

COUNCIL MEETING AGENDA

Monday 21 February 2022
Council Chambers, St Helens

John Brown, General Manager
Break O'Day Council
14 February 2022

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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 21 February 2022 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.



GENERAL MANAGER

Date: 14 February 2022

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AUDIO RECORDING OF ORDINARY MEETINGS OF COUNCIL

As determined by Break O'Day Council in March 2019 all Ordinary, Special and Annual General Meetings of Council are to be audio recorded and a link will be available on the Break O'Day Council website where the public can listen to audio recordings of previous Council Meetings.

In accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 and Regulation 33 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, these audio files will be retained by Council for at least six (6) months and made available for listening online within seven (7) days of the scheduled meeting. The written minutes of a meeting, once confirmed, prevail over the audio recording of the meeting and a transcript of the recording will not be prepared.

OPENING

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we work and live, the Palawa people of this land Tasmania, and recognise their continuing connection to the lands, skies and waters. We pay respects to the Elders Past, present and future.

02/22.1.0 ATTENDANCE

02/221.1.1 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

02/22.1.2 Apologies

02/22.1.3 Leave of Absence

Nil

02/22.1.4 Staff in Attendance

General Manager, John Brown
Executive Assistant, Angela Matthews

02/22.2.0 PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Nil.

02/22.3.0 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS 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.

02/22.4.0 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

02/22.4.1 Confirmation of Minutes – Council Meeting 17 January 2022

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the minutes of the Council Meeting held on the 17 January 2022 be confirmed.

02/22.5.0 COUNCIL WORKSHOPS HELD SINCE 17 JANUARY 2022 COUNCIL MEETING

There was a Workshop held on Monday 7 February 2022 and the following items were listed for discussion as well as a presentation from representatives from TasWater regarding the St Marys Water Treatment Plant Improvements.

- Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) – 2022 National General Assembly (NGA) of Local Government – Call for Motions
- 2021 / 2022 Annual Plan – December 2021 Quarterly Review
- Sale of Properties for Non-Payment of Rates
- Policy Review – LG17 – Dealing with Difficult Customers
- Policy Review – LG32 – Risk Management Policy
- Policy Review – LG42 – CCTV and Remote Camera Operation and Management Policy
- Single Use Plastics Policy
- Remote Roads Upgrade Pilot Program (RRUP) – North Ansons Road Upgrade
- Pending Development Application Updates
- DA265-2021 – Amend Sealed Plan – North Ansons Road, Ansons Bay
- Policy Review – AM02 – Public Open Space Contributions Policy
- Future Potential Production Forest Land in Break O'Day
- Management of Freshwater Resources and Water Quality

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.

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	LXN Architecture
OFFICER	Deb Szekely, Senior Planning Officer
FILE REFERENCE	DA 354-21
USE CLASS	RESIDENTIAL VISITOR ACCOMMODATION
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Plans Scheme Response Wastewater Report Stormwater Disposal Report Representations x 4 Applicant Response to Representations RO Completed Planning Scheme Assessment

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

After due consideration of the application received and 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 DWELLING on land situated at 1174 GARDENS ROAD, THE GARDENS described in Certificate of Title 145285/3 be APPROVED subject to the following conditions:

1. Development must be carried out in accordance with the approved plans and documents listed as follows, except as varied by conditions on this Planning Permit.

Approved Plans / Documents			
Plan / Document Name	Reference Number	Prepared By	Dated
Cover Page	DA-00-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Site Survey	DA-01-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Site Analysis Plan	DA-02-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Proposed Site Plan	DA-03-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Proposed Floor Plan	DA-04-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Proposed Roof Plan	DA-05-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Elevations	DA-06-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Elevations	DA-07-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Sun Shadow Diagrams - Winter	DA-08-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Sun Shadow Diagrams - Summer	DA-09-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
1176 Sun Shadow Diagrams	DA-10-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
1176 Sun Shadow Diagrams	DA-11-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
3D Views - Proposed	DA-12-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
3D Views - Proposed	DA-13-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
1172 Gardens Rd – 3D Views	DA-14-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021

Plan / Document Name	Reference Number	Prepared By	Dated
1172 Gardens Rd – 3D Views	DA-15-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
1172 Gardens Rd – 3D Views	DA-16-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Material Palette	DA-17-Rev A	LXN Architecture & Consulting	9 December 2021
Geo-Environmental Assessment	1174 Gardens Road, The Gardens	Geo-Environmental Solutions	4 November 2021
Stormwater Assessment	1174 Gardens Road, The Gardens	Geo-Environmental Solutions	19 November 2021

2. The areas shown to be set aside for vehicle access and car parking (4 carparks) must be:
 - a. completed before the use of the development;
 - b. provided with space for access turning and manoeuvring of vehicles on-site to enable them to enter and leave the site in a forward direction;
 - c. surfaced with a pervious dust free surface and drained in a manner that will not cause storm water nuisance;
 - d. Car parking area is to be landscaped to minimize being viewed from the road transport corridor.
3. Effluent disposal is subject to a technical assessment and issue of a Plumbing Permit by Council's *Plumbing Permit Authority*.
4. Use of the development must not create a nuisance as defined by the *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994*.
5. A maximum occupancy limit of 10 persons shall be applied to the Visitor Accommodation Use.
6. Works on the site must not result in a concentration of flow onto other property, or cause ponding or other stormwater nuisance.
7. 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 or other stormwater nuisance. Soakage drains must be of sufficient size to absorb stormwater runoff.
8. The driveway must be constructed in a manner that ensures sediment is neither tracked nor eroded across the property boundary.
9. 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).
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 in accordance with the approved plans (Plan Reference Number DA-17-Rev A).
12. 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.
13. Where seeds or rootstock derived from provenance taken from the local area is insufficient, species endemic to the local coastal environment should be included on site for landscaping purposes and maintained at all times.
14. Plants listed in Appendix 3 of the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*, must not be used in landscaping. Appendix 3 is able to be accessed via the Break O'Day Council website. Alternatively a copy is available from the Break O'Day Council offices.

ADVICE

15. 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 an Aboriginal site survey is required to determine the level of impact and the appropriate mitigation procedures.
16. Activities associated with construction 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
17. This permit allows for the dual Residential Use and Visitor Accommodation Use of the dwelling at 1174 GARDENS ROAD, THE GARDENS described in Certificate of Title 145285/3.

INTRODUCTION:

The applicant is seeking approval for a new single dwelling with the dual Use Classes, Residential and Visitor Accommodation at 1174 Gardens Road, The Gardens. The development is supported by an internal driveway, car parking, onsite wastewater and stormwater management and landscaping.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Not applicable.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

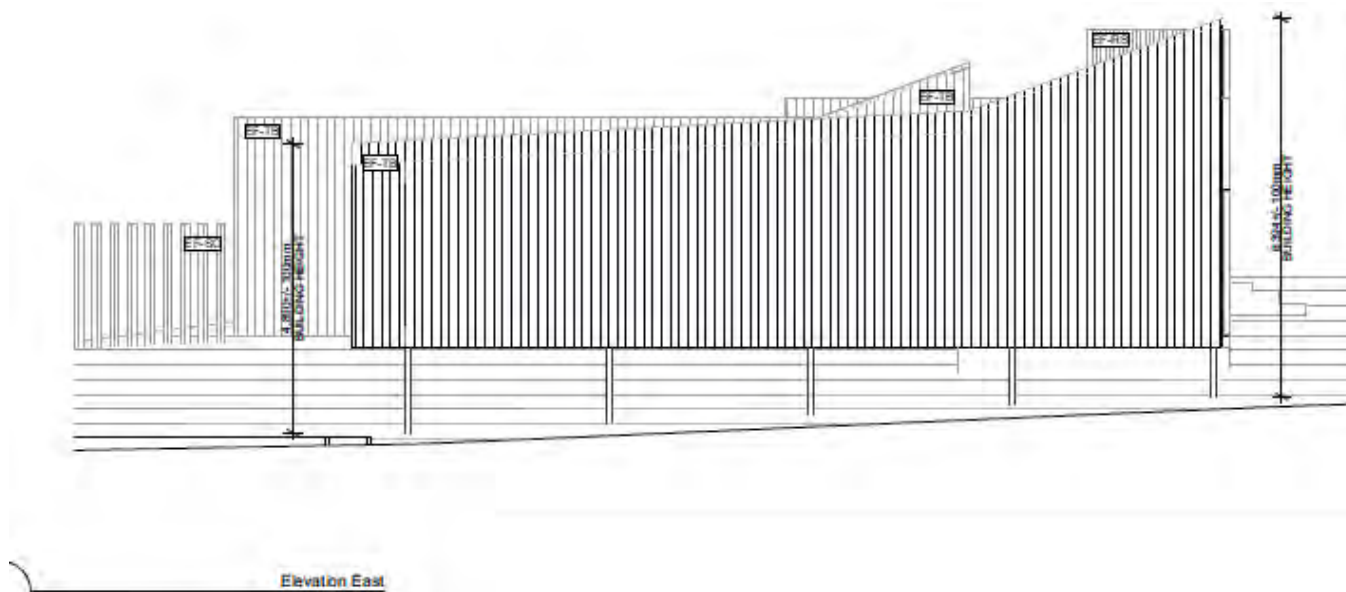
1. The Proposal

1.1 Development Description

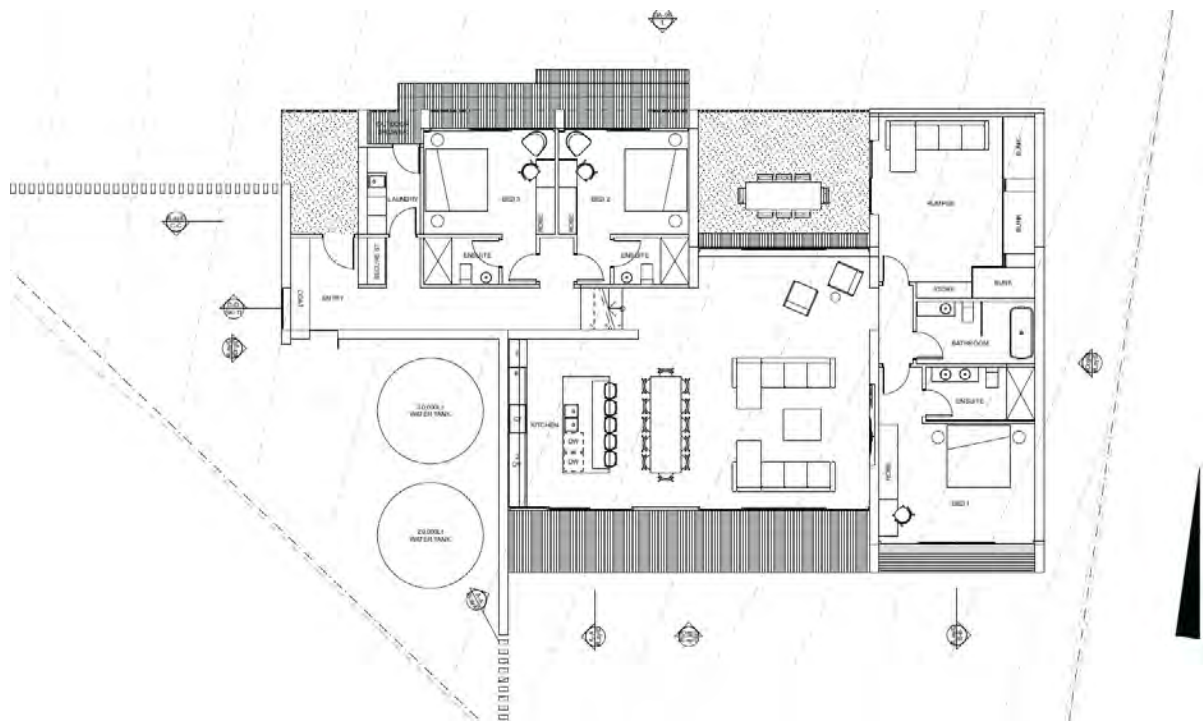
The proposal is for the use and development of a dwelling with proposed dual use classes, Residential and Visitor Accommodation.

The proposed four (4) bedroom, four (4) bathroom single storey dwelling has a building footprint of 298.5m² and achieves a maximum height of 6.3m above natural ground level. Access is achieved to the site from the North West off Gardens Road, a Council maintained road. The proposed dwelling is orientated to take advantage of coastal views to the south towards Taylors Beach and due to the slope of the site will achieve views to the east towards Honeymoon Point and further south west along the stretch of Taylors Beach towards Sloop Rock and Binalong Bay. The maximum occupancy for the proposed dwelling is 10 persons and reflects the capacity of the proposed onsite wastewater management system.

The fall of the land across the site results in an increased elevation to the north-east with a height to natural ground level of approximately 6.293 m and a decreased elevation to the south-east with a height to natural ground level of approximately 4.89m closest to the eastern side boundary.



Eastern Elevation.



Floor Plan



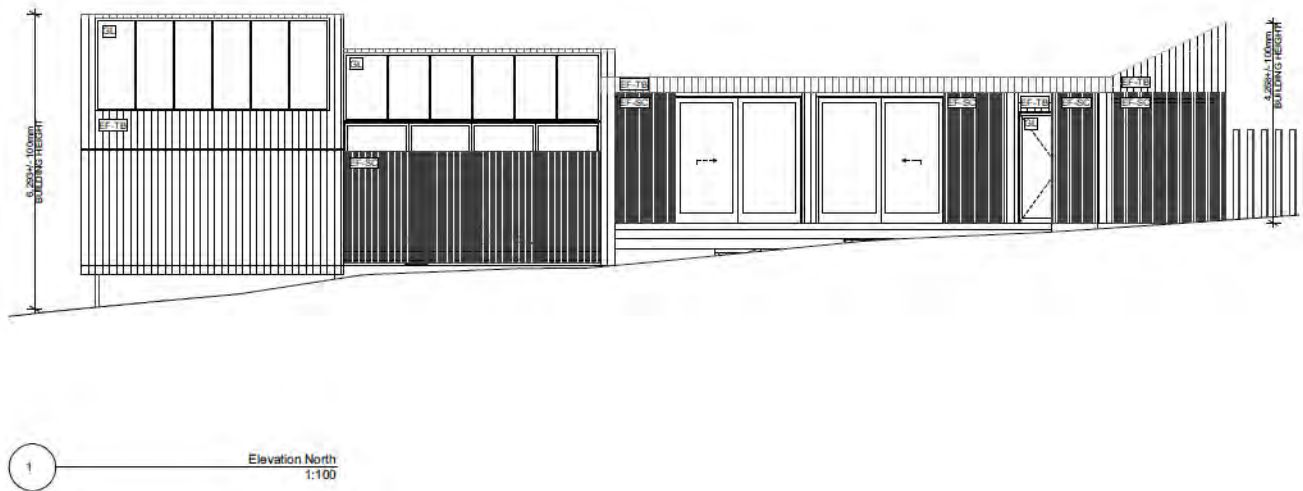
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Southern Perspective



Views to the South West towards Binalong Bay

The dwelling is orientated towards the north to maximise solar access (northern elevation below).



