource recovery infrastructure.
- 2.8 In NSW, the waste levy increases by the Consumer Price Index annually (Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014). We advocate for, at minimum, an annual CPI increase to the Tasmanian waste levy to ensure the levy maintains its value in real terms.

Consulting on draft legislation about the mechanisms of levy collection, including rebates and levy collection requirements

- 2.9 We ask that the government consults with the NTMWG and its member councils regarding the legislative mechanisms for collecting the levy. This includes providing councils with information on the kind of record keeping required by councils for levy collection at sites with and without weighbridges, and also on the weight conversion factors to be used for sites without weighbridges.
- 2.10 We would welcome the opportunity to discuss the waste categories for which a landfill levy will apply. This is particularly important as clean fill is currently accepted for free at the Launceston Waste Centre (LWC) and thus no regional NTWMG levy applies. If clean fill is to incur a levy, the City of Launceston will need to give sufficient notice to users that a future fee will apply. We note that both Victoria and NSW apply a landfill levy for clean fill/natural excavated materials (NSW EPA 2018, EPA Victoria 2016), whereas South Australia excludes this material from the levy (EPA SA 2016).
- 2.11 However, Victoria offers an annual rebate for cover material which is equal to 15% of all waste disposed at a given landfill (EPA Victoria 2016). Our preference is to have an annual rebate for clean fill/cover, as per Victoria's arrangements, to avoid the potential for fraud from mislabelled waste (Senate Environment and Communications References Committee 2018).
- 2.12 We would like the opportunity to discuss with the government how a levy would apply to organics processing which occurs within a landfill site. Food and garden organics (FOGO) enter the LWC's landfill site in order to be processed at a composting facility which is located on a capped part of the existing landfill. FOGO destined for the LWC's composting facility does not incur the regional \$7.50/tonne levy even though it enters the landfill site. We would like to discuss with the government how the levy may apply: will all materials entering a landfill site be subject to a levy, with a rebate offered for daily cover and materials recycled/recovered (as is the case in Victoria), or will certain materials be exempt such as materials destined for compost facilities? Our preference is the latter as we want to promote composting as the cheaper alternative to landfilling through a lower gate rate.
- 2.13 We would like to discuss with the government the opportunity to include a rebate for materials recovered from landfill for reprocessing. We propose that a rebate could apply to materials removed from within the landfill boundaries to be recycled, reprocessed or reused outside of the landfill. This is in line with Victoria's recycling rebate (EPA Victoria 2016). Such a rebate would provide an economic incentive to establish a commercial and industrial(C&I) / construction and demolition (C&D) recovery operation at a landfill face.

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- 2.14 As a region with three active landfills managed by local governments, we welcome the opportunity to discuss with the government any exemptions/deductions/rebates of a future waste levy such as, but not limited to:
 - · materials for construction works or roads at the landfill
 - materials for bedding layers to protect a landfill's geomembranes/liners
 - materials for capping closed landfill cells
 - waste from a natural disaster
 - · shredder floc from scrap metal recovery.
- 2.15 We ask that the government considers a levy exemption for asbestos which is already subject to poor disposal practices. A higher disposal rate may further discourage appropriate disposal of this hazardous material. The South Australian Government does not apply the levy for correctly packaged, secured and labelled asbestos (EPA South Australia 2019).
- 2.16 Currently the City of Launceston provides a charitable concession for charitable waste disposal. In 2018/19, this concession was valued at \$28,000 and was provided to approved charities as an annual landfill disposal allowance. To ensure equity and fairness across the state, we ask the government to consider South Australia's approach of a reduced levy for charitable waste (EPA South Australia 2019). Note that we advocate for this reduced levy rate because charities are often treated as waste sites with people dumping waste on charities instead of paying for disposal. Therefore appropriate compensation to charities to manage illegally dumped waste may be appropriate.
- 2.17 We ask the government to publish guidelines on the application of the levy, similar to the NSW EPA's 'Waste Levy Guidelines' (2018), or EPA Victoria's 'Calculating the landfill levy and recycling rebates' (2016).

Benefits of a weight based waste levy

2.18 We commend the government's intention to introduce a statewide waste levy. Levies provide an important market signal that landfilling is less desirable than the recovery of resources. A statewide waste levy will encourage investment in resource recovery infrastructure and change behaviour, particularly in the C&I and C&D sectors.

Limitations of a weight based waste levy

2.19 We encourage the government consider resource recovery using a value perspective in addition to a weight-based perspective. While we fully support a weight-based waste levy, it can lead to perverse outcomes for high value but lightweight materials. For example, while recovering C&D makes overall recovery look good because C&D is heavy, recovery of materials such as food and green waste, and high value but comparatively light materials such as glass and aluminium, achieve a far superior economic outcome per tonne than concrete recovery, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Commodity prices for various materials (recyclate and virgin materials)

Material	Commodity price per tonne of recyclable materials	Virgin material commodity price (\$/t)
Aluminium	\$1,100*	\$1,900*
Concrete (aggregate)	\$18–19/tonne [^]	\$17.60^
Glass (source separated)	\$70*	\$550-\$650*
Plastic PET	\$400*	\$1,300-\$1,400*
Plastic HDPE	\$500*	\$1,700-\$1,800*

SOURCES: * Sustainability Victoria & Waste Management and Resource Recovery Association of Australia 2019, p.6

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[^] Cradle Coast Waste Management Group & Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group 2014, p.42 Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group (NTWMG): Submission on the Draft Waste Action Plan

- 2.20 For longevity of the Tasmanian recycling industry, and to maximise job opportunities, we believe recovery should be geared towards higher value materials which provide a larger buffer against commodity price fluctuations and which build resilience within the recycling system.
- 2.21 The indicator of successful recycling is not necessarily the weight of materials recovered, but rather the value of materials to the economy and the job creation potential of that recovery. As noted by Peter Shmigel, the Chief Executive Officer of the Australian Council of Recycling:

"When you only look at waste and recycling by weight, you get pretty good outcomes in some areas, because you design instruments like landfill levies that are weight based, and then you get much lower outcomes around products, materials, streams and activities that are inherently lighter and that are more complex" (Senate Environment and Communications References Committee 2018, p. 113).

2.22 Coupled with economic value, we ask that consideration be given to the environmental outcomes from recovering different materials when determining mechanisms to recover materials. Table 3 shows the differences in environmental value for each tonne of materials recycled. As with economic value in Table 2, recycling concrete yields the lowest environmental benefit compared to lighter and more complex materials. Recycling concrete also saves the least landfill airspace compared to other more complex materials including glass and organics. Given organics, packaging and problematic plastics are all targets in the Draft Waste Action Plan, and with weight being less of a driver for recovery for these materials, we ask the government to consider additional incentives to encourage recovery of these materials, whether they be regulatory (i.e. landfill bans) or financial (i.e. grants/low interest loans).

Table 3: Environmental benefits of recycling certain materials

Material	Greenhouse benefits (t/CO ₂ eq) /tonne recycled	Energy savings (gigajoules) /tonne recycled	Water savings (kL) /tonne recycled	Landfill savings (m³) /tonne recycled
Aluminium	17.2	191.42	202.03	7.2
Concrete	0.02	0.35	1.28	1.2
Glass	0.62	6.85	2.44	2.4
Plastic PET	1.18	55.49	-22.56	13.9
Plastic HDPE	1.08	57.92	-3.58	13.9
Food and garden organics	0.25	0.18	0.44	45.8

SOURCE: NSW EPA 2016

3 Comments on a container refund scheme (CRS)

3.1 We support the implementation of a CRS. We ask the government to consider using existing transfer stations in northern Tasmania as depots for recovery of beverage containers. Using existing transfer stations may be a cheap and efficient way to establish the CRS as transfer stations already have much of the required infrastructure in place to recover these materials.

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4 Comments on focus area 1: Moving to a circular economy

4.1 We agree with the strong focus on moving to a circular economy. The intent is sound and is recognised nationally and globally as the most contemporary and appropriate way to manage issues arising from waste generation.

We provide the following points in response to your question:

"What are the key opportunities for reducing waste, developing our resource recovery industry and shifting to a circular economy?"

- 4.2 We support the move to improve government procurement for using recycled or reclaimed products. We ask the government to involve local government and the NTWMG in developing training or procurement programs to promote more uptake of recycled materials.
- 4.3 In order to meet the intent of a circular economy, including maximising "the value and use of materials at every stage of the life of a product or material" (Draft Waste Action Plan, p.7), we ask that consideration be given to better recovery and recycling of a range of complex materials, not just those that are heavy. To achieve this, we encourage the government to consider multiple metrics to measure the success of recycling, not just weight, as discussed in section 2. A weight-only dynamic will fail to maximise the recovery of lightweight and complex materials simply because the economic incentive to recycle lighter waste is not as strong as heavier materials, such as C&D waste.
- 4.4 For example, glass recovered in Tasmania is generally reused only once into road base or pavers. Given that glass is infinitely recyclable, and using the principles of a circular economy, we should be seeking to maximise glass recycling back into glass packaging.
- 4.5 There are currently two main sources of recovered glass in Tasmania: source separated glass collected at regional transfer stations; and MRF-recovered glass from the kerbside recycling system. MRF-recovered glass is problematic and difficult to recycle back into glass packaging due to it being overly compacted and contaminated with other materials from within the kerbside recycling stream. This glass is more suited to reuse in road-base and/or construction. Glass from transfer stations, and the soon to be introduced CRS, is generally clean and colour sorted and should therefore be recycled above reuse, in line with the circular economy theory of maximising the value of materials.
- 4.6 Glass reprocessors, such as Owens-Illinois (O-I), seek larger quantities of high quality cullet because it reduces energy use and furnace maintenance costs due to less wear (Sustainability Victoria and the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Association of Australia 2019, p. 20). Cullet currently makes up 37% of input material in O-I's reprocessing, however, they are targeting up to 60% cullet in production and they appear open to paying for higher quality, source separated glass for use in their plants, including from Tasmania:

"These [beneficiation] plants also receive some loads sent and paid for by O-I from regional locations where freight costs are high. This includes glass into Melbourne from Tasmania. O-I pays these suppliers a rate that recognises the extra cost of freighting." (Sustainability Victoria and the Waste Management and Resource Recovery Association of Australia 2019, p. 19).

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Comments on focus area 2: Governance 5

We provide the following points in response to your question:

"What are the primary waste management and resource recovery roles and responsibilities of governments, industry and the wider community?"

- We believe groups like the NTWMG (and CCWS) have been leaders in Tasmania by achieving significant improvements in waste and recycling services, education and programs in the state's north.
- The NTWMG plays an important role in developing regional strategies and plans that lead to regional improvements in waste and resource recovery activities, but which also lead to greater cooperation and collaboration between councils in a given geographic area. We would like to see this role continued and expanded upon under a statewide levy.
- Given the experience and successes of the NTWMG (and CCWS), we strongly believe the NTWMG should continue delivering best practice waste services regionally while also providing expert advice to government during the development of statewide policies, plans and strategies.
- We believe the role of the Tasmanian Government is to set the strategic direction for 54 waste management in Tasmania. This includes developing infrastructure plans, policies such as landfill bans, waste recovery/recycling targets, strategies for the recovery of problematic and complex materials which are not easily recovered, and procurement policies.
- We ask that the state government consults extensively with the NTWMG and its member councils during any policy, plan or strategy development. The NTWMG has extensive onthe-ground experience in delivering projects, providing education and managing regional waste and recycling contracts. Northern Tasmanian councils also have significant and valuable experience in managing waste at the municipal level but also commercially through landfill and composting operations and are well placed to provide this advice to state government as needed.

Governance arrangements under a statewide waste levy

- In order for the state government to set statewide strategic direction, it may be worth establishing or empowering a state statutory authority to have responsibility to develop statewide strategies and policies, like Green Industries SA, the NSW EPA or Sustainability Victoria. As noted above, we support waste levy funds being used by the Tasmanian Government to take the leadership role in waste and resource recovery policy, plans and strategy development while the NTWMG continues to deliver, and expand on, its successful resource recovery projects, services and education programs.
- We ask the government to consider formalising the relationship between state and local government to ensure clarity of purpose and to define responsibilities of different levels of government under a statewide levy. One possibility for how this could occur is outlined as follows:
 - The Tasmanian EPA's role is broadened to enable it to lead policy, planning and strategy development, similar to the NSW EPA or Green Industries SA.
 - The NTWMG (and up to another two regional waste groups) is empowered and resourced to continue delivering on behalf of member councils but to also to help implement government plans and strategies.
- We ask that consideration be given to formalising the roles of waste groups, like the NTWMG, under a future statewide waste levy. We believe it is important for the NTWMG to have clarity about its ongoing resourcing and its relationship to the state government. In determining the future governance arrangements, we request that the NTWMG and its member councils be consulted with.

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5.9 By formalising the role and responsibilities of the waste groups, and by committing to resourcing them from the waste levy, the government can support consistent and coordinated development of the Tasmanian resource recovery industry. Regional waste bodies like the NTWMG can then be empowered to develop and deliver regional strategies, initiatives and projects in the context of, and in alignment with, state policies.

6 Comments on focus area 3: Data, innovation networks and resource recovery targets

We provide the following points in response to your question:

"What are your key data and information needs on waste and resource recovery?"

- 6.1 The NTWMG currently funds cross-council data collection from major transfer stations and landfills within northern Tasmania. Councils involved in the data capture network include City of Launceston, West Tamar, Meander Valley, George Town, Northern Midlands, Break O' Day and Dorset. The data service provision is through a company called Tasmanian Scale Company in conjunction with iWeigh, a waste database company.
- 6.2 Where there is a weighbridge in place at regional transfer stations and landfills, computers are integrated with the incoming weights. Transfer stations that use volume as a measure use mobile tablets. Both systems allow for printing of receipts and integrate with each council's I.T. and financial systems, assisting in streamlining the reporting and accounting systems while also allowing for more detailed reporting to the Tasmanian EPA.
- 6.3 The data collected includes:
 - · waste category
 - · weight or volume of materials deposited
 - · date of waste disposal
 - · site of waste disposal
 - accounts
 - cost of disposal.
- 6.4 This data is available in real time using the iWeigh waste data collection system. The data currently allows the NTWMG and its councils to look at waste disposal trends and the success of various recycling services.
- 6.5 The NTWMG's data needs are well met by current data arrangements, with the NTWMG having invested over \$100,000 since 2017 on these systems. We ask the government to review our data collection systems and potentially use these as a basis for statewide data collection and integration.
- 6.6 Notwithstanding the above, we believe there are data gaps from the C&I and C&D sectors. Currently there is nothing to compel reporting on recycling rates from these industries in Tasmania. The government may wish to consider using incentives to encourage full recycling reporting by these sectors by tying future loans or funding to annual data provision. Sustainability Victoria in the past has made it a condition of grant funding that industry provide data to an annual recycling industries survey.
- 6.7 We also believe that more clarity is required on what constitutes waste diversion and what calculations are to be used to determine waste diversion. A consistent method for determining waste diversion across Tasmania would be beneficial.

How will the NTWMG's data programs integrate with state data collection?

6.8 Many different database platforms can be customised to communicate and share data with each other.

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- 6.9 Currently all NTWMG councils can see their own waste data and, as administrators, the NTWMG can access all seven councils' data to gain a regional perspective. After the initial set up costs there is a regional annual website database/hosting fee of \$1,200 and each council also has an annual software support fee of \$1,800, paid for by the NTWMG.
 - What information has this yielded in relation to C&D and organics, but also other waste streams?
- 6.10 The regional database network provides capacity to access data on green waste and C&D volumes entering a facility in real time and also allows reporting on any other customised waste type or category as required.

We provide the following points in response to your question:

"How can we best use existing research and innovation networks, or establish new networks, to help address our waste and resource recovery challenges?"

- 6.11 The NTWMG has an extensive library of <u>research</u> undertaken since 2012. These publications are listed in Appendix 1. We ask the government to consider reviewing these documents when developing statewide plans and strategies for waste services and infrastructure.
- 6.12 We encourage the government to review the NTWMG's landfill composition data to get baseline information on the types of waste disposed to landfill in northern Tasmania. This information may assist the government measure changes in waste composition and disposal following the introduction of a waste levy. Note the NTWMG is again undertaking landfill and transfer station audits in 2019.
- 6.13 We ask the government to consider supporting a broader Tasmania-wide waste forum, similar to what the NTWMG currently hosts for northern Tasmania. This Tasmania-wide forum could invite Tasmania's waste industry and local governments to hear about the latest thinking in waste and resource recovery, but also provide an opportunity to gather stakeholder feedback on waste challenges facing Tasmania. Such a forum could provide valuable information to the government on issues facing Tasmanian businesses and local governments and may help identify emerging issues, as well as providing an excellent opportunity to build networks in the waste sector.

We provide the following points in response to your question:

"What are your views and suggestions on the targets presented?"

- 6.14 We support the targets as listed. However, as noted in section 2, we also encourage the government to set targets for those materials which do not weigh much but which have a high economic value for recovery i.e. aluminium, glass (for recycling back into glass packaging) and plastics. We also ask the government to consider using the internationally recognised waste hierarchy as a guiding principle for future waste policies.
- 6.15 In addition, we would like to see some specific targets for the following areas:
 - Glass for remanufacture back into glass packaging, especially glass recovered through the new CRS and from transfer stations. CRS provides an excellent opportunity to collect high quality sorted glass for remanufacture and we encourage consideration of targets for glass recycling.
 - · Recovery of tyres for beneficial use rather than stockpiling.
 - Commercial organics recovery, especially from large institutions such as hospitals, casinos and hotels
 - Commercial recycling, especially from large institutions such as hospitals, casinos, museums, UTAS and hotels.

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6.16 We encourage the government to consider landfill bans as an additional mechanism to a waste levy. Both the Victorian and South Australian Governments have introduced landfill bans on all electronic waste to landfill with corresponding funding to encourage development of reprocessing. A landfill ban of electronic waste provides a clear market signal that alternatives to landfilling are required and is one way of dealing with an often problematic waste stream for which a weight-based waste levy fails to adequately deal with. Similar to the approach in South Australia, other materials for which landfill bans could be considered include whitegoods, tyres, lead acid batteries, hazardous waste, fluorescent lighting and aggregated recyclables (EPA South Australia 2017).

We provide the following points in response to your question:

"Which waste streams would provide the best opportunities to make some early progress on the proposed targets?"

- 6.17 As noted in section 2, C&D is the area where the government is likely to see the quickest reduction in landfill disposal rates, purely because C&D is heavy and landfill levies are most effective for heavy materials.
- 6.18 To encourage additional recycling from the C&D and C&I streams (including waste from skip bins), we ask the government to consider waste levy rebates for materials recovered from within a landfill's footprint and taken offsite for reuse or recycling. The City of Launceston is considering establishing a C&D/C&D recovery facility on a capped part of the landfill. Having a levy rebate for materials recovered through this facility would provide a strong economic driver for establishing the facility and lead to a significant increase in materials recovered. By volume, C&D materials make up 31% of waste to Launceston's landfill and there is potential to recover over 11,000 tonnes of C&D materials per annum through such a facility (NTWMG 2017, p.18).
- 6.19 Another significant opportunity for recovery comes from both household and commercial organics recovery. Blue Environment's report (2014) for the Waste Advisory Committee states that 27% of total landfilled waste by weight in Tasmania is organic material. Both the MSW and C&I sectors generate significant amounts of organic material, with 54% of landfilled MSW waste and 26% of landfilled C&I waste consisting of food and garden organics (Blue Environment 2014, p. 19). While much focus has been on recovering household organic waste, there exists a significant opportunity to recover organics from the C&I sector. We ask the government to consider:
 - investing in infrastructure to enable better recovery of organic material from the C&I sector
 - providing a levy exemption for organics composted within a landfill site to encourage the C&I industry to take advantage of a lower gate rate than landfill disposal.

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7 Comments on focus area 4: Infrastructure planning

7.1 We support the intent and stated actions of this section.

We provide the following in response to your question:

"What do you consider are the highest priority infrastructure requirements for waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania?

- 7.2 We ask the state government to consider developing a state infrastructure plan to identify strategic waste infrastructure needs based on forecasts of waste generation, transport routes, economies of scale, employment and economic opportunities, material flows and proximity to final markets. The South Australian Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Plan (2018) provides an example of how state governments can provide clear direction and guidance on infrastructure investment. Importantly, this plan addresses infrastructure needs across the state as a whole but also on a region-by-region basis.
- 7.3 In the absence of a strategic statewide plan, it is difficult to adequately identify the highest priority infrastructure requirements or to assess the requisite land use planning requirements associated with different waste infrastructure.
- 7.4 Notwithstanding the above, the NTWMG considers the following as high priority for infrastructure investment in northern Tasmania based on our own analysis from reports commissioned:
 - C&I/C&D recovery at the LWC through a new purpose built facility.
 - Tyre recovery and reprocessing. In June 2019, the City of Launceston received a grant to recover tyres. Over eight days, over 2,400 tyres were dropped off for free at the LWC. This project exceeded expectations and demonstrated an unmet need for better tyre recovery and recycling. It also demonstrated that people want to do the right thing but they need the right incentive to do it. Anecdotally we are aware that a Tasmanian tyre reprocessor is struggling with tyre stockpiles and demand in the north, further strengthening the need for a strategic approach to tyre recovery.
 - Permanent collection sites for high volume low toxicity household hazardous waste at major transfer stations across Tasmania.
 - Funding to enable frequent collection days for high toxicity low volume chemicals across Tasmania.
 - Upgrading major transfer stations across Tasmania to the 2014 Transfer Station Best Practice Guidelines and ensuring that all transfer stations offer a minimum service for recycling common materials including paints, batteries and soft plastics.
 - Infrastructure support for large C&I businesses to recover food organics, including support for appropriate collection infrastructure at places such as tertiary institutions, hospitals, casinos, hotels and museums.
 - Soft/film plastics collection for local reprocessing.
 - Ensuring all materials recovery facilities (MRFs) in Tasmania operate to best practice
 and recover the same materials to facilitate consistent messaging about what can and
 cannot be recycled. This is especially important given Tasmania's small population
 and would make it easier to achieve economies of scale with infrastructure and
 education
 - Support for weighbridges and other data improvements including standardising waste type and volume capture using mobile waste database data systems for transfer stations, similar to what NTWMG has in place.

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Comments on focus area 5: Supporting resource recovery across industry

We support the intent and stated actions of this section. 8.1

We provide the following in response to your question:

"How can governments, businesses and the community best support the development of resource recovery in Tasmania?'

- The NTWMG believes the best way to support the development of resource recovery in Tasmania is the commencement of a waste levy which is hypothecated and reinvested into the waste and recycling industry.
- The NTWMG also believes resource recovery in Tasmania would be best supported by clear and strategic policy and plans developed by the state government on waste and resource recovery infrastructure and services. We think the Tasmanian resource recovery sector would benefit from increased resources for strategic waste policy development and planning within the EPA (or another state statutory body similar to Green Industries SA, NSW EPA or Sustainability Victoria).
- The NTWMG also believes it provides a critical role in facilitating resource recovery within councils and businesses in northern Tasmania. As noted by Blue Environment (2014. p.32), the waste groups, including the NTWMG, "provide an important conduit for coordination of waste and resource issues between state government regulation and local government implementation".
- We encourage the government to formally acknowledge the importance of regional bodies like the NTWMG in delivering waste management and resource recovery services. education and innovation on behalf of their member councils in Tasmania.
- Similar to Victoria and NSW, we ask the government to consider formalising the regional waste groups (possibly as statutory bodies or similar) and resourcing them appropriately through the proposed statewide waste levy. Such an approach would build on NTWMG's successes, including:
 - an annual grants program. Grant recipients have included Environex which now takes soft plastics from across Tasmania for recycling back into new products.
 - funding the purchase of a polystyrene extruder at the LWC. The NTWMG also funds the transport of polystyrene from regional transfer stations in northern Tasmania to the LWC. By funding transport costs, the NTWMG is able to facilitate additional recycling from smaller regional and rural councils that might otherwise not have the resources to offer. The government, if a waste levy is introduced, could consider subsidising transport costs for small rural and regional councils to support the development of resource recovery in Tasmania, as is done by Green Industries SA.
 - facilitating e-waste, domestic battery and paint collections across six member councils.
 - developing the Rethink Waste Tasmania website in collaboration with CCWS, which provides a one-stop portal of information on how households, schools and businesses can improve their resource recovery activities.
 - developing the joint NTWMG/CCWS Tasmanian Waste Management Communications Plan 2017–2022 (see Appendix 3)
 - educating households to recycle better through the daily household recycling assessment program. If households are better at recycling, the quality of materials increases which builds resilience in the Tasmanian resource recovery industry.

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8.7 In addition to the development of a Tasmanian Market Development Study, we encourage the employment of a Tasmanian Market Development Officer to develop markets for recovered materials. Or, as an alternative, that the NTWMG is empowered and funded to undertake market development, as per Victorian Waste and Resource Recovery Groups.

9 Comments on focus area 6: Education and community engagement

- 9.1 The NTWMG believes the kerbside recycling system within its region is as good as those offered on the mainland. Indeed, with the City of Launceston and West Tamar Council adopting FOGO collections, it could be argued our kerbside recycling system is as good, if not better, than what is offered across a large part of mainland Australia.
- 9.2 A statewide waste levy should build on successes achieved by the NTWMG to enable further community education, particularly of households. A report into Australia's recycling system states that waste levies have a limited impact on reducing waste generated by households because households are charged a flat fee for waste disposal through their rates and no financial benefit is gained through reducing waste (Senate and Environment and Communications References Committee 2018, p. 51-52).
- 9.3 Additionally, recent analysis by JP Morgan on Australia's recycling system states "householders largely do a poor job at allocating various waste items into the correct bin for kerbside pick-up, and this makes it hard for the economics to stack up further on in the waste-processing chain" (S Evans, 13 August 2019).
- 9.4 We encourage the government to continue support for the NTWMG's education role and that it considers broadening kerbside education across Tasmania, similar to what is already offered by the NTWMG through its daily kerbside recycling bin assessment program.
- 9.5 We believe there should be consistent messaging on what can and cannot go into kerbside bins across all of Tasmania rather than by geographic area. This may help deal with some of the economies of scale issues and help build resilience in the recycling sector through achieving better quality product.

We provide the following in response to your question:

"Are you aware of any existing education materials that could be adapted for the Tasmanian context?

- 9.6 The NTWMG has already developed extensive education materials for the Tasmanian context. The <u>Rethink Waste</u> website has fact sheets and general information for how to reduce and recover waste from businesses, households, schools and while out and about. Further, the NTWMG has its own <u>Rethink Waste Schools Program</u> which was developed especially for Tasmania.
- 9.7 Further resources should be invested in more targeted education of businesses to help them better understand their waste impacts and how to reduce them.
- 9.8 Additionally, in light of China's National Sword policy, and in the context of JP Morgan's aforementioned analysis, we believe further resources could go into helping households become better recyclers to build more resilience into the kerbside recycling system. We therefore ask that consideration be given to:

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- adopting statewide consistent plain language around what can and cannot be
 recycled. According to Sustainability Victoria (2014), there are several waste and
 recycling terms which are not well understood in the community. These include:
 organics, commingled, residual waste, contamination, biodegradable, hard plastic, and
 soft plastic. While this study concerned Victorians, we have anecdotally heard of
 similar confusion about what different terms mean while undertaking our kerbside
 recycling bin assessments.
- undertaking Tasmanian-based social research into community attitudes and drivers towards recycling to inform more targeted statewide education campaigns.
- a statewide advertising campaign (radio, print, TV, social media) to educate households on how to recycle right.
- developing targeted information for businesses, both small to medium enterprises and large businesses, on how to recycle and procure products that contain recycled materials and that are easily recyclable.
- developing protocols for recycling from events in Tasmania. Tasmania has several
 high profile events including Taste of Tasmania and Festivale that attract thousands of
 visitors. We ask that consideration be given to statewide guidelines to maximise event
 recycling.
- building on the success of NTWMG's recycling signage project by rolling out consistent public place and transfer station signage across all of Tasmania.

10 Comments on focus area 7: State and national policy and regulatory settings

10.1 We support the intent and stated actions of this section.

We provide the following in response to your question:

"Which policy or regulatory settings will help us achieve the targets in this plan and help stimulate the resource recovery industry?"

- 10.2 As noted in sections 5 and 8, we ask the Tasmanian Government to consider either empowering the EPA or establishing a body similar to Green Industries SA to develop statewide waste and resource recovery policies, plans and strategies.
- 10.3 We ask the Tasmanian Government to clearly articulate the roles of state government, the regional waste groups (including the NTWMG) and local government for delivering better resource recovery across Tasmania.
- 10.4 We request that the government consults with the NTWMG and its member councils on any amendments to the Environmental Management and Pollution Control regulations and Act.

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11 Appendix 1

Forecast NTWMG income & expenditure

Median annual tonnes to Launceston Waste Centre since 2013/14: 95,274 tonnes

Forecast levy at \$7.50/t in 2019/20	\$714,554
Forecast levy at \$10/tonne in 2021/22	\$952,738

NTWMG 2019/20 budget

ltem	NTWMG Projects 2019/20	Budget	t
1	Priority waste theme: Organics		<i>S</i>
1.1	Regional organics kitchen caddies	\$	-
1.2	Regional organics education	\$	-0
		\$	_
2	Priority waste theme: C&D recovery and reprocessing		
2.1	C&D recovery: business case and infrastructure	\$	25,000
		\$	25,00
3	Priority waste theme: Household hazardous waste		
3.1	Household hazardous waste biennial collection	\$	50,00
3.2	Domestic batteries collections	\$	15,91
3.3	Paint collection	\$	-
3.4	Fluorescent light collection	\$	10,40
		\$	76,31
4	Priority waste theme: Problem wastes		
4.1	E-waste collection	\$	25,00
4.2	Glass recovery from transfer stations	\$	5,00
NEW	Soft Plastics recycling trial	\$	15,00
NEW	CD & DVD recycling	\$	10,00
NEW	Polystyrene tial/recycling	\$	12,00
		\$	67,00
5	Priority waste theme: Transfer station and data improvements		
5.1	NTWMG transfer station infrastructure upgrades	\$	100,00
5.2	Waste charging and consistent services	\$	20,00
5.3	Kerbside waste composition audits (4 yearly)	\$	-
5.4	Landfill and transfer station composition audits (4 yearly)	\$	120,00
5.5	Data collection - expansion to satellite transfer stations	\$	12,00
		s	252,00

6	Priority waste theme: Kerbside recycling assessments and community education		
	Kerbside recycling bin assessments and	Т	
6.1	community/school education - salaries	\$	98,023
6.2	Kerbside recycling bin assessment program - materials		
	and training	\$	20,269
6.3	Community events and displays	\$	1,000
		\$	119,29
7	Priority waste theme: Share information about waste and recycling and raise awareness about the NTWMG		
7.1	Regional/cross regional communications and education	\$	30,00
7.2	Website management	\$	1,50
7.3	Waste NoT Awards	\$	5,00
7.4	Garage Sale Trail	\$	-1
7.5	Recycle Coach phone app	\$	13,26
7.6	Local government waste forum - biennial	\$	10,00
		\$	59,76
8	Priority waste theme: Events, litter and illegal dumping		
8.1	Event recycling - the right bins at the right place	\$	20,00
8.2	Litter and illegal dumping hotspots, including PPR bins	\$	-0
8.3	Illegal dumping strategy advocacy	\$	₩6
		\$	20,00
9	Resource recovery grants (covers organics; transfer station improvements; C&D priority waste themes)		
9.1	NTWMG resource recovery grants program	\$	75,00
		\$	75,00
10	Administration		
10.1	Staffing x 2 P/T (equiv. to 1 FTE @ 50% NTWMG/50% CoL)	\$	81,78
10.2	Training and conferences	\$	7,50
10.2	Annual report and budget	Φ	1,50
10.4	Strategy mid-term review	+	
10.5	Annual lew collection and administration charge	\$	12.00
10.0	/ windar 1079 Concentration and administration charge	\$ \$	12,00 101,28
		D	101.20

12 Appendix 2

NTWMG consultancies and reports 2011–2019

- 1. APC Environmental Management 2011, Landfill Audit for the Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group and Cradle Coast Authority
- 2. APC Environmental Management 2012, Service Level Strategies for Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group
- 3. APC Environmental Management 2012, NTWMG 5 year strategy 2012–2017
- Blue Environment 2013, Regional waste management and resource recovery pricing policy
- 5. Blue Environment 2014, Transfer Station Best Practice Guidelines
- 6. Blue Environment 2016, Northern Tasmanian Transfer Station Assessments
- 7. Cradle Coast Authority, Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group & the Southern Waste Strategy Authority 2012, *Strategic Review of the collection of Household Hazardous Waste in Tasmania*
- 8. DJR Environmental 2012, NTWMG Organics Facility Feasibility Study
- 9. EC Sustainable 2014, NTWMG Residential Kerbside Bin Audit
- 10. Hyder Consulting 2014, C&D Management in the North and North West of Tasmania
- 11. MRA Consulting 2014, Regional Strategies for Sustainable Management of Recyclables: tyres/gas bottles/cooking oils

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14 Appendix 3

Tasmanian Waste Management Communications Plan 2017–2022

(TO BE INSERTED)



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16 References

Cradle Coast Waste management Group & Northern Tasmanian Waste Management Group 2014, *C&D Waste Processing: Feasibility study C&D waste processing*, report prepared by Hyder Consulting, NTWMG, Launceston

Blue Environment 2014, *Tasmanian Waste Review – Final Report*, Report to the Waste Advisory Committee, Hobart

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Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning 2018, *Investing in a more sustainable future: Victorian Government Sustainability Fund 2017–18 Activities report*, DELWP, Melbourne

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NSW Environment Protection Authority 2018, *Waste Levy Guidelines*, NSW EPA, Sydney Senate Environment and Communications References Committee 2018, *Never waste a crisis:* the waste and recycling industry in Australia, SECRC, Canberra

S Evans 2019, *Households don't know how to recycle properly*, Australian Financial Review, 13 August 2019, https://www.afr.com/companies/infrastructure/aust-households-don-t-know-how-to-recycle-properly-20190813-p52gnj

Sustainability Victoria 2014, *Drivers and barriers affecting kerbside recycling behaviour in Victorian Households in 2014*, Sustainability Victoria, Melbourne

Sustainability Victoria & Waste Management and Resource Recovery Association of Australia 2019, Recovered Resources Market Bulletin June 2019: Victorian Market Intelligence Pilot Project (Edition # 03), report prepared by Envisage Works, IndustryEdge and Sustainable Resource Use, SV & WMRR, Melbourne

Cited legislation and regulations

Green Industries SA Act 2004 (SA)

Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2014 (NSW)

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09/19.14.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

09/19.14.1 Community Services Report

ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Chris Hughes, Manager Community Services
FILE REFERENCE	011\034\006\
ASSOCIATED REPORT AND	Nil
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the report be received.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this report is to provide Councillors with an update of various issues which are being dealt with by the Community Services Department.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Provided as a monthly report – Council consideration at previous meetings.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

OUTSTANDING REPORTS:

Motion Number	Meeting Date	Council Decision	Comments
05/15.13.4.135	18 May 2015	 Increase General Manager's delegation for waiver of fees from \$350 to \$750. That a review of the leased facilities is undertaken within the next financial year with a view to charges being applied. 	Delegations updated. To be reviewed in 2018.
06/17.14.3.139	26 June 2017	That Council extend their current lease area of the Binalong Bay Foreshore to include Grants Lagoon and Skeleton Bay to the high tide water mark.	Awaiting signed lease from Crown Law.
05/18.14.2.117	21 May 2018	Council to take over ownership of the toilet block to be built at The Gardens with Council entering into an agreement with Parks & Wildlife (PWS) who will maintain and service the toilet block.	PWS to locate a temporary structure at The Gardens for upcoming summer season.

Motion Number	Meeting Date	Council Decision	Comments
08/18.8.2.182	20 August 2018	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of <i>Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993</i> for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice as required from relevant State Agencies: That Council work with the Fingal Valley Neighbourhood House, the SES, local police and others to establish a Driver Reviver Site in Fingal at the Council owned Park and Public Toilet Facility on the Esk Highway. This site ideally should be operational before Christmas and operate through until after the Easter long weekend.	Awaiting a response from SES as to why this did not occur and when they intend to commence this project in our Municipality.
11/18.14.5.268	19 November 2018	That Council consider defining areas of Georges Bay Foreshore for specific purposes eg Beauty Bay swimming activities, grassed area in front of the Bayside – event space. The current jetty project which has been funded by the State Government is separate to this proposal.	Document currently being finalised in readiness to be forwarded to those who attended the session.
02/19.14.2.31	18 February 2019	The following areas have been identified as possible sites that could be suitable to house a basic toilet and shelter amenity to visitors whilst also creating an unexpected and memorable experience: • The Gardens • Scamander • Four Mile Creek (north of entry point) • South of Little Beach • St Helens • Burns Bay	Report to be provided by October, 2019.
03/19.8.2.47	18 March 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That Council look at building a mountain bike and walking tracks in the Fingal Valley, and have it shovel ready for funding at the next State election.	Workshop agenda to look at options.
08/19.8.1.187	19 August 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That Council consider providing funds to refurbish the kitchen of the Woodcraft Guild Building in St Marys.	

Motion	Meeting Date	Council Decision	Con	nments
Number				
08/19.14.2.207	19 August	That Council work with Reconciliation Tasmania to	Awaiting	presentation
	2019	develop a Reconciliation Action Plan.	from	Reconciliation
			Tasmania	before
			developing	Reconciliation
			Action Plan.	

COMPLETED REPORTS:

Motion	Meeting Date	Council Decision	Comments
Number			
08/19.8.2.189	19 August 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That Break O'Day Council support our indigenous community, to introduce, as from 2020 an annual celebration of NAIDOC week, inviting other community groups to participate. Along the lines of a community BBQ or picnic on the foreshore, including address from local Aboriginal elders, guest speaker, and some traditional dance or other visual display from either local group, school group, or an invited performers.	Completed, Workshop agenda item September 2019 meeting.

Council Community Grants/Sponsorship 2019-2020:

Council Community Grants/Sponsorship	2019-20
Community Services	
Community Grants	30,000
Youth Services	8,000
Misc Donations & Events	7,500
School Prizes	1,000
Council Sponsorship	
Funding for BEC Directory	2,000
Community car donation	2,500
St Helens Girl Guides - Sangaree	2,500
St Helens Marine Rescue	3,000
Suicide Prevention Golf Day	1,000
BEC	28,000

Community Event Funding	
Seniors Day	3,000
Australia Day Event	4,000
Swimcart	1,000
St Helens Athletic Carnival	2,500
Carols by Candlelight	1,600
St Helens Car Show (including Woodchopping)	7,000
Fingal Valley Coal Festival	2,000
Pyengana Endurance Ride -	500
Game Fishing	2,000
Marketing Greater Esk Tourism	2,500
Volunteer Week	2,500
Break O'Day Woodcraft Guild	2,500
Bay of Fires Winter Arts Festival	14,000
St Marys Memorial Service funding	500
St Marys Community Car & Bike show	2,000
East Coast Masters Golf Tournament	1,500
Fun in the Sun	500
Triathlon	2,000

Updates on current projects being managed by Community Services:

St Helens Mountain Bike Network

Expression of Interest – Commercial Opportunity at the Flagstaff Trail Head

Council has called for expressions of interest from experienced, energetic and interested parties/businesses to establish a commercial operation at the St Helens Mountain Bike Trail Head at Flagstaff.

This is a limited opportunity. There is only one (1) site available for an ongoing operation. It is not totally exclusive as during events there may be other temporary operations established for the duration of the event. Closing time for receipt of EOI's is 12.00pm on Monday 23 September 2019.

Construction activity

Projects Trail Manager was away on annual leave at the time of preparation of this report.

Branding and Marketing

On 20 August we held our first MTB Business Information session which was attended by around 50 people. The session featured a trail update from BODC and a presentation from Rob King from Kingthing regarding the Digital Ready program. In partnership with Kingthing marketing we were able to secure a Website Fundamentals and Social Fundamentals workshop as well as two (2) days where businesses can receive one-on-one mentoring from the Kingthing team. These sessions were all free and well attended; there were 20 at the website fundamentals 40 at the Social Fundamentals and at the time of writing this, only two (2) mentoring spaces left.

The next Business Information Session will be held on 23 September and will feature an update from us which will include presenting info on the Commercial opportunity at Flagstaff as well as the Trail Ambassador program. This will be followed by a presentation from Jo Waldron from the Tasmanian Hospitality Industry with a focus on good customer service. Following this session there will be two (2) others, 22 October, 14 November.

We are now developing plans etc for the Opening of the Trails, this will be a two (2) day event, Friday 22 November will be focused on dignitaries and include a VIP ride, ribbon cutting at Swimcart and Flagstaff with a gourmet BBQ provided at the trail head. Save the dates have already been sent to all dignitaries. Saturday 23 will be a real celebration and more community focused. This event will see events and activities happening around the town of St Helens and we are developing ways to engage the business community. We have already secured a MTB stunt rider, Shape and Ride MTB skills coach and a band for the day. Jayne is also meeting with the Kingthing team to discuss Social media campaigns and the push for the opening. The plan is to drip feed out information as things unfold.

The fourth MTB newsletter went out on 30 August. After a post on the ST Helens MTB facebook page, pointing to the website and asking people to sign up to our newsletter we now have a database of more than 260 people

Website development for the trails is underway with Jayne currently developing content for the site, this is progressing with some of the content on hold until we sign off on trail names etc.

A survey was sent out to 132 Break O'Day businesses on 2 August aimed at determining a bench mark of visitation information before the MTB boom hits. The survey features a number of general questions before asking respondents what sort of business they are, those that select Accommodation or Food and Accommodation are sent off to another section to answer questions related to overnight stays etc. The survey was closed on 31 August and was completed by 48 businesses. Jayne will now compile this information ready for reporting and establishing a bench mark for future surveys.

Jayne presented to Tourism Tasmania on 3 September to give a showcase of the trails. They will continue to assist Jayne in the space of promotion of our product.

Signage designs and locations have been approved and all the posts ordered ready to be installed with the physical signs to be ordered once trail names are finalized.

We have received the first draft of Trail names from World Trail and after a couple of changes we are now waiting to see the pictograms that will be developed for each trail (similar to Derby).

Poimena to Bay of Fires Trail

Projects Trail Manager was away on annual leave at the time of preparation of this report.

Community Events

Planning

2019

- 10 October Mental Health Week Event
- 1-4 November Launceston Church Grammar School Rowing Camp
- 9-10 November -The Australasian Rogaining Championships
- 22-23 November Mountains to the Sea St Helens Mountain Bike Opening Event

2020

- 12-17 January 91st Stonehaven Cup
- 25 January Tasmanian Bream Fishing Competition
- 25 January Wheels, Wine & Dine
- 26 January Australia Day
- 8-9 February Break O'Day Community Triathlon
- 7-9 March Cicrum Tasmania Challenge (Aeroplanes)
- 26-29 March Dragon Trail MTB 3 Day staged race (Derby, Poimena and St Helens MTB trails)
- November AOC2020 Australian Orienteering Championships

Township Plans

Council staff are currently working through the issues raised at the Scamander Drop in Session in relation to developing a plan.

Call for community members to register to assist in the case of an emergency

Council will be calling for members of the community to register their interest to volunteer their time if we are required to open up Evacuation Centres over this fire season. People who wish to have their name on this list will be required to have a current Working With Vulnerable People card and some training will be provided.

Driver Reviver Program

After many attempts to seek a response to our query as to why the delay in this program occurring, we are still chasing a response. Staff will provide a report as soon as a response to our query is provided by the relevant officer from the State Emergency Service

Planning - Rail Trail - Fingal to St Marys

ECOtas have completed a flora and fauna investigation of the proposed rail trail from St Marys to St Helens – they identified many weeds within the trail. External funding will be required to undertake this project. Council officers will make application once a funding opportunity has been identified.

Georges Bay Foreshore Linkage

We are currently waiting on a draft Deed in relation to this funding. In the background, we are progressing this project and seeking appropriate approvals so that once the Deed is signed we can commence the Development Application process.

Leaner Driver Mentor Program

Get In 2 Gear Statistics for August 2019.

This program has continued to support our youth and disengaged, unlicensed drivers in not only gaining their licences, but also addressing issues of social isolation, lack of self-confidence and self-worth. There are three new Mentors who have commenced driving hours for the month of June. A big thank you to those in our community who volunteer their valuable time to assist with this program:

We currently have three (3) active Mentors on the books.

There were 12 active Leaners and 0 now on the waiting list, with driving hours for August sitting at 70 hours.

- One (1) Learner Passed their International Practical Drivers test
- One (1) Learner failed their International Practical Drivers test and will now have to resort back to L1 status.

LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN & POLICIES:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Community - To strengthen our sense of community and lifestyle through opportunities for people to connect and feel valued.

Strategy

- Build community capacity by creating opportunities for involvement or enjoyment that enable people to share their skills and knowledge.
- Foster a range of community facilities and programs which strengthen the capacity, wellbeing and cultural identity of our community.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

09/19.14.2 NAIDOC Week

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Chris Hughes, Manager Community Services
FILE REFERENCE	011\002\002\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Nil
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council continue to work with local organisations by supporting them in the planning and delivery of a community event in celebration of NAIDOC week.

INTRODUCTION:

That Break O'Day Council support our indigenous community, to introduce, as from 2020 an annual celebration of NAIDOC week, inviting other community groups to participate. Along the lines of a community BBQ or picnic on the foreshore, including address from local Aboriginal elders, guest speaker, and some traditional dance or other visual display from either local group, school group, or an invited performers.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Council Workshop - August & September, 2019.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

Council has for a number of years supported agencies in planning an event for NAIDOC week. In the past, the St Helens District High School has been the lead agency and met with other local organisations to support in the planning and delivery of an event to celebrate NAIDOC week. This year is the first year that Council has not asked to be part of any celebration.

In the past Council has waived the facility hire fees in support of NAIDOC week celebrations on the St Helens Foreshore, also assisting with the organising of set up and pack down for the event, traffic management and donating staff time.

The past two (2) years St Helens District High School have delivered the NAIDOC celebrations within the School grounds.

With the development of the Reconciliation Action Plan, there will be an opportunity for Council to be involved in additional events celebrating the culture of the Aboriginal people.

09/19.14.2 NAIDOC Week **207**

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017 - 2027

Goal

Community - To strengthen our sense of community and lifestyle through opportunities for people to connect and feel valued.

Strategy

Build community capacity by creating opportunities for involvement or enjoyment that enable people to share their skills and knowledge.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Not Applicable.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

No cost to Council at this stage.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

09/19.14.2 NAIDOC Week **208**

09/19.14.3 Kings Park

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Chris Hughes, Manager Community Services
FILE REFERENCE	004\008\022\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Nil
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council:

- 1. Replace the fence and fix the steps on the Medea Cove side of Kings Park;
- 2. Work with Tasmania Fire Service to undertake an assessment as to whether Kings Park is currently a fire risk to adjoining properties;
- 3. Commence the process to develop some walking trails and interpretative signage that helps to create a narrative that acts to generate a positive user experience within the Kings Park area.

INTRODUCTION:

At a previous workshop correspondence received from the Lions Club of St Helens Inc asking what Council's short and long term plans for Kings Park was discussed by Council. The Lions Club of St Helens advised Council that they would be willing to be part of any future discussions for Kings Park. It was decided that the community be asked as to how they saw the future of Kings Park – this was undertaken as part of the St Helens Drop in Session – community conversations.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Council Workshop – August, 2018 & September, 2019.

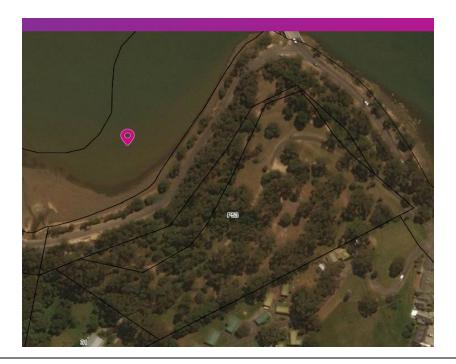
OFFICER'S REPORT:

The following are the suggestions that were received at the community conversations recently held in St Helens:

- Kings Park has its own natural native beauty please do not try and create a "botanical garden" – but it does need some maintenance, upgrade paths within it. Maybe a toilet (composting) – make it an interesting place to picnic
- Vegetation is thinning new planting required (natives please)
- Consider taking power underground in this area regular pruning and maintenance required
- Opportunity for an amazing garden with increased usage needs refreshing
- Overall more green spaces to be provided as our region fills in
- A high conservation value area that just needs a bit more sensitive maintenance threatened forest type Eucalyptus globulus forest, swift parrot habitat on Natural Values Atlas

- Don't spoil the Park with too much infrastructure such as lights, toilets etc that's all down
 on the foreshore keep the area as is for passive tranquil relaxation
- Not an area suitable for high usage events as will degrade native grass cover Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass) environment value
- Some more low key environmental signage to increase awareness of values
- Gravel on pathways
- Weed management
- Gravel parking space above BBQ as it is eroding
- Fix steps at western access
- Need TLC overgrown and not a pleasant environment but has much potential to be improved
- Mine smelter Kings Park location of chimney interpretive signage sharing the history of the area
- Incorporate the indigenous heritage of Kings Park into making this area more user friendly -Aboriginal interpretation centre – used as an educational tool
- Host festivals there
- Community event space Amphitheatre for music or theatre Covered market space
- Like that theres no toilets because people no-one can camp here like it as is
- BBQ upgrade existing BBQ may be a deterrent
- Need swings, playground for children
- More seating only have 2 seats and tables
- Define walking trails within Kings Park –
- Stairway could be safer
- Scary place at night lighting needed
- Tower at Kings Park to get great view of St Helens and Bay
- Toilets, swings use King Park regularly keep natural environment
- Visitor information centre

From the comments above, you can see a couple of themes — create an area for family entertainment or leave as is to protect what is already there.



There are issues that Council will need to address regardless of any future plans for this area, that being to replace the fence on the Medea Cove side of Kings Park – it is currently a wire fence which in some parts is laying on the ground and also undertake an assessment as to whether Kings Park is currently a fire risk to adjoining properties.

Kings Park is currently zoned "Open Space" – the definition being - is to provide land for open space purposes including for passive recreation. Definition of passive recreation is use of land for information leisure and recreation activities principally conducted in the open. Examples include public parks, gardens and playgrounds and foreshore and riparian reserves. The suggestions that have been raised – are allowable under the current Planning Scheme.

In the early 1980's Kings Park was used as a caravan park so much of the land has already been disturbed but it is an area of cultural significance to the Aboriginal community – so before any work can be undertaken an Aboriginal Heritage Report would need to be undertaken – this may restrict some of the ideas that have been submitted by the community.

Mr Todd Dudley has advised that there are two (2) threatened vegetation communities – blue and white gums – so again we would undertake the necessary flora and fauna assessments prior to any works commencing.

One of the suggestions is to incorporate some walking tracks throughout the Kings Park area – it is a large area that could allow for walking trails to be constructed and done correctly this would allow our community to experience this area – and maybe include some interpretative panels around aboriginal heritage and the importance of some of the species located within this area. There is already a BBQ facility located at Kings Park which has recently been upgraded – so Council could also do some general maintenance around fixing steps and re-gravelling existing pathways etc.

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Environment - To balance our use of the natural environment to ensure that it is available for future generations to enjoy as we do.

Strategies

- Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.
- Increase the community's awareness of the natural environment; the pressures it faces; and actions we can take to sustain it and what it provides.
- Undertake and support activities which restore, protect and access the natural environment which enables us to care for, celebrate and enjoy it.
- Recognise and alleviate the issues and risks to the environment from our use, and the risk to us from a changing environment.

Key Focus Areas

- Land Management Develop the financial and human resources to undertake projects and activities which address environmental issues such as weeds and land degradation.
- Appropriate Development Encourage sensible and sustainable development through sound land use planning, building and design.
- Enjoying our Environment Provide opportunities to access and learn more about our environment and the ways it can be enjoyed in a sustainable manner.

Goal

Infrastructure - To provide quality infrastructure which enhances the liveability and viability of our communities for residents and visitors.

Strategies

- Work with stakeholders to ensure the community can access the infrastructure necessary to maintain their lifestyle.
- Develop and maintain infrastructure assets in line with affordable long-term strategies.

Key Focus Area

Recreational Facilities - Support an outdoor, active and healthy lifestyle for residents and visitors through a range of recreational facilities including walking trails, bike tracks and other identified infrastructure.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Not Applicable.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There is a cost to Council to undertake the maintenance work and Council will need to seek external funding to develop the walking trails – this project is yet to be costed.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

09/19.15.0 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

09/19.15.1 Development Services Report

ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Department
OFFICER	Development Services
FILE REFERENCE	031\013\003\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Nil
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the report be received.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this report is to provide Councillors with an update of various issues which have been dealt with by the Development Services Department since the previous Council meeting.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Provided as a monthly report – Council consideration at previous meetings.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

OUTSTANDING REPORTS:

Motion	Meeting	Council Decision	Comments	
Number	Date			
01/19.6.2.3	21 January	DA021-2018 – Planning Scheme Amendment and Subdivision	Additional submissions	
	2019	– Parkside Farm – St Helens Point Road, St Helens	requested of all parties	
			by TPC. Compilation of	
			information in progress.	
01/19.8.3.6	21 January	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the	Research and PWS	
	2019	requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act	consultation underway.	
		1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and		
		consider any advice given by a person who has the		
		qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice,		
		information or recommendation:		
		Council to investigate and consult with relevant agencies		
		(including but not limited to Parks & Wildlife, State		
		Government and neighbouring Councils) to explore options		
		for both educating the public about, and enforcing, the new		
		'Dog Management Policy'. This would include greater hours		
		for the Animal Control Officer and increased signage.		
05/19.6.2.102	20 May	DA040-2019 – Application to Amend the Break O'Day	In progress, hearing	
	2019	Interim Planning Scheme 2013 – Draft Amendment 02/2019	date set for 3	
			September 2019.	