1.2 Site Location

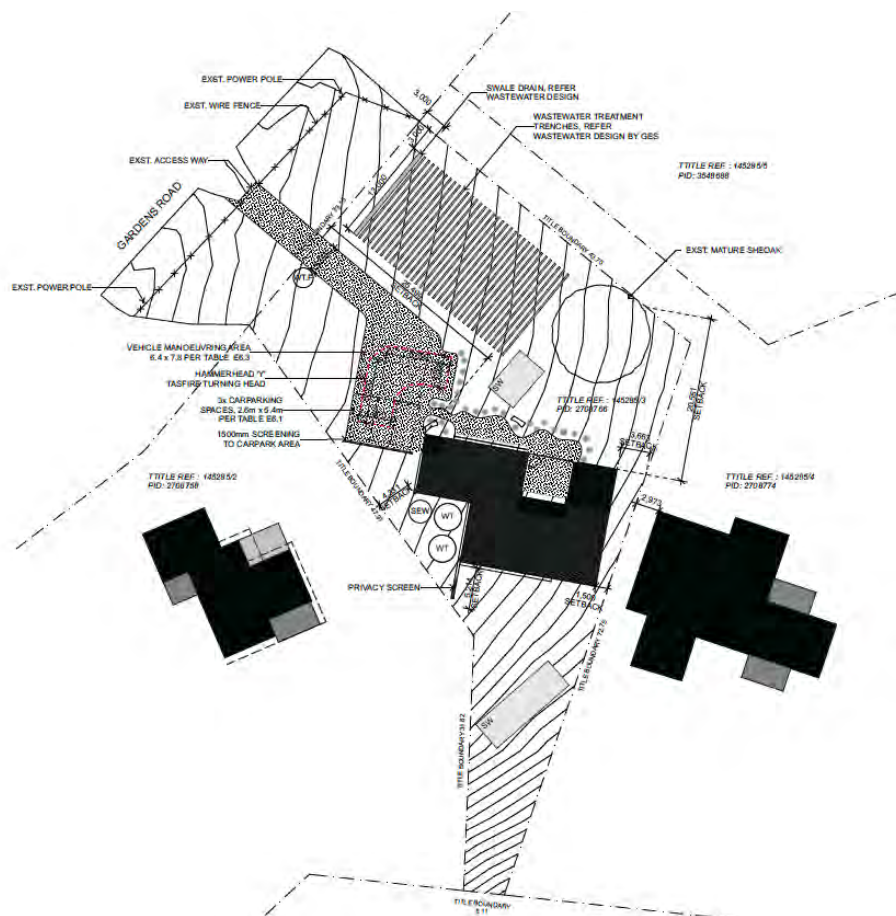
The site is located at 1174 Gardens Road, The Gardens and was created as part of a five (5) Lot Subdivision (DA067-2001) approved by Council in 2003.



Development Site in context with the immediate area

Similar to the remaining four lots in the historic subdivision, the site is irregularly shaped with the widest portion fronting Gardens Road to the north and narrowing to an apex adjoining the coastal reserve associated with the Bay of Fires. The site has a common boundary with No. 1176 to the north and east, and a common boundary with No. 1172 to the west. The property has a primary frontage to Gardens Road with the rear boundary having a shared boundary with the Coastal Reserve. The development site is identified with the following land title, Certificate of Title 145285/3 and has an approximate land area of 2349 m².

The slope of the land varies from, approximately 5% to 10% to the East with the average slope towards the east being 6.9% and increasing to 14% towards the coastal reserve. The adjoining dwelling to the east (No. 1176) is sited on a lower contour line than the proposed development, with the adjoining dwelling to the east (No. 1172) sited on a slightly higher contour line.



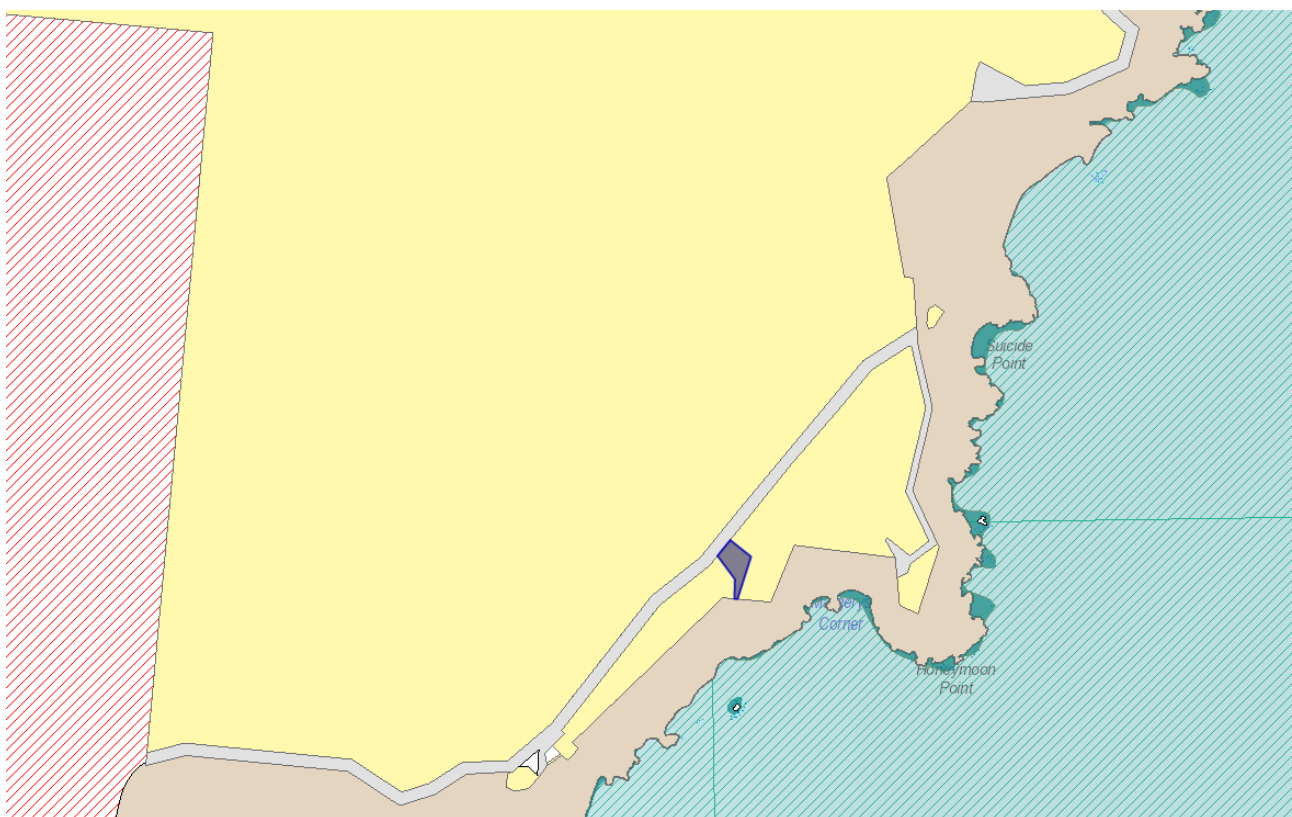
Site Contours / Site Plan



Dwelling Perspectives - Contours

1.3 Site Surrounds

The locality of The Gardens, supports mixed uses generally divided by the Gardens Road. Small settlements are associated with the eastern side of Gardens Road benefitting from Coastal views in a low density setting consistent with the natural and landscape values of the area. Additionally the wider locality supports private freehold Agricultural uses and State Reserve land in the form of Conservation Areas managed by Parks and Wildlife Service. Residential uses are mainly located on the eastern side of Gardens Road.



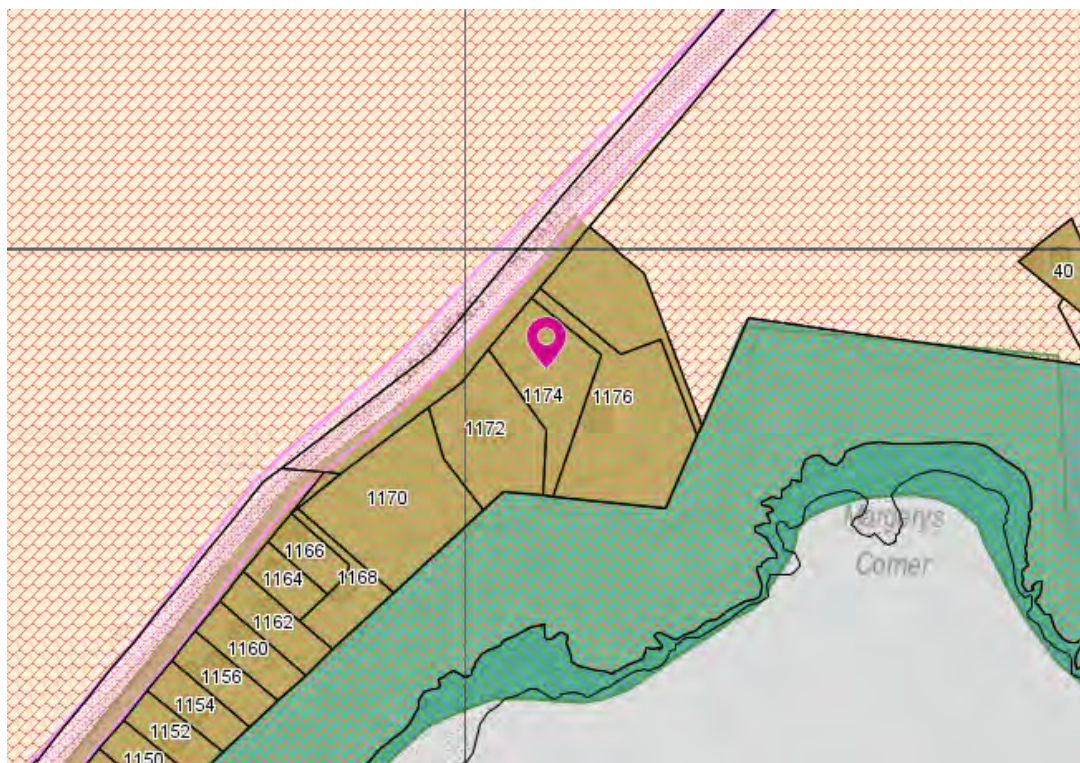
Land Tenure:

Private Freehold
 Conservation Area
 Crown Land
 Future Potential Production Forest (Crown)

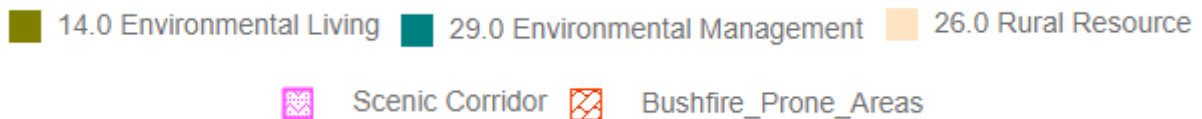
2. Applicable Planning Assessment

- 14 Environmental Living Zone;
- E6 Car Parking and Sustainable Management Code;
- E7 Scenic Management Code:
- E14 Coastal Code;
- E16 Onsite Wastewater Management Code
- Planning Directive No. 6 Exemption and Standards for Visitor Accommodation in Planning Schemes

The site is located in the Environmental Living Zone of the Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013 (Version 17). The adjoining lots are similarly zone. Further afield to the north, large land holdings are zoned Rural Resource, whilst adjoining land to the south is zoned Environmental Management.



Locality Plan





Aerial Photograph

3. Referrals

- Break O'Day Council Works Department;
- Break O'Day Council Environmental Health Officer.

4. Assessment

The application met the acceptable solutions for all issues except for reliance upon the performance criteria detailed below:

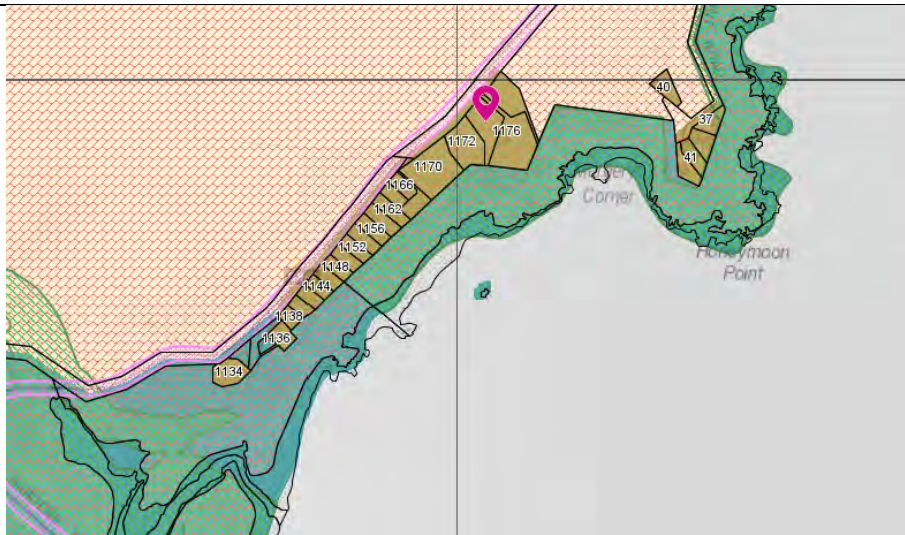
- 14.4.1 Building Design and Siting P1 & P4

Detailed assessment against the provision of the *Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*, where the proposal was reliant on satisfying the performance criteria, is provided below. **The proposal is deemed to comply with the performance criteria applicable.**

Planning Assessment

Planning Directive No. 6 Exemption and Standards for Visitor Accommodation in Planning Schemes

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
<p>A1</p> <p>Visitor Accommodation must:</p> <p>(a) accommodate guests in existing habitable buildings; and</p> <p>(b) have a gross floor area of not more than 200m² per lot.</p>	<p>P1</p> <p>Visitor Accommodation must be compatible with the character and use of the area and not cause an unreasonable loss of residential amenity, having regard to:</p> <p>(a) the privacy of adjoining properties;</p> <p>(b) any likely increase in noise to adjoining properties;</p> <p>(c) the scale of the use and its compatibility with the surrounding character and uses within the area;</p> <p>(d) retaining the primary residential function of an area;</p> <p>(e) the impact on the safety and efficiency of the local road network; and</p> <p>(f) any impact on the owners and users rights of way.</p>
<p><i>Response: No.</i></p> <p><i>The applicant is unable to satisfy the acceptable solution and so must demonstrate how the proposed use satisfies the performance criteria.</i></p> <p><i>Important terms in demonstrating how the performance criteria is satisfied, are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area • Compatible; • Character and use of the area; • Unreasonable • Residential amenity <p><i>The performance criteria requires us to have regard to (a) to (f).</i></p> <p><i>“Area” is not defined in the Planning Scheme nor Planning Direction No. 6. For the purposes of this assessment, the area has been taken to be the discrete settlement of Honeymoon Point to the north, through to the southernmost point of dwellings (Taylors Beach).</i></p> <p><i>“Compatible” requires the visitor accommodation to be in harmony with the character and use of the area.</i></p> <p><i>“Unreasonable” means that something is immoderate or exorbitant.</i></p> <p><i>“Amenity” means in relation to a locality, place or building any quality, condition or factor that makes or contributes to making the locality, place or building harmonious, pleasant or enjoyable.</i></p> <p><i>The proposed development is unable to comply with the acceptable solution A1 in that guest will not be accommodated within an existing habitable building and the proposed building has a gross floor area greater than 200 m².</i></p> <p><i>The first consideration is that the Visitor Accommodation must be compatible with the character and use of the area. In order for the proposal to be compatible with the character and use of the area it requires the visitor accommodation to be in harmony or broad correspondence with the character and use of the area. “Character”, “use” and “area” are in this matter, inextricably linked. The area, once defined determines the character and use against which the compatibility of the proposed use and development is to be assessed. The diagram below demonstrates the identified area for the purpose of assessment.</i></p>	



The Area

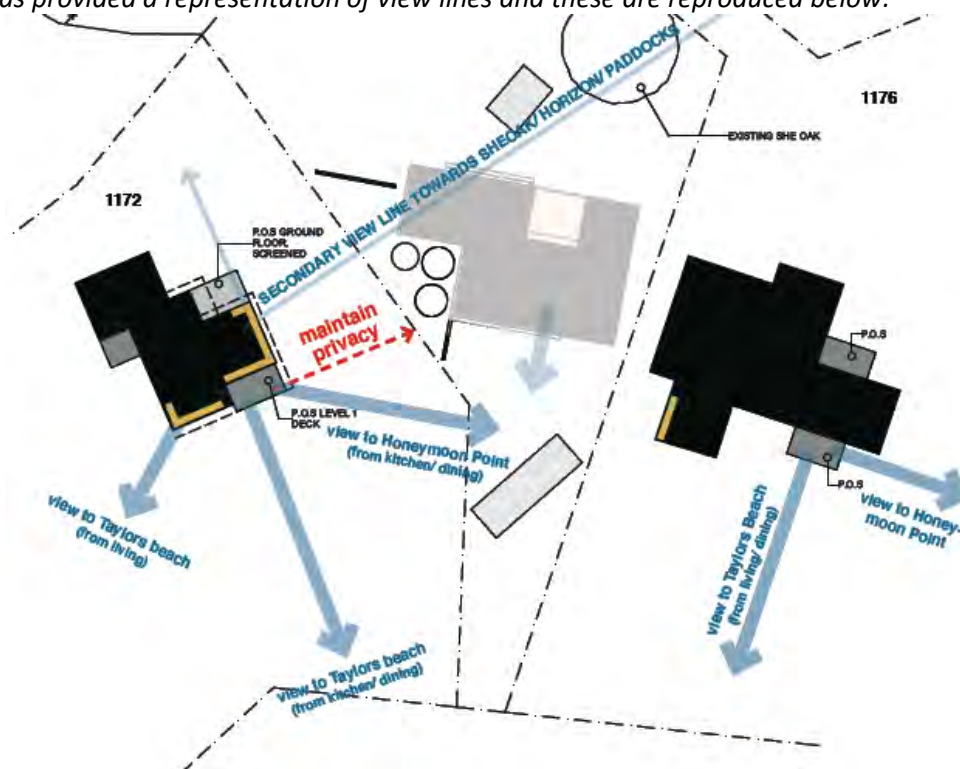
Consistently, the Coastal Reserve fronts the settlement to the south-east, whilst the Rural Resource Zone, separated by Gardens Road, is to the north west. Honey Moon Point is the exception, with the RRZ extending to the eastern side of Gardens Road. Travelling along Gardens Road northwards, the area is defined by a cluster of residential development on the eastern side of the road with only a few sites being vacant, including the development site. The substantial landholding to the west of Gardens Road is associated with Agricultural use, with the foreshore, under the control of Parks and Wildlife Service being primarily for passive recreation. The area could be described as supporting mixed use with the primary use being Residential. The identified use classes within the area consist of Residential, Visitor Accommodation, Resource Development and Passive Recreation. A break-down of relevant use classes:

- Residential – 75%
- Visitor Accommodation – 25%

The character of the area has potential to evolve and to increase visitor accommodation usage, due to the use class being permitted within the zone. At present the character is dominated by residential usage with 30% being the owners' primary place of residence. As such the area could be described as a discrete, residential settlement interspersed with visitor accommodation. The settlement enjoys natural values and scenic values to the east associated with a coastal environment and open space to the west associated with agricultural use. The area has largely been impacted by the removal of native vegetation, historically. To this end visitor accommodation is considered compatible with the character and use of the area. The visitor accommodation proposed and existing is considered to be small scale and is typical of the use contained within a dwelling also having residential use. This is in keeping with the area.

The design of the proposed visitor accommodation directs usage and attention towards the scenic values of the coast and not to adjoining properties. The cluster of properties, existing at No. 1172 and 1176 and proposed at 1174, attempt to maximise views to Taylors Beach and Honey Moon Point. No. 1172 currently enjoys view further east, north-east that will be partially interrupted by the proposed dwelling, however the stepped roof line will ensure some views are maintained. It should be noted however the property will retain significant views to the south, south-west and east. All three properties have absolute frontage to the coastal environment and scenic values.

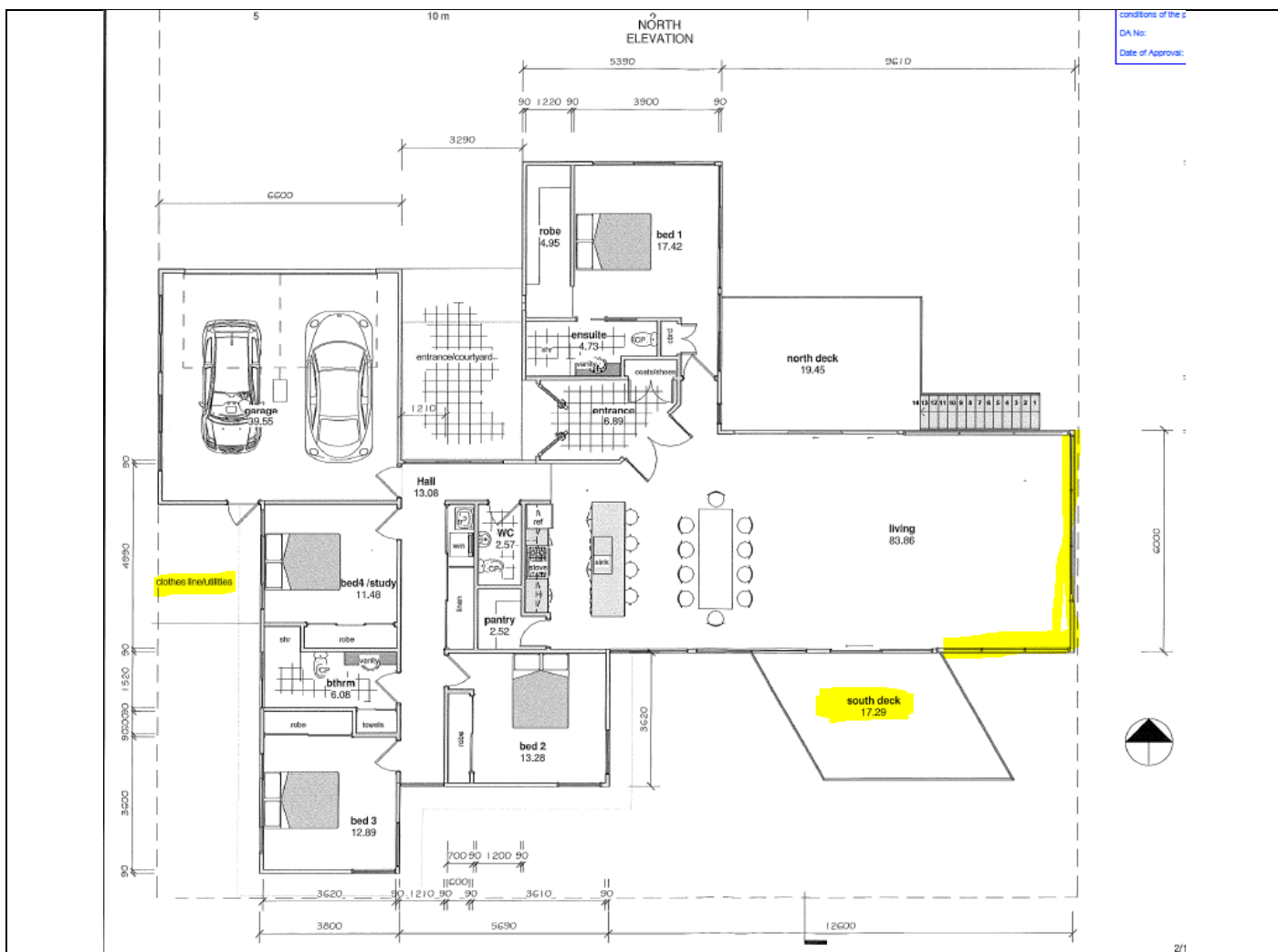
The applicant has provided a representation of view lines and these are reproduced below:



The closest residence, No. 1176 has the major areas associated with their private open space, directed towards the south (deck) and east (living room windows).



No. 1176 approved site plan.



No. 1176 approved floor plan

The proposed visitor accommodation use is not expected to contribute to an unreasonable loss of amenity when having regard to privacy as windows and outdoor spaces are located to avoid sight lines. The design of both dwellings contributes to a separation of living areas.

The proposed development is for a single dwelling with dual use classes of Residential and Visitor Accommodation. The single dwelling development is in keeping with the existing area containing single dwellings also. There is no proposal for multiple dwellings or visitor accommodation of type that may also incorporate live music or electronic music or large gatherings for entertainment purposes. The noise generated from the proposed development is expected to be that typical of a single dwelling. Whilst it is acknowledged that noise issues arise from residential uses as well as single dwellings for visitor accommodation, these are of a nature and scale that are typically addressed through domestic complaint systems. Any increase in noise to adjoining residences is expected to be in keeping with a residential nature and the visitor accommodation scale is not expected to differ to that experienced in residential areas and is therefore not considered to have an unreasonable impact on residential amenity.

The four bedroom single storey dwelling proposed is of a scale to be expected in a primarily residential settlement and as such the visitor accommodation usage is limited by the accommodation capability of the dwelling. As reported earlier, 25% of the dwellings, in the area, have a visitor accommodation use class provided for in a single dwelling. The proposed development and use is consistent with the existing character and does not attempt to provide visitor accommodation in a differing form or scale. The additional use class of residential also contributes to the majority of use within the area with the area maintaining a primarily residential function.

In having regard to the impact on the safety and efficiency of the local road network, the proposed single dwelling is in keeping with the expected development at the time of the subdivision and the location of access. A single dwelling is expected to generate 7-10 vehicle movements per day which was a consideration at the time of the subdivision. The proposed development does not generate traffic movement in excess of these expectations or those of neighbouring properties. Expected vehicle movements are not expected to cause an unreasonable loss of amenity and is considered to be in keeping with the character of the area and was a consideration at the time of subdivision and placement of access to the lots. Each lot is provided with access and the proposed development does not interfere or impact on the access of adjoining properties.

The proposed development is considered to satisfy the performance criteria.

14 Environmental Living Zone

14.4 Development Standards

14.4.1 Building Design and Siting

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 No more than 4 hectares or 20% of the site, whichever is the lesser, is used for development.	<p>P1 Site coverage and the proportion of the site used for development has regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the size of the site; and b) the need for driveways; and c) the management of natural hazards or environmental qualities of the site; and d) any constraints imposed by existing development or the features of the site; and e) the site coverage of adjacent properties; and f) the effect of the visual bulk of the building and whether it respects the landscape character; and g) the capacity of the site to absorb runoff; and h) the landscape character of the area and the need to remove vegetation to accommodate development; and i) consistency with the local area objectives, if any.

Performance Criteria Assessment

The proposed development includes a dwelling and associated infrastructure e.g. onsite wastewater, onsite stormwater disposal, driveway, parking and landscaping. The acceptable solution requires all 'development' to be less than 20%.

Under Section 3(1) of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993, 'Development is defined as:

Development includes –

(a) the construction, exterior alteration or exterior decoration of a building; and

(b) the demolition or removal of a building or works; and

(c) the construction or carrying out of works; and

(d) the subdivision or consolidation of land, including buildings or airspace; and

(e) the placing or relocation of a building or works on land; and

(f) the construction or putting up for display of signs or hoardings –

but does not include any development of a class or description, including a class or description mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (f) prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.

The site has a land area of 2349m² and all aspects of the proposed development equates to 820.13m² with the building footprint contributing 298.5m². These measurements have been provided by the applicant and are considered to be accurate. This equates to a calculated site coverage of 34.9%.

The performance criteria requires an assessment against each of the matters to be given 'regard to' in determining how the development area proposed, satisfies the Scheme. When having 'regard to' it means that those matters to be considered, are given the same weight in assessing the application as important elements in reaching a decision. The objective provides guidance in determining whether the performance criteria has been satisfied. To that effect the development (design and siting of buildings) is to respond appropriately to the landscape and natural values of the site, cause minimal disturbance to the environment and provide solar access and privacy for residents.

P1a) requires consideration of the size of the site. The site has a land area of 2349 m² on which to accommodate a dwelling including access and car parking, onsite management of wastewater and stormwater. When providing the level of infrastructure required, even with a reduced dwelling size, it is relatively easy to exceed the acceptable solution. The Environmental Living Zone assigns a minimum lot size of 20 hectares and this provision reflects an expectation of large lot sizes that are able to provide for residential uses where no services are available and there are existing natural and landscape values retained onsite. The development site land area of 2349m² falls well short of these expectations. The reduced land area of the development site and adjoining lots has been recognised in transitioning to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme, with lots proposed to be zoned Particular Purpose Zone – Coastal Settlement. The development standards are proposed to require "dwellings must have a site coverage of not more than 30%". There are two important changes proposed being a reference to 'dwellings' in contrast to 'development' and a reference to 'site coverage' in contrast to 'used for development'. It should be noted that site coverage is defined as "the proportion of a site (excluding any access strip) covered by roofed buildings". Under these provisions, the proposed development would have a site coverage of approximately 12.5% and satisfy the acceptable solution.

Under the existing provisions, the site coverage and the proportion of the site used for development, has regard for the size of the site and is considered to be appropriate and satisfy the performance criteria. The proposed development does not require the removal of native vegetation.

P1b) The proposed driveway adequately responds to that necessary for the function of the proposed development. The proposed development satisfies the acceptable solution.

P1c) The development site is affected by the Bushfire Prone Areas overlay, has an existing stand of mature She-Oak and is adjacent to the Coastal Reserve. The proposed development does not require the removal of any native vegetation. The Bushfire Prone Areas Code is not applicable to the proposed development.



P 1d) This provision requires consideration of constraints of existing developments or features of the site. The site is vacant and does not support any existing structures. There are no features of the site that would require a lesser area of development with the existing mature She-Oak being retained onsite.

P1e) This provision requires consideration to be given to the proposed site coverage and the site coverage of adjacent properties. Site coverage is defined as “the proportion of a site (excluding any access strip) covered by roofed buildings”. The proposed development has a site coverage of **298.5 m² (12.5%)**. The development site has a land area of 2349m² and is lesser in land area than both adjoining lots. Comparatively the site coverage of adjoining properties has been calculated:

- No. 1176 (eastern adjoining property) – land area 4051m² – approximately 283m² site cover – 7%
- No. 1172 (western adjoining property) – land area 2696m² – approximately 290m²; site cover – 11%.