Motion Number	Meeting Date	Council Decision	Comments
05/19.8.2.105	20 May 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That Council investigate the feasibility of reducing the cost to community members who use the sharp container disposal service.	An investigation is progressing into the numbers and risks involved in providing bins. Further work required.
07/19.8.2.162	15 July 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That Council establish a working group, comprised of interested councillors, to form a review panel. This review panel will review the report "Responding to Climate Change" Municipal Management Plan September 2013. Further, and most importantly, to revise the action plan to take account of the changed climate landscape in which we now find ourselves and to bring a new and revised action plan back to Council for consideration.	In progress.
08/19.8.4.191	19 August 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: That Council consider ways in which "Tiny Houses" can be regulated within the new planning scheme for our municipality.	Combined Workshop Agenda item proposed to brief Councillors on planning and building implications.
08/19.8.5.192	19 August 2019	A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation: Council urgently investigate the provision and advertising of basic snack food at Binalong Bay in preparation for the Summer holiday season. Relevant changes be considered to zoning if required to enable the matter to be quickly progressed.	
08/19.15.5.209	19 August 2019	That Council develop new dog Exercise Areas on 7265 Esk Main Road St Marys (Railway Station land), 2 Gray Road St Marys (Sports Complex) and an extension of the Exercise Area at Young Street St Helens (St Helens Sports Complex); inviting community submissions on its intention to Declare them in accordance with Division 2 of the Dog Control Act 2000.	Public consultation in progress.

Motion	Meeting	Council Decision	Comments
Number	Date		
08/19.15.5.210	19 August	That Council in regards to the development of a new dog	To be actioned.
	2019	Exercise Area on Humbug Point Nature Recreation Area at	
		Reserve Street Binalong Bay that this come back to a	
		workshop for further discussion and consideration.	

COMPLETED REPORTS:

Motion	Meeting	Council Decision Comments		
Number	Date			
04/19.15.5.91	15 April	That Council write to the State Government to seek an	Completed.	
	2019	increase in its staffing and resources for undertaking weed		
		control on public land.		
05/19.15.5.114	20 May	That Council write to the Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife	Completed.	
	2019	Service to support its fire bans this summer to manage camp		
		fire risks in Break O'Day reserves and its campground		
		signage communicating the bans.		
05/19.15.7.116	20 May	That Council receive the draft 'Environment and NRM	Completed.	
	2019	Strategy' and 'Environment and NRM Action Plan' (v2.2) and		
		seek community comment on them, for the NRM Committee		
		to consider in preparing final plans for Council.		
08/19.6.1.185	19 August	DA085-2019 – Construction of Amenities Addition to Public	Completed.	
	2019	Hall – Portland Hall		
08/19.6.2.186	19 August	DA096-2019 - Amenities Addition to Existing Building -	Completed.	
	2019	Brown Street, Fingal		
08/19.15.6.211	19 August	That Council approve the proposed design for the Fingal	Completed.	
	2019	Toilet Addition at the Fingal Recreation Complex.		

RMPAT and TPC Cases:

DA 040-2019 – Application to Amend the Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013 – Draft Amendment 02/2019. Currently with the TPC for hearing, one (1) representation received.

Projects Completed in the 2019/2020 financial year

Description	Location	Updates
Nil	-	-

Projects ongoing – Capital Works Program (Includes carried over projects previous financial years)

Description	Location	Updates
Amenities & Shelter Building	Flagstaff	 Works underway – Slab/Concreting Completed, Blockwork and Steel Work underway.

Description	Location	Updates
Old Tasmanian Hotel Redevelopment & Refurbishment	Fingal	 Proposed Plans Endorsed for Stage 1 & 2 by Council; Planning Permit Approved 16 April 2019; Building Application and Tendering Documentation underway.
Design Works for Future Upgrades to Portland Hall	Portland Hall, St Helens	 Planning Application Submitted 11 June 2019. Building Application also pending. Work commencement date yet to be scheduled.
St Helens Aerodrome Hanger Door Extensions	St Helens Aerodrome	 Works Authorised to Proceed; Pending commencement date from contractor.
Community Notice Board	Cecilia Street, St Helens	 Proposed location confirmed and owners permission received; Design currently being finalised with contractor; Works yet to be scheduled.
New Bus Shelter	Mathinna	Works Commenced.
Recycling Shed Additions	St Helens Waste Transfer Station	 Quotations finalised and Shed Ordered; Preparation works progressed onsite which include earthworks and relocation of fence.
Fingal Sports Complex Amenities Addition	Fingal Recreation Complex	Planning and Building Approvals obtained;Works commenced.
Fingal Park Shelter	Fingal Park	 Proposed project as part of Fingal Drought Communities Funding Package; Council approval granted; Planning application pending.

Approved Capital Works Program – Current Financial Year - not yet started

Description	Location	Updates
New Amenities building	Wrinklers	Works scoping underway.
	lagoon carpark	
Re Roof of Amenities Section	Bendigo Bank	Quotations currently being sought.
	Community	
	Stadium	

NRM

Meetings

4 September 2019	St Helens	•	Briefing by NRM North on hooded plover program, with PWS and involving in Break O'Day community engagement
			and dog management issues.

St Marys Rivulet flood management

• Still awaiting confirmation of funding from Australian Government's the Community Development Grants Program on plans for St Marys Rivulet flood mitigation works. Tentative planning of works is underway, including a new rain gauge and communications for a flash flood warning system and, to reduce flood risks, lifting The Flat Bridge and a levee bank to protect housing behind Story Street upstream of Groom Street.

Break O'Day Council NRM Strategy review

 Adoption of the final draft Environmental and Natural Resource Management Strategy and Environmental and Natural Resource Management Action Plan is a separate item for Council at this Meeting.

Dog Management

- The community consultation period on possible new dog exercise facilities at St Marys (2) and an extension of the St Helens facility closes just prior to the Meeting. Submissions received and the declaration of new areas will brought to a future meeting for Council to consider.
- Further research is continuing on options for off-lead dog exercise opportunities at Binalong Bay.

On-going on the NRM desk

- Reviewing the status of actions in the Municipal Management Plan Climate Change report; and opportunities on 'single-use plastics' issues
- Council Weed Plan update, 'Tree Guide'.
- Community Lower George flood management and support to Lower George Riverworks Trust with priorities from their Action Plan.

Environmental Health

No Report available.

Weed Management Progress Report

No report available.

Immunisations

The *Public Health Act 1997* requires that Councils offer immunisations against a number of diseases. The following table provides details of the rate of immunisations provided by Council through its school immunisation program.

MONTH	20	18/2019	2019/2020		
	Persons Vaccinations		Persons	Vaccinations	
July - December	49	51	0	0	
January - June	124	124	0	0	
TOTAL	173	175	0	0	

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Environment – To balance our use of the natural environment to ensure that it is available for future generations to enjoy as we do.

Strategy

- Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.
- Undertake and support activities which restore, protect and access the natural environment which enables us to care for, celebrate and enjoy it.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Not applicable.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

09/19.15.2 Planning Approvals Issued

INFORMATION

DA NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SECTION	Day to Approve Gross	Days to Approve Nett
		Amendment to Size & Location of			
198-2018 AMEND	Binalong Bay	Remaining Units	S56	61	61
086-2019	St Helens	Shed with Amenities	S57	64	55
074-2019	St Marys	Dwelling Shed and Carport	S57	88	51
138-2018 AMEND	St Helens	Waste Management	S56	4	4
109-2019	St Helens	Dwelling	NPR	33	33
127-2019	St Marys	Farm Shed	NPR	8	8
071-2019	St Helens	2 x Dwelling	S57	81	48
117-2019	Ansons Bay	Dwelling Addition & Shed	S58	35	31
030-2019	St Marys	Dwelling	S57	169	41
052-2019	St Marys	Dwelling	S57	137	10
		Dwelling Addition, Carport, Deck &			
121-2019	Scamander	Veranda	S58	19	19
128-2019	St Helens	Deck, Veranda & Addition to Shed	NPR	14	6
083-2019	St Helens	New Multiple Dwelling	S57	45	44
085-2019	St Helens	Amenities Additions to Public Hall	S57	73	73
096-2019	Fingal	Amenities Addition to Existing Building	S57	54	54
134-2019	St Helens	2 x New Croquet Lawns	S58	1	1
198-2018	Binalong Bay	Strata Development	Strata	69	69
107-2019	St Helens	Part Change of Use to Visitor Accommodation	S57	47	38
087-2019	St Helens	Change of Use - Dwelling to Visitor Accommodation & New Access	S57	78	35
092-2019	Binalong Bay	Dwelling & Deck	S57	65	44

09/19.15.3 Planning Approvals

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD	EOFY 2018/ 2019
NPR	2	3	•							•			5	
Permitted	3	3											6	
Discretionary	16	11											27	
Amendment	1	2											3	
Strata		1											1	
Total														
applications	22	20											42	226
	ı		1	1	1			T	1		1	<u> </u>	1	1
Ave Days to Approve Nett														
(1)	33.13	36.25											34.61	

Note (1) - Ave Days to Approve Nett - Calculated as Monthly Combined Nett Days to Approve/Total Applications

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Building Services Approvals Report August 2019

		August 2019					
Date of			_				
Approval	BA No.	Town	Developn	nent		Value	
05-Aug-19	2019 / 00006	Binalong Bay	Change of Deck	Change of Use - Part Shed to Dwelling & New Deck			
05-Aug-19	2019 / 00115	Binalong Bay	Replaceme	ent - Veranda	a Roof	\$18,000.00	
06-Aug-19	2018 / 00097	Scamander	Multiple B Associated		commodation &	\$900,000.00	
07-Aug-19	2019 / 00018	Stieglitz			s (Living Room) & Change ndry, Bedrooms & Storage)	\$49,000.00	
12-Aug-19	2019 / 00118	St Helens	New Amer	nities Buildin	g	\$150,000.00	
12-Aug-19	2019 / 00047	St Helens	Change of	Use - Garage	e to Bedroom	\$10,000.00	
16-Aug-19	2017 / 00076	Binalong Bay	Addition to	Dwelling -	Ground Floor Ensuite	\$10,000.00	
16-Aug-19	2019 / 00029	Gray	Farm Shed			\$42,000.00	
16-Aug-19	2018 / 00088	Akaroa	New Dwelling			\$517,000.00	
26-Aug-19	2019 / 00060	Akaroa	New Dwel	ling incorpor	rating Garage & Deck	\$350,000.00	
30-Aug-19	2019 / 00096	Fingal	Additions	to Clubroom	s - Accessible Toilet	\$60,000.00	
					2018/2019	2019/2020	
ESTIMATED DATE	VALUE OF BUILD	DING APPROVAL	S FINANCIA	L YEAR TO	\$2,489,540.00	\$3,431,646.00	
ECTINA A TES	ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVALS FOR THE MONTH				2018	2019	
					\$1,569,440.00	\$2,175,000.00	
NIIMREP R	I III DING APPROV	/AIS FOR FINAN	ΓΙΔΙ ΥΕΔΡ	MONTH	2018/2019	2019/2020	
NUMBER BUILDING APPROVALS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR TO DATE				August	27	24	

09/19.15.5 Proposed Shelter - Fingal Park

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Jake Ihnen, Building Services Coordinator
FILE REFERENCE	004\009\004\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Proposed Plan
DOCUMENTS	Project Proposal Form

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council approve the proposed design for the Fingal Park Shelter as per proposed plan (see attached).

INTRODUCTION:

Council officers and the community identified the need for a covered area adjacent to the playground area at Fingal Park, the structure is proposed to be constructed as part of the Fingal drought communities funding.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Previous September Council Workshop discussion.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

The original proposal was prepared by the Fingal District Progress Committee by Council in February 2019 as per the attached project proposal form. In preparing the projects to be considered for the drought communities funding Council officers and the community proposed that this project be included.

A concept design has been prepared by Council officers for consideration. The proposal is to replicate our current shelters which are utilised for public BBQ's however there is not a BBQ proposed for the project as there is already an existing covered BBQ facility at the site. The rear wall is proposed to be lined with colorbond cladding and the side walls with laser light cladding to allow visibility to the playgrounds as well as provide a wind break for users. The structure will also be complemented with some seating.

It is considered that this structure will be utilised by families and visitors/campers and the like for shelter all year round and complement the existing facilities.

LEGISLATION/STRATEGIC PLAN & POLICIES

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Infrastructure - To provide quality infrastructure which enhances the liveability and viability of our communities for residents and visitors.

Strategies

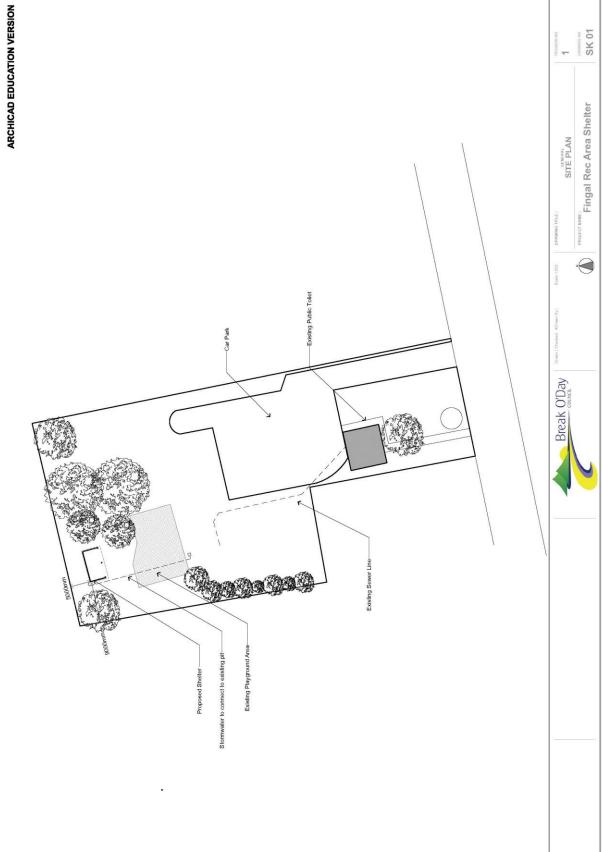
- Be proactive infrastructure managers by anticipating and responding to the growing and changing needs of the community and the area.
- Works with stakeholders to ensure that community can access the infrastructure necessary to maintain their lifestyle.

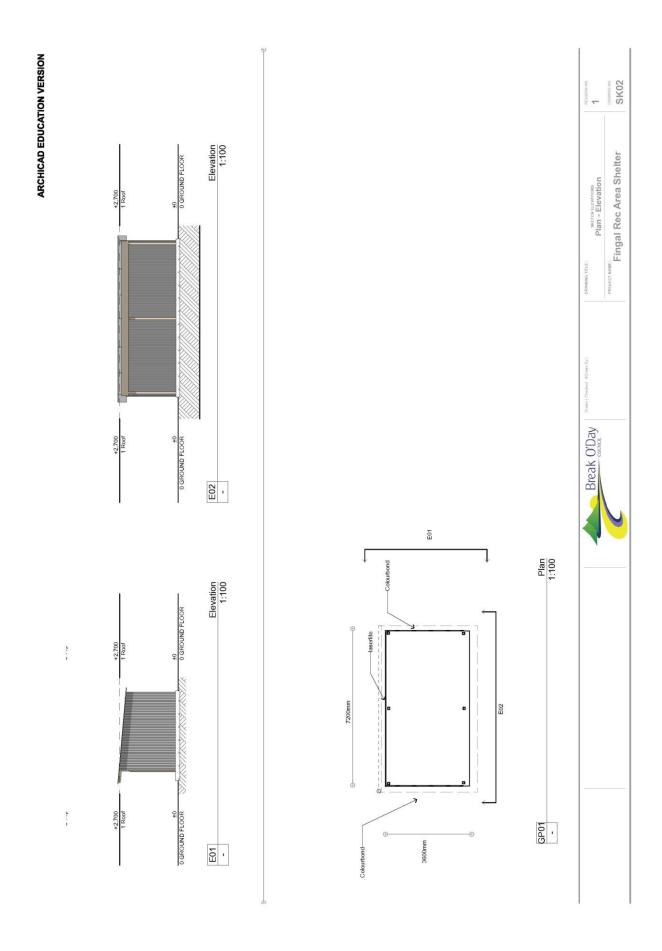
BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Budget allowances have been made with the drought community funding package however there will be a small operational cost for preventative maintenance and depreciation totalling approximately \$500 per annum.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority.







Project for Council Consideration

Proponent Name & Contact Details:

Fingal District Progress Committee Keri Webb Secretary Keri.Webb@fvnh.org.au

Project Name:

Park Shed

Project Description/Outline:

To erect a shed in the park for use of families celebrations 6 X 6 mts with open face and large table and seating.

It would be located near the back fence close to the play equipment and bike track

<u>Project History (any previous actions/deliberations in Break O'Day or elsewhere):</u>

To enhance the current infrastructure for families and campers

Budget/Cost Estimate (provide any documentation/evidence):

Council to provide costing estimate.

Alignment with any Council Strategies/Plans (eg Strategic Plan, Annual Plan):

Any identified funding options/opportunities:

The Fingal District Progress Committee would offer some of the cost within their budget.

Any identified time frames/constraints (eg funding opportunities):

<u>Involvement of other government departments or entities, or legislation (state, federal or local:</u>

Expected role of Break O'Day Council (funding/lobbying/support):

Construction and planning

Any identified community support/consultation.
The proposal was put forward by the mothers club Fingal to enable them to hold special functions
such as birthday parties and school celebratory days under cover and the power and water are nearby.

Any other stakeholders (business, not-for-profits groups):
Any other relevant comments:
Attach any additional information or provide links to relevant websites:
OFFICE USE ONLY Responsible Officer:

Identified Regulatory/Approval Processes:

09/19.15.6 Tiny Homes

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Jake Ihnen, Building Services Coordinator
FILE REFERENCE	031\011\015\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Fact Sheet – Tiny Homes
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council accept the report for information purposes.

INTRODUCTION:

A report was sought by Council seeking ways in which 'Tiny Houses' can be regulated within the new planning scheme. This report provides a general reply to the request and also provided broader advice in relation to Building, Plumbing and Council's Bi-Law requirements.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

A report is sought providing advice in accordance with the requirements of Section 65 of the Local Government Act 1993 for the information of Council at a future meeting and consider any advice given by a person who has the qualifications or experience necessary to give such advice, information or recommendation:

That Council consider ways in which "Tiny Houses" can be regulated within the new planning scheme for our municipality.

September 2019 Council Workshop.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

What is a Tiny Home?

Tiny Homes needs to be classified as a 'Caravan/Vehicle' or a Dwelling; here are some examples of our interpretation:

Caravans (Bi-Law Applies)





Dwellings (Planning and Building Approvals Required)





Planning Considerations:

- No dwelling size limits in the Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013 (IPS)
- Planning approvals are required for 'Permanent Vehicles/Caravans'.
- Some tests for permanency include:
 - mailing address the same as residential address, where there or not they are enrolled to vote in the municipal area;
 - Services such as gas, power, phone are connected;
 - Whether or not it's considered an 'occasional use';
- Multiple caravans on a site might need to be considered under the planning scheme as a 'Caravan Park', considerations then apply such as car parking, noise, facilities, park rules, traffic management etc.
- In the new State Planning Provisions (SPP) Residential Use Class is a 'qualified No Permit Required' for General Residential Zone, Low Density Residential Zone, Rural Living Zone and Village Zone.
- Residential Use Class is a 'qualified Permitted Use' in the General Residential Zone in the IPS and Permitted Use with or without qualification in Low Density Residential Zone, Rural Living Zone and Village Zone. (Information about other zones can be provided if required.)

Building Considerations (See State Government Fact Sheet attached)

- No Size limits
- If a caravan/tiny home is proposed to be 'attached to the land' then approvals may be required
- A 'Caravan or 'Folda-home' does not meet dwelling standards under the National Construction Code
- Minimum requirements for dwellings include licenced designer, required facilities, light and ventilation, energy efficiency requirements all of which a 'caravan' does not meet.

Caravans:

- Bi-Law does not currently allow sub-letting
- Licence Application regulates disposal of waste and facilities
- "Foldahomes' are considered caravans if mounted on a registerable trailer and
- No time limits

Plumbing/Services:

- Caravans can be connected to plumbing and services but require a Plumbing Permit;
- The installation of services may be then considered 'affixed to be land' and therefore becomes a dwelling/

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Environment – To balance our use of the natural environment to ensure that it is available for future generations to enjoy as we do.

Strategies

Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.

Key Focus Area

Appropriate Development – Encourage sensible and sustainable development through sound land use planning, building and design.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES

Building Act 2016.

Building Regulations 2016.

Break O Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013.

Caravan Bi-Law No. No. 1 of 2012.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority.



Fact Sheet

Date: 1 March 2018 ref: DOC/18/10934

Tiny Houses

"Tiny houses" is a trendy name for modestly sized dwellings that can appeal to those downsizing their home or wanting a simpler lifestyle.

- Some tiny houses are intended to be permanently attached to land.
- Others are attached to wheels so they can be moved to different locations.

This Fact Sheet gives guidance on laws for their approval and use in Tasmania.

Building approval of new dwellings

Building laws apply to the construction and use of dwellings of any size, either as:

- a) a complete building that has all necessary facilities to allow it to be occupied; or
- b) a new structure (such as a granny flat, sleep-out etc.) detached from the rest of a dwelling, but collectively forming part of it. The new part must be associated with other parts of a residence, such as the kitchen and sanitary facilities.

If a dwelling is intended to be attached to land, it requires building approval and these conditions apply:

- All new building and plumbing work in Tasmania must meet the standards of the National Construction Code.
- An occupancy permit is required before a new dwelling is used.

Law	Section	Provision
Building Act 2016	11	New work is to comply with Act
Building Act 2016	216	Habitable structures require an occupancy permit

Use of land for residential purposes also requires council planning approval:

• Reference: Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 and local council planning scheme.

Structures built with wheels?

In Tasmania, these definitions apply:

- "Vehicle" means a motor vehicle or a trailer
- "Trailer" means a vehicle that is built to be towed, or is towed, by a motor vehicle
 - o A caravan is a trailer that is constructed principally for use as a dwelling.

Consumer Building and Occupational Services
Department of Justice



If a structure is built with wheels (e.g. a caravan or trailer) **and** is capable of being registered as a vehicle by the Tasmanian Motor Vehicle Registry (Department of State Growth) then it is not a building and it does not need building approval for erection or installation.

- "Building work" includes the erection, re-erection, alteration or removal of an unregistrable relocatable building.
- Therefore, if it cannot be registered as a vehicle, then it is a building and the Building Act applies.

These Building Act provisions may assist in determining whether a structure is a building or caravan:

- a "building" includes a structure, or a part of a structure
- for the purposes of that Act, the nature, purpose or use of a building is:
 - (a) to be determined from the design of the building; or
 - (b) if the building is suitable for different purposes or uses by its design, to be determined according to its most natural purpose or use as inferred from its design, its situation and the declared intention of the owner at the relevant time.

Law	Section	Provision	The
Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999	3	Interpretation	
Building Act 2016	4(2)	Interpretation	
Building Regulations 2016	24	Prescribed building work	

occupation of registered vehicles (such as caravans) for permanent residential purposes also requires planning approval.

 Reference: Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 and local council planning scheme, or local by-laws for the use and occupation of caravans.

Minimum safety standards for trailer and caravan design

All Australian Governments jointly maintain a system for regulating supply of road vehicles to the market. The system imposes design and performance standards for vehicles. It is known as Australian Design Rules and is intended to make vehicles safe for use on the road.

Before a road trailer or caravan can be registered for the first time in Australia or used on a public road, it must meet the requirements of the Commonwealth's Motor Vehicle Standards Act 1989 and the Australian Design Rules.

The Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. I provides details of construction requirements for trailers (including caravans). If a structure is not compliant with these requirements, then it is not registrable as a vehicle. Some common areas of non-compliance include:

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Email: CBOS.info@justice.tas.gov.au Visit: www.cbos.tas.gov.au

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- Trailer dimensions (2.5m maximum width, 4.3m maximum height, 12.2m maximum length, and there are also requirements on permissible overhang)
- Axle ratings
- Tow couplings
- Lighting
- · Braking systems
- Trailer identification plates

Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. I is available on the Commonwealth Department of Infrastructure website: https://infrastructure.gov.au

Modifications

If a trailer is registered, but subsequently changed, it will require Modification Certification in line with the registration regulations.

- However, if it is modified to be larger than the maximum permitted dimensions, it will not be granted registration as a vehicle.
- Its placement or attachment on land will then require either building approval, or a temporary occupancy permit for the modified structure.

Gas safety

There are safety standards for gas appliances used for cooking or heating in vehicles. Only licensed installers may perform this work. See information on the Consumer Building and Occupational Services webpage:

- Gas-Fitter licensing
- o Fact Sheet Carbon Monoxide Dangers in recreational vehicles

Law	Section	Provision
Gas (Safety) Regulations 2014	74	(no sale of caravan with LPG system, unless gas installer's compliance plate fitted)

Pre-manufactured homes versus caravans

The fact that a dwelling (or parts of it) may be manufactured off-site and relocated on wheels to another place (as a trailer or on another vehicle) does not make it a "caravan". To fit that meaning, it must also be *capable of being registrable as a vehicle*.

In order to be registered it must meet the requirements of Vehicle Standards Bulletin No. 1.

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Permits for relocatable temporary structures

Temporary structures or prefabricated buildings erected for a temporary purpose require a temporary occupancy permit for their placement and occupation, instead of building approval for permanent use.

• Some structures, such as builder's site sheds, or structures associated with mining activities, are exempt from a temporary occupancy permit while work is performed on site.

Habitation of structures

Living for more than one month, in a permanent structure not built as a dwelling (such as in a garage or shed) requires: -

- 1. a temporary occupancy permit from a building surveyor; and
- 2. the approval of the council general manager.

Law	Section	Provision
Building Act 2016	228	Temporary occupancy permit
Building Act 2016	308	Habitation of certain buildings
Building Regulations 2016	4	Temporary structures
Building Regulations 2016	70	Exempt temporary structures

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09/19.15.7 Revised Environment and NRM Plans

ACTION	DECISION	
PROPONENT	NRM Special Committee	
OFFICER	Polly Buchhorn, NRM Facilitator	
FILE REFERENCE	039\020\001\	
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Final draft – Environment & NRM Action Plan 2018-2023 v3.1;	
DOCUMENTS	Final draft – BOD Environment & NRM Strategy 2019 – v3.1	
	(Circulated under separate cover)	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

Council receive and adopt the final 'Environment and NRM Strategy 2019' and 'Environment and NRM Action Plan 2018–2023'.