Property	Site Cover
1172 Gardens Rd	11%
1174 Gardens Rd	12.5%
1176 Gardens Rd	7%

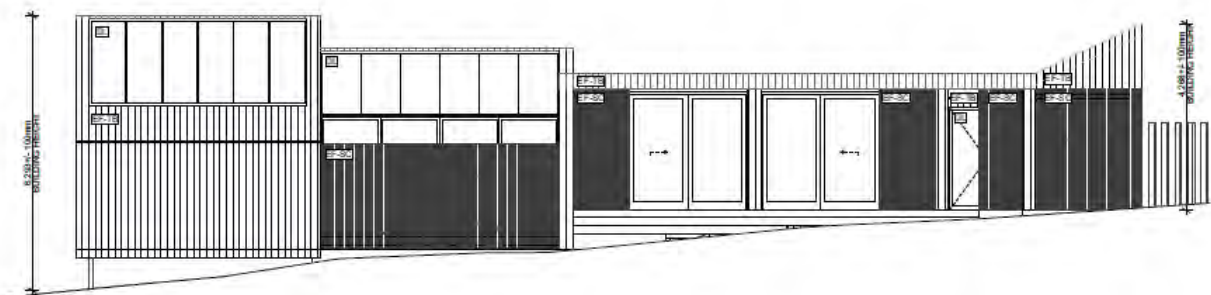
The site coverage of the proposed development is considered to be in keeping with the adjoining lots.

P1f) requires consideration of the effect of the visual bulk of the building and whether it respects the landscape character. The development site and the adjoining sites will all support dwellings with a relatively similar site coverage in terms of m². That is, they are all similarly sized and designed dwellings. The proposed dwelling and No 1176 are single storey dwellings with neighbouring dwelling to the west being a double storey dwelling. Below is a visual representation of the proposed dwelling and the approved dwellings on adjoining lots.

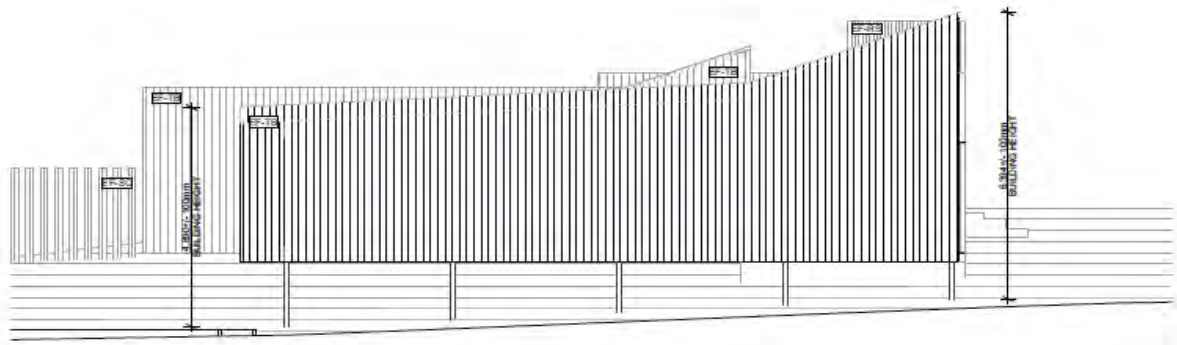
1172 Gardens Rd (Western Neighbour)



1174 Gardens Road (Development Site)



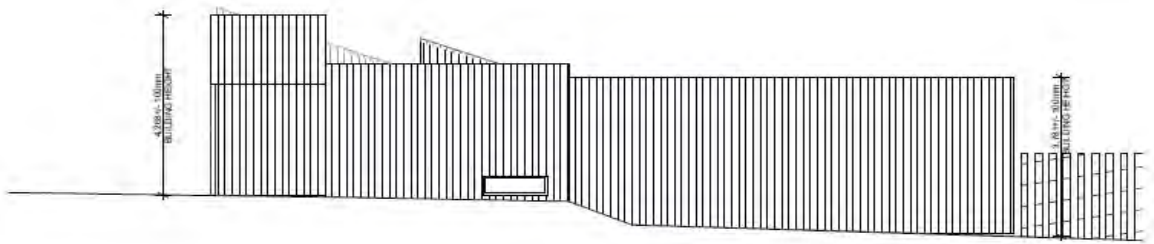
North Elevation



East Elevation



South Elevation



West Elevation

1176 Gardens Road



1 3D View 1



2 3D View 2



3 3D View 3



4 3D View 4



5 3D View 5



6 3D View 6



The proposed development in being similar in visual bulk to the existing development on adjoining lots, is considered to be in keeping with the existing landscape character.

P1g) This provision requires consideration of the capacity to absorb runoff. The proposed site coverage allows sufficient impervious area to ensure the site is capable of absorbing runoff. This is supported by a Stormwater Assessment prepared by a suitably qualified person (Stormwater Assessment prepared by Geo-Environmental Solutions and dated August 2021).

P1h) This provision requires consideration of the landscape character of the area and the need to remove vegetation to accommodate development. The site has previously been used for grazing stock and is largely devoid of native vegetation apart from a stand of She-Oak. The proposed development does require the removal of any native vegetation other than any native grasses that may occur on the site and in the vicinity of development. The development lot is one (1) of five (5) lots created in the subdivision that are of similar landscape character. To date lots 2 and 4 have been developed and the development of lot 3 is considered to be in keeping with the existing and proposed landscape character of the area once all lots are developed.

P1i) requires consideration of consistency of Local Area Objectives. Local Area Objectives are not used in the Planning Scheme.

Taking account of all the matters to have regard to, the proposed development is considered to satisfy the performance criteria P1.

14.4.1 Building Design and Siting

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
<p>A4 Buildings must be set back a minimum of:</p> <p>a) 10m to side and rear boundaries; and</p> <p>b) 200m to the Rural Resource Zone where a sensitive use is proposed.</p>	<p>P4 Buildings must be set back adequately to protect:</p> <p>a) the amenity of adjoining dwellings by providing separation that is consistent with the character of the surrounding area having regard to:</p> <p>i) the impact on the amenity and privacy of habitable room windows and private open space; and</p> <p>ii) the impact on the solar access of habitable room windows and private open space; and</p> <p>iii) the locations of existing buildings and private open space areas; and</p> <p>iv) the size and proportions of the lot; and</p> <p>v) the extent to which the slope, retaining walls, fences or existing vegetation screening reduce or increase the impact of the proposed variation; and</p> <p>vi) local area objectives, if any; and</p> <p>b) agricultural uses on adjoining lots from likely constraint; and</p> <p>c) the impact of the proposal on environmental qualities of the site.</p>

Performance Criteria Assessment

The proposed development is able to satisfy the acceptable solution in terms of rear boundary setback but is unable to satisfy the side boundary setback requirement to meet the acceptable solution. Consequently the development must demonstrate how it satisfies the performance criteria with respect to proposed side boundary setback. The development standard objective is useful in clarifying how a development is expected to satisfy the performance criteria.

N.B. Stormwater Tanks located on eastern boundary are exempt from the scheme in accordance with Clause 5.6.7 Minor Structures. Additionally the privacy screen is also considered to be exempt.

The proposed development is relying on satisfying the performance criteria due to the dwelling proposed to be setback from the:

- NW boundary 4.33m
- 2.3 m on SW boundary
- eastern side boundary 1.5m on the SE corner and 3.7m on the NE corner

Additionally, the property is located within 200m of a property to the North that is zoned Rural Resource.

The objective of 14.4.1 Building Design and Siting of the Development Standards is to ensure that the design and siting of buildings responds appropriately to the landscape and natural values of the site, cause minimal disturbance to the environment and provides solar access and privacy for residents.

The development site is an irregularly shaped lot that is further constrained by decreasing contour levels towards the coastal reserve thereby directing development to a portion of the lot. Any development on site is also reliant on providing land for wastewater and stormwater disposal as well as stormwater collection. As detailed previously, this necessitates a greater than usual portion of land affected by development. The requirement for wastewater disposal on sloping lots with certain soil types must also be considered. In this instance the proposed development will require an irrigation area for treated wastewater (secondary) of at least 300m². The placement of this disposal area must also consider the adjoining coastal reserve and marine environment and a separation distance of 100m is required. To a large extent the placement of the dwelling responds to the requirements for disposal area of treated effluent and the constraints of the site including slope and soils and the adjoining coastal / marine environment as well as the irregular shaped lot. The scheme attempts to ensure buildings are set back adequately to protect the amenity of adjoining dwellings by providing separation. Adequate setback is considered to be achieved when it is consistent with the character of the surrounding area. In determining this, the scheme requires certain criteria to have been regarded and given equal consideration. In other words, the setback is adequate if P4 a), b), and c) are satisfied.

P4a) requires development to protect the amenity of adjoining dwellings. This is proposed to be achieved by providing separation that is consistent with the character of the surrounding area.

Amenity:

Means, in relation to a locality, place or building, any quality, condition or factor that makes or contributes to making the locality, place or building harmonious, pleasant or enjoyable.

Source: Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013 (the Scheme) cl 4.1.3

Character of Surrounding Area

The development site is located within a discrete coastal settlement located on the eastern side of Gardens Road. The settlement area forms part of a larger area known as “The Gardens” which consists of several scattered clusters of dwellings on coastal land in the Bay of Fires. It is surrounded by farmland, state forest and the Bay of Fires conservation area. The Gardens character is one of small settlements with environmental features being key elements of the character of the area. Gardens Road is a coastal Council road that extends from Binalong Bay to the Bay of Fires. Along the route are small discrete settlements that have formed along the coastline (Coastal living cluster areas). These settlement areas are often former cleared farmland and are currently zoned Environmental Living with surrounding lands zoned Rural Resource to the west and Environmental Management to the east directly adjoin the coast. The Gardens remains an un-serviced settlement with residential development limited to infill.

The development site is within a settlement cluster north of Big Lagoon Creek extending to and including Honeymoon Point.



Surrounding Area

The development site is part of a historic five (5) lot subdivision creating lots with land area generally larger than those lots to the south forming part of the area. Land area within the five (5) lot subdivision area ranges as follows:

- Lot 1 – 3950m²
- Lot 2 – 2696 m²
- Lot 3 (development site) – 2349m²
- Lot 4 – 4051 m²
- Lot 5 – 2210m²

Of the five (5) lots created, only two (2) have been developed and existing dwellings achieve the following side boundary setbacks.

Lot 2 – 1172 Gardens Road

- DA035-2016 New Dwelling for Visitor Accommodation
- Planning Permit 30 May 2017
- Eastern side boundary setback ranges between 12.6m and 14.4m
- Discretionary items include building height (>7m) and frontage setback 8.8m in lieu of the required 10m.



Above and below – Eastern side of No 1172 Gardens Road

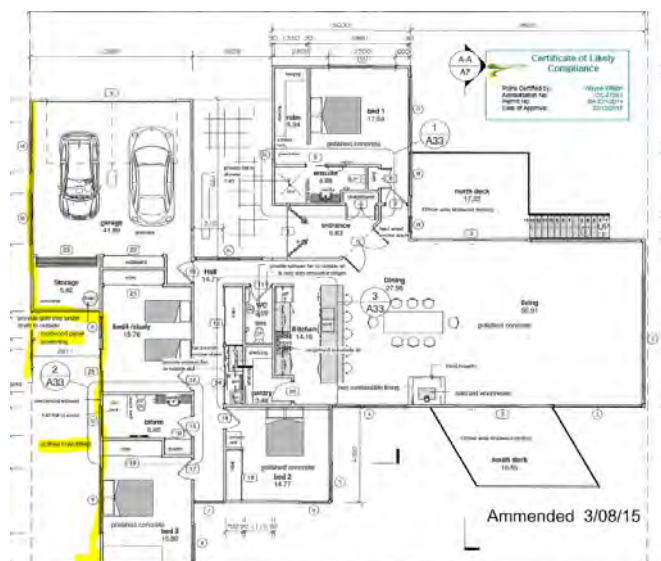


Lot 4 – 1176 Gardens Road

- DA231-2014 Dwelling
- Planning Permit 10 March 2015
- Western side boundary setback 1.5m
- Discretionary items included side boundary setbacks and cut and fill



West Elevation of No 1176 Gardens Road



Floor Plan of No 1176 Gardens Road

- Side boundary setback approximately 3m

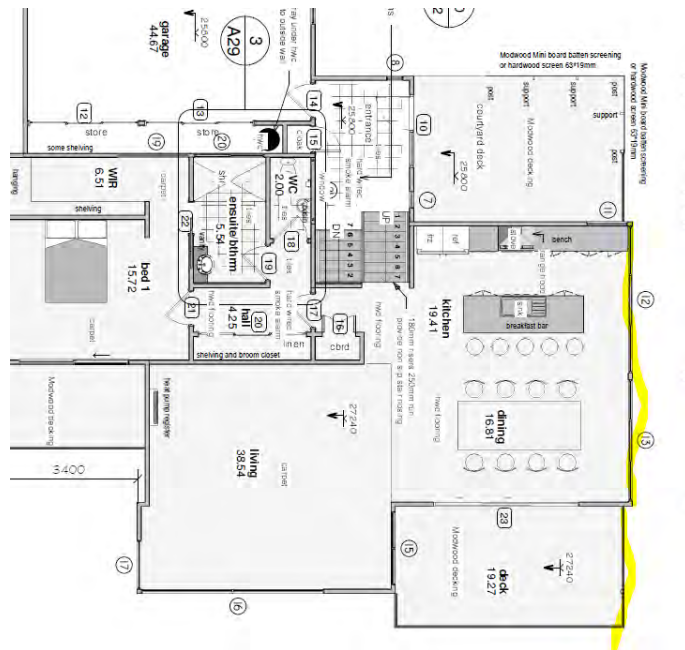
- Side boundary setbacks range between 1.85m to 3m

When considering the proposed set back and having regard to the matters raised in i) to vi):

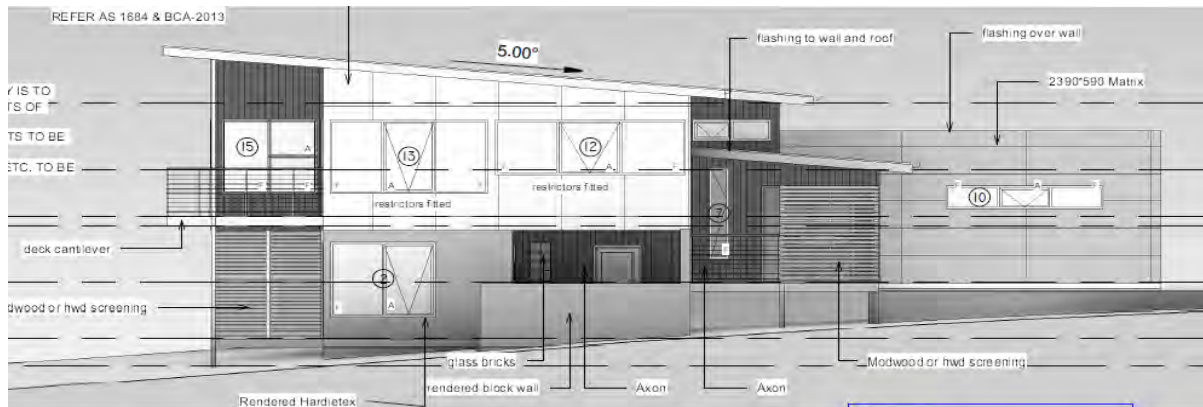
P4a)i) requires the proposed reduced setback to have regard to the impact on the amenity and privacy of habitable room windows and private open space of adjoining properties.