INTRODUCTION:

Council's Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committee has considered public submissions received on the draft 'Environment and NRM Strategy' and 'Environment and NRM Action Plan' (v2.2) and prepared final Plans for Council.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Council adopted an amended NRM Special Committee Charter at its June 2019 meeting (06/19.15.5.147), which includes roles for the Committee to support Break O'Day's strategies for natural resource management.

11/12.14.7.320 <u>Moved: Clr R Johns / Seconded: Clr D Coulson</u>: That

Council endorse the FINAL Break O'Day Natural Resource Management Strategy. Recommendation for the next review will be in 2017.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

08/17.16.3.195 <u>Moved: Clr M Osborne / Seconded: Clr B LeFevre</u>

That Council adopt the Break O'Day Council Strategic Plan 2017 - 2027.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

05/19.15.7.116 Moved: Clr J Drummond / Seconded: Clr L Whittaker

That Council receive the draft 'Environment and NRM Strategy' and 'Environment and NRM Action Plan' (v2.2) and seek community comment on them, for the NRM Committee to consider in preparing final plans for Council.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

OFFICER'S REPORT:

Review of the 2012 NRM Strategy by the NRM Committee coincided with Council's adoption of the Break O'Day Council Strategic Plan 2017 - 2027, which included strategies and Key Focus Areas for the environment and natural resource management.

The NRM Committee identified future priorities in draft Environment and NRM Strategy and Action Plans (v2.2); reviewing, over a series of workshops, progress with the 2012 NRM Strategy and new and emerging issues. Council officers then worked with the NRM Committee to align priorities to the Council Strategic Plan 2017 – 2027.

There are significant shared responsibilities and opportunities between Council and the wider community in both Plans. The community was invited to comment on the draft Plans and they were made available and promoted from late May until 14 July 2019.

Three (3) submissions were received. These were considered by the NRM Committee for changes or other appropriate action during its 7 August Meeting. Council discussed at its September Workshop the conclusions of the NRM Committee and minor changes to the Plans to include relevant points raised by submissions received. These include:

- specific mention 'off-road vehicle use' as a Recreational Access issue in the Action Plan (3.2.1)
- to focus support of fisheries industries on their sustainability in the Strategy (3.2.3)
- removing an unnecessary action for supporting coastal barways (opening) protocols from the Action Plan (3.1.1).

A number of points raised in submissions have led to further work by the Committee outside of the Plans.

Council's NRM Committee has recommended Council adopt the final drafts of 'Break O'Day Environment and NRM Action Plan 2018-2023' and 'Break O'Day Environment and NRM Strategy 2019' (available on Council's Community Consultation webpage www.bodc.tas.gov.au/community/community-consultation/ - 'Final Plans for Environment and NRM priorities in Break O'Day').

These new Plans emphasise the shared role and often responsibility the community has in achieving them. The five year *Environment and NRM Action Plan 2018-2023* links the Break O'Day Council Strategic Plan 2017 – 2027 to Council's Annual Plan, through the underlying and the longer term *Environment and NRM Strategy 2019*.

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017 - 2027

Goal

Environment - To balance our use of the natural environment to ensure that it is available for future generations to enjoy as we do.

Strategy

- Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.
- Increase the community's awareness of the natural environment; the pressures it faces; and actions we can take to sustain it and what it provides.
- Undertake and support activities which restore, protect and access the natural environment which enables us to care for, celebrate and enjoy it.
- Recognise and alleviate the issues and risks to the environment from our use, and the risk to
 us from a changing environment.

Annual Plan 2019-2020

Goal

Environment – To balance our use of the natural environment to ensure that it is available for future generations to enjoy as we do.

Strategy 3.3

Undertake and support activities which restore, protect and access the natural environment which enables us to care for, celebrate and enjoy it.

Key Focus Area 3.3.1

Land Management:

Develop the financial and human resources to undertake projects and activities which address environmental issues such as weeds and land degradation.

Action 3.3.1.8

NRM Strategy: Council's NRM Committee reviews the Break O'Day NRM Strategy progress and to identify future priorities. Result, sustainable land use strategies and draft Break O'Day NRM Strategy released for community comment.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Local Government Act 1993 – Section 24 Special Committees.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The wider community – residents and landholders, community groups, other government agencies, business and industry and others – have shared roles and responsibilities in achieving these Plans.

Council is also a partner in these and has already incorporated in its 2019/20 Annual Plan priorities from the Environment and NRM Action Plan that Council is addressing.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

09/19.15.8 NRM Committee Meeting Minutes and Items for Attention

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	NRM Special Committee
OFFICER	Clr. Janet Drummond
FILE REFERENCE	039\020\001\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Draft Meeting Minutes - NRM Special Committee - 7 Aug 2019
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receive the Minutes of NRM Committee Meetings of 7 August 2019, acknowledging any advice and considering recommendations from the Committee for further Council attention.

INTRODUCTION:

The Break O'Day NRM Special Committee met on 7 August 2019, kindly hosted by St Helens Marine Rescue in their meeting room.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

06/19.15.4.146 Moved: Clr J Drummond / Seconded: Clr J McGiveron

That Council receive the Minutes of NRM Committee Meeting of 1 May 2019 and note advice and recommendations from the Committee.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

06/19.15.5.147 Moved: Clr K Wright / Seconded: Clr M Osborne

That Council amend the Break O'Day Council Charter for the Natural Resource Management Committee by: in the NRM Committee composition replacing "Forestry Tasmania" with "the forest industry" and adding a one (1) new representative for the "Education sector" from "schools or early or higher education", and correct the tally of members.

That Council amend the Break O'Day Council Charter for the Natural Resource Management Committee by inserting a new responsibility for members of the Committee "to attend at least three (3) meetings of the Committee per year".

That Council amend the Terms of Reference of the Break O'Day Council Charter for the Natural Resource Management Committee by: replacing "Break O'Day NRM Strategy" with "Break O'Day Environment and NRM Action Plan and Strategy"; and delete the term of reference numbered "3" referring to "NRM North's Regional NRM Strategy".

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

06/19.15.6.148 Moved: Clr J Drummond / Seconded: Clr K Chapple

That Council reappoint continuing representatives: Mr Howard Jones and Mr Peter Nichols (Community); Mr Todd Dudley (Community conservation); Mr Gerald Nicklason and Mr Tim Rhodes (Agricultural sector); Ms Linda Overend (Public land management - Parks and Wildlife Service); and Mr Craig Lockwood (Marine and aquaculture).

That Council appoint to its Natural Resource Management Committee, as a new member representing the forest industry (Public land management), Mr Hayden Ihnen, of Timberlands Pacific Pty. Ltd.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

OFFICER'S REPORT:

Draft Minutes from the NRM Committee's August Meeting are attached and are recommended to be formally received by Council.

The Minutes include several new items of advice and recommendations from the Committee for Councils attention. These are summarised in the following table along with other outstanding Committee Items.

	Item	Status			
16 Nov.	16 Nov. 2017				
6.1.2	That Council take a motion to LGAT that all Councils join together to fund and establish a process that provides education on managing our beaches. This would include reference to dog management, protection of shorebirds and wildlife and the safe use of our beaches by people in Tasmania. This may include lobbying the State Government for funding.	To Action. Pending current development with PWS of cooperative implementation of dog policy.			
1 May 2	019				
7.1.1	NRM Facilitator to report back on trialling of alternative weed control treatments by Council.	To Action. Trailing of weed control alternatives yet to be completed.			
7 Augus	2019				
3.1.1	The Committee develop its monitoring processes for the Environment and NRM Plans, including indicators for tracking the health of the Break O'Day environment annually, with a view to reviewing of the Plans later this financial year.	To Action			
3.1.2	The Committee consider Future Potential Production Forest land issues - regarding FPPF land changing to forest production or nature conservation management - with available background information, including input to be sort from state agencies, to identify significant environment and natural resource management issues for Break O'Day. A Committee opportunity be organised before its scheduled November Meeting.	To Action			
3.1.3	Council receive and adopt the 'Environment and NRM Strategy 2019' and 'Environment and NRM Action Plan' 2018–2023, in which the NRM Committee has considered and incorporated public comments sought by Council on the draft Plans.	Separate item for Council's September meetings.			

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017 - 2027

Goal

Environment - To balance our use of the natural environment to ensure that it is available for future generations to enjoy as we do.

Strategy

- Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.
- Increase the community's awareness of the natural environment; the pressures it faces; and actions we can take to sustain it and what it provides.
- Undertake and support activities which restore, protect and access the natural environment which enables us to care for, celebrate and enjoy it.
- Recognise and alleviate the issues and risks to the environment from our use, and the risk to us from a changing environment.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Local Government Act 1993 – Section 24 Special Committees. Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.



Agenda

NRM SPECIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday 7 August 2019 12:30 - 3:30pm

ST HELENS MARINE RESCUE Meeting room, St Helens wharf

1 Attendance

Present: Councillor Janet Drummond (Break O'Day Council - Chair); Clr Lesa Whittaker (Break O'Day Council); Clr Kristi Chapple (Break O'Day Council); Lionel Poole (Parks and Wildlife Service); Howard Jones (Community Representative); Todd Dudley (NE Bioregional Network); Haydn Ihnen (Forest Industry Representative); Craig Lockwood (Marine Aquaculture);

Attending & note taking: Polly Buchhorn (NRM Facilitator)

The Committee welcomed to the meeting new member Mr Haydn Ihnen, representing the forest industry.

Apologies:

Linda Overend (Parks and Wildlife Service); Peter Nichols (Community Representatives), Mr David Jolly, Manager of Infrastructure and Development Services at Council,

2 Confirmation Minutes of Meeting

2.1 Minutes of Meeting

2.1.1 Motion: That the minutes of meeting held on 1 May 2019 be confirmed.

Moved: Kristi Chapple Seconded: Lionel Poole Carried

2 Declaration of interest of a member or close associate

2.1.1 Recommendation: Members to declare any interest they or a close associate have in matters on the Agenda.

None to declare

3 Business arising from the previous meeting

3.1 Draft Break O'Day Environment and Natural Resource Management Plan

The NRM Facilitator provided background on community consultation noting only three submissions were received, which could be interpreted as the draft Plans reflected community views and priorities. Alternatively, a comment from around the table suggested, is that the community was not interested enough to contribute.

The Committee considered submissions received and 13 points raised by them by working through the Analysis of input from consultation - draft NRM Plans 2019 report attached to the Agenda. The agreed outcomes of this discussion and changes to make to the Plans are listed against each point raised in the table below.

[NOTE: Discussion of number of points with implications beyond the Plans is recorded following the table below.]

	Plan section, Strategic issue and/or Action	Change proposed by submissions	Change considered	Agreed change
1	'Structure and Operation (p.8 Strategy); 'Assessing Progress' (p.5 Action Plan)	Monitoring of environment outcomes with measurable indicators. (Related concern for lack of progress since 2007 on NRM issues)	Committee consider options to develop practical metrics for the NRM Committee to measure and consider progress by, including those required for the Break O'Day Council Strategic Plan 2017-2027.	Along with 'assessing progress' of the Action Plan, develop indicators to monitor the state of the Break O'Day environment for review at the Strategy level and the goal for the Environment and the Plans Goal. Use available existing data and information sources for indicators.

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	Plan section, Strategic issue and/or Action	Change proposed by submissions	Change considered	Agreed change
2	1.3.1 Biodiversity/ habitat landscape connectivity	An Action for Future Potential Production Forest reserve review.	Can be considered by the Committee under 1.3.1 in the Strategy ("Landscape scale habitat integrity and linkage projects – planning, policy, support for land managers, management & restoration works, monitoring biodiversity.")	No Plan change, but discussed at length. An issue, relevant to the Strategic Issue, the Committee should work on and before its next (November) meeting.
3	1.3.2 Conservation Covenant rate rebate increase (and new community grant funding for biodiversity)	Increasing levels of conservation covenant rate rebate and new 'community biodiversity grants' [financial matters, not strategic ones].	The Committee can argue for these and could raise them with Council. But the operational aspects would not be entertained.	N/A and no Plan change.
4	2.1.1 Integrated catchment management	Rebalance priorities for integrated catchment management to elevate the Action to review small coastal catchments priorities.	No change, but check balance of priorities for 2.1.1 integrated catchment management Actions.	No Plan change, appropriate however to review the balance at Action Plan review.
5	2.1.2 Groundwater resources	Prioritise and research groundwater systems of Break O'Day as they may be a critical water resource in future.	No change, but check balance of Strategy priorities for 2.1 Catchment Management.	No Plan change, appropriate however to review the balance at Action Plan review.
6	2.2 Water Quality (South Esk)	Add specific mention of South Esk in <i>Strategy</i> for action on water quality priorities.	None needed, already specifically mentioned at higher catchment management level (2.1.1)	No Plan change. Comment: concern that concept of 'stream health' may be lost in the current focus on 'Water Quality', reconsider strategic focus in future.

	Plan section, Strategic issue and/or Action	Change proposed by submissions	Change considered	Agreed change
7	3.1 Natural Hazards and risks	Address climate change issues. Screen all NRM strategies to be climate-change ready and take precautions.	Climate change threats to natural values have had consideration (eg 1.3.4): should monitor risks and continue considering in future.	No Plan change. Committee to continue monitoring issue in relation to NRM priorities, and interact with other Council attention to climate change issues.
8	3.1.1 Coastal lagoon barways	Proposes barways action be deleted from Action Plan.	Maintaining support of the PWS Protocol approach is a relatively small action which may or may not be significant for its success.	Remove from Action Plan, not necessary.
9	3.1.2 Strategy - bushfire research impacts	Supported	none	
10	3.2.1 Recreational Access - off- road vehicles	Include specific mention of off- road vehicle use.	Insert 'coastal camping and visitor sites, off-road vehicle use and other growing demands and use pressures' in first Action of 3.2.1 in Acton Plan	Insert change.
11	3.2.2 Strategy – sustainable firewood harvesting	Supported	none	No change.
12	3.2.3 Sustainable fisheries management	Not supported (remove?) since not all fisheries management is considered to not be good.	Change strategy wording "Work with local commercial and recreational fishers to support sustainability of fisheries through Tasmania's fisheries management system."	Insert change.
13	3.3.3 Awareness.	Aim for Aboriginal NRM strategy should be stronger, aim for them having a lead role.	No change, consider approach to take.	No change.

Item 1 - Monitoring

The NRM Facilitator noted two submissions raised questions about monitoring achievement of plan objectives and specific action outcomes. The Strategy essentially relies on five reviews while the Action Plan has a specific 'Assessing Performance' section (p.5) that is tied to the BOD Strategic Plan 2017-2027 and its criteria for 'Assessing Performance'. The NRM Committee is charged with review and assessing performance of the plans for Council.

The meeting discussed monitoring issues. Todd Dudley felt the Committee needed to consider two levels: progress on priorities and objectives, and to track the condition and trends in the whole Break O'Day environment.

Howard Jones was concerned that specific actions not getting done, such as the campaign to address boat sewage dumping in the Bay. Craig Lockwood felt regulatory controls were not resolving problems [causing decline in environment and resource condition], because they are not always being applied or effective. Janet Drummond commented reasons for lack of progress were important and could be barriers to action, or that resources or means of implementation were wanting.

The Committee considered how it could look at the broad 'health of the Break O'Day environment' as part of its review role for the Plans. It would need to use 'indicators' and to be practical, access existing data and information sources. The Committee felt these should be assessed annually (alongside its annual review of the Action Plan). Members suggested some possible existing sources if information that could be used: vegetation cover/clearance rates (FPA), river health (Ausrivas), wildlife populations (DPIPWE).

It was agreed the Committee would develop its monitoring processes to coordinate reviews with Council's annual planning later in the financial year.

3.1.1 Action: The Committee develop its monitoring processes for the Plans, including indicators for tracking the health of the Break O'Day environment annually, with a view to reviewing progress of the Plans later in the financial year.

Item 2 - Future Potential Production Forest

This related to the forthcoming state review of the future status of public land temporarily reserved as 'Future Potential Production Forest' (FPPF). It was discussed at length by the Committee as an issue for further attention outside the NRM Plans. The Strategy includes: "Landscape scale habitat integrity and linkage projects – planning, policy, support for land managers, management & restoration works, monitoring biodiversity" (1.3.1).

Todd Dudley supported making FPPF reserves permanently nature conservation because of values they hold for landscape scale and specific biodiversity conservation, and benefits such as catchment protection, carbon sequestration, tourism, scenic amenity etc. The NE Bioregional Network had a report in relation to these conservation arguments could be used by the Committee. He was concerned the values in the drier forests would be lost to clear felling, mainly for woodchips.

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Hayden Ihnen pointed out production forests are managed to regenerate native habitats after harvests and that previously harvested forests are now in FPPF land, being managed for nature conservation. He added selective methods were used in many low altitude forests in Break O'Day. Lionel Poole noted that when the FPPF land was created, they were handed to PWS to manage but without sufficient additional resources to manage them and this remains a problem today.

The NRM Facilitator noted that the forth coming FPPF review was a state issue and process. It may have implications for Break O'Day and be something Council may want to contribute to. That is something the NRM Committee could research and develop for Council as a *landscape scale biodiversity habitat integrity and linkage* issue.

Todd Dudley was concerned that the Committee act quickly to work ahead of and be prepared for the state process. He felt the scheduled November Committee meeting would be too late. Members discussed the need for an earlier workshop or meeting.

What information sources the Committee could draw on was also discussed. The NE Bioregional Network a report mentioned by Todd was welcomed, and his experience with the conservation arguments. Input from the state level, where the FPPF issue will be determined, was discussed. This includes both sides of the land management spectrum involved: of forest production (Haydn Ihnen) and conservation reserves (Lionel Poole). Haydn Ihnen and Lionel Poole offered to assist in locating possible sources or people to inform the Committee.

It was agreed the NRM Committee consider the FPPF issue at an extra workshop or meeting to be organised ahead of the November meeting.

3.1.2 Action: The Committee consider the FPPF issue with available background information, including input to be sort from state agencies, to identify significant environment and natural resource management issues of changing FPPF land in Break O'Day to forest production or nature conservation management. An opportunity be organised before the scheduled November Committee Meeting.

Policy versus Operational matters

This issue arose in relation to some submission items and has been considered by the Committee previously and arises again later in the Agenda.

The NRM Facilitator reminded the Committee it should approach NRM issues at the strategic and policy levels to understand the problems and propose solutions. For Council too, operational aspects (such as budget and human resources applied) of implementing policies and strategic priorities are matters the Council organization, in particular the General Manager, is responsible for.

Craig Lockwood commented that increasing revenue to support NRM activities is then a strategic issue when NRM outcomes are being impacted by constrained resources. He suggested accessing revenue from the growing tourism market, that uses the Break O'Day environment, to gain resources for NRM work.

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3.1.3 Decision: The draft 'Environment and NRM Strategy 2019' and 'Environment and NRM Action Plan' 2018–2023 be amended in accordance with the Committee's consideration of public submissions at the meeting.

Moved: Todd Dudley Seconded: Craig Lockwood Carried

3.1.4 Decision: Council receive and adopt the 'Environment and NRM Strategy 2019' and 'Environment and NRM Action Plan' 2018–2023, in which the NRM Committee has considered and incorporated public comments sought by Council on the draft Plans.

Moved: Kristi Chapple Seconded: Lionel. Poole Carried

3.2 NRM Committee Charter and Membership

The committee noted the changes to the NRM Committee Charter, including changes and additions to representation. It also noted the updated list of representatives.

Hayden Ihnen informed the Committee that, unfortunately, he was changing jobs this same week, moving from a private forest company to a new role with the state forests manager, Sustainable Timbers Tasmania. In his new role with STT he anticipated he would not be able to meet with the NRM Committee but would help to find an alternative representative.

The NRM Facilitator noted Council would need to formally appoint someone to replace Haydn and until then he would remain the forest industry representative in name.

4 Outstanding Committee items

The Committee considered the status of outstanding items noting progress and completed items.

	Item	Status
16 Nov	. 2017	
6.1.2	That Council take a motion to LGAT that all Councils join	To Action.
	together to fund and establish a process that provides	Pending current
	education on managing our beaches. This would include	development with PWS of
	reference to dog management, protection of shorebirds and	cooperative
	wildlife and the safe use of our beaches by people in	implementation of dog
	Tasmania. This may include lobbying the State Government	policy.

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	for funding.	
25 Oct.	2018	
5.3.1	The Committee supports the aims, goals and strategies in the Break O'Day Council Strategic Plan for the Community and Environment, and in particular their application by Council to support community groups, such as by Council's Community Grants program.	Completed
20 Dec.	2018	
5.4.1	Advise Council that with visitor levels rising significantly in natural areas, the Committee is concerned 'free camping' as it exists in Break O'Day municipality is unsustainable in the long term and Council should engage in free camping issues with other Councils and government agencies who are also experiencing problems and seek discussion and solutions at a state level.	Completed
20 Feb.	2019	
3.2.2	Progress the Committee's decision at its last meeting, recommending Council amend the NRM Charter, to ensure places for representation of the forest industry and education sector are created so appointments can then be made.	Completed
4.1.2	The Committee is comfortable with the draft 2019/2020 Actions and recommends Council Consider them for inclusion in its 2019/2020 Annual Plan; including operational contingency for the 'On-going Activities' and 'Monitoring/Opportunities'	Completed
5.1.1		
1 May 2	2019	9
3.1.1	Council receive the draft NRM Plans (v2.2) and seek community comment on them, for the NRM Committee to consider in preparing final plans for Council.	Completed
3.2.1	Council consider recommendations to amend the NRM Charter, to create places for representation of the 'forest industry' and the education sector and for reasonable attendance by members (three meetings a year)	Completed
7.1.1	NRM Facilitator to report back on trialling of alternative weed control treatments by Council.	To Action. Trailing of weed control alternatives yet to be completed.

4.1.1 Recommendation: The Committee receives the report on Outstanding Committee items and updates to their status.

Moved: Craig Lockwood Seconded: Howard Jones Carried

5 Issues

5.1 Council funding of Weed Officer and Animal Control Officer

Todd Dudley had requested a report on a long running concern: whether there will be any increase in funding for the Weed Officer or Animal Control Officer.

The NRM Facilitator reminded the Committee of discussion earlier at the meeting (3.1) regarding differentiating between strategic concerns and operational matters for Council. He suggested the Committee consider issues in strategic and policy terms and develop and offer advice to Council similarly, as strategic and policy solutions for Council.

5.2 Green Waste charges

Todd Dudley raised a recent Council agenda item regarding green waste management and whether more free tip access for disposal should be provided. The proposition was rejected and Todd noted the Council report also cited a lack of evidence. He commented that if he had known he might have gathered some evidence to support an argument for increasing free green waste days.

Todd added that the EPA is interested in working on compliance at 'hotspots' and Lionel Poole added the EPA can also apply significant fines. Janet Drummond noted the issue remained open on Council's agenda. It would be kept in mind by the Committee also and with the possibility of quantifying the problem with PWS and Sustainable Timbers Tasmania.

5.3 Redevelop a recognition program for significant contributions to the environment and natural resource management

The NRM facilitator highlighted an Action in Council's Annual Plan (3.2.1.8), to

Recognize significant contributions to the environment and natural resource management with targeted awards, grant programs or events.

The Committee discussed a few ideas and the topic will need further work. It was noted there may not be a budget allocation this financial year, but the Committee should develop a new NRM recognition program for next year, or possibly sooner with a Council decision.

Ideas mentioned included

- achieve an on-ground outcome, such as;
- tree planting activities
- small grants

- publicity, attention and promotion of NRM is also valuable
- sponsorship
- working with children (schools) to identify where recognition was due (where/who/what – intergenerational-sustainability aspect)
- awards (along lines of/ different to Velvet Worm Awards)
- events?

5.4 NRM North Association Group 'A' Representation

The NRM Facilitator reported that NRM North has requested two delegates to represent Break O'Day at its AGM scheduled for 25 September 2019.

Group A representative places are reserved for Break O'Day Council (1) and Break O'Day NRM Committee (1). Members should nominate delegates and proxies.

5.4.1 Decision: Mr Howard Jones represent the Break O'Day NRM Committee in the NRM North Association.

Moved: Todd Dudley Seconded: Craig Lockwood Carried

5.4.2 Decision: Clr. Janet Drummond represent Break O'Day Council in the NRM North Association.

Moved: Craig Lockwood Seconded: Lionel Poole Carried

Members agreed proxies for these delegates would be, respectively: Mr. Craig Lockwood and Clr. Kristy Chapple.

6 NRM staff update

The NRM Facilitator provided an update to the Committee based on the report on current Annual Plan actions, noting not a lot of progress shows so early in the (financial) year.

Recent things received of note were a Biosecurity Advisory for public comment on a proposal to import Caracal (a felid/cat) into Tasmania and information on revision of the Forest Practices Code.

7 Committee Members update and Other business

7.1 PWS news - Lionel Poole

PWs recently prosecuted illegal firewood harvesters, including commercial operations, with strong support from the Magistrate.

Also a warning on the coming fire season: there are indications fire is still alight in the Maydena bushfires area from last season.

7.2 NE Bioregional Network - Tod Dudley

Todd noted several points of interest:

- have received funding for swift parrot project
- worked with Dept. of State Growth on roadside spraying from St Helens to Denison rivulet
- · attended prescribed burning conference in Perth recently
- Scenic Protection Code report prepared by 'Geoscene' for Council's new planning scheme
- undertaking rehabilitation work at the Sloop Lagoon quarry for Council and PWS

4 Next meeting dates

The Chair, Clr. Janet Drummond, informed the Committee she would not be available and able to attend meetings on Wednesdays and asked the day be changed to Tuesdays.

Members discussed this and agreed to try changing future dates to the Tuesday before previous arranged dates.

Meeting dates will now be on Tuesdays as below. The preferred venue is the Child and Family Centre at St Helens.

Meetings start at 12:30pm with a light lunch, with business starting 1pm, or sooner with agreement of those attending. The preferred venue is the Child and Family Centre at St Helens.

- Tuesday 12th November 2019
- Tuesday 11 February 2020

09/19.15.9 Cat Management Amendment Bill 2019

ACTION	DECISION		
PROPONENT	Mayor		
OFFICER	Polly Buchhorn, NRM Facilitator		
FILE REFERENCE	003\001\002\		
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Invitation to Council to comment - Cat Management		
DOCUMENTS	Amendment Bill 2019.		
	Summary of Proposed Amendments to Cat Management Act -		
	September 2019		

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council consider changes proposed in the draft Bill to amend the Cat Management Act 2009.

INTRODUCTION:

Council has been invited to comment on the draft Cat Management Amendment Bill 2019, with submissions due on 4 October 2019, before its next Council Workshop and Meeting in October.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

06/16.15.6.159 <u>Moved: Clr J Drummond/ Seconded: Clr M Osborne</u>

That Council submits its comments on the Draft Tasmanian Cat Management Plan to Biosecurity Tasmania.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

05/14.14.6.139 <u>Moved: Clr Johns/ Seconded: Clr Osborne</u>

That Council initiate and fund the Feral Cat Management Program in 2014/2015.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

OFFICER'S REPORT:

The draft Amendment Bill implements legislation changes foreshadowed in the Tasmanian Cat Management Plan in 2017.