No 1172 Gardens Road is located to the west of the proposed development. The proposed development will, when constructed, be setback from the common side boundary shared with No 1172 by 4.33m at the NW point and 2.3m at the SW point. In effect the dwellings will be separated by in excess of 16m. The proposed development is required to be setback adequately to protect the amenity of No.1172 by having regard to the impact on the amenity and privacy of habitable room windows and private open space.





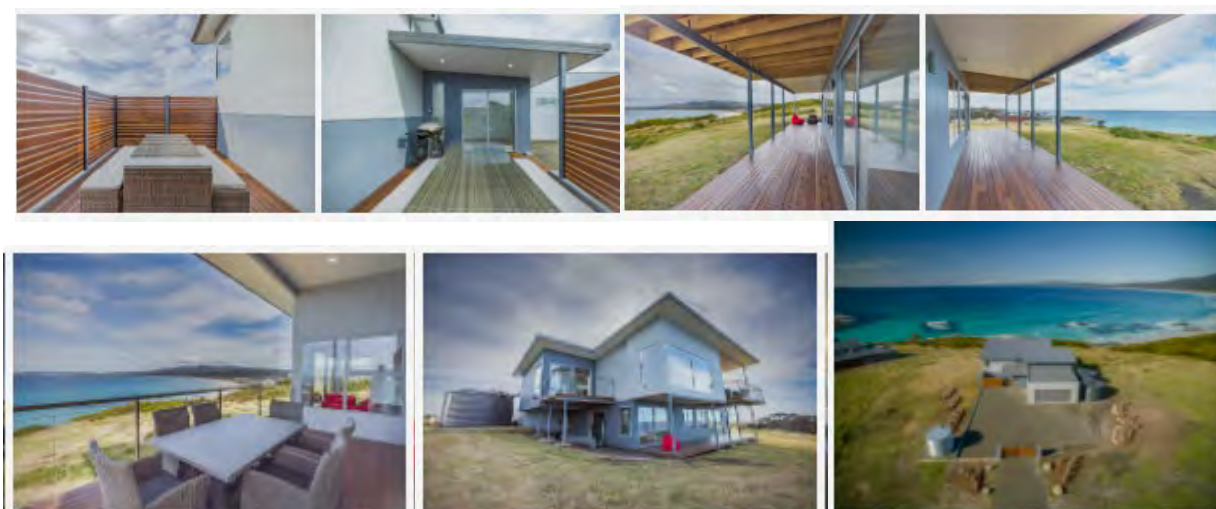
Upper Floor



3D view of existing adjoining dwelling (No 1172) eastern side adjoining proposed development

As can be seen from the above plans of the existing dwelling at No 1172, the living areas are adjacent to the side boundary and the private open space is considered to be multiple locations across the site. In further defining the private open space considered with respect to No 1172, it is considered to be associated with decking located on the first and ground floors and orientated to the south, a screed bbq area located on the northern side of the property and the vast surrounding undeveloped portion of the lot both with north and south orientation.

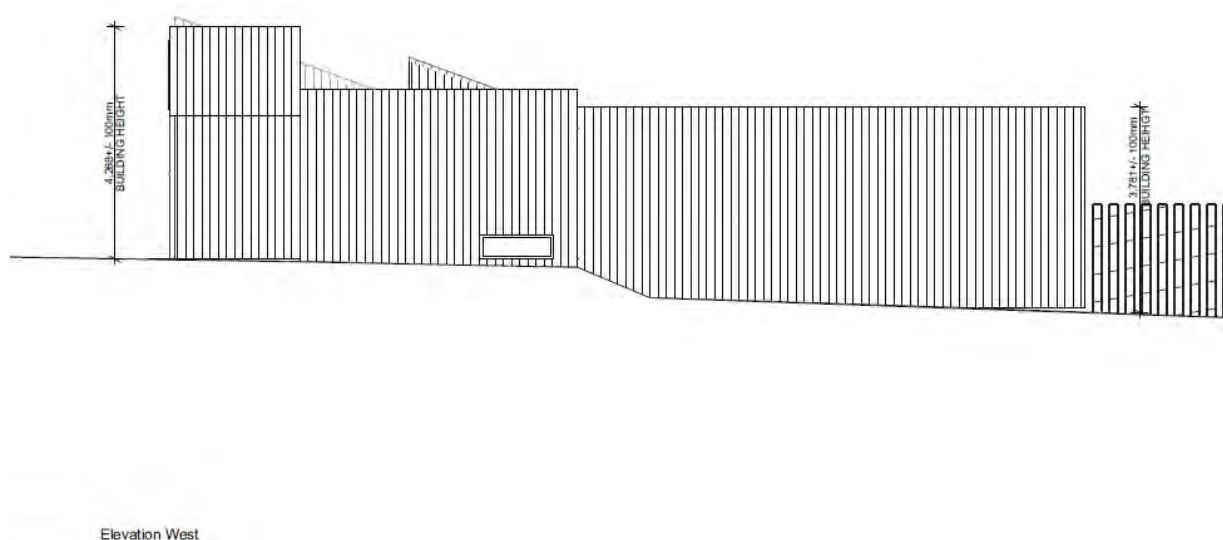
It is any impact on these that an assessment must have regard to.



Source: Destination Bay of Fires website; Retrieved 23/01/2022

The separation between the dwellings (>16m) is considered to be adequate to observe privacy and the design of the proposed dwelling further achieves this by preventing visual observance of the living areas and private open space associated with No. 1172.

The plan below of the western elevation of the proposed dwelling demonstrates how the design of the dwelling promotes the privacy of No 1172 by preventing views to the same and use of the area.



The applicant has provided computer generated illustration of the effect of the proposed dwelling on habitable rooms at No 1172 by using images sourced from advertising of the premises for Visitor Accommodation (below). When considering the impact on amenity with respect to residential amenity, it is accepted that some loss of residential amenity is able to be considered, but that any loss should not be unreasonable. The demonstration confirms the design and orientation of the proposed dwelling is consistent with the surrounding area and any impact on amenity is considered minimal and is not considered unreasonable. In this instance the amenity enjoyed by No 1172 includes ocean views. The photos and montages below demonstrate that the proposed development causes a level of disruption to views eastward that is considered to be acceptable. The remainder of views enjoyed by No 1172 remain intact and are considerable.



IMAGE 01: MARKETING PHOTO
VIEW FROM LEVEL 1 DECK, 1172 GARDENS ROAD, THE GARDENS, LOOKING NORTH EAST. EXISTING DWELLING AT 1176 GARDENS ROAD, VISIBLE IN THE CENTRE OF THE IMAGE. WATER VIEWS OF TAYLORS BEACH TO THE EAST AND HONEYMOON POINT VISIBLE.
IMAGE SOURCE: <https://destinationbayofiles.com/tranquility-bay-of-files/>

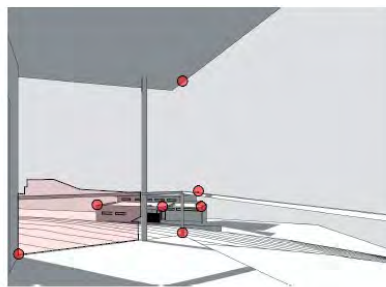


IMAGE 01: EXISTING CONDITION RENDER
THE PROPOSED DWELLING AT 1174 GARDENS ROAD IS SHOWN IN PINK.
* IMAGE CONSTRUCTED USING SURVEY DATA PROVIDED BY PDA LAND SURVEYORS, USING ARCHICAD 3D MODELLING SOFTWARE.
* 3D IMAGE VIEW IS SIMILAR TO THE MARKETING PHOTO, HOWEVER THE FOCAL LENGTH AND VIEW CONE ARE UNKNOWN AND THEREFORE CANNOT BE REPLICATED.
● SURVEY POINT: WINDOW LOCATIONS FOR 1176 PER SURVEY DATA

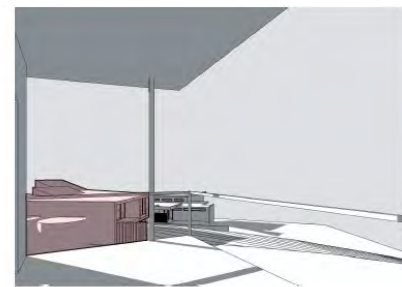
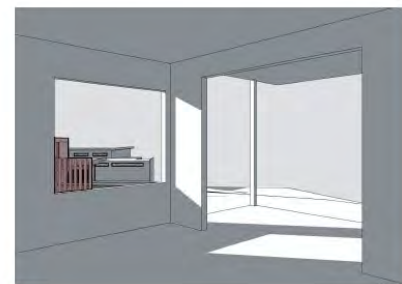
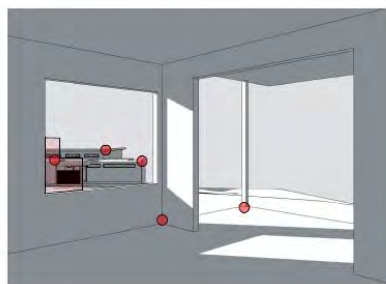


IMAGE 01: PROPOSED CONDITION RENDER
THE PROPOSED DWELLING AT 1174 GARDENS ROAD IS SHOWN AND HIGHLIGHTED IN PINK. VIEWS TO TAYLORS BEACH AND HONEYMOON POINT MAINTAINED, APPROXIMATELY 1/3 OF THE VIEW OF 1176 IS OBTAINED.
* IMAGE CONSTRUCTED USING SURVEY DATA PROVIDED BY PDA LAND SURVEYORS, USING ARCHICAD 3D MODELLING SOFTWARE.
* 3D IMAGE VIEW IS SIMILAR TO THE MARKETING PHOTO, HOWEVER THE FOCAL LENGTH AND VIEW CONE ARE UNKNOWN AND THEREFORE CANNOT BE REPLICATED.



Top photo is view from first floor balcony of No 1172; Bottom photo is view from Ground floor bedroom of No 1172; The third image on each row, superimposes the proposed dwelling into the view line; the middle photo on each row illustrates the existing disruptions in view lines from each location. The internal photos were retrieved from online advertising of Visitor Accommodation at No 1172.

Consideration Given to No 1176 Gardens Road The Gardens (eastern adjoining property)

No 1176 Gardens Road is located to the east of the proposed development. The proposed development will, when constructed, be setback from the common side boundary shared with No 117 by 3.7m at the NE point and 1.5m at the SE point. In effect the dwellings will be separated by approximately 3m on the southern extent and approximately 6m on the northern extent. The proposed development is required to be setback adequately to protect the amenity of No.1176 by having regard to the impact on the amenity and privacy of habitable room windows and private open space.

As can be seen from the floor plan of No 1176 (below) habitable rooms include two bedrooms located on the shared boundary side of the dwelling. The northern-most bedroom is screened by a modwood panel screen with both bedrooms utilising clerestory windows (high windows above eye level) thereby protecting the privacy of the habitable rooms. Additionally this area is not considered to be significant private open space with many other areas available on site and the area being utilised for clothes drying.

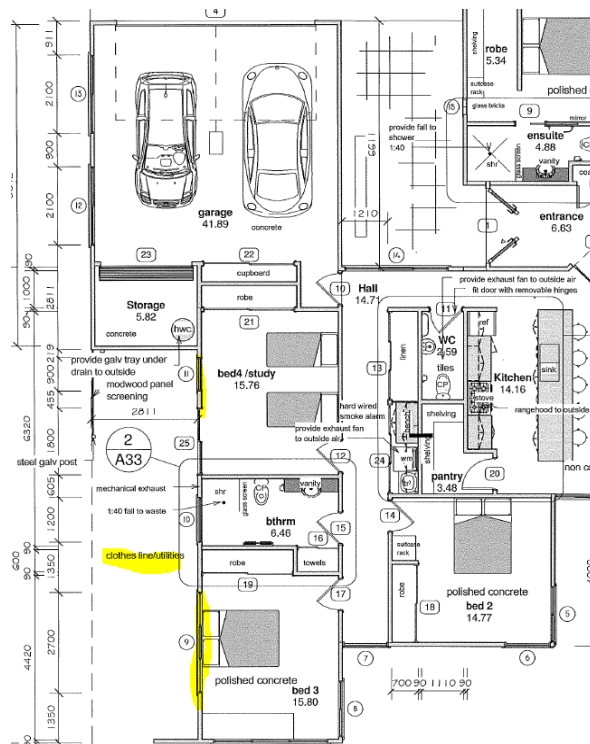


Photo: western side of No 1176 Floor Plan: Western side of No 1176
Note clerestory windows above eye level.

The eastern side of the proposed dwelling is designed to accommodate two bedrooms and as such there are no living areas designed to direct attention or focus to the adjoining dwelling. Additionally the eastern elevation does not contain windows thereby further protecting the privacy of both dwellings. The design of the proposed dwelling directs viewlines to the south towards the ocean and Taylors Beach. The design of the proposed development ensures there will be very minimal impact on the amenity and privacy of habitable room windows and private open space associated with No 1176 Gardens Road.

When considering the impact on amenity with respect to residential amenity, it is accepted that some loss of residential amenity is able to be considered, but that any loss should not be unreasonable. In order to consider any effect, the existing residential amenity needs to be considered. Presently there is no aspect of the development site that contributes to the residential amenity of No 1176 other than being vacant and providing a sense of isolation. However it should reasonably be expected that the development site will be developed at some point in the future for residential use. As such the proposed development is not considered to unreasonably impact on the amenity of No 1176 as those matters that contribute to the existing amenity continue to be in place, one of which is extensive views of the coastal environment, privacy and access to private open space. The private open space associated with No 1176 is considered to be associated with the southern deck, with the northern deck also providing sheltered private open space as well as additional ground space within the extensive land area. The proposed development is not considered to impact on the private open space identified.



Southern facing deck with easterly views also



North facing deck with easterly views also

P4a)ii)

P4a)ii) requires the assessment to consider the impact on the solar access of habitable room windows and private open space of adjoining dwellings when considering any effects on amenity arising from reduced side boundary setbacks.

The application materials included shadow diagrams illustrating shadowing effects on 21st June 2021 at 9am, 12 noon and 3pm during Winter and shadowing effects on 21st December 2021 during Summer. As expected the effects of shadowing are worse in Winter which is the cause for consideration. The provided shadow diagrams demonstrate that the existing dwelling located at No 1172 Gardens Road is relatively un-impacted by the proposed development with regard to overshadowing. The existing dwelling to the east, No 1176, is affected by overshadowing by the proposed dwelling at 3pm and is generally regarded to be affected in the afternoon of each day during winter, to varying degrees. The applicant has further analysed this effect by considering hourly intervals from 2pm on 21 June 2021 and comparing those with the existing situation. This analysis demonstrates that No 1176 will experience a worsening in overshadowing affecting western facing windows to habitable rooms, from 3pm on 21 June 2021 to 4pm 21 June 2021. At 5pm on 21 June 2021 the overshadowing effect reverts back to pre-development conditions with no effect to be caused by the proposed development. A similar effect would be expected in relation to the identified private open space areas of the adjoining dwelling. The effect of overshadowing on No 1176 directly attributable to the proposed development is not considered to impact the amenity of the adjoining property given the setback to the side boundary is considered consistent with the character of the surrounding area and not considered to impact on the solar access of the habitable room windows and private open space of the adjoining property other than for a short duration in the afternoon (between 3 and 5pm).