To meet the submissions deadline Council would need to consider at this Meeting what feedback it would give.

In its submission on the draft Cat Management Plan in 2016 Council emphasised a focus on responsible cat ownership, education and awareness, making it easier for the community to contribute to population management, that Council had a limited local and support role to play, and in regard to legislation changes proposed in the draft Plan:

"The amendments proposed will increase the Act's effectiveness at improving levels of responsible cat ownership in Tasmania.

Council is not likely to begin seizing and holding cats locally due to the cost of holding these numerous and difficult to handle animals.

Council supports making it easier for landholders to undertake cat management actions. Cat Management Areas are not mentioned but Council expects they are also "prescribed land" where management actions could include humane destruction and regardless of proximity to residences. Council supports retention of the ability to declare Cat Management Areas (s. 20) by public notice and with clarification that they can include humane destruction of cats and regardless of proximity to residences.

The changes to the legislation now proposed in the draft Bill and recently provided to Council for comment are broadly consistent with these previous views of Council.

- Promoting responsible cat ownership by requiring desexing and microchipping of cats, regulating breeding and limiting the reasonable number of cats that can be kept (4, without a permit).
- Making it easier for property owners to seize and detain cats on their land regardless of any nearby residences (IE. including in urban and peri-urban areas).
- Retains requirements for seized cats to be returned to owners where possible and the humane handling and destruction of cats.
- A 1km rule (distant from residences) still applies for the 'humane destruction' of cats seized on land by landholders and primary producers.
- Retains and makes easier the provisions for Council to declare 'cat prohibited' and 'cat management areas' where cat populations can be managed.

Generally the changes would support improved cat management in Break O'Day and almost all of Council's previous expectations.

One issue of concern for Council however is increased demand for cat shelters, to receive cats that have been seized and detained, for example by landholders under the relaxed provisions. Landholders currently would have to take a seized cat to one of the few 'Cat Management Facilities' registered under the Act in Launceston or Hobart.

Cat management is a strategic issue for the Break O'Day Environment and NRM Strategy 2019 (also being considered by Council at this Meeting) but has not any short term priorities for action. Council is however participating with other municipalities in the development of a regional cat management strategy, led by the states regional Cat Management Coordinator. Council has in the past been concerned about the impact of feral and stray cats on the municipality and undertook some cat management activities in 2016 and 2017.

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017 - 2027

Goal

Environment - To balance our use of the natural environment to ensure that it is available for future generations to enjoy as we do.

Strategy

- Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.
- Recognise and alleviate the issues and risks to the environment from our use, and the risk to us from a changing environment.

Break O'Day Environment and NRM Strategy 2019 (final for adoption)

1.2 Biosecurity

Aim 1.2.3: Domestic cats are cared for responsibly; enabling management of stray and feral cats at priority locations.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Cat Management Act 2009

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

An allocation of \$9000 to be made, continuing Council's 2014/15 intent to undertake a modest but constructive program in the municipality.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment BIOSECURITY TASMANIA

Hobart GPO Box 44, Hobart TAS 7001 Launceston PO Box 46, Kings Meadows TAS 7249 Devonport PO Box 303, Devonport TAS 7310 Ph 1300 368 550 www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au



Mayor Mick Tucker Break O'Day Council 32-34 Georges Bay Esplanade ST HELENS TAS 7216 mick.tucker@bodc.tas.gov.au

Dear Mayor Tucker,

A final exposure draft of the Cat Management Amendment Bill 2019 has been released for public comment.

The draft Amendment Bill is the outcome of an extensive and ongoing consultation that commenced as part of developing the *Tasmanian Cat Management Plan 2017-2022* (the Plan). The Tasmanian Cat Management Plan represents the first comprehensive and collaborative approach to managing cats in Tasmania.

The Plan documents a number of regulatory changes identified as necessary to facilitate improved cat management in Tasmania. The draft Amendment Bill contains the legislative amendments to the *Cat Management Act 2009* based on the Plan, including:

- Compulsory desexing of owned cats by the age of four months (12 month transition period);
- compulsory microchipping of cats by the age of four months (12 month transition period);
- limiting to four, the maximum number of cats allowed at a property without a permit (12 month transition period);
- increased measures to protect private land from roaming, stray and feral cats;
- changing the option for cat breeders to be registered with the State Government to a permit system (12 month transition period);
- removing the option of a Care Agreement;

 commencing Section 24 of the Act that requires a cat to be microchipped and desexed before being released from a cat management facility.

Regional cat management working groups have been established as part of the statewide Cat Management Coordination Project, and local government has been a participant in those working groups. Cat management is an important issue for the different levels of government in Tasmania, and feedback from local government on these amendments will be key to ensuring that the Act is able to support responsible cat ownership and reduce the impacts of cats on agriculture and the environment.

The draft Amendment Bill, a summary of the amendments, frequently asked questions and a feedback form are available on the DPIPWE website at <u>Draft Cat Management Amendment Bill 2019</u>.

Submissions may be lodged either by:

Email: catmanagementact@dpipwe.tas.gov.au; or

Mail: Office of the General Manager
Biosecurity Tasmania
Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
GPO Box 44
Hobart TAS 7001

The public submission period is open until 5.00 pm on 4 October 2019.

Yours sincerely,

Rae Burrows

A/ GENERAL MANAGER Biosecurity Tasmania

Summary of proposed amendments to the Cat Management Act 2009

August 2019

The Cat Management Act 2009 is the principal legislation relating to the management of cats in Tasmania. In 2017, the 'Tasmanian Cat Management Plan' recommended a number of amendments to the Act be made to improve its effectiveness and operation. These proposed amendments are available for public consultation and are explained in this summary.

Compulsory desexing of all cats by the age of four months

The Act will be amended to make desexing of a pet cat compulsory by four months of age (as evidenced by an ear tattoo). Penalties will apply to owners of pet cats if they fail to comply with the Act. Exceptions will apply where a vet certifies that the animal is not in a physically suitable condition to be desexed or for cats owned for the purpose of breeding by a registered breeder. There will be a transition period of 12 months to allow cat owners adequate time to adjust to the changes.

Background

Currently under the Act, only cats that are to be sold must be desexed; however cats can reproduce from as young as four months of age. Whilst the Act encourages owners to desex pet cats, there is no penalty for not desexing a pet cat. Compulsory desexing at four months will reduce the period of time that cats can become pregnant, and the number of unwanted cats that end up part of the stray and/or feral cat population in Tasmania

Undesexed cats can lead to unwanted litters of kittens. This results in destruction or abandonment of cats, creating an animal welfare issue and potentially contributing to the stray and/or feral cat population. Abandonment of kittens generates considerable community concern and imposes significant demands on cat management facilities and shelters.

¹Sale under the Act includes trade, give away, take consideration for, transfer ownership of and offer for sale.

Compulsory microchipping of all cats by the age of four months

The Act will be amended to make microchipping of a pet cat compulsory by four months of age. This is consistent with the proposed age for compulsory desexing of a cat. Penalties will apply to owners of pet cats if they fail to comply with the Act. Exceptions will apply where a vet certifies that the animal is not in a physically suitable condition to be microchipped. There will be a transition period of 12 months to allow cat owners adequate time to adjust to the changes.

Biosecurity Tasmania Department of Primary Industries, Parks Water & Environment



Background

As with desexing, currently only cats that are to be sold must be microchipped. Whilst the Act encourages owners to microchip pet cats, there is no penalty for not microchipping a pet cat. Lost or roaming domestic cats that cannot be identified are at risk of being destroyed because they are not identifiable and their owners cannot be located. Having all owned cats microchipped will help reunite lost cats with their owners, help to reduce the number of roaming or lost cats contributing to the stray and/or feral population, and reduce the number of cats being destroyed.

Sale under the Act includes trade, give away, take consideration for, transfer ownership of and offer for sale.

Limit to four, the number of cats allowed at a property without a permit

This amendment will require a person who wants to keep more than four cats at their property, and who is not a registered breeder, to apply to the State Government or local council for a permit to keep more than four cats. Penalties will apply to cat owners who fail to comply with this section of the *Cat Management Act 2009*. State Government will not charge a fee for an application to keep more than four cats; however, this does not preclude local government from charging a fee. There will be a transition period of 12 months to allow cat owners adequate time to adjust to the changes.

Background

Currently, there are no restrictions on the number of cats that can be kept at a property in Tasmania. Allowing people to keep unlimited numbers of cats at a property can result in animal welfare concerns for the cats, health issues for the owners, nuisance issues for neighbours, and potentially increases the number of cats roaming or contributing to the stray and/or feral cat population.

There have been a number of examples of people hoarding significant numbers of cats, which has put added pressure on the RSPCA, councils and animal shelters in dealing with them. Cats in this situation are often free-ranging and create significant nuisance to neighbours and rural properties.

The proposed limit of four cats is there primarily to provide authorised officers with powers to deal with nuisance complaints associated with the hoarding of cats or where a person is keeping multiple cats but does not contain them to their property and are causing a nuisance.

Changes to protection of private property

This amendment will permit:

 a person to trap, seize or detain a cat on their land regardless of the proximity to other residences, provided the cat is returned to the owner if possible, or taken to a cat management facility;

Summary of proposed amendments to the Cat Management Act 2009

Page 2 of 6

 persons whose land is more than Ikm from the nearest residence and primary producers to take cat management action (trap, seize, detain, humanely destroy) on their land.

Background

Currently, only property owners involved in primary production relating to livestock, or a person on privately owned land more than Ikm from the nearest residence are permitted to trap, seize or humanely destroy a cat. In urban and peri-urban areas, property owners cannot trap stray or roaming cats on their land and this has been one of the main source of complaints from the public.

The amendments will ensure that all primary producers (as defined in the Tasmanian Land Tax Act 2000) will have the same permissions under the Act (trap, seize, detain, humanely destroy), and that on any other private property type, owners can undertake trapping of nuisance cats in accordance with the Act.

Replace the State Government-registration of cat breeders with a permit system to breed cats

This amendment will replace the registration of cat breeders by State Government with a condition and time-based permitting system. There will be a transition period of 12 months to allow breeders registered with the State Government adequate time to adjust to the changes. Following a 12-month transition period, all State Government cat breeder registrations will be revoked; thereafter only a person who is a member of an approved cat organisation (i.e. Cat Association of Tasmania, Cat Control Council of Tasmania, Australian National Cats Inc.) will be taken to be a registered breeder. During the transition period, persons who are registered as a breeder with the State Government will be encouraged to apply to become a member of an approved cat organisation; alternatively they may apply to the State Government for a conditional permit to breed a cat.

Background

Under the current Act, all cat breeders in Tasmania must either be registered by the State Government or be a member of an approved cat organisation (i.e. Cat Association of Tasmania, Cat Control Council of Tasmania, Australian National Cats Inc.). The objectives of registration differ between the government and cat organisations, and this often causes conflict.

The proposed amendment to remove State Government registration of cat breeders, will mean that membership with a cat organisation will be the only means for a person to be a 'registered breeder' under the Act. Individuals who are not members of a cat organisation will be able to apply to State Government or their local council for a permit to breed a cat.

Summary of proposed amendments to the Cat Management Act 2009

Page 3 of 6

State Government or council permits will be considered on a case-by-case basis, and permits if issued, will be conditional and time-bound. Failure to meet the conditions of a permit could result in cancellation of the permit and possible fines for non-compliance.

The permit system will be targeted towards people whose cat has accidently become pregnant or where the owner chooses to breed their cat for a specific, one-off reason. People who wish to breed cats on a regular basis will be encouraged to join one of the approved cat organisations.

The owner of a kitten that is being kept for the purposes of breeding will have until the kitten is four months of age to either become a member of a cat organisation or make an application to the State Government for a conditional permit, so as not to breach the compulsory desexing provisions.

Removal of Care Agreements

This amendment will remove the option of having a care agreement covering the sale of a cat from the *Cat Management Act 2009*. Compulsory desexing and microchipping of owned cats will negate the need for care agreements.

Background

A care agreement allows breeders and sellers of cats to pass on the responsibility of desexing and microchipping to a purchaser, on the agreed understanding that the new owner will do so in within a set time period.

Care agreements are difficult to enforce and represent a potential loophole in the existing legislation. The proposal to remove the option of a care agreement will mean that people wishing to sell a cat must ensure it is microchipped and desexed prior to sale.

The effect of this will be that the cost of microchipping and desexing will be built into the sale price of a cat, thus attaching a financial value to animals and discouraging irresponsible ownership.

Sale under the Act includes trade, give away, take consideration for, transfer ownership of and offer for sale.

Release of cats from cat management facilities

This amendment will commence Section 24 of the *Cat Management Act* 2009 that requires a cat to be microchipped and desexed before being released from a cat management facility. Exemptions to compulsory desexing will apply where the owner is a registered breeder or where a vet provides a certificate of exemption.

Background

A provision to this effect is currently in the Act in Section 24, however the section was not enabled when the Act commenced. The provision gives the operator of a cat management facility the authority to microchip and/or desex a cat that is in its custody, if

Summary of proposed amendments to the Cat Management Act 2009

Page 4 of 6

the cat is not already microchipped and desexed, and to require the owner of the cat to pay reasonable costs; it is also consistent with proposed compulsory microchipping and desexing amendment provisions.

Under this proposed amendment, if an owned cat held at a facility is non-microchipped and/or undesexed, and the owner can be identified, the facility is to notify the owner that the cat is to be microchipped and desexed before being released back to its owner. This will give the owner the opportunity to show cause as to why the cat:

- o should not be microchipped (in the form of a certificate from a vet stating that the animal is not in a physically suitable condition to be microchipped); and/or
- should not be desexed (in the form of evidence of breeder registration, a certificate from a vet stating that the animal is not in a physically suitable condition to be desexed, or the owner has made arrangements with a registered vet for the cat to be desexed).

Amend a number of sections related to the administration of the Act to remove ambiguities and inconsistencies in its wording and operation. These amendments, which do not seek to affect the intent of the Act, include:

- Additional definitions and refine existing terms to remove ambiguity and improve consistency and interpretation. Terms include, but are not limited to: breeding of cats, domestic cat, feral cat, stray cat, desex, primary production land, premises, cat management facility, abandon;
- Removing ambiguity around responsibility for costs of detaining or treating cats at cat management facilities;
- Clarifying the authority and responsibility of operators of cat management facilities to undertake particular actions in relation to cats in their care;
- Removing reference to 'working days' for holding times at cat management facilities;
- Notification of owners by cat management facilities to allow for verbal or written notification;
- Including the provision of a requirement notice in the Act that allows an authorised
 officer to require an individual to comply with the Act. Currently there is no option
 allowing the individual to rectify the situation prior to an infringement notice being
 served. Failure to comply with a requirement notice would result in an infringement
 notice;
- Increasing penalties for infringements (but not exceeding existing maximum penalty amounts) where appropriate, to reflect community expectations;

- Removing inconsistencies between the Act and other Tasmanian legislation; for example between the Local Government Act 1993 and the Cat Management Act 2009 in relation to owner liability for costs incurred of detaining and treating a cat;
- Including a non-derogation clause to make it clear that satisfying requirements of the Cat Management Act 2009 will not discharge obligations required under other legislation, for example the Animal Welfare Act 1993; and
- Rectifying other ambiguities identified as part of the public consultation and in the process of drafting the Amendment Bill.

09/19.16.0 GOVERNANCE

09/19.16.1 General Manager's Report

ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	John Brown, General Manager
FILE REFERENCE	002\012\001\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Nil
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the General Manager's report be received.

INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of this report is to provide Councillors with an update of various issues which are being dealt with by the General Manager and with other Council Officers where required.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Provided as a monthly report – Council consideration at previous meetings.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

OUTSTANDING REPORTS:

Motion	Meeting	Council Decision	Comments
Number	Date		
06/19.8.1.131	24 June	a) That Council recognises with serious concern	Response being
	2019	Climate Change and requests bilateral support with	developed.
		all forms of Government; and	
		b) That Council write to the State and Federal	
		Governments seeking action.	
07/19.16.2.182	15 July 2019	In accordance with section 156 of the Local Government	Draft By-Law currently
		Act 1993, Council resolves to make a by-law for the	being prepared.
		regulation of the Trail Networks.	

COMPLETED REPORTS:

Nil

General Manager is currently on Annual Leave from the 27 August returning 23 September.

Meeting and Events attended:

20.08.19	St Helens	St Helens MTB Trail Network – Business Information Session
21.08.19	St Helens	 Meeting with CEO of the East Coast Regional Tourism Organisation (ECRTO)
23.08.19	St Helens	 Meeting with Representatives from the Bendigo Community Bank
26.08.19	St Helens	 Council Workshop – Local Provisions Schedule (LPS)
29.08.19	St Helens	 Acting General Manager met with Senator Claire Chandler – Senator Chandler advised that she is becoming active in representing Lyons with Senator Duniam and is happy to follow up if issues arise from election promises and is looking forward to the MTB Trails opening.
02.09.19	St Helens	- Council Workshop

Meetings & Events Not Yet Attended:

13.09.19	Launceston	 Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) General Meeting
16.09.19	St Helens	- Council Meeting

Actions Approved under Delegation:

NAME/DETAILS	DESCRIPTION OF USE OF DELEGATION	DESCRIPTION	DELEGATION NO / ACT
Simmons Wolfhagen	Affixing Common Seal	Legal Services	Number 12 – Miscellaneous Powers and Functions to the General Manager

General Manager's Signature Used Under Delegation for Development Services:

337 Certificate	7 Kiama Parade, Akaroa	7610733
337 Certificate	1144 Gardens Road, The Gardens	6808035
337 Certificate	39 Lyall Road, Binalong Bay	7689162
337 Certificate	25-27 Erythos Grove, St Helens	6808772
337 Certificate	3 Charles Street, Beaumaris	6809652
337 Certificate	20 Coffey Drive, Binalong Bay	2900942
337 Certificate	16 Kiama Parade, Akaroa	7625126
337 Certificate	724 Tyne Road, Mathinna	7720182
337 Certificate	205 Richardson Road, St Marys	6407792
337 Certificate	10 Cray Court, Binalong Bay	6810768
337 Certificate	54 Scamander Avenue, Scamander	6783552
337 Certificate	27883 Tasman Highway, Pyengana	2763597
337 Certificate	9 Cobrooga Drive St Helens	7551091
337 Certificate	2 Talbot Street, Stieglitz	6787107
337 Certificate	14 Akaroa Avenue, Akaroa	7610581
	337 Certificate	337 Certificate 39 Lyall Road, Binalong Bay 337 Certificate 25-27 Erythos Grove, St Helens 337 Certificate 3 Charles Street, Beaumaris 337 Certificate 20 Coffey Drive, Binalong Bay 337 Certificate 16 Kiama Parade, Akaroa 337 Certificate 724 Tyne Road, Mathinna 337 Certificate 205 Richardson Road, St Marys 337 Certificate 10 Cray Court, Binalong Bay 337 Certificate 54 Scamander Avenue, Scamander 337 Certificate 27883 Tasman Highway, Pyengana 337 Certificate 9 Cobrooga Drive St Helens 337 Certificate 2 Talbot Street, Stieglitz

Tenders and Contracts Awarded:

Tender Closing	Description of Tender	Awarded to
Date		
5 August 2019	2019/2020 Bituminous Surfacing Program	Awarded to Crossroads Civil Contracting.
7 October 2019	Bulk Waste Transport Service	Not yet closed.

LEGISLATION / STRATEGIC PLAN & POLICIES:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Services - To have access to quality services that are responsive to the changing needs of the community and lead to improved health, education and employment outcomes.

Strategy

- Work collaboratively to ensure services and service providers are coordinated and meeting the actual and changing needs of the community.
- Ensure Council services support the betterment of the community while balancing statutory requirements with community and customer needs.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

09/19.16.2 Northern Tasmania Development Corporation Ltd (NTDC) – Finalised Draft of the Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP)

ACTION	NOTING
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	John Brown, General Manager
FILE REFERENCE	039\011\003\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Previous REDP Review by Council Workshop Notes - February
DOCUMENTS	2019
	Draft Regional Economic Development Plan – Version 3

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council note the revised Draft REDP as provided by Northern Tasmania Development Corporation (NTDC) prior to its formal release for consultation to the wider Northern Tasmanian community.

INTRODUCTION:

Council has previously reviewed the draft Regional Economic Development Plan prepared by NTDC earlier in 2019. After feedback from the Tasmanian Government requesting that detailed measures are removed from the original Draft REDP, the document has been revised.

The Tasmanian Government indicated they would not be willing to workshop their involvement and participation in the REDP if measures were already set and could not be negotiated through the workshop process.

The Draft REDP is now primarily a strategic document that outlines where the priority actions will occur without detailed measures attached. The expectation is that more detailed measures and KPI's will be negotiated with the Tasmanian Government as part of developing the Three (3) Year Implementation Plan as a supporting document to the REDP. It should be noted that NTDC have advised that the aspirational regional targets set in 2016 as part of the Regional Futures Framework are still highlighted in the new Draft of the REDP, and the strategic intent of the document has not changed from original version previously considered by Council.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Council has previously reviewed the draft REDP at the February and September 2019 Council Workshop's and Meeting's.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

The changes to the Draft REDP are to better present the Northern Region's economic strengths, reduced the complexity, and includes some aesthetic improvements that better present the key points and opportunities for the region.

The next step is that NTDC will gain sign-off from the Tasmanian Government (and the Launceston City Deal Board) to release the Draft REDP for formal consultation.

The proposed timeframes are as follows:

- End of July circulation of the Draft REDP to Council GM's and Mayors for noting
- August State Government workshops
- September release of the Draft REDP for consultation
- October review/circulation to Councils and other stakeholders for final sign off-of the REDP and consideration of the Draft Three (3) Year Implementation Plan
- November release of the endorsed REDP and the Draft Three (3) Year Implementation Plan

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Goal

Economy - To foster innovation and develop vibrant and growing local economies which offer opportunities for employment and development of businesses across a range of industry sectors.

Strategies

- Develop and highlight opportunities which exist and can be realised in a manner that respects the natural environment and lifestyle of the BOD area.
- Support and encourage innovation and growth in the economy through local leadership; infrastructure provision; support services and customer focussed service delivery.

2018-2019 Annual Plan

Key Focus Area Stakeholder Management

Action 6.1.15.1

NTDC

Participate in NTDC activities focussed on developing the regional economy. Monitor activities to ensure value for money is achieved and BODC can benefit in the future.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Not Applicable.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The finalised REDP and the Draft Three (3) Year Implementation Plan will form the basis for a request for a three (3) year funding agreement to each of the seven council members later in 2019 for Council consideration of a new Members' Agreement commencing from the 2020/2021 budget year.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

FEBRUARY 2019 – WORKSHOP NOTES

5.3 Northern Tasmania Economic Development Corporation Ltd (NTDC) – Regional Economic Development Plan

- Clr Drummond stated that she is very interested in looking into the exports/imports further. Clr Drummond stated that she would be interested in more detail of what these areas are as it could be something we could look into further in our area.
- The General Manager stated that there has been a push from Local Government for the State Government to look at waste management more closely but it is difficult to get the State Government interested in this. There are opportunities here but it could come down to scale.
- Clr Chapple stated that we need to replace industries which have been lost.
- Clr McGuinness stated that he was surprised with the Tier 1 priority for the sealing of Ansons Bay Road from St Helens, thought this had come off our radar a little. The General Manager stated that this is one of our priorities but the Tier 1 is about the scale of the project and the regional significance.

ACTION:

Councillors to provide thoughts via email to the General Manager and Executive Assistant over the next week to be considered at the February Council Meeting.

The General Manager will present a report to the February Council Meeting.



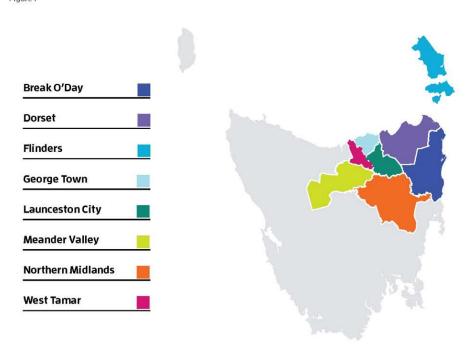


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Northern Tasmania

Figure I

















ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Northern Tasmania Development Corporation acknowledges and respects the Tasmanian Aboriginal community as the traditional and original owners and continuing custodians of this land.

3

Preface from the NTDC Board

DEAR STAKEHOLDERS

The Northern Tasmania Development Corporation Limited (NTDC) is the regional economic development agency owned by seven councils in Northern Tasmania: George Town; City of Launceston; Break O'Day; West Tamar; Northern Midlands; Meander Valley; and Flinders.

As part of the 2017 Launceston City Deal, NTDC was assigned the responsibility to develop a Regional Economic Development Strategy to ensure the Launceston City Deal was of benefit to the surrounding region by setting out a vision for the Northern Region and identify where future economic growth and employment is likely to come from.

The strategy has been prepared by NTDC and is set out in this Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP or the Plan). For the purposes of this Strategy, the functional economic region of Northern Tasmania encompasses the eight local government areas (LGAs) of George Town, City of Launceston, Break O'Day, West Tamar, Northern Midlands, Meander Valley, Dorset and Flinders.

The Plan belongs to the whole region. NTDC's ongoing role is to advocate, facilitate, coordinate, support and monitor regional outcomes and to work with stakeholders to refine and review the proposed strategies.

The Plan sets out a long-term economic vision and associated strategies for the Northern Tasmania. It builds on the economic strengths and specialisations of the region to guide economic strategies and investment and to ensure long-term sustainable development. The Plan also builds on strategies already in place to provide a comprehensive approach to the region's economic journey. It will be supported by an Implementation Plan which will be updated annually and will include prioritised areas for actions and performance measures.

Importantly, the Plan should be viewed as the first

stage of a process that establishes a collaborative framework for the region, in planning our future economic activities.

It provides a vehicle for engaging the community in a conversation about regional needs

"Planning our future economic activities."

and priorities, assists in bringing together key stakeholders, facilitates access to enabling resources, and assists to focus activities around regional economic opportunities.

Thank you to the more than IOO enterprises interviewed, the Northern Tasmania LGAs that actively participated in the whole process, along with key stakeholder organisations, the broader regional community representatives. The many State Government officers, and the Federal Government and other representatives on the City Dela Board. Thank you also to the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) for their decades on economic experience and analysis.

Many private and public sector representatives and individuals participated in workshops, taskforces, and provided feedback and advocated for change. The Plan was a collaborative effort – and collaboration is the way forward.

NTDC Board

John Pitt, Chair.



Introduction

The Northern Tasmania Regional Economic Development Plan (the Plan) has been developed as a commitment of the Launceston City Deal to 'set out a vision for Northern Tasmania and identify where future economic growth and jobs are likely to come from'.

The Plan is a strategic positioning document with a long-term system-wide view on the key strategic priorities required to improve the economic outcomes of Northern Tasmania.