P4a)iii)

P4a)iii) requires regard to the locations of existing buildings and private open space areas. The proposed development has been sited to achieve views of Taylors Beach. The design of the proposed dwelling appears to have taken into account the adjoining dwellings by designing the living and functional areas of the dwelling to be directed to the south and to the north, thereby avoiding interaction with dwellings to east and west.

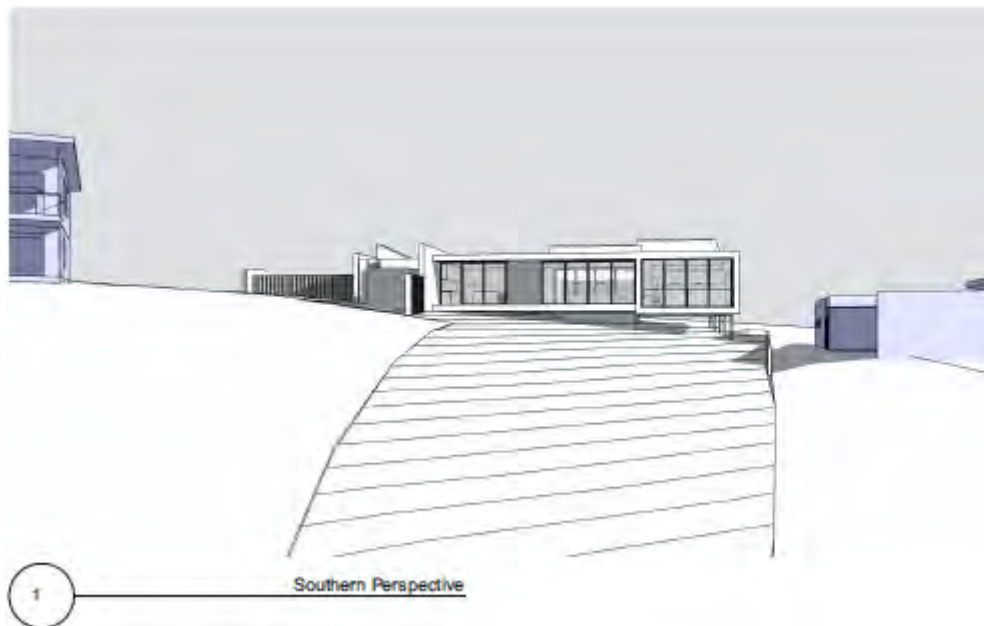
P4a)iv)

P4a)iv) requires regard to be given to the size and proportions of the lot. The site has a land area of 2349m² on which to accommodate a dwelling including access and car parking, onsite management of wastewater and stormwater. The Environmental Living Zone assigns a minimum lot size of 20 hectares and this provision reflects an expectation of large lot sizes that are able to provide for residential uses where no services are available and there are existing natural and landscape values retained onsite. On larger lot sizes, achieving the required boundary setbacks provides for greater opportunities in satisfying the acceptable solution. The development site land area of 2349m² falls well short of these expectations. Additionally the lot is irregularly shaped. The proposed development has responded to the land area and shape of the lot. The proposed development has been sited taking into account the requirement for onsite infrastructure, size of the lot, irregular shape of the lot and the natural desire to maximise amenity of the proposed dwelling.

P4a)v)

P4a)v) requires regard to be given to the extent to which the slope or existing vegetation screening reduce or increase the impact of the proposed variation. The slope of the land varies from, approximately 5% to 10% to the East with the average slope towards the east being 6.9% and increasing to 14% towards the coastal reserve. The adjoining dwelling to the east (No. 1176) is sited on a lower contour line than the proposed development, with the adjoining dwelling to the east (No. 1172) sited on a slightly higher contour line.

The proposed development satisfies the acceptable solution with respect to height, however due to the neighbouring existing dwelling to the east being sited on a lower contour line and the fact that the existing dwelling utilised cut and fill (and retaining wall) to create a level building area, the perceived height of the proposed dwelling will alter. The proposed setback from the side boundary is similar however to that of the adjoining dwelling to the east. As such both properties have responded to the slope and both have required discretionary consideration. Impacts concerning amenity, privacy and solar access have been considered previously. Whilst the slope of the land does create a perception of height of the proposed dwelling when considered from the perspective of the neighbouring eastern existing dwelling, this is not considered to be an increase in impact as the design of both dwellings ensures no increase in impact to amenity. All matters considered previously and conclusions drawn, remain relevant. Regard has been given to the slope of the land and the impact of the proposed variation and the design of the proposed dwelling reflects an approach to providing for the amenity of both dwellings.



The site has a stand of She-Oak which is proposed to be retained.

P4a)vi)

P4a)vi) requires the assessment to have regard to local area objectives. The zone provisions do not have any local area objectives and is therefore not applicable to the assessment of the development.

P4 b)

The development site does not adjoin any lot with an agricultural use.

P4c)

The development site was previously used for agricultural purposes prior to the lot being created through subdivision and is largely clear of native vegetation. The site supports a She-Oak tree which is proposed to be retained.

After careful consideration and assessment of the matters to have regard to, the proposed development is considered to satisfy the Performance Criteria in this instance.

E4 Road and Rail Assets Code

Access is via an existing crossover. Council's Works Department have advised that the crossover is existing and to a suitable standard.

The Road and Rail Assets Code only applies to use or development that requires a new access or intensifies the use of an existing access. The access is existing and was provided to support a residential development at the time of subdivision. It should be noted that the required car parks for a Residential Use, exceed those for Visitor Accommodation. The proposed use is in accordance with the anticipated use (both Residential and Visitor Accommodation uses are permitted uses within the zone) and is therefore not considered to be a new access but rather an existing access. No further assessment against the Code is required.

E6 Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code

E6.7 Development Standards

E6.7.2 Design and Layout of Car Parking

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
<p>A1.1 Where providing for 4 or more spaces, parking areas (other than for parking located in garages and carports for a dwelling in the General Residential Zone) must be located behind the building line; and</p> <p>A1.2 Within the general residential zone, provision for turning must not be located within the front setback for residential buildings or multiple dwellings.</p>	<p>P1 The location of car parking and manoeuvring spaces must not be detrimental to the streetscape or the amenity of the surrounding areas, having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the layout of the site and the location of existing buildings; andb) views into the site from the road and adjoining public spaces; andc) the ability to access the site and the rear of buildings; andd) the layout of car parking in the vicinity; ande) the level of landscaping proposed for the car parking.
<p>Performance Criteria Assessment</p> <p>The proposed car parking area (uncovered) is located in front of the building line. The provision of a screen ensures the parking area is screened from the neighbouring dwelling to the west. The angle of the proposed dwelling ensures the parking area is not visible to the neighbouring dwelling located to the east.</p> <p>The location of the car parking responds to the slope of the land is provided on a more level portion of the lot. Additionally, the parking area is located in a wider portion of the irregular shaped lot.</p> <p>Car parking area is able to be effectively screened from the road and adjoining public space by appropriately positioned landscaping / or structures such as screens which blend into the landscape. The location of the car parking ensures accessibility to the proposed dwelling and responds to the development in total e.g. contours of the site and the requirement for land application of treated wastewater. The location of car parking is able to be effectively screened by landscaping or other features such as screening, and will be conditioned to ensure the performance criteria is satisfied.</p>	

E7 Scenic Management Code

E7.6 Development Standards

E7.6.1 Scenic Management – Tourist Road Corridor

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 Development (not including subdivision) must be fully screened by existing vegetation or other features when viewed from the road within the tourist road corridor.	<p>P1 Development (not including subdivision) must be screened when viewed from the road within the tourist road corridor having regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the impact on skylines, ridgelines and prominent locations; andb) the proximity to the road and the impact on views from the road; andc) the need for the development to be prominent to the road; andd) the specific requirements of a resource development use; ande) the retention or establishment of vegetation to provide screening in combination with other requirements for hazard management; andf) whether existing native or significant exotic vegetation within the tourist road corridor is managed to retain the visual values of a touring route; andg) whether development for forestry or plantation forestry is in accordance with the 'Conservation of Natural and Cultural Values – Landscape' section of the Forest Practices Code; andh) the design and/or treatment of development including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i) the bulk and form of buildings including materials and finishes;ii) earthworks for cut or fill;iii) complementing the physical (built or natural) characteristics of the site.
<p>Performance Criteria Assessment</p> <p>The larger area has previously been used for grazing purposes and is largely clear of vegetation since prior to the historic subdivision. The development area has been maintained free of native vegetation apart from a large She-Oak tree. The She-Oak is to be maintained onsite. The existing vegetation will provide a level of screening. The development is intended to be conditioned to screen the vehicle parking proposed to be located in front of the dwelling, and this will provide another aspect of development screening from the tourist road corridor. The proposed dwelling is single level and set back from the road. The neighbouring dwellings are also able to be viewed from the tourist road corridor and the proposed development is an anticipated development within this residential area on land that has been historically clear of vegetation. The existing dwellings and the proposed dwelling are not considered to be dominant or prominent to the road.</p> <p>The proposed development is able to be conditioned to achieve a level of screening, the single storey development ensures the development will not be obtrusive with proposed colours and textures ensuring it is appropriately integrated into the landscape.</p> <p>The proposed development is able to be conditioned to ensure the performance criteria is satisfied.</p>	

E16 Onsite Wastewater Management Code

E16.6 Use Standards

E16.6.1 Use and Lot Size

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A2 Non-residential uses that rely on onsite water management must be on a site with minimum area of 5,000m ² .	P2 Non-residential use on sites less than 5,000m ² that rely on onsite wastewater management must be able to accommodate: a) the proposed use and associated buildings and structures; b) any required private open spaces or other outdoor spaces; c) vehicle manoeuvring and car parking; d) hardstand and paved areas; and e) onsite wastewater management infrastructure (if required);
Performance Criteria Assessment The proposed dual use includes Visitor Accommodation and the development site is located on a site with a land area of 2349m ² and so relies on being able to satisfy the performance criteria. The applicant has provided an onsite wastewater management report that demonstrates the development site is able to accommodate all aspects of the development including the onsite wastewater management infrastructure. The report was prepared by a suitably qualified person and has been accepted by Council's Environmental Health Officer. The proposed development satisfies the performance criteria.	

5. Representations

The application was advertised 18 December 2021 to 11 January, 2022 in the Examiner Newspaper, notices on-site and at the Council Chambers and notification by mail to all adjoining land owners. Four (4) representations were received from three (3) different persons, prior to the closing date and time.

Representations:

Issue	Response
Representation No. 1 Reduced side boundary setback will impact on privacy and solar access of residents to the west. The development will overlook western side of dwelling including 2 bedrooms, bathroom, courtyard and outdoor activities. The development will impact the amenity from habitable room windows due changed views and privacy. The impact of the slope on the variation in side boundary setback will cause the proposed dwelling to 'tower' over the adjacent dwelling. Proposed development in not in keeping with the character of the area.	The impact on solar access has been assessed within the body of the report. Additionally the impact on privacy was also considered as part of the assessment. The western side bedroom windows the representor is referring to are narrow high level windows approximately 1.5m above floor level. The eastern side of the proposed dwelling does not contain windows and any opportunity for overlooking into the adjoining dwelling bedroom's is prevented through design. The impact of the slope on the variation in side boundary setback has been considered in the assessment within the body of the report. The proposed development was considered to satisfy the performance criteria.

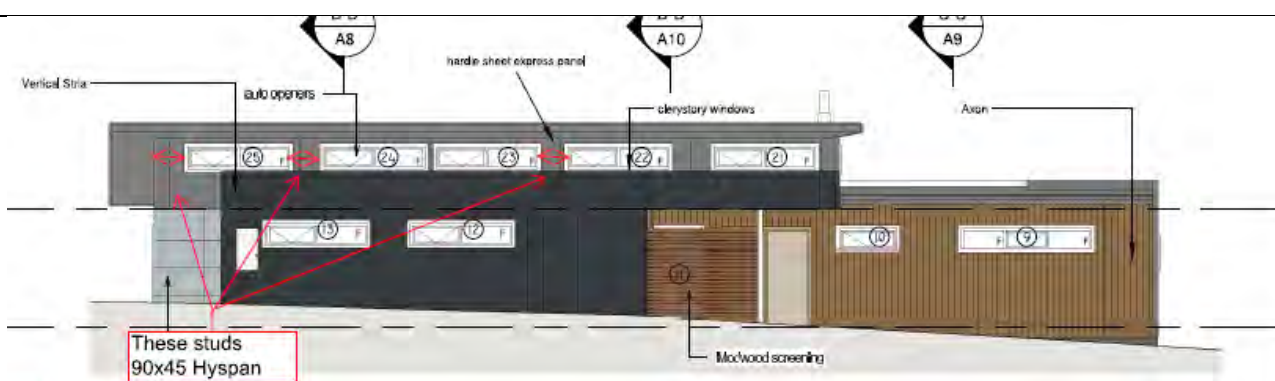
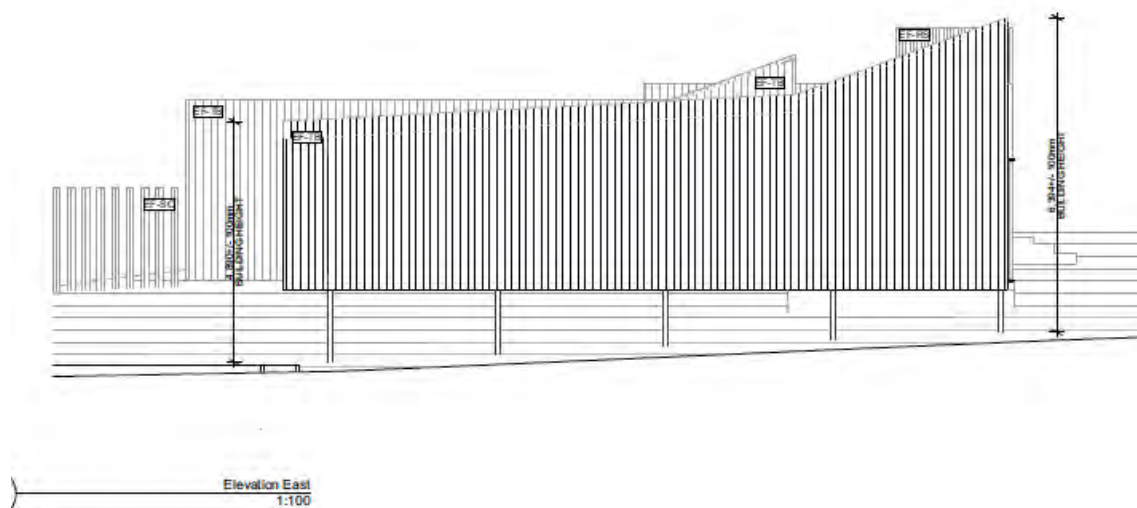


Image of West elevation of 1176 (part), showing clothes drying court and high-level bedroom windows.



Proposed dwelling eastern elevation.



Proposed dwelling – southern perspective

Representor No 2

An environmental nuisance will be created by the construction of the future dwelling in the selected location along with its predominant use for Visitor Accommodation – noise issue associated with Visitor Accommodation;

The three dwellings in proximity to each other will dominate the character of the area / visual bulk. Will be an imposition on views of vehicle travellers viewing the Bay of Fires.

Domestic sized bins will be inadequate for the use / overflowing rubbish bins;

Visitor accommodation will not be sensitive to the environment;

Site coverage;

Development is outside of building envelope;

Character of the area should be limited to the 5 lots created within the subdivision and not the wider area.

Restrictive Covenants and Building Envelope.

The representor questions the validity of the Onsite Wastewater Management Report.

The representor is of the opinion a Traffic Impact Assessment is required.

The assessment associated with the discretionary matters associated with PD6 has already been considered within the report.

Similarly the character of the area has been the subject of assessment previously in the body of the report. With respect to visual bulk, the proposed development is a single storey, four bedroom dwelling.

Waste management is an issue local government is able to address should the need arise. The waste management policy of the Break O'Day Council is not a planning assessment matter.

Visitor Accommodation is a permitted use in the Environmental Living Zone and is well represented in the area.

Representor has confused site coverage with area of development. The area of development has been addressed within the body of the report.

An assessment of 'the area' has been addressed within the body of the report. The delineation of 'area' cannot be narrowly defined or limited and should include the clearly identifiable settlement.

Representor has incorrectly identified 14.3.2 as a discretionary item. PD6 identifies Visitor Accommodation as a Permitted use within the Environmental Living Zone. Similarly a Residential Use (Single Dwelling) is a permitted use within the zone.

Planning authority is unable to have regard to Restrictive Covenants when undertaking a planning scheme assessment.

	<p>The Onsite Wastewater Management Report was prepared by a suitably qualified person and reviewed by Council's Environmental Health Officer. The report is accepted.</p> <p>E4 Road and Rail Assets Code has been addressed in the body of the report.</p>
Representor No 3 Reproduction of Representor 2	
Representor No 4 Largely a reproduction of Representor 2 & 3 Damage to the coastal reserve due to use.	<p>Addressed above.</p> <p>Access to Crown land and management of the same is a function of State Government. The development does not propose formal access to the coastal reserve.</p>

Due consideration of representations has been undertaken with the response to each concern detailed above.

The development application has been recommended for approval.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013 Version 17;

Planning Directive No. 6 Exemption and Standards for Visitor Accommodation in Planning Schemes;

Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993;

Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

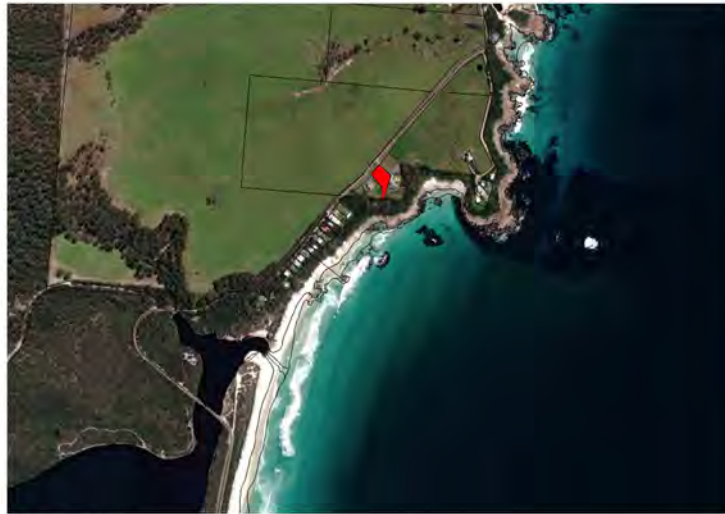
All costs borne by the developer.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

The Gardens

DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION - 1174 Gardens Rd, The Gardens.



AERIAL IMAGE - NOT TO SCALE

■ SITE SHOWN 'RED'

DRAWING No.	DRAWING NAME
DA-00	Cover Page
DA-01	Site Survey
DA-02	Site Analysis Plan
DA-03	Proposed Site Plan
DA-04	Proposed Floor Plan
DA-05	Proposed Roof Plan
DA-06	Elevations
DA-07	Elevations
DA-08	Sun Shadow Diagrams - Winter
DA-09	Sun Shadow Diagrams - Summer
DA-10	1176 Sun Shadow Diagrams
DA-11	1176 Sun Shadow Diagrams
DA-12	3D Views - Proposed
DA-13	3D Views - Proposed
DA-14	1172 Gardens Rd - 3D Views
DA-15	1172 Gardens Rd - 3D Views
DA-16	1172 Gardens Rd - 3D Views
DA-17	Material Palette

PLANNING APPLICATION
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



Architecture & Consulting

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l@lxin.com.au

REVISIONS

RevID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	9/12/21

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
Australia

CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

SCALE
@ A3

STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE

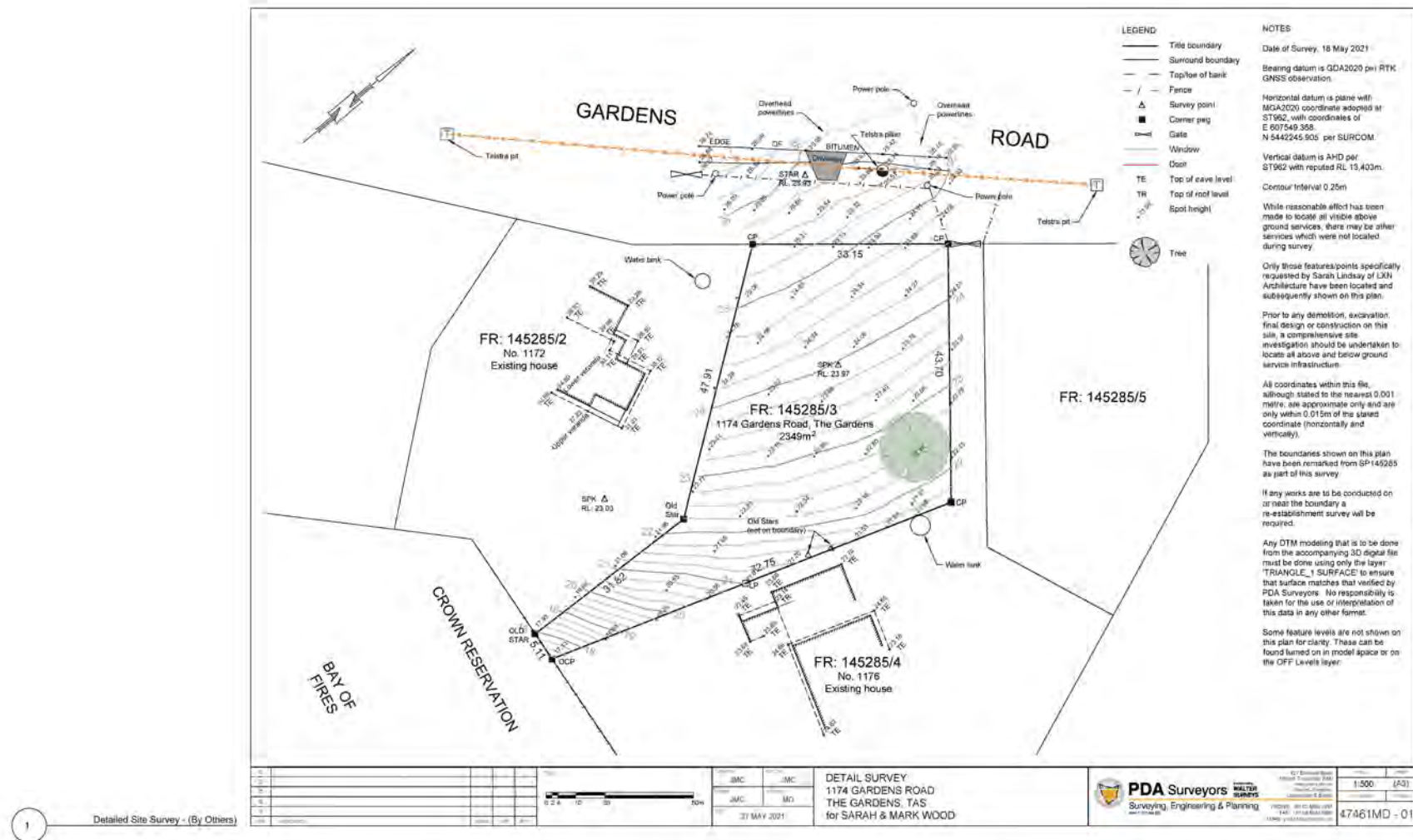
Cover Page

DRAWING
DA-00

FILE A20115_The Gardens_DD.pn

REVISION
A

DATE 9/12/21



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REVISIONS

RevID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	9/1/2021

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens
SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
Australia
CLIENT
M & S Wood

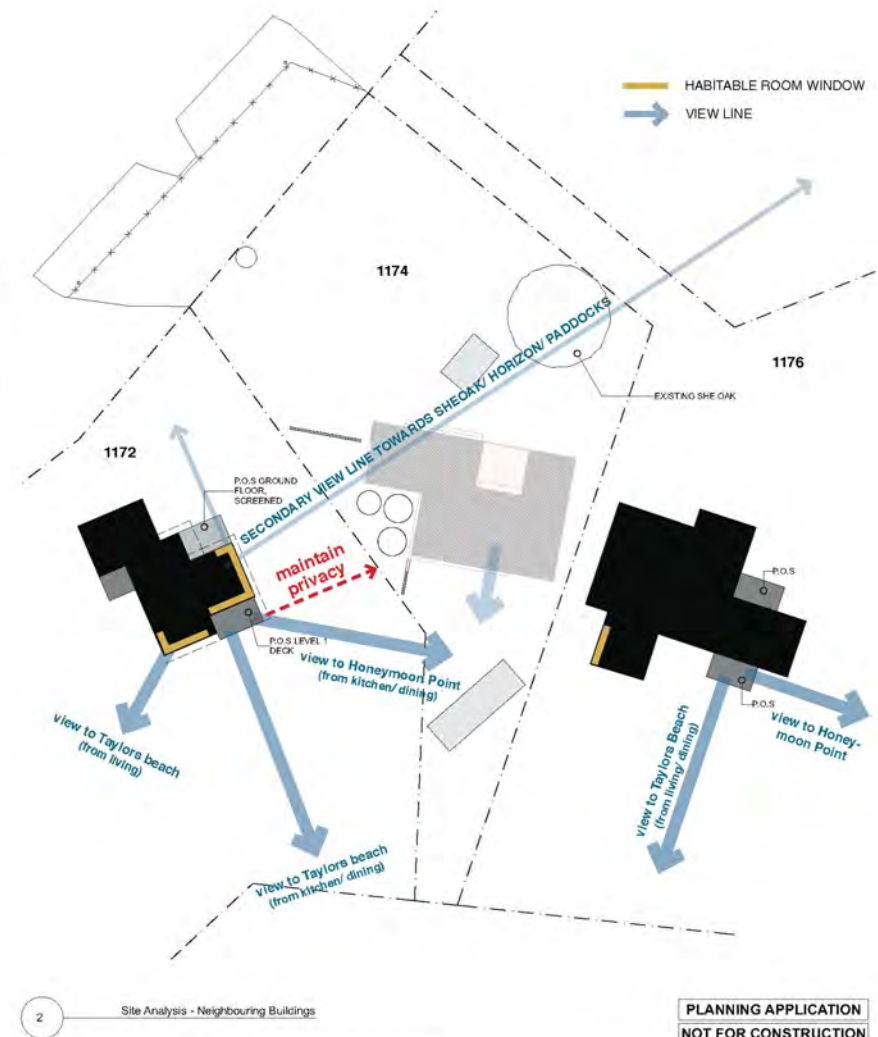
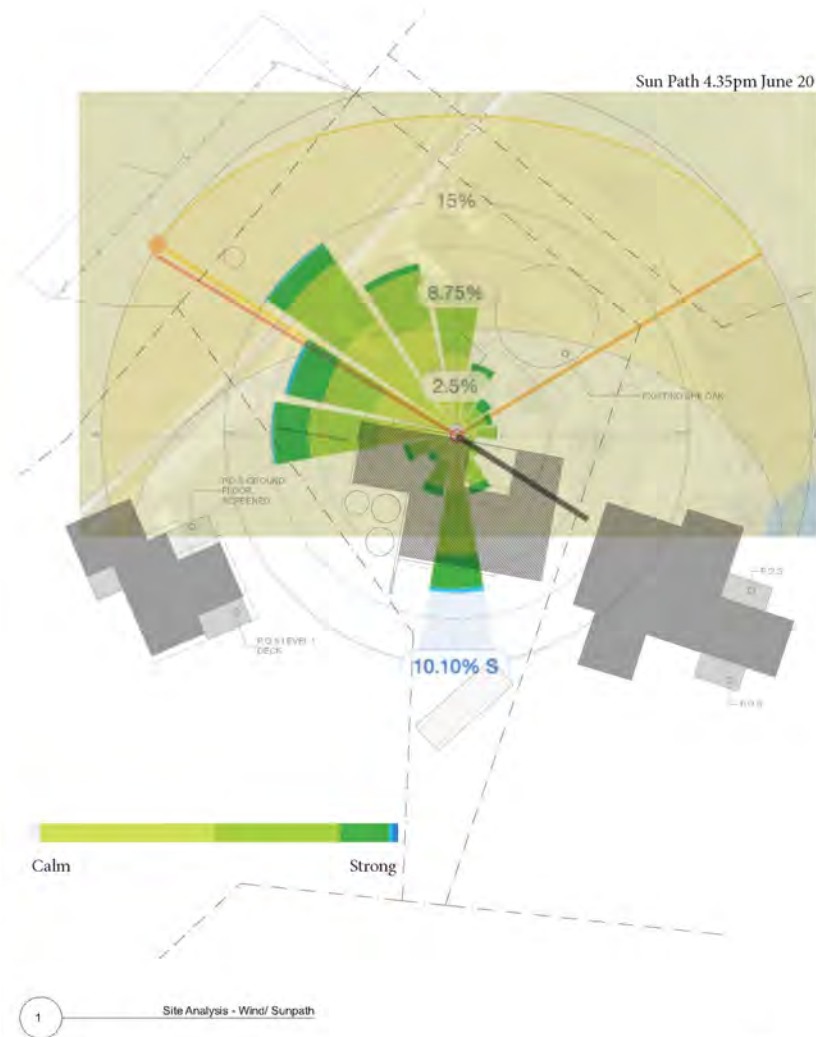
PROJECT NUMBER

A20115
SCALE
@ A3
STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE

Site Survey
DRAWING
DA-01
FILE: A20115_Fire Detection_DA.dgn

REVISION
A
DATE: 9/1/2021



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REVISIONS		
Rev/D	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	9/12/21