The region has a myriad of positive attributes including, natural assets, industry specialisations, core competencies and a strong innovative and

commercial history. Business and community leaders have a passion for our places, community development, and equal opportunity. The Plan commits to build on the Northern Region's natural assets and the depth of human capital to take the economy to the next level of regional empowerment, prosperity and independence.

The Plan sets out the vision for Northern Tasmania and strategies to realise the vision by:

- > Outlining the regional endowments and specialisations
- > Identifying the **challenges** the region is facing in achieving economic growth
- > Defining the **vision** for the region
- > Setting out the **strategies** to achieve the vision and outlining the **priority areas** for action
- > Stating how the plan will be implemented



Background

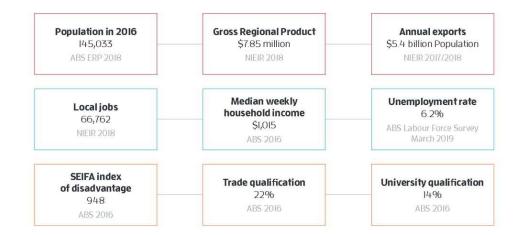
The functional economic region of Northern Tasmania and its constituent LGAs is shown in Figure I.

Northern Tasmania is centred around the City of Launceston (population 66,000) and is surrounded by seven municipalities in North East Tasmania that are largely farming, forestry, and tourism areas. In 2016 Northern Tasmania had I45,000 residents. In recent years population growth has been slower than in Australia as a whole, the population is older than the Australian average, less educated, and less multicultural.

Economic development in Northern Tasmania was founded on its rural resources. Fast and effective transport allows residents of Northern Tasmania to

access out-of-region services, and businesses to compete in markets outside the region. Northern Tasmania trades with the other two Tasmanian regions, with the regions of greater Australia and with the world at large.

Most regional services are provided by Launceston, though higher-order services are provided by Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra and most State Government services are headquartered in Hobart.





Launceston City Deal

In April 2017 the Launceston City Deal was signed. This five-year agreement between The Australian and Tasmanian Governments and the City of Launceston will maximise Launceston's potential by focusing on the following objectives: jobs and skills growth; business, industry and population growth; a vibrant, liveable city; innovation and industry engagement; and a healthy Tamar Estuary.

The City Deal includes two significant initial commitments to invest within the City;

- The construction of a new campus of the University of Tasmania at Inveresk, close to the CRD
- The City Heart project to remodel and revitalise key spaces in the Launceston CBD

In addition, the City Deal recognises the relationship of the City and its surrounding regions, and provides for this Plan to be completed to leverage economic opportunities for the Northern Tasmania region as a whole.

Building on the Northern Regional Futures Framework

The Northern Regional Futures Framework was developed by NTDC's predecessor (Northern Tasmania Development) in 2015 and identified three main industries as pillars of the regional economy:

- > Food and Agribusiness
- > Tourism
- > Competitive manufacturing

And set three regional economic growth targets for the next decade (2025):

- > 50% GRP growth (or 5%per annum including CPI);
- 8,000 net jobs growth; and
- \$100/week increase in average take home pay.

These targets are ambitious, particularly compared with actual economic performance over the past five years.

7

Developing the plan

The steps taken to develop The Plan

Step One

Launceston City Deal called for a regional vision through the development of an economic development strategy for Northern Tasmania.

Step Two

Analysis of existing plans and intent to seek to achieve the targets set by the Futures Framework.

Step Three

Key Directions Report - to understand where we are and what needs to be done to achieve the targets

Step Four

Regional Consultation - with IOO progressive businesses plus stakeholder organisations.

Step Five

Development of the Draft REDP for discussion with stakeholders and City Deal Board.

Step Six

The REDP Final Document

In developing this Plan, NTDC has established a consultative framework to ensure contribution from a wide range of representative regional voices, including the following regional partners/stakeholders;

- A Steering Committee made up of representatives from: University of Tasmania (UTAS), Department of State Growth, Office of Coordinator General, Launceston Chamber of Commerce, RDA Tasmania, Skills Tasmania, Tourism Northern Tasmania, NRM North and NTDC Board
- General Manager's Reference Group including the General Managers of the seven NTDC member Councils in the region
- > Launceston Chamber of Commerce
- Tourism Northern Tasmania (and East Coast Tourism)
- > NRM North
- Regional Development Australia, Tasmania (Northern Office)
- > Over IOO progressive enterprises from throughout the Region

- > Cityprom
- NTDC Board with members representing key industry sectors, including agribusiness, tourism, education, manufacturing, health, small business and technology
- Local Health organisations (via the Community and Health Industry Committee)
- Key representative industry bodies and business leaders
- > Migrant Resource Centre North
- Local Health organisations (via the Community and Health Industry Committee)
- > City Deal Executive Board
- > State Government Agencies
- > Commonwealth Government Agencies
- > Parliamentary Members from the Region

The regional partners listed above have their own sector–specific strategies that play an important role in the economy and sustainability of our region. NTDC has worked collaboratively with regional partners/stakeholders to ensure appropriate input to the Plan and to reduce the likelihood of duplication with other strategies and plans. Other regional strategies that have been considered in developing this REDP are; the Regional Land Use Strategy, the Greater Launceston Plan, and economic development plans for each local government area.

The National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) were commissioned to develop a Key Directions Report to provide an evidence base to the development of the strategy. This work, along with input from regional stakeholders provided a picture of the region's economic environment, taking into account recent developments, and to consider strategies to meet the targets outlined in the Northern Region Futures Framework. Importantly, the Key Directors Report established that it is unlikely that the targets identified in the Futures Framework will be achieved with a 'business-as-usual' approach and continuation of current policies.

Accordingly, this Plan outlines strategies necessary for Northern Tasmania to increase the probability that ii will achieve its aspirational economic goals.

Guiding principles

Regional unity and success will be delivered through the collective efforts, sharing, support and trust between all stakeholders.

This Plan is a cohesive community effort and has been developed with a strong collaborative spirit.

These principles guide the approach to development and implementation of this Plan across the region:

- > Collaborate to achieve regional outcomes
- > Have respect for all
- Support all regional stakeholders by taking a 'Best for Region' approach in our decision-making
- Be receptive to new ideas and challenge the status quo
- > Be open and transparent
- Encourage diversity and listen to the voices of all regional networks
- > Be curious, encourage learning and ambition
- > Aim to be globally competitive
- > Learn from our stories of success and failure



9

Regional Endowments

The regional endowments of Northern Tasmania are those features that form the foundation of the community and the economy.

Culture and Heritage

Launceston and George Town are two of the oldest settlements in Australia with a long history of occupation by the Nation's First Peoples and characterised by European settlement.

Archaeological research has shown that Aboriginal people occupied Northern Tasmania for at least the past 35,000 years and were, for 20,000 years, the southernmost people on Earth. Tasmanian Aboriginal culture is a fundamental aspect of the Northern region's mixed cultural heritage.

Historic buildings, old trees and its dispersed network of towns and villages establish a character and life to the region that sets it apart. The imprint of history can be seen clearly in the built environment of Launceston and in particular Launceston's city centre from City Park through to the Cataract Gorge displays the rich history of Tasmania.

Northern Tasmania has strong cultural values and is increasingly recognised as a creative region. Further development of our cultural and creative assets will link to our innovation capacity and will further enhance the region as an attractive place to visit, live and do business.

Water Security

The region is endowed with a high level of water security, its perennial rivers provide secure water supplies for rural, urban and industrial needs and for hydro-electricity.

Much of the rural land is serviced by irrigation schemes that assist to grow the wealth of Tasmania by developing and enhancing the productive capacity of the State's agricultural industries. The schemes service pasture for livestock finishing and cropping land for dairy, potatoes, vegetables, poppies, high quality grapes, small seed, wheat, cereal and fodder.

Climate

Climate-changers will be attracted to the mild climate ideal for living as well as establishing agricultural activities that need a cooler climate and reliable water supply – such as varieties of wine grapes, poppies, dairy production, lamb and cattle fattening, medicinal cannabis, and other boutique agricultural crops.

Connected and Accessible

Compared with many regions in Australia, Northern Tasmania is highly accessible and connected.

Via award winning Launceston airport, the Region is within an hour of Melbourne and daily flights allow access to Sydney and Brisbane within two hours.

Within the state, Northern Tasmania is well connected north, south, east and west through the road and rail network with Hobart accessible via an easy 2.5 hour drive from Launceston.

Bulk freight facilities are available at the Bell Bay Port and time sensitive freight can be shipped via Devonport providing quick and reliable access to mainland and international markets. The freight and logistics hub developing at Translink, adjacent to the airport, provides additional support for the freight task.

Digital connection is also first class with NBN fibre to the premises available in Launceston City and fibre to the node in many other locations. Premium Gigabyte internet service is also available in areas with fibre to the premises through a locally owned and managed telco.

Innovation

Innovation and invention is in Northern Tasmania's DNA – from Birchall's notepad, the first city in Australia to be lit by a publicly owned hydro electricity supply, the first medical practitioner to perform operations using anaesthetic and the inventor of the humidycrib.

In more recent times, investments in the innovation ecosystem, such as the establishment of the LoraWAN network, Enterprize Tasmania (an innovation hub in Launceston), the continuing growth of the Australian Maritime College and the impending relocation of the UTAS campus to Inveresk, the region continues to innovate, research and create

Service Hub

Launceston was Tasmania's first city, proclaimed in 1889. While Hobart is now the capital, the Greater Launceston area continues to service Northern Tasmania as well as providing vital supply chain support to the state through its agriculture and manufacturing foundations.

Regional Leadership

Northern Tasmania has a network of engaged and committed regional leaders focused on delivering a positive future for the region.

This was epitomised in both the development, and now the implementation of the Launceston City Deal. By working together, all three levels of government are ensuring the support, programs and policies are in place for Launceston and the region to succeed.

Healthcare Infrastructure

The region has a strong healthcare and social assistance sector, including a major public hospital, Launceston General Hospital, two private hospitals in Launceston and a district hospital in Scottsdale.

As one of the highest employers in the region, growth in this sector is expected to continue.

Renewable Energy

Northern Tasmania has excellent access to renewable electricity resources (indeed, the smelting industry was originally attracted to Northern Tasmania by electricity contracts). Hydro power is readily available, and is supplemented by high quality wind resources, combined with reasonable solar resources.

Since the commissioning of BassLink, Tasmania is part of the National Electricity Market exporting renewable energy to the mainland and providing added security in times of high electricity demand. A second cable is currently being considered and will provide opportunities to significantly grow the Tasmanian renewable electricity market.

Liveability and Lifestyle

Northern Tasmania provides high quality services and facilities, together with a lifestyle that would be expected of a major metropolitan city, but with a lower cost of living and easy access to world class wilderness and rural regions. The Northern Tasmanian lifestyle is a significant attractor as a potential migration destination for those looking to move out of major cities.

Natural Assets

The region has a mix of urban and rural areas, with fertile soils, high levels of water security and a temperate climate. This provides an advantage for the agricultural and forestry industries in the region.

Northern Tasmania boasts many natural attractions including; five National Parks, the Cataract Gorge in Launceston, internationally recognised food and wine regions, spectacular beaches, wild rivers, mountains, walking trails, world-class mountain bike trails, links golf courses, and more.

Food and Wine

We have it all in Northern Tasmania from lamb and beef, to dairy, fruit, vegetables and wine and cheese! From the growers to the makers, building on the region's agricultural foundations, there is a strong food and wine industry in Northern Tasmania.

A cool climate, long summer days and reliable water supply provides the opportunity to not only increase the volume of products grown, but also value-added manufacturing.

Harvest Market in Launceston provides an opportunity for local growers to sell quality products direct to the market and has been the launching pad for many food and agribusinesses to grow and establish bricks and mortar shopfronts. It is also a well-known tourist attraction.

In addition to food and wine, the region also harvests and manufactures a large proportion of the world's supply of licit alkaloid material from poppies used in pain relief medication. Medicinal cannabis is also an establishing industry with opportunities for growing and manufacturing product under new regulations to legalise the industry.

Industrial Capability

Northern Tasmania hosts the State's largest heavy industrial precinct and supporting light industry activities at Bell Bay and George Town. The precinct is anchored by resource manufacturers Bell Bay Aluminium and South32/Temco.

Specialist manufacturers are also located throughout the region from the manufacturing of components for windfarms, performance bearings, storage tanks and industrial machinery for whisky, wine, cheese, and agriculture.

Education Infrastructure

The region provides an excellent selection of educational facilities, including public and private schools, and tertiary education responsive to international demand and local industry need including, TAFE, Foundry, University College, University of Tasmania and the Australian Maritime College.

The City Deal's major commitment is the relocation of the UTAS to inner city Inveresk with modern accessible facilities. Coupled with a new defence innovation and design precinct at the Australian Maritime College, Launceston has research and education facilities of international standard.



Specialisations

Northern Tasmania is a diversified regional economy with a wide variety of industries. The region has a significant rural base supplemented by manufacturing, with services (predominantly health and welfare).

The specialities for the region are identified below.

Food and Agribusiness

Combining traditional industry sectors of 'Agriculture' and 'Food and Beverages' can create an industry grouping called 'Food and Agribusiness', which is currently responsible for almost a quarter of Northern Tasmania's exports. The contribution of the agriculture/ forestry sector to productivity growth has strengthened and is way ahead of the Australian average. The Agriculture sector in Northern Tasmania is large compared to most other regions and it has performed very well.

Tourism

Tourism is a significant industry for Northern Tasmania and continues to be a strong contributor to the economy. Tourism is a strong performing growth sector, and is economically significant to Northern Tasmania.

Competitive Manufacturing

Competitive Manufacturing (including, chemicals, smelting, metal fabrication, wood chipping) currently accounts for a quarter of the region's exports. The success of this industry sector will be largely determined by international markets and factors operating at the world level, with a large range of outcomes possible over the long term.

Education

Launceston provides school and tertiary education to residents across Tasmania and also interstate and internationally. This is a strong potential growth industry following on from the City Deal investment in the Launceston campus of the University of Tasmania.

Healthcare and social assistance

Healthcare and social assistance industries make a valuable direct contribution to the state economy, and also indirectly through providing for, and improving, the health and wellbeing of Tasmanians. Tasmania's healthcare and social assistance industry is the largest single contributor to the economy (13 per cent of GSP) and employment (I5.8 per cent of the workforce). Given Tasmania's ageing population, the healthcare and social assistance industry's contribution to the economy and society (including jobs) will continue to grow.

Professional amd technical service

Launceston is one of the two Australian non-capital cities with significant exports of financial services. There is opportunity to leverage this competitive strength, and the high quality ICT infrastructure, to promote aligned sectors, such as insurance and superannuation, as well as technology based industries to locate in Launceston.

Challenges

- Over the past two decades Northern Tasmania's trade has become imbalanced; it now imports considerably more goods and services from the rest of Australia and the rest of the world than it can pay for with its export earnings.
- In recent years population growth has been slower in Northern Tasmania than that experienced in Hobart or the Australian average - although recent trends are indicating improved growth.
- Northern Tasmania has an ageing population, and the working age population is expected to contract significantly over future years.
- Education and qualification levels of Northern Tasmanians are lower that the Tasmanian and Australian averages.
- Investment in non-dwelling capital (civil works, buildings, equipment) is a significant source of productivity growth, and is less in Northern Tasmania than the Australian average
- Climate change may affect the frequency and magnitude of adverse climate events and may impact agricultural production. Although this is also likely to be an opportunity compared to other parts of Australia.

- Targets to increase economic growth, population and tourism, may increase pressure on affordable housing, infrastructure and the environment.
- Northern Tasmania doesn't have the digital literacy it should have for the amount of digital connectivity available. Digital literacy and knowledge creation capacity is important for supporting innovation, specialisation and boosting productivity and export activity.
- In some parts of the region, labour participation and productivity is relatively low and not all people within the region share in the benefits of growth.
- For Northern Tasmania, and Tasmania as a whole, size and distance from markets will remain a challenge.
- The seasonality of tourism affects the viability of the sector, future investment and permanency of employment opportunities.

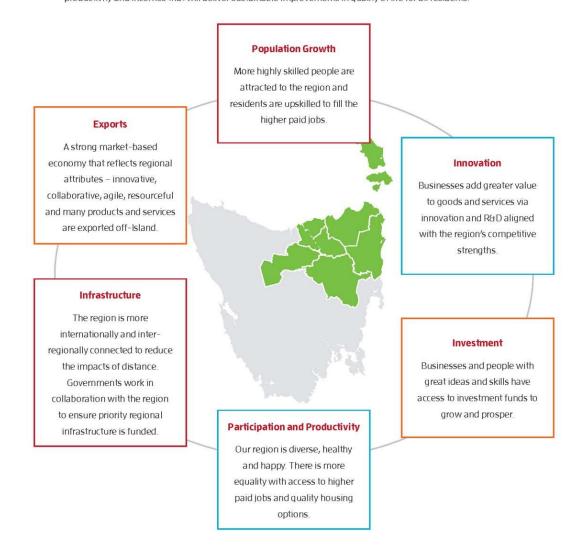


Vision

By 203I, Launceston and Northern Tasmania will be Australia's most liveable and innovative Region, with growing incomes and falling levels of disadvantage.

What will this Vision look like in 2031?

The Northern Tasmanian Region will be a diverse and internationally connected economy, with growing productivity and incomes that will deliver sustainable improvements in quality of life for all residents.



Targets

This Plan has adopted ambitious and challenging targets, based on those identified in the Futures Framework. The Plan has been developed with an intention of guiding strategic actions to achieve these 'aspirational' targets.

The difference from where we are now and where we want to be:



 $^{{}^{\}star} \textit{All dollar values are consistently measured using-chain volume measures and adopting FY20I5} \ as \ the \ Reference \ Year.$



Strategic Priorities

The Strategic Priorities build upon the opportunities presented by the Region's endowments and industry specialisations. They also aim to address key challenges to the economic development of the region.

The six Strategic Priorities of economic development activity in the region are outlined below. Each key strategy is supported by a set of strategic actions.

A detailed Three-Year Action Plan will be developed with regional stakeholders as the implementation Program.

The Three-Year Program will be a dynamic working document that is reviewed and approved annually.

By delivering actions in the priority strategy areas, the Region will have the opportunity to succeed, grow and ultimately achieve its Vision.

Strategic Priorities

I) Increasing Exports

Grow total exports from \$5.3B in 2018 to \$7.7B in 2031

2) Population Growth

Increase the number of skilled workers by I0,000 by 203I

3) Innovation

Increase productivity per hour worked from \$65 in 2018 to \$89 in 2031

4) Investment

Increase private and public investment from I.47B per year in 2018 to \$2.25B per year in 2031

5) Infrastructure

Develop a sustainable pipeline of public and private infrastructure projects that supports our community

6) Participation and Productivity

 $Monitor\ the\ health\ and\ well being\ and\ education\ rates\ of\ our\ community\ and\ advocate\ for\ continuous\ improvement$

I) Increasing exports

Export Growth will reduce our dependency on Government and enable an increasingly prosperous and self-reliant regional economy.

Business drives economic growth and builds a more successful economy. Growing competitive businesses increases exports to the world, and this creates sustainable, high-paying jobs and boosts the Region's standard of living. To do this, there needs to be an environment in which businesses and people can grow and thrive.

The aspirational target is to increase international and interregional exports by 45% from current levels over the life of the plan. This increase is necessary in order to significantly reduce the current \$I.4B/year gap between our region's exports and imports.

Northern Tasmania has unique characteristics and a range of opportunities and challenges. The aim is to build our understanding of these features to unlock economic opportunity and to drive new growth by focusing on opportunities that have the most potential to grow investment, income & jobs.

Encouraging collaboration and clusters to help improve global competitiveness within the region is a current and future focus. Collaboration is not easy, and requires trust and time to fully develop. However, we already see the early benefits of clusters with successful cluster formed by the Bell Bay Manufacturing Zone, FermenTasmania being funded by the Federal Government to formalise a food/fermentation cluster, and an early Food Network in formation.

WHAT IS A FOOD SYSTEM?

A food system includes all processes and infrastructure involved in feeding a population: growing, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, marketing, consumption, and disposal of food and food-related items. It also includes the inputs needed and outputs generated at each of these steps.

In Northern Tasmania our Food System will focus on:

- food manufacturing
- · food service
- · food science
- · food and wine (and agricultural) tourism
- · other agriculture value-adding
- human nutrition
- · fermentation cluster

- · related supply chains
- logistics
- the supporting professional and technical services, technology applications
- · waste management and related bioenergy
- · skill development
- · food and agriculture-related education.

Major Export Industry Opportunities

I. Food systems

Agriculture, food and beverage products ('Food Systems') stand out as an industry with significant export growth potential in Northern Tasmania. Accordingly, this Plan will prioritise food-related systems. A food system includes all processes and infrastructure involved in feeding a population: growing, harvesting, processing, packaging, transporting, marketing, consumption, and disposal of food and food-related items. It also includes the inputs needed and outputs generated at each of these steps.

Many of these will also develop their own ecosystem and spin-off relationships. Further development of natural resources and regional strengths around niche cool climate food and agriculture with all the related systems, will have a major impact on our economy.

A regional focus on supporting increasing exports for food related systems does not stop the further development and importance of other traditional and emerging industries in the region. Some of the emerging industries include niche maritime and defence sector opportunities, renewable and alternative energy applications, and health-related products and services.

2. Tourism

T2I, the Tasmania's Visitor Economy Strategy sets a target to reach I.5 million visitors to Tasmania by 2020. The Strategy is evolving its targets to include visitor yield and visitor dispersal beyond the island's major cities, and this provides an opportunity for a greater regional focus on tourism for Northern Tasmania. One of the Northern Tasmanian tourism industries key challenges is how to extend the tourism season in the north and develop year-round tourist demand.

3. Education

Education services are an important export to the region (through incoming international and domestic students) and are expected to grow with the developments at UTAS focusing on a new contemporary campus adjacent to Launceston CBD, and regional place-based emphasis for the courses being developed and offered.

The growing student population at UTAS includes some 7,000 international students drawn from more than IOO countries. All students have the opportunity to apply for student exchange or overseas study at more than IOO universities around the world. International students provide important export revenue, and they all add to the global culture of our educational facilities and communities.

4. Competitive manufacturing

Northern Tasmania's economy is supported by larger minerals and commodity processing industries, which are exposed to global economic conditions and exchange rates. It is therefore important to leverage the skills base that has resulted from these industries over decades to build our capacity in adaptive engineering and manufacturing to attract new industry sectors and businesses.

Competitive manufacturing presents the Region with a crucial opportunity to build and diversify exports. In particular, the design and manufacture of food and agricultural products and technologies is a key comparative advantage for Northern Tasmania. The need for technologies to deliver improved products is now greater than ever, and opportunities to encourage greater expenditure on R&D and gain more first mover advantages on a global scale.

Major Export Industry Opportunities

5. Professional, scientific and technical services

Launceston and the North has excellent NBN-enabled infrastructure that could further leverage more professionals and technology-based industries to relocate to the area, or for more workers to work remotely from many locations in the region.

Many specialised services are currently provided by telecommuting and providers who drive from Hobart or fly from Melbourne, and there is an opportunity to embed local providers for the region (and these may service markets outside the region).

Northern Tasmania is one of the few regions that exports financial services. Maintaining and building on this strength will require support from financial institutions in the region. There is opportunity to leverage this competitive strength to promote aligned

sectors, such as insurance and superannuation to locate in Launceston.

There are opportunities to build health exports by establishing a competitive advantage in a range of regional health provision areas such as service delivery, education, investment, research, integration, technology, collaboration and workforce development. As the region's largest employer and industry sector, export opportunities for the health sector are being investigated by the Community and Health Industry Committee supported by the Launceston Chamber of Commerce. Initially this work will focus on opportunities for import replacement and may expand to health-related exportable products and services in the future.

Priority Areas

- Focus on developing growth opportunities in Food Systems, including agriculture, as a priority regional competitive strength.
- Leverage the work of Tourism Tasmania and Tourism Northern Tasmania to attract highervalue visitors, to increase off-peak demand and encourage regional dispersal of visitors.
- Work with UTAS, TasTAFE and other institutions to attract and retain more international and interstate students.
- > Encourage businesses to collaborate to
- increase their global access, competitiveness and develop solutions to trade challenges.



2) Population growth

The region requires an increased skilled working-age population to supply our businesses with the resources they need for a growing economy.

Tasmania's Population Growth Strategy seeks to increase the State's population to 650,000 by 2050 to drive economic growth, create jobs and improve the standard of living for all Tasmanians.

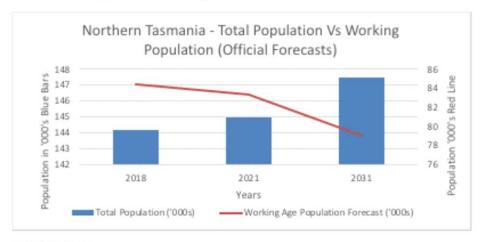
Northern Tasmania's current population is approximately I45,000 people. Based on current Tasmanian Government population projections based on a business as usual approach and without any policy interventions, the population is expected to reach I47,090 by 2042.

By 2031 the Northern Tasmanian region will require approximately 10,000 additional workers to meet the needs of a growing economy.¹

This includes an additional 5,000 workers to replace the loss of workers (as they move or age out of the workforce), and 5,000 additional workers required by expanding businesses and service sectors in a growing economy. See the graph below.

A Population Taskforce was established in 2018, chaired by the City of Launceston and including representatives of regional stakeholders, local government and State Government. The role of the Taskforce was to review the data available on the population challenge and identify interventions that could attract and retain more working age people to the region and identify a 2050 population target.

The Population Strategy 2019 is based on fulfilling the emerging workforce needs of our current and growing industry sectors. An aspirational population target of 200,000 by 2050 was set by the Taskforce.



Source: NIEIR 2018 (I)

Key Directions Report 2018, by NIEIR

Population attraction

With an ageing population and the projected loss of 5,000 skilled workers as a result, the focus for population attraction is working age people with the right skills set to meet demand from industry. Based on the population target, the number of jobs in the region will increase from the current 66,892 to around 76,000 lobs in 2031.

An important part of attracting and retaining a working age population is understanding the employment opportunities now and into the future and promoting the job availability and skill requirements of emerging industries to potential resident workers. Workforce planning to define and publicise the jobs and career pathways for the future is also an important task for industry.

In the short to medium term the aim is to focus on health and community workers, and construction-related trades and skills as the State (and the region) experience growth in building and infrastructure projects. This growth occurs at a time when these skills are in high demand throughout other parts of Australia. Northern Tasmania will require a well-considered competitive pitch to attract these skilled people and their families to migrate to the region in the next one to five years.

The other growing job opportunities for the medium to longer term (in priority order) to 203I, are primarily in the services sectors, and have been identified as follows:

- > Hospital, medical, aged-care and social services
- > Education
- > Food and beverage service (and retailing)
- > Professional, scientific and technical services
- > Public administration
- > Food product manufacturing, and
- > Personal services

While these sectors don't necessarily all align with the main exporting industries the Plan seeks to promote, service sector jobs that support primary-based

industries, population growth, an ageing population, tourism and skills development will all be essential.

Northern Tasmania has strong attributes including lifestyle, friendly people, stunning landscapes, heritage buildings, affordable living, clean air, easy commuting, a seasonal climate, and great food & wine. The opportunity is to clearly articulate the essence of the region as a key attractor for people to live, work, study, invest and do business in the region. Population Attraction is not just an advertising campaign but a combination of actions and programs that communicate a common message leading to interest and relocation to the region.

Supporting population growth

Increasing the population requires consideration of the planning and infrastructure required to accommodate and retain growth. The demand for housing, transport, water, sewerage, schools and training, hospitals and other services will need to be considered and planned as part of regional planning processes.

Investment in appropriate place-making infrastructure will assist in ensuring that the lifestyle factors attract people to the region, and also support them to stay in the region.

Priority Areas

- > Implement the Population Strategy developed by the Population Taskforce with a particular focus on increasing the working age population.
- Attract a working age population to meet the skills and jobs required for Northern Tasmania.
- Attract and retain more local, interstate and international students.
- > Develop a Welcoming Region Program to support and retain interstate and international migrants
- Plan for growth ensuring essential infrastructure and appropriate housing is available.

3) Innovation

Innovation is necessary to achieve a higher value economy with more, higher paying jobs.

Innovation allows products and services to move up the value chain, reducing pressure on natural assets and places, and adding to the number of well-paid jobs across the economy. It underpins investment, skills development and economic growth in adaptable and successful regions.

There is an appetite in the region to access and use more technology which needs to be fuelled to achieve regional potential.

Knowledge economy services which reflect employment in industries important for supporting innovation and specialisation are important drivers of productivity growth.

"It underpins investment, skills development and economic growth."

Business and industry must stay abreast of trends and new skills through education and training courses including shorter courses for up-skilling the current workforce (such as micro credentials), engaging with the innovation initiatives and other learning opportunities delivered by a variety of higher education providers.

University research can and should underpin regional innovation. It is important for business to engage proactively with UTAS, other institutions and industry bodies through research, education and skills. Commercialisation of innovative ideas, concepts or processes increases opportunities for exports and higher commercial returns. Initiatives such as the FermenTasmania food cluster, the Microwave Assisted Thermal Sterilisation (MATS) food technology in development, and the transition by more farmers utilising agri-tech in their operations, provide opportunities to leverage innovation in Food Systems which is one of the region's priority sectors.

With the increasing prevalence of technology to improve quality and productivity, digital literacy and information technology skills will become increasingly important for businesses to remain competitive. Improving individual digital literacy will help businesses and community to better access available digital platforms.

Establishing an Innovation
Framework and Hub in Northern
Tasmania is a project presently
under development as part of the
Launceston City Deal 'Smart Cities'
commitment led by the Office of
the Coordinator General (OCG) in
collaboration with the Australian
Government, City of Launceston,
Meander Valley Council, West Tamar
Council, George Town Council, The
University of Tasmania and Telstra.

'Innovation and technology have an almost symbiotic relationship. Each can help to drive productivity growth by improving business processes and organisational effectiveness. Each can lead to new products and services, some of which will succeed and generate income growth, as well as benefit society. With strong technological infrastructure, (Northern Tasmania) will be better positioned to innovate in business, especially in tech-based sectors.'

Idealog (2019) Helius Therapeutics' Paul Manning on five ways New Zealand's economy could be diversified through innovation, Idealog #69, page 29 https://idealog.co.nz/venture/2019/03/heliustherapeutics-paul-manning-five-ways-new-zealands-economycould-be-diversified-through-innovation

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Examples of Innovation in Northern Tasmania include:

- Macquarie House a new home for startup incubator Enterprize, and a physical space for design thinking and trialing disruptive ideas.
- UTAS Launceston Institute of Applied Science and Design - in development and to include a TestLab for Industry 4.0 Integrity of Food.
- Smart Cities Projects including: five 3D digital city models, people movement analytics, and an intelligent digital city roadmap.
- A Low-Power Wide-Area Network (LoRaWAN) in Launceston and some regional areas.
- > Defence Innovation and Design Precinct is being planned for the Newnham Campus.

Priority Areas

- Build a regional innovation ecosystem (including a start-up ecosystem) to support businesses to access information, networks and processes to better apply innovation.
- Enhance the skills required to succeed in innovative, competitive and productive businesses, such as digital literacy, cyber security and Industry 4.0 applications in business.
- Leverage opportunities for innovation and productivity improvements from investments in enabling infrastructure, such as the NBN, the LoRa Network and the Launceston Institute of Applied Science and Design.



4) Investment

Investing for a growing and resilient economy.

To be globally competitive, Northern Tasmanian business must attract investment with creative thinking, quality design, strong brand, persistence and bold ambition.

The regional target is to increase public and private investment by an additional 40% by 2031 - this equates to an additional \$500M per annum with approximately two thirds of this investment expected to come from and through the private sector.

An increase in business investment to unlock more productive capital and enable innovation is required to achieve the export and innovation targets.

Attracting a number of investments that are currently under consideration would have a significant positive impact on achieving 'best case' economic growth and would immediately underpin potential growth in Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs). This investment could be public or private a new northern prison; abattoir facilities; an alternative renewable energy generation plant; and the co-location of a private hospital with the Launceston General Hospital.

A key issue raised by both start-up and expanding businesses is the challenge of gaining access to capital and operational finance, especially SMEs. Traditional banks are required by regulation to be conservative with commercial investments, especially for SME's without equity or fixed assets to offer as collateral. However,

more diverse funding mechanisms have evolved over the past few years that could present viable options for SME's, such as micro-financing, crowd-funding finance, or peer- to-peer finance. An Investment Taskforce has been established to consider smaller projects that need funding alternatives to come to fruition.

Northern Tasmania councils and stakeholders will need to ensure the region is a comparatively attractive region to invest. A Northern Tasmania is 'Open for Business' approach is required with continued investment in enabling infrastructure to enhance and support the demands of a growing economy, and potentially considering incentives such as 'rate holidays' for specified strategic business applications.

Northern Tasmania Investment Taskforce

In 2018 NTDC established the Taskforce to provide quality advice and facilitate financing for projects and business expansions requiring alternative finance options. Its role is to develop and implement a workable plan to attract additional capital for private sector support with a particular focus on smaller projects and proponents that are not supported by current programs.

The Taskforce assists to facilitate, identify and shape investment opportunities, and assist to engage with investors to match the opportunity (including alternative markets, angel investment and equity crowd funding platforms).

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Priority Areas

- > Promote strategic incentives to attract more investment from existing and new



5) Infrastructure

Infrastructure plays a strong role in generating economic benefits for our region, while supporting environmental and social outcomes.

High quality infrastructure provides opportunities to attract investment and connect regional businesses to the rest of the State, nation and a growing global marketplace. This increases economic growth and productivity. Consideration must also be given to building resilience into the region's infrastructure assets, including consideration of climate change adaption and natural disaster responsiveness.

Priority infrastructure that will enable the Northern Region to succeed and grow consistently over time includes:

- Placemaking Infrastructure Amenities, facilities, service and culture such as roads, parks, transport & freight infrastructure, quality health and education facilities, services and programs that make a region more attractive to people who want to stay for the long term.
- Information Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure To achieve high rates of connectivity and foster innovative applications through physical and digital infrastructure so that industries and people can readily connect to technology and markets anywhere worldwide.

Placemaking Infrastructure

Prioritising placemaking outcomes in Northern

Tasmania will enhance the lifestyle factors that support the attraction and retention of a growing and diverse population and underpin the regions prosperity.

People remain in, and relocate to, regions that offer jobs, amenities, services, better lifestyle, strong cultural values, and a supportive community spirit. Place–making infrastructure such as quality hospitals, schools, roads, digital inter–connectors, cultural and recreational amenities, and future housing stock, all play an important role in building a community where people want to live. Accommodation and facilities for the growing visitor economy is also required.

Councils in Northern Tasmania are working with communities to develop, plan and implement initiatives which increase the region's vibrancy, liveability and sustainability. In doing so they are reinforcing the region's identity, reputation and its brand.

Regional planning will also need to consider the economic growth targets, a growing aging population,

'Place matters for prosperity'

Place has always mattered for human prosperity. The direct influence of place on our material wellbeing is obvious, with physical attributes like climate, geology, topography and accessibility clearly affecting the material living standards of people who live there.

Place affects our prosperity indirectly as well. The activities, attitudes and character of the people who live in a place – rather than its physical attributes – make it attractive (or unattractive) for others to live there too.....

People congregate in particular places because place matters for their prosperity. It matters directly and indirectly, materially and non-materially, and for better or worse.

Human beings flourish or languish in place.'

https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/ au/Documents/Building%20Lucky%20Country/ deloitte-au-btlc-purpose-of-place-13I0I5.pdf

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and the resulting requirements for housing, providing adequate land for future businesses and high value industries, transport corridors and ensuring planned developments provide new facilities that support a growing population.

ICT Infrastructure

Northern Tasmania has a technological advantage – it is one of only a few regions in Australia that can fully participate in the growing worldwide gigabit economy due to the availability of NBN cable to the premise's technology in many locations and the resulting highspeed internet services available to business and

Northern Tasmania is also innovating in the LoRa devices and wireless radio frequency technology

(LoRa Technology or long range, low power wireless platform). The LoRa platform has become the de facto technology for Internet of Things (IoT) networks worldwide. LoRa gateways and sensors have already been installed around Launceston and there is the opportunity for an open LoRa network to

"One of only a few regions in Australia that can fully participate in the growing worldwide gigabit economy." be established throughout Northern Tasmania. This would encourage more community, councils and businesses to utilise the Internet of Things technology and gain the productivity and new industry development opportunities that provides.

Work is also underway to have Launceston feature as a pilot site for 5G pilot programs and testing. The application of 3D modelling is also underway for planning processes within councils through the Greater Launceston Transformation project.

Priority Areas

- Place-making and regional land use planning initiatives considers the ongoing provision of infrastructure and community amenities for current and future residents.
- Identify opportunities for Northern
 Tasmania to leverage the region's ICT assets and capability.
- Maintain a pipeline of major private and public infrastructure projects to better assist with workforce planning and development.
- Advocate in the lead up to elections for Regional Priority Projects (and for LGA based projects where appropriate) to maximise the investment in the region.



6) Participation and productivity

Build and support the region's human capital to improve workplace participation, productivity and responsiveness.

The aim is to ensure that the Region's economic growth is inclusive and sustainable and that the benefits are widely shared and contribute to an improvement in quality of life. Productivity directly links to our education attainment, health outcomes, investment in technology, digital capacity and our ability to foster an innovative culture.

Increasing productivity will be reflected in higher paid (and higher skilled) jobs in current and future industries. A focus on strengthening human capital will be required to supply more higher paying higher skilled Jobs. As a result, these Jobs will also attract more talent, and ensure that businesses and institutions in the region are competitive, benefit from strong future-focused leadership and contribute to the wider economy.

Northern Tasmania has lower levels of education attainment compared to Tasmania and Australia as a whole.

A total of 46% of Northern Tasmanian residents hold no post school qualification compared to under 40% for the rest of Australia.

Northern Tasmanian stakeholders are particularly aware of the economic impact of poor educational attainment and health in our community. While this plan is not directly responsible for delivering health and education services within the region – regional stakeholders understand the importance of monitoring and advocating for programs to improve health and educational outcomes.

Northern Tasmania is different to other regions in one important aspect. The region has a strong community focus, and many new enterprises are motivated to achieve a social purpose. They are motivated to earn a living by 'working with a purpose' beyond just profit, to the benefit of the community and often while addressing social disadvantage.

Many of our enterprise leaders have a passion to make a difference to our community, they volunteer their

Health and productivity

'Employee health and wellbeing has its most obvious effect on organisational productivity through avoidable employee absence on sick or compensation leave. Less obvious, though still important, are productivity losses sustained where individuals attend work while ill or injured (sometimes referred to as presenteeism). Finally, poor employee health and wellbeing has an indirect effect on productivity through reduced employee engagement levels.'

https://www.apsc.gov.au/how-employee-healthand-wellbeing-affects-organisational-productivity

It is important that the region's people live a healthy life for longer to ensure they have the physical and mental health to participate effectively in our economy.

Health impacts on the ability to engage working age people to participate fully in the workforce. To support the vision to be the most liveable region in Australia, the community services and health industry will need to consider innovative programs to deliver high quality and contemporary services to address the needs of the community

Key regional health and education indicators need to be monitored, so experts can advise appropriate solutions, and stakeholders can advocate for program changes to improve the economic productivity of the region.

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"The region has a strong community focus."

time and effort to achieve this outcome. This augers well for our ability to implement programs that are focused on up-skilling our unemployed or under-employed, and

increasing the opportunities and prosperity for a broad cross-section of the community.

A main driver of the City Deal for Launceston is the University Transformation Project that relocates the university closer to the CBD, but more importantly it reinforces the need for economic transformation by significantly improving our education attainment and continuous learning. Education, skills and life-long learning then link to innovation and resilience to succeed in a fast-changing global environment.

Other areas of education focus for the region include:

- improving digital literacy to accommodate the ever-increasing role of technology in the workplace – using technology infrastructure and applications as tools for innovation;
- building responsiveness into the skills system to ensure that the region has right skills and well-equipped workforce that can respond to a changing business environment;
- improving the understanding of parents and children at school to complete Year I2 equivalent and/or an apprenticeship;

- develop new approaches or programs for youth not in employment, education or training (to increase the 25–34yr olds with advanced trade qualifications, diplomas and degrees); and
- developing education centres of excellence based on our regional strengths – for example a focus around food systems.

A stronger economy will provide more opportunity to work with successful businesses and our communities to support young and older people to transition into high-paying industries of the future.

Priority Areas

- Support programs to strengthen transitions to vocational training or higher education linked to the workforce, and deliver the skills and qualifications needed for a growing economy.
- Advocate for trials, opportunities and pathways, for disadvantaged cohorts.
- Seek opportunities to collaborate on relevant education and health programs to advance the regional economy.



Implementing the plan

A shared vision for the future of the region will be delivered through the collective efforts, sharing, support and trust between all stakeholders.

NTDC recognise that encouraging greater collaboration will improve the outcomes for the region. The focus must be to work collaboratively and efficiently across all levels of government, community stakeholders and the private sector to optimise the use of available resources to deliver benefits to the region.

Implementation is not going to be without its challenges, and for some, change is going to bring discomfort as we adjust to new ways of doing things. Throughout the development of this Plan, we need to keep looking forward, focusing on our goal and supporting each other to achieve our Vison. Collaboration is easy to do but hard to achieve and will require strong leadership within region.

The extension of the City Deal for Launceston beyond 2022, provides an opportunity to engage three levels of government to gain support and coordination to assist in elements of the implementation of this plan.

The Implementation Plan will consider efforts required over the upcoming three-year period and will be updated annually. The next steps to develop the Implementation Plan is to meet with the State Government and major stakeholders such as UTas, Launceston Chamber of Commerce, and each Council, to work on how the Priority Areas for action can be achieved over a three year period by fine-tuning current programs and resourcing new programs.

Negotiating the measures and appropriate targets will be also an important point for discussion. NTDC acknowledges that with limited resources, we need to work in collaboration with all stakeholders to achieve the economic prosperity the region seeks.

The appendix includes the current measures that will be used by the City Deal Board to consider how the region is progressing and the outcomes of the REDP. NTDC will also work other stakeholders and State Government on what additional measures will be required to monitor the Implementation Plan, and other areas of importance such as innovation and overall improvements in health and wellbeing.

Work has also commenced on how to formalise a regional process to encourage greater collaboration and unity with our stakeholders and gain an increased level of effectiveness in the coordination and communication between all parties.

Priority Areas

- Workshop with various State Government
 Departments the key strategies and how to refine State programs to meet the needs of Northern Tasmania.
- > Agree to measures that can be monitored
- Develop a Regional Collaboration Model that allows all regional stakeholders to be networked into the implementation and communications of the REDP.
- Maximise the City Deal Agreement to achieve REDP outcomes.

Metrics for Northern Tasmania

The Metrics for Northern Tasmania are a commitment of the Launceston City Deal and have been developed to measure economic and education outcomes for the Northern Tasmania region and to monitor the success in implementing the Regional Economic Development Strategy.

The Northern Tasmania region includes the local government areas of Break O'Day, Dorset, Flinders, George Town, Launceston, Meander Valley, Northern Midlands and West Tamar.

The metrics are provided in three parts:

- > People-selected characteristics of the region's residents
- > Participation—the region's participation in education and employment
- > Productivity—how productive the region is and its contribution to the economy.

The metrics were developed in consultation with a working group with members from local councils, Northern Tasmania Development Corporation, Launceston Chamber of Commerce, Regional Development Australia (Tasmania), University of Tasmania and the Department of State Growth. The Tasmanian Treasury and Department of Premier and Cabinet were also consulted in their development.

		Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
Population	The total population of the region based on place of usual residence.	2016 Census of Population and Housing, Launceston and North East (602) Time Series Profile, Catalogue Number 2003.0, T03 Age by Sex, Count of Persons
Age profile	The age profile of the region is based on place of usual residence. Understanding the age profile of the region helps to predict service demand such as health and education and also to understand the working age population.	ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Launceston and North East (602) Time Series Profile, Catalogue Number 2003.0, T03 Age by Sex, Count of Persons
Domestic and international migration A person's place of usual residence five years before the Census providing an indication of the stability of the population and the amount of domestic and international migration.		Table builder 2006 & 2011 Census, Counting Persons, Place of Usual Residence, UAI5P Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator by Statistical Division (SD). General Community Profile, Catalogue 2001.0, G42 Place of Usual Residence 5 Years Ago by Sex, Count o persons aged 5 years and over

Participation

Education

Year I2 completion rates	The number of Year I2 students and the proportion of students who achieved a Tasmanian Certificate of Education (TCE) and an Australian Tertiary Admission Rank (ATAR).	Office of Tasmanian Assessment, Standards and Certification (TASC), Attainment Profile fo schools in Northern Tasmania Region
Vocational Education and Training (VET) VET enrolments and completions		National Centre for Vocational Education Research [https://www.ncver.edu.au/] as compiled by Skills Tasmania
University of Tasmania	UTAS enrolments and completions at its Northern Tasmania campuses	University of Tasmania as compiled by the Business Intelligence and Institutional Performance Division [bi.info@utas.edu.au]
International students	The number of international students studying at Secondary schools, colleges and University	Registrar and Admissions Officer, Launcestor Church Grammar School, Scotch Oakburn College. Government Education and Training International, Tasmanian Government Department of Education Policy, Strategy and Performance Unit. Business Intelligence and Institutional Performance Division, University of Tasmania.
Highest qualification	The highest qualifications of persons over I5 years of age in the region	ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Launceston and North East (602), Catalogue 2003.0, T3I Non-School Qualification: Level of Education by Age by Sex, Count of persons aged I5 years and over with a qualification(a)

Employment

Labour force status	The labour force characteristics of the region.	ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Launceston and North East (602) Time Series Profile, Catalogue Number 2003.0, T33 Labour Force Status By Age By Sex, Count of persons aged 15 years and over
Unemployment rate	The number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force being employed and unemployed persons who are actively looking for work.	Derived from the ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Launceston and North East (602) Time Series Profile, Catalogue Number 2003.0, T33 Labour Force Status by Age by Sex, Count of persons aged 15 years and over
Youth unemployment rate	The number of unemployed persons aged between I5 and 24 years as a percentage of the labour force being employed and unemployed persons who are actively looking for work.	Derived from the ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Launceston and North East (602) Time Series Profile, Catalogue Number 2003.0, T33 Labour Force Status by Age by Sex, Count of persons aged 15 years and over

Participation rate	The percentage of the total working age population (persons aged between I5 and 64 years) that are part of the labour force (employed and unemployed persons who are actively looking for work).	Derived from the ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Launceston and North East (602) Time Series Profile, Catalogue Number 2003.0, T33 Labour Force Status by Age by Sex, Count of persons aged 15 years and over
Employment by industry	The number of persons employed within different industries	ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Launceston and North East (602), Catalogue 2003.0, T34 Industry of Employment(A) by Sex, Count of persons aged I5 years and over

Productivity

Gross Regional Product	The estimated Gross Regional Product (GRP) for the region	https://economy.id.com.au/northern-tasmania.
Number of Businesses	The number of actively trading businesses as at 30 June in each year indicated.	ABS, 8165.0 Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, June 2013 to June 2017; Released at II.30 am (Canberra time) 20 February 2018; Businesses by Local Government Area by Industry Division by Employment Size Ranges, June 2017
Businesses by Industry	The number of actively trading businesses as at 30 June in each year indicated by industry	ABS, 8165.0 Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, Jun 2013 to Jun 2017; Released at II.30 am (Canberra time) 20 February 2018; Businesses by Local Government Area by Industry Division by Employment Size Ranges, June 2017
Median annual income	The median income of the community provides an indication of how economic growth is translating to person income.	ABS, 6524-055002 Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, 20II-16, Table 2 Estimates of Personal Income, Employee Income, 20II-16, Statistical Area Level 4
Worker productivity	An indication of the value added per worker, by dividing the industry value by the number of persons employed in that industry.	National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2016. Compiled and presented in economy id by .id, the population experts. https://home.id.com.au via https:// economy.id.com.au/northern-tasmania/
Value of exports	The estimated value of exports outside of Northern Tasmania to domestic and international markets	https://economy.id.com.au/northern- tasmania
Innovation	Underinvestigation	

A note on data sources

Data has been sourced based on the Australian Bureau of Statistics SA4 Launceston and North East Tasmania which corresponds with the Northern Tasmania region.

The source of data for each metric has been referenced in addition to the potential limitations of each data set.

Data has been accessed from a variety of sources including the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Government data sets and regional economic models. The data provided is the best available at the time of compiling the metrics however due to the methodology used to derive the metrics, particularly those that require regional data to be modelled, such as Gross Regional Product, have recognised limitations and their accuracy cannot be relied upon.

The metrics relating to innovation are incomplete at this time. The Commonwealth government is leading a review of innovation metrics through the Innovation Metrics Review Taskforce. A final report on the review, including a framework for the measurement of innovation in Australia is expected in 2019. The metrics will be updated once this review is complete.



09/19.16.3 Local Government Act Review – Directions Paper Phase 2

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	John Brown, General Manager
FILE REFERENCE	001\006\017\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Draft Submission Prepared by the General Manager
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council endorse the proposed submission for the Local Government Act Review – Directions Paper Phase 2.

INTRODUCTION:

The major review of Tasmania's Local Government legislation has progressed to the next stage of sector and community engagement with the release of the Reforms Directions Paper with comment required by 30 September 2019.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Council Meeting 15 October 2018 response to draft Terms of Reference.

Council Meeting 18 February 2019.

Council Workshop 5 August & 2 September 2019.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

It is worth reflecting back on the approach which was defined at the start of the process, it will adopt a 'first-principles' approach, taking the concept of local government back to its core purpose and fundamental values. In essence, it considers why local government was created in the first place and seeks to ensure its core objectives are recognised and supported in developing a new legislative framework.

- 1. The principles quiding the Review are to deliver a legislative framework that will:
 - **a.** To the greatest extent that is possible and practical, be outcomes-focused;
 - **b.** Be flexible and robust to future structural, technological and social change;
 - **c.** Strike an appropriate balance between ensuring councils have sufficient operational and decision-making autonomy on the one hand, and having in place adequate checks and balances on the other;
 - **d.** Establish clear accountabilities and provide for efficient and effective risk-based monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities;
 - **e.** Be guided by best-practice regulatory, governance and legislative approaches and, where relevant and appropriate, lessons and outcomes from reviews of local government legislation in other jurisdictions; and
 - **f.** Be drafted and presented in a way that is logically structured and easily understood by councils, businesses, and the broader Tasmanian community.

In general the Reform Directions Paper is easy to read, the content has come from a number of sources, not solely the Reference Group which the General Manager was part of. The following key points are a combination of items highlighted by LGAT and points noted by the General Manager, Councillors are encouraged to spend some time considering the Directions Paper.

Part A – Legislative Framework

• Principles based legislation means that much is pushed to regulations, this poses some risk as often these are progressed more rapidly and with less consultation.

Part B – Elections

- The idea of a separate LG Electoral Act seems appropriate.
- There may be divergent views with respect to eligibility for the GMs Roll.
- There are a number of options for simplifying the election of Mayors of Deputy Mayors, each of which have pros and cons.
- Providing future flexibility and reducing the informal level.
- Candidate training and gift disclosures.
- A candidate nomination fee is a surprise inclusion.

Part C – Community Engagement

- The key item here is the requirement to develop a community engagement strategy which will define the parameters around engagement.
- Interestingly is the reference around budget setting and rating decisions.
- Removing the requirement for elector polls will be a significant discussion point and this ties back to the Engagement Strategy.
- Removing prescriptive requirements and allowing flexibility enables Councils to move with the times.

Part D – Ethics and Standards

- The concept of financial management principles in legislation is new.
- Introducing core capability requirements but no mandatory training may be difficult in practice.
- Minimum standards for GM recruitment, contracts, performance management and termination would be required.
- Enshrining minimum standards of behaviour in legislation is an interesting concept, they have referred to the Tasmanian State Service Act but who says this is the right way to go.

Part D – Transparency and Flexibility

- Establishment of an independent oversight mechanism (through the Economic Regulator) where proposed rate increases deviate from a council's Long Term Financial Plan and are significantly greater than CPI. We already have issues around the logic of the Economic regulator.
- Better flexibility around rating approaches is an interesting one, not sure whether this is a perceived or real issue at the moment.
- Prescription seems to be occurring in relation to fees and charges, similar to what the State Government has, not sure that this is going to allow Councils to reflect the differences which occur, i.e. City versus a small rural Council.

Part D – Council Decision Making

- Requirement for all councils to electronically record council meetings.
- More legislative guidance on conflict of interest.

Part D – Oversight and Intervention

- Director of Local Government would be given stronger information gathering powers and greater ability to deal with non compliance. The Director could also require council appoint a Monitor to review council operations and provide guidance at a cost to the Council.
- Director could appoint a Financial Controller to a council.
- It is also suggested that the Minister would be able to dismiss a council or individual councillor on recommendation from the Director without the need for a Board of Inquiry.
- Offences for maladministration would be introduced which would apply solely to a General Manager.
- Simplify and clarify the complaints process, i.e. Integrity Commission and Director to remove duplication and overlap.

Part D - Council Performance Reporting

- There would be introduction of a performance reporting framework.
- Changes in relation to the Annual Report.

Part E – Collaboration

 Option to create regional councils with a single administrative organisation supporting a number of councils. The Regional council would be responsible for region-wide service delivery and planning. This concept came from outside the reference group.

Part E – Model By Laws

Logical approach which reflects some recent discussions.

Part F - Local Government Board

• The LG Board is to be retained to undertake strategic reviews of LG.

Chapter 3 – Out of Scope Issues

- Mandatory training for Councillors was considered but only suggested in relation to Planning Authority.
- Ministerial power to specify principles and processes regarding GM selection and performance processes.
- Electronic attendance at council meetings, there will be no change to support.

Chapter 4 – Out of Scope Issues

Council's role as Planning Authority and the inherent conflict of interest.

As requested the General Manager has provided his thoughts so Council can provide further comment and consideration as necessary to enable a submission to be provided within the timeframe.

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017-2027

Nil.

Announcement occurred subsequent to adoption of 2018 - 2019 Annual Plan. Relates to Local Government Reform process of the Tasmanian Government. As such it would appear as part of Key Focus Area 6.1.1.

A new Action - Action 6.1.1.4 should be included

Legislative Reform

Participate in legislative review processes through provision of submissions and responding to Discussion Papers.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Replacement of Local Government Act 1993.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Use of internal resources only.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

REFORM DIRECTIONS PAPER – PHASE 2

Review of Tasmania's Local Government Legislation Framework

Submissions close Monday 30 September 2019

PART A – A flexible, innovative and future-focused legislative framework

Reform	Comments
1. Principles – based legislation	The levels of the legislative framework need to be clear, for example: 1. Local Government Act 2. Regulations 3. Guidance (Best Practice) Notes
	This enables there to be clarity around where a matter best sits within the framework.
	The Legislation needs to focus on enabling local Government to get on and provide the services which it's community requires and only include prescription where it is absolutely necessary. The Act needs to enable innovation and creativity.
	Principles of good governance, community engagement and financial management are sound but equally there needs to be a focus on enabling flexibility in the way that local government is structured and operates.
	The use of subordinate legislation such as Regulations provides an element of risk as there is typically less oversight and consultation in regards to their development. Existing consultative mechanisms of the State Government need to be reviewed to ensure that the Local Government sector is appropriately engaged in this process.
	The next level of the legislative framework, Guidance (Best Practice) Notes provide a manner in which to deal with matters which do not really need to be part of a legislative process.
2. Accessible, easy-to-read legislation	Critical, however close involvement of those most affected by the Act (Local Government and the legal profession) in reviewing the workability of draft legislation must occur to ensure that the requirement for unnecessary amendments is minimised. We cite the Building Act as an example of legislation being drafted and introduced which has substantial flaws in its operational effectiveness – these could have been minimised through better engagement with practitioners.
A new Act for electoral provisions	Logical change
Consolidating related local government legislation	Consequential part of the work program. This should be extended to addressing other Local Government related legislation such as the Local Government Highways Act for example.

<u>PART B – Representative and Democratic Councils</u>

1. ELECTIONS

Area	Reform	Comments
Eligibility to vote	5. Reform eligibility for the General Manager's Roll	The continuation of the General Manager's Roll is logical as this provides a mechanism for those non-resident property owners to participate in the election of Councillors etc. The proposed criteria are logical as this brings the eligibility into line with other jurisdictions.
	6. Reform the voting franchise to reflect 'one person, one vote' principle in any one municipality	Reduction in the number of votes a single person can have to one vote reflects an equality of position in the election process for individuals. This is a logical situation.
Increasing voter participation	7. Simplify the election process for the positions of mayor and deputy mayor	Break O'Day Council believes the current approach to community election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor is appropriate and should be retained unchanged
	8. Make alternative voting methods available	Seems logical as providing flexibility means that the Legislation has the capacity to move with the change in time.
	9. Simplify the voting process to reduce informal voting rates	Any changes which make it simpler for a voter to cast a formal vote should be supported. As noted by the Tasmanian Electoral Commission, interestingly, voting beyond 1-5 on the ballot paper does not have a material impact.
Electoral Integrity	10. Introduce caretaker provisions to reduce major policy and contractual decisions that may bind an incoming council, and avoid the inappropriate use of ratepayer resources during an election	A logical position to take. The concern is that if a significant, unforeseen and extraordinary matter arises which Council needs to address relating to contractual matters then scope needs to exist for this to occur. The situation in relation to Planning Authority decisions needs to be considered. For example, a major development with some contentious elements and a degree of community sentiment against or for it may need to be considered during this period even though the community feeling is not based on planning considerations. Councillors who are candidates in the forthcoming election will be susceptible to pressure from the community. This may impact the final decision. During the caretaker period should
		alternative arrangements exist for Planning Authority matters? Operational matters would encompass approved Budgets and the Annual Plan.

	11. Move administration of the General Manager's Roll from councils to the Tasmanian Electoral Commission	This would ensure consistency in the management of Rolls across all Councils. The statements in the Reform Directions Paper are incorrect. Currently the additional 'cash' cost to Councils cost is postage and some stationery as officer time is already budgeted. In this situation Councils will also have to pay the TEC for their time to undertake the activity. Clear parameters need to be established as there are elements of the current charging by the TEC which seem higher than necessary or avoidable.
Candidate Changes	12. Introduce a pre- nomination training package	Merit exists with this suggestion as candidates can be unaware of the requirements of the role of Councillor.
	13. Introduce a candidate nomination fee	Council do not agree with this as it could become a stumbling block if it was other than quite a nominal fee
	14. Require the disclosure of gifts and donations by all local government candidates received during the electoral period	This increases transparency associated with the election process and is a requirement for all candidates. What measures are going to be put in place to ensure that disclosures are full and accurate?
	15. Align eligibility requirements to nominate as a candidate with State eligibility requirements	Seems logical to be consistent with State requirements.
Modern councillor titles	16. Remove the title of 'Alderman'	Seems logical.

PART C - Councils Connected to their Communities

2. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Area	Reform	Comments
Community Engagement	17. All councils will develop and adopt a community engagement strategy	Development and adoption of a Community Engagement Strategy (framework) is logical and would clearly establish the parameters around when/why/ how engagement with the community would occur. It would avoid prescriptive requirements being included in the Act in relation to specific matters. Once this has been developed and adopted, the Council then has a clearly defined set of minimum parameters which they will comply with in relation to community engagement on decisions. It also enables a Strategy to reflect the circumstances and expectations of individual councils and communities without taking a 'cookie cutter' approach and applying it to all Councils. The inclusion of any prescription on items for consultation which should be in a strategy should be in a strategy should be avoided. That is part of the process for developing the strategy. The Reform Directions Paper provides two situation examples "determining their service delivery priorities and when setting their budget (including rating decisions)". This prescription should be avoided as this is effectively predetermining the content of the strategy.
Removing prescription and giving councils autonomy and flexibility	18. Removing prescriptive consultation requirements	Reflects the need for flexibility in relation to notifications etc. For example, we have numerous requirements to advertise by Public Notice in a daily newspaper. Whilst this might have been the most logical method 25 years ago when the current Act was developed, it is now questionable, and in 25 years will newspapers exist Flexibility needs to exist so that the people who need to be reached can be reached in the most effective and logical manner rather than spending several thousand dollars on advertisements a small minority see.
	19. Remove requirements for public meetings and elector polls	Support the removal.

PART D - Responsible and Effective Councils

3. ETHICS AND STANDARDS

Area	Reform	Comments
Good Governance	20. Legislate the eight good governance principles	Seems logical, care needs to be taken that there is clarity around the validity of a Council decision if a good governance principle may not have been complied with. Whether compliance with good governance principles has occurred or not can be subjective and depend on personal views. This would then naturally lead to potential grey areas in relation to Council decisions which would not be an acceptable situation from an operational perspective.
Financial Governance	21. Set high-level financial management principles that encourage efficiency and value for money in council service delivery	The high level financial management principles identified are too narrow as they are just focussed on efficiency and performance. The principles from Victoria's Local Government Review are broader and better capture what the new Act should reflect, particularly the alignment with strategic planning documents.
Elected Member Development	22. Establish core capability requirements for elected members	The components identified in the Reform Directions Paper fairly closely reflect the Newly Elected Councillor training package which is provided by BODC after each Council election. Meeting procedure training has been identified as something which would be useful for new Councillors to assist with settling into the role.
	23. Require councils to publicly report the core capability training that each elected member has completed annually	Break O'Day Council had mixed views. Several were concerned that the priority for Council is representing their constituents. Councillors also have varying levels of pre-existing experience and training which they believe reduces the requirement for annual training. Some Councillors however see merit in regular professional development and reporting this to the community.
Council Staff Accountability	24. Establish principles for all council staff that set minimum standards of behaviour	Each Council has a Staff Code of Conduct and there is definite merit in a level of consistency. However, a prescribed code of conduct does not allow the culture and values of the individual council to be reflected. A level of prescription is appropriate but how this is done is the question. Potentially it could be in some form of guidance notes and not included in the Legislation.

General Manager Performance	25.	Prescribe minimum standards for general manager recruitment, contracts, performance management and termination	It needs to be questioned at which level this sits within the legislative framework. Logically this should be occurring at the Guidance Note level and not as part of legislation.
Complaints Management	26.	Include principles on complaints management in legislation	Avoiding unnecessary prescription in legislation is something which should be underpinning the approach in the new Act. The Reform Directions Paper is deficient in relation to what it is seeking to achieve with this item. What complaints are we talking about here? Most complaints received by Council are operational in nature, e.g. a problem with a barking dog; a particular road needs maintenance; the public toilet has a mess which needs cleaning up etc etc. Surely the Act is not going to include principles to address this when Councils have an adopted Customer Service Charter which is reviewed on a regular basis. The broader issue is the lack of clarity in relation to the mechanisms which the State Government have in place. There is jurisdictional confusion, duplication and overlap involving Local Government Division, Integrity Commission, and the Ombudsman. A member of the community needs to have clarity about where complaints should go and whom to complain to on various matters. This would reduce the duplicated effort where a Council could end up responding to the same complaint through different agencies. Looking for comparative options, how do the complaint management processes of the State Government address a similar situation?

4. TRANSPARENCY AND FLEXIBILITY IN BUDGET MANAGEMENT

Area	Reform	Comments
Rating Policies	27. Ensure council rating policies consider taxation principles and align with their budget and financial planning documents	No comment on this
	28. Introduce more flexibility for councils to easily transition from one rating approach to another, to manage rating impacts on ratepayers	The current legislation provides flexibility and mechanisms to transition between methods if a Council chooses and to address the impact of the change. The Reform Directions Paper appears to indicate a preference for Capital Value rating which is something that a few years ago was being pushed by Local Government Division. Yes, transitioning to CV would create shocks which need to be mitigated and smoothed over time just like shifting to a fixed rate situation which exists in Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council. This can happen under existing legislation. The imposition of a preferred rating methodology such as Capital Value rating through the legislation should be avoided.
Transparent and accountable rate setting	29. Establish an independent rates oversight mechanism	Councils currently establish a Long Term Financial Plan which provides the framework for the rating policy which Council needs to implement to achieve the financial outcomes of this Plan. The focus needs to be on the financial sustainability of Councils and what is needed to achieve this. The proposal to introduce a role for the Economic Regulator will impose unnecessary additional prescription and regulation on Councils. We already have the Auditor General monitoring rating policies, publishing performance data, and making comments in this respect. The content of the Reforms Direction Paper infers that Council and Council staff are less than diligent in looking at alternatives to rate increases to address financial sustainability. Apparently the Economic Regulator is in a position to provide independent expertise on Local Government and its operations thereby providing insights which Councils and their staff are blind to.

		This proposed 'reform' does not recognise the impact of things beyond Local Government control such as the continued erosion of the Financial Assistance Grants and the ongoing devolution of responsibility from State Government to Local Government. A more logical approach, related to a broader oversight approach, would be to consider how Local Government Division could provide oversight on rating policies and monitoring Council financial sustainability. Providing a more comprehensive financial benchmarking system would be more meaningful, particularly if issues arising from the application of Accounting Standards can be addressed to ensure that comparative results are truly comparative. For example the significant variations which can accrue in asset depreciation strategies and the impact on financial results.
Transparent and accountable fees and charges	30. Set principles or guidelines for setting fees and charges	Principles and guidelines could be included in Regulations and this should lead to consistency in approach without prescribing what fees and charges should be.
Budget Management	31. Provide for a more autonomous and less prescriptive budget process	This is not generally seen as a problem under the existing legislation. More clarity would be required around what is meant by a "formal half-yearly financial report stating actual expenditure against budget". Something like this should not actually need to be prescribed as I would expect every Council in the State is doing this more often than what is suggested here. Seems to be unnecessary prescription.
Significant Business Activities	32. Clarify significant business activities	Agree that greater clarity may be required and also that where activities are competing with the private market that this needs to 'reflect a level playing field' with a full attribution of costs. Concerns exist around the definition of significant business activities and how it is applied. The situation with Council operated free camping sites and the 'purist' approach of the Economic Regulator causes some degree of concern.

5. COUNCIL DECISION-MAKING

Area	Reform	Comments
Council Meetings	33. Require electronic	Council has considered this in depth in recent months
	recording of council	and has now moved to this process.
	meetings to be made	~
	publicly available	
Conflict of	34. Simplify what is a	Agree that greater clarity in this area needs to occur
Interest	conflict of interest	within the new Act.
Framework		
Managing	35. Enhance the integrity o	Council currently has in place practices which it uses
Conflicts in the	council decisions made	which relate to when it is exercising its statutory
Exercise of	when exercising	powers. This is logical and should be included as a
Statutory	statutory powers	Guidance Note
Functions		

6. OVERSIGHT AND INTERVENTIONS

Area	Reform	Comments
Independent Oversight	36. Strengthen the information gathering powers of the Director of Local Government	The detail in the Reforms Direction Paper is limited in focus, just to the Audit Panel and provision of reports to the Director of Local Government. This seems a minor and basically superfluous increase given the Minutes and Reports form part of the public Agenda at a Council meeting.
	37. Create a power for the Director of Local Government to require an undertaking from a council as a measure to address compliance issues	Creating a more proactive approach from the Director of Local Government in relation to addressing operational situations within a Council is worthy of consideration. This would provide a way in which to reduce the likelihood of significant breakdowns in Council operations/management and enable a proactive early intervention approach. An increase in the oversight and intervention powers needs to be supported with powers to address noncompliance with a direction. Consideration also needs to be given to a review/appeal mechanism being in place to address the situation of a fundamental disagreement with the actions of the Director.
	38. Establish a Monitor/ Advisor role	Has some merit as part of improvements to governance and oversight
	39. Establish the power to appoint a Financial Controller	Needs to be very good clarity around when this might occur. As mentioned before a review/appeal mechanism should be in place to allow for a fundamental disagreement to be addressed.
	40. Continue to conduct formal investigations by the Director of Local Government	Seems logical
Ministerial Intervention	41. Provide for the Minister to dismiss a council or individual councillor	Seems logical, not much change from current situation

Maladministration	42. Create offences for mismanagement and to address poor governance (maladministration)	Seems logical
Complaints Management	43. Simplify the complaints framework	Extension of comments made in Item 26 above. The lack of clarity in relation to the mechanisms which the State Government have in place. There is jurisdictional confusion, duplication and overlap involving Local Government Division, Integrity Commission, and the Ombudsman. A member of the community needs to have clarity about where complaints should go and whom to complain to on various matters. This would reduce the duplicated effort where a Council could end up responding to the same complaint through different agencies.

7. COUNCIL PERFORMANCE REPORTING

Area	Reform	Comments
Performance Reporting Framework	44. Introduce a local government performance reporting framework	This is a logical extension of transparency in operations. The key issue which exists now and in any new framework is ensuring comparability of data and that the idiosyncrasies of individual Council areas are adequately explained and understood in relation to the data.
	45. Require councils to publish a compliance statement in the Annual Report	The Reforms Direction Paper does not provide sufficient detail to determine whether this is supported. Depending on the nature of this statement there could be practical challenges with determining compliance. Council's do have a wide range of statutory obligations under a myriad of pieces of legislation. Even though a Council may have a culture of compliance with statutory obligations, the General Manager will need to make extensive enquiries on an ongoing basis to determine compliance. The lack of clarity in this concept is a concern, for example (depending on detail) the General manager might have to check that the Quarry they operate is statutorily compliant with the Licence issue under the Mineral Resources Development Act.
	46. Remove prescription around Annual Report	Seems logical

PART E - Adaptable Councils

8. COLLABORATION

Area	Reform	Comments
Collaboration across councils	47. Introduce provisions that support efficient and high-quality council operations and collaborative shared service opportunities	Seems logical
	48. Introduce the option to create Regional Councils	It is questionable whether this approach is needed given existing Joint Authority powers which may be carried though into the new Act.

9. MODEL BY-LAWS

Area	Reform	Comments
Consistent By- laws	49. Create model by-laws for common issues, with streamlined administrative processes	Logical and something which Council would strongly support

PART F - Strategic Reviews

10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

Area	Reform	Comments
Local Government Board	50. Strategic reviews of councils	A matter of concern in this proposed change is that the Local Government Board would no longer be responsible for reviewing the operations of a Council, this would be carried out by the Director of Local Government. This change is not supported as the Local Government Board is an independently appointed Board who discharges their duties and reports accordingly. With all due respect to the Director of Local Government, placing this obligation on a single person is not appropriate, particularly when that person is an
		employee of the State Government and is appointed by the Minister for Local Government. The potential for political influence is increased.
	51. Voluntary	Seems logical
	amalgamation	

CHAPTER 3 – Consideration of other key issues raised

Key Issues Raised	Comments
Mandatory Councillor	Council agrees that a certain level of mandatory training is appropriate,
Training	particularly immediately post-election
Maximum Councillor	Council generally feels that the community is able to determine, by election,
Terms	the appropriate duration of a Councillor's representation and this is therefore
	unwarranted
General Manager	No
Performance and	
Contracts	
Electronic attendance at	No consensus on this item therefore no comment is made
council meetings	
Compulsory Voting	No consensus on this item therefore no comment is made
Clarity between role of the	No – this is more a relationship role and legislation would not assist in this
general manager and the	matter.
council, especially the	
mayor	

1.1 STATEWIDE WASTE MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Contact Officer: Dion Lester

Decision Sought

That members agree in principle to the recommendations contained in the Feasibility Study into a Statewide Waste management Arrangement, Part B – Delivery & implementation study.

Background

Improved waste and resource management has been an on-going and sustained area of LGAT advocacy for many years now. At the July 2018 General Meeting, Councils endorsed LGAT undertaking a feasibility study into Statewide Waste Arrangements (the Feasibility Study). At the July 2019 General Meeting, delegates received a briefing on the main study findings from the consultants undertaking the work – Urban EP. The final report is now complete, with the Executive Summary, included recommendations, attached to this item. The full report (as well as the Part A background report) is available on the LGAT website under Media and Publications > Reports and Submissions.

This work was undertaken as a result of previous work on waste and resource management highlighting that Tasmanian lacks a dedicated body with capacity to provide advice on statewide waste and resource recovery issues and also to deliver strategic actions and programs.

The completion of the Feasibility Study coincided with the release of the draft Waste Action Plan (WAP) by the State Government, which in section 2 contains specific reference to the Feasibility Study and also includes the following two actions:

- Investigate and discuss models for waste management governance with local government.
- Establish a relevant administrative structure.

It is also worth noting that the WAP¹ includes, amongst other initiatives, a commitment to introduce a statewide waste levy by 2021.

In principle endorsement of the recommendations within the Feasibility Study, and in particular numbers 2 & 4 included below, is sought to enable LGAT to commence discussions with the State Government on the proposed model and also to gain an understanding of the level of support

¹ The WAP will be discussed further in a separate item at the September General Meeting.

for the arrangements, as well as the proposed implementation network (co-investment funding model).

Recommendation 2

That LGAT accept a formal shared collaboration structure, co-owned by and accountable to state and local government, as the preferred option to deliver the statewide waste management arrangement.

Recommendation 4

That LGAT pursue a co-investment funding model (involving state and local government) to enable the implementation arrangement from 1 July 2020 for a period of two years.

This option sets out a model that formally partners local government and state government in leading a statewide arrangement (see Figure 6^2). The aim is to pair the historic progress made and competencies held by local governments and their regional bodies with the Tasmanian Government's ability to formally represent the state, enforce regulations, and enact legislation.

There is significant merit in the local government sector and the state government collaborating via a formal partnership to lead the delivery of a final Waste Action Plan and ongoing strategic management of waste management and resource recovery in Tasmania.

The immediate co-investment proposed will enable, via an agreed work plan, progress towards formation of the preferred ongoing arrangement and establishment of statewide functions and activities to complement regional and local actions.

The proposed arrangements (Option 3 in the Feasibility Study) brings together the comparative strengths in local and regional functions and service delivery experience, with the state's formal representation, regulation and lawmaking capacity. The collaboration model allows for the statewide waste management arrangement to directly use local and regional networks to identify issues and then ensure strategies and action plans take account of these issues and also the decision processes of Local Government. For example, it will offer a suitable delivery vehicle to implement the WAP, with the important benefit of drawing on local and regional experience in most functional areas to a far greater extent than would be likely via the typical consultation process to inform State Government policy.

At the same time Local Government's on-ground perspective on waste management will be better considered in the development and implementation of regulation and enforcement, as the arrangement would be able to make an internal case to the State, where legislation and regulatory enforcement is required to deliver the functions.

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² In the Part B Report available on the LGAT website

A statewide body can deliver a critical role in brokering and coordinating partnerships between sectors at local, regional and state scales; and applying its functions to drive more resource efficient practices in line with Circular Economy principles. Over time, its influence could extend from a focus on waste and resource recovery market interventions to impact activities 'upstream' of waste management (such as influencing purchasing decisions, supply chains, production systems, and product specifications) as well as those that are 'downstream' (such as developing new markets and unblocking impediments to market access).

To support this value adding function, the statewide body would be in a strong position to secure Federal funding, as it would be a unique advantage for Tasmania to have a united position from Local and State Government in advocating to the Federal Government. For example, a co-owned Local and State Government entity driving a Circular Economy agenda for Tasmania could create a 'vehicle' enabling Federal Government investment directly into waste reduction and Circular Economy priorities. Packaged with the reinvestment of landfill levy revenue, it should position the Local and State Government to seek a multi-year commitment of Federal funding into a work plan and priorities which deliver on the National Waste Policy and a "Circular Economy Deal" for Tasmania.

Implementation

Establishing the preferred longer-term solution may take some time. The momentum created through this project and recent announcements of the Tasmanian Government (i.e. the release of the WAP) supports the establishment of an interim implementation arrangement in the short term that delivers on priority functions while also working towards putting the longer-term solution in place.

In this model, the State and Local Government are each co-investors into an agreed implementation plan (i.e. a minimum of two years of agreed funding), with options to review the arrangement on the basis of performance and further specification of needs. Under this 'compact' arrangement, a key focus is on securing and appointing internal resources (current and additional) within existing organisations, to act as an implementation network. The implementation network is accountable for delivering on a work plan, with a likely minimum initial staff requirement of three full time equivalents (FTEs).

Pursuing an agreed workplan in this fashion will allow State and Local Government to:

- Build the preferred statewide arrangement establishing governance mechanisms (i.e. legislative provisions), effective establishment of statewide levy and revenue allocations to waste priorities, funding strategy to leverage Commonwealth investment etc.
- Deliver on a selection of aligned priority activities leveraging regional momentum.

It is critical to set out an achievable path to institute more formal ongoing arrangements while <u>also</u> showing that the collaboration model has a capacity to deliver tangible and measurable outcomes (in effect, an immediate return on investment) through the direct deployment of functions and activities.

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With the State Government signalling (in the draft WAP) that they are seeking to introduce new waste management governance and administration it is imperative the Local Government not only provides input into its design, but is an equal partner in the final arrangements. This position is reinforced with the proposal to introduce a statewide landfill levy, as any new arrangements are likely to:

- 1. Be funded (at least in part) by levy revenue; and
- 2. Direct how the levy funds be allocated.

The experience in other States, where a State Government statewide waste body exists, is that councils are not always satisfied with the how the body allocates the revenue from landfill levies that councils predominantly collect.

The proposed arrangements would be unique in an Australian context, with Local Government being a key co-owner and decision-maker in policy and strategy setting at a statewide level. Over the past few years Local Government has positioned itself as a key leader in the waste and resource recovery policy space and to a certain extent this has enabled consideration of an arrangement of this nature.

Budget Implications

In principle endorsement of the recommendations does not carry any immediate budget implications for Local Government. However the proposed implementation network would commence in advance of the statewide landfill levy generating revenue and as such, if Local Government agrees to be a co-investors into an agreed implementation plan, then there will be budget implications. Based on three FTEs and additional operating costs, the estimated costs of the implementation network would be ~\$0.85 million per annum. As an equal co-contributor Local Government could expect to contribute in the order of \$425,000 per annum.

However, any financial contribution would be subject to a future decision of Local Government.

Current Policy

Strategic Plan:

- Facilitating change;
- Building Local Government's reputation;
- Fostering collaboration; and
- Developing capacity and capability to deliver.

09/19.16.4 Review as at 30 June 2019 – Break O'Day Council Annual Plan 2018/2019

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Bob Hoogland, Acting General Manager
FILE REFERENCE	018\033\007\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND	Annual Plan (Circulated under separate cover)
DOCUMENTS	

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council endorse the Review as at the 30 June 2019 of the Break O'Day Council Annual Plan 2018 / 2019.

INTRODUCTION:

The Annual Plan is a requirement of Section 71 of the Local Government Act 1993 as follows:

An Annual Plan is to -

- (a) be consistent with the strategic plan; and
- (b) include a statement of the manner in which the Council is to meet the goals and objectives of the strategic plan; and
- (c) include a summary of the estimates adopted under section 82; and
- (d) include a summary of the major strategies to be used in relation to the Council's public health goals and objectives.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

The previous Annual Plan was adopted at the 16 July 2018 Council Meeting with quarterly reviews undertaken.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

The "Annual Plan" is a working document that has been reviewed during the year and is based on Council's current Strategic Plan 2017 - 2027. The Annual Plan represents the activities proposed to be attended to during the 2018 – 2019 financial year.

It is recommended that Council adopt the reviewed Annual Plan for 2018 - 2019 Annual Plan presented.

STRATEGIC PLAN & ANNUAL PLAN:

Strategic Plan 2017 – 2027

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Councils are required each financial year, under Section 71 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, to prepare an Annual Plan.

The Act provides general guidelines for the production of the Annual Plan in that it should:

- o Be consistent with the Strategic Plan;
- Include a statement of the manner in which the Council is to meet the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan;
- o Include a summary of the estimates adopted under Section 82; and
- o Include a summary of the major strategies to be used in relation to the Council's public health goals and objectives.

A copy of the Annual Plan is provided to the Director of Local Government and the Director of Public Health. A copy is also available at the Council Office for inspection by the public and on Council's website.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There will be no financial implications outside the current budget and staff resources in developing the plan.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

Pursuant to Regulation 15(1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 that Council move into Closed Council.

IN CONFIDENCE

09/19.17.0 CLOSED COUNCIL

09/19.17.1 Confirmation of Closed Council Minutes – Council Meeting 19 August 2019

09/19.17.2 Outstanding Actions List for Closed Council

Pursuant to Regulation 15(1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2005 that Council move out of Closed Council.