PROJECT NAME
The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
Australia

CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER
A20115

SCALE
@ A3

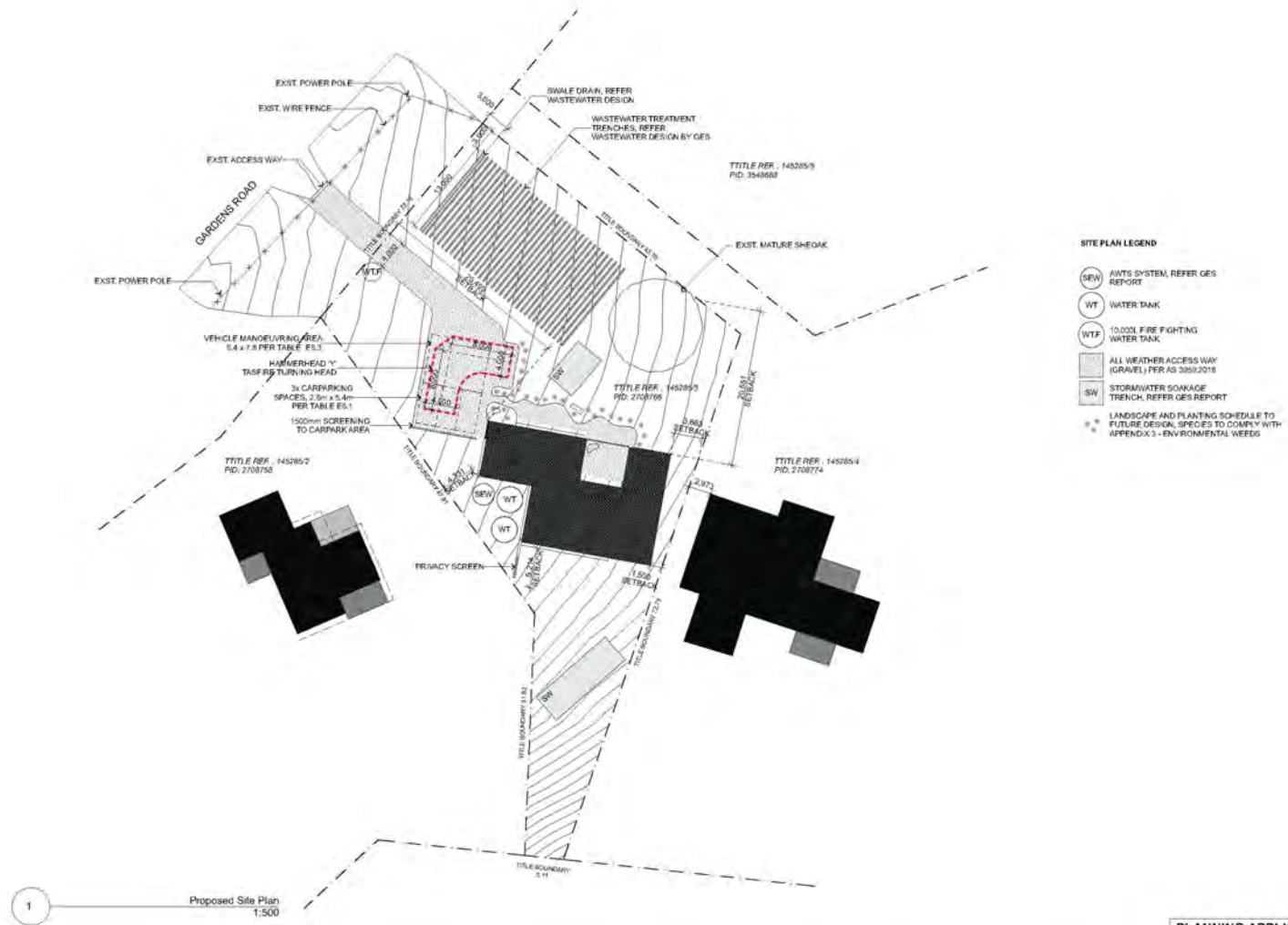
STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE
Site Analysis Plan

DRAWING
DA-02

REVISION
A

FILE: A20115_The Gardens_DD.pn DATE: 9/12/21



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REVISIONS

Rev ID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	01/12/21

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7215
Australia

CLIENT
M & S Woods

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

SCALE
1:500 @ AS

STATUS
Development Application



DRAWING TITLE

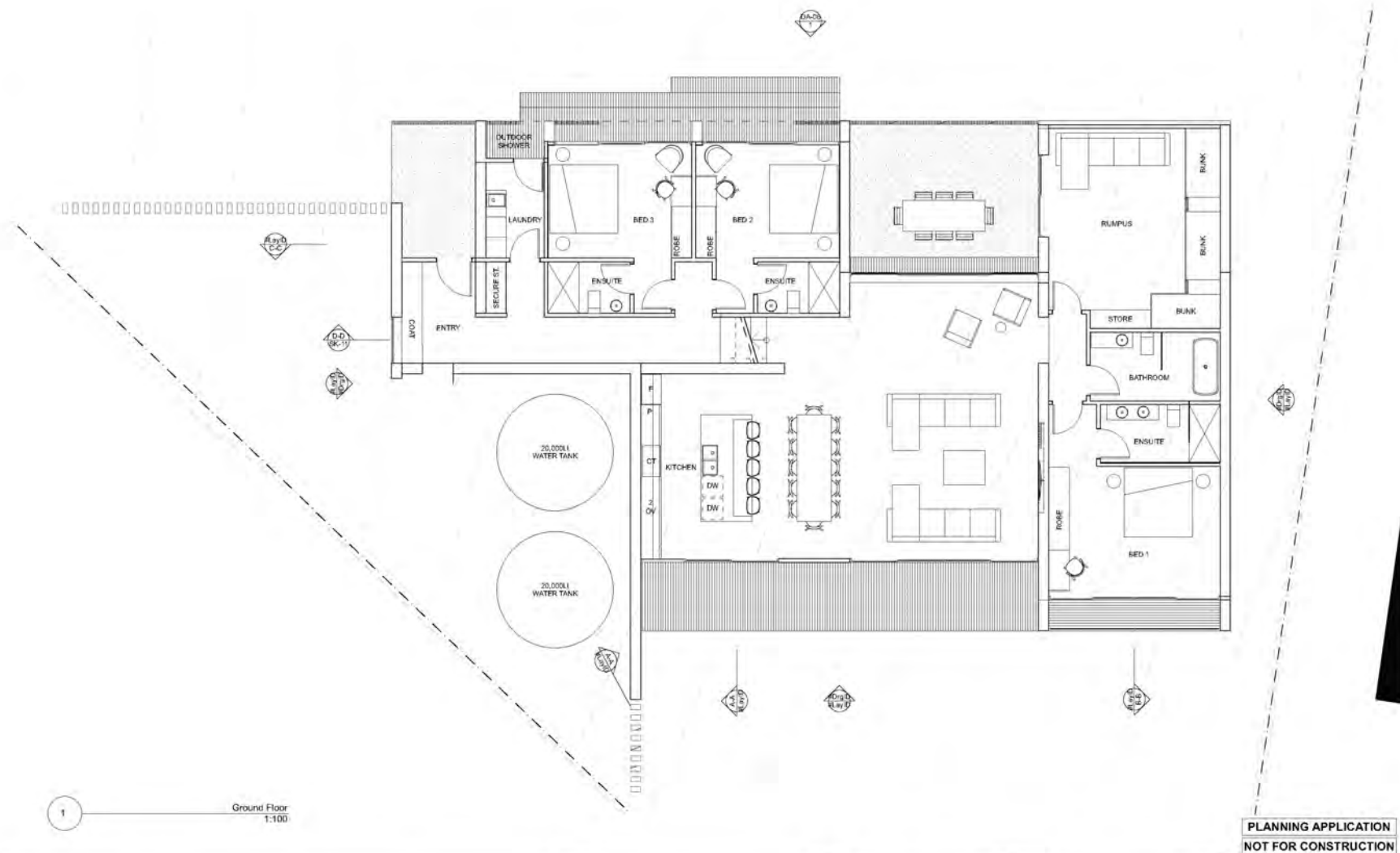
Proposed Site Plan

DRAWING
DA-03

FILE A20115_The Gardens_DA.plx

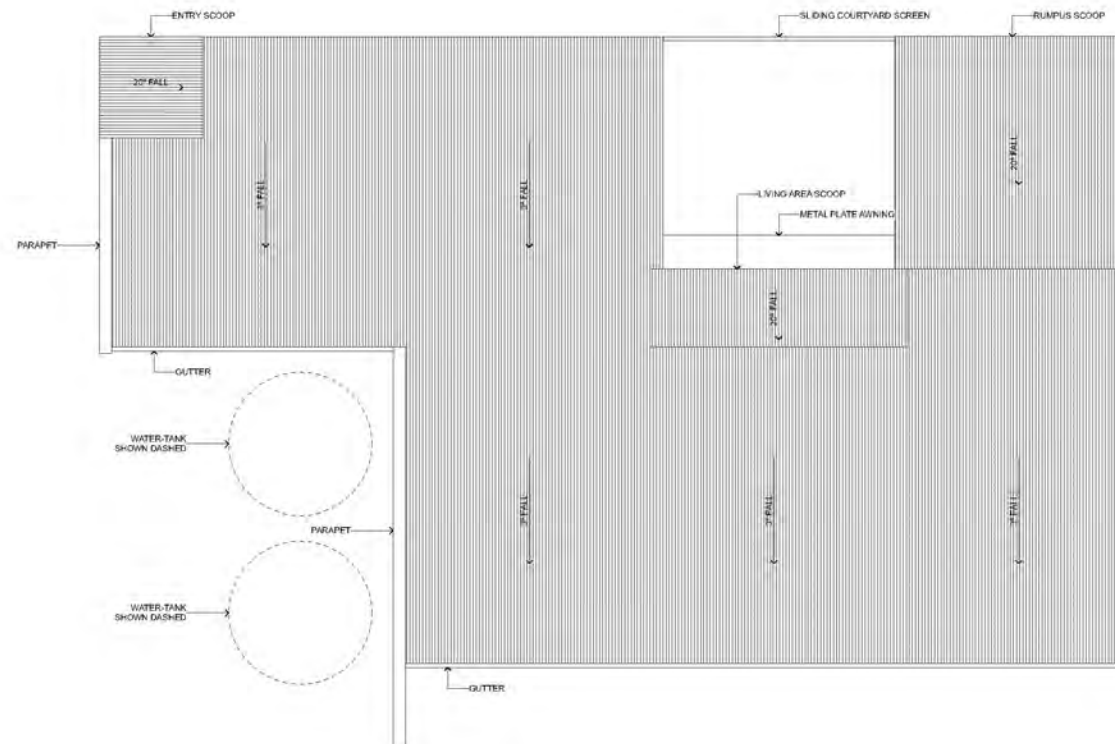
REVISION
A

DATE 01/12/21



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1 Roof Plan
1:100

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REVISIONS

Rev ID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	01/12/21

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7218
Australia

CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

SCALE
1:100 @ A3

STATUS
Development Application



DRAWING TITLE

Proposed Roof Plan

DRAWING
DA-05

FILE A20115_The Gardens_DD.dwg

REVISION
A

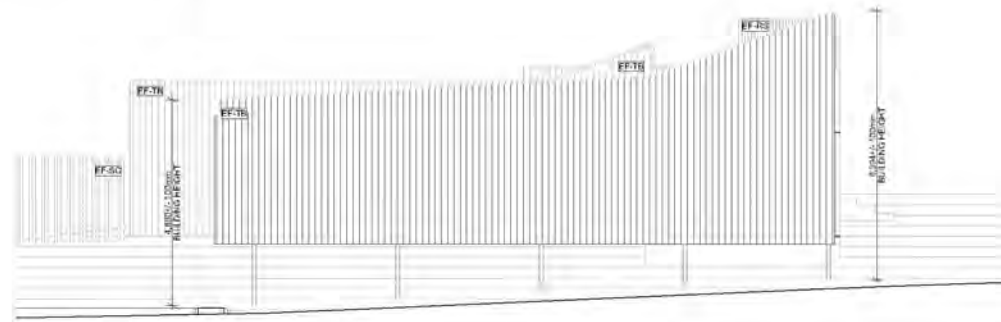
DATE 01/12/21



MATERIAL LEGEND

GL CLEAR GLASS
 EF-TB TIMBER LOOK CLADDING, DARK STAIN
 EF-SC SCREEN, TIMBER LOOK, DARK STAIN
 EF-TC TIMBER LOOK CLADDING, DARK STAIN
 * WINDOWS/DOORS ALUMINIUM FRAME, FRAME COLOUR WOODLAND

1 Elevation North
1:100



2 Elevation East
1:100

PLANNING APPLICATION
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REVISIONS

Rev ID	Description	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	3/1/2021

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
 1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
 Australia

CLIENT
 M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

SCALE
 1:100 @ A3

STATUS
 Development Application

DRAWING TITLE

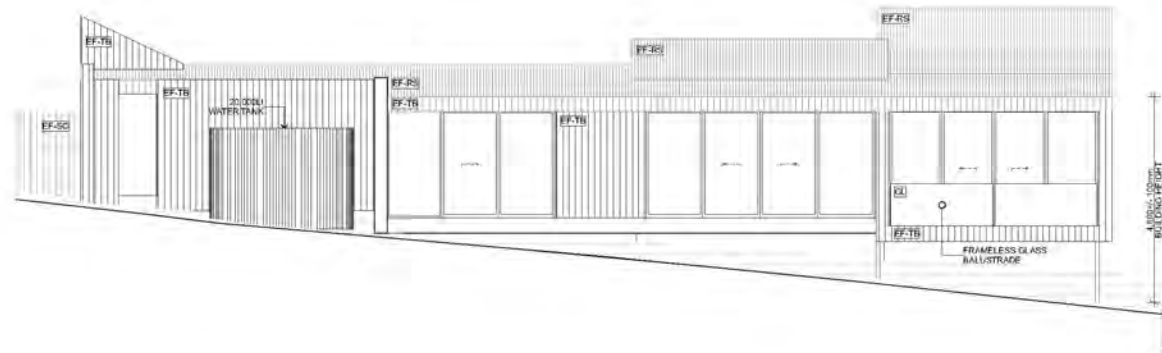
Elevations

DRAWING
DA-06

FILE A20115_The Gardens_DA.dwg

REVISION
A

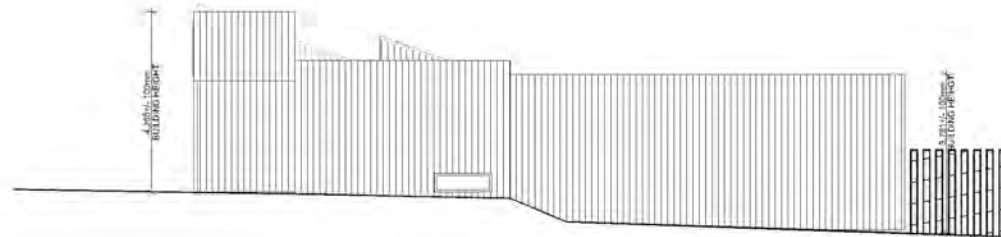
DATE 3/1/2021



MATERIAL LEGEND

GL CLEAR GLASS
 EF-RS ROOF SHEET, COLORBOND WOODLAND
 EF-SC SCREEN, TIMBER-LOOK, DARK STAIN
 EF-TC TIMBER-LOOK CLADDING, DARK STAIN
 * WINDOWS/DOORS ALUMINIUM FRAME, FRAME COLOUR WOODLAND

1 Elevation South
 1:100



2 Elevation West
 1:100

PLANNING APPLICATION
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21A Cooke St, New Town, VIC 3005
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 E: 031 6128 0113
 h: 031 6128 0113

REVISIONS

Rev ID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	01/12/21

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
 1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7218
 Australia
 CLIENT
 M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

SCALE
 1:100 @ A3

STATUS
 Development Application

DRAWING TITLE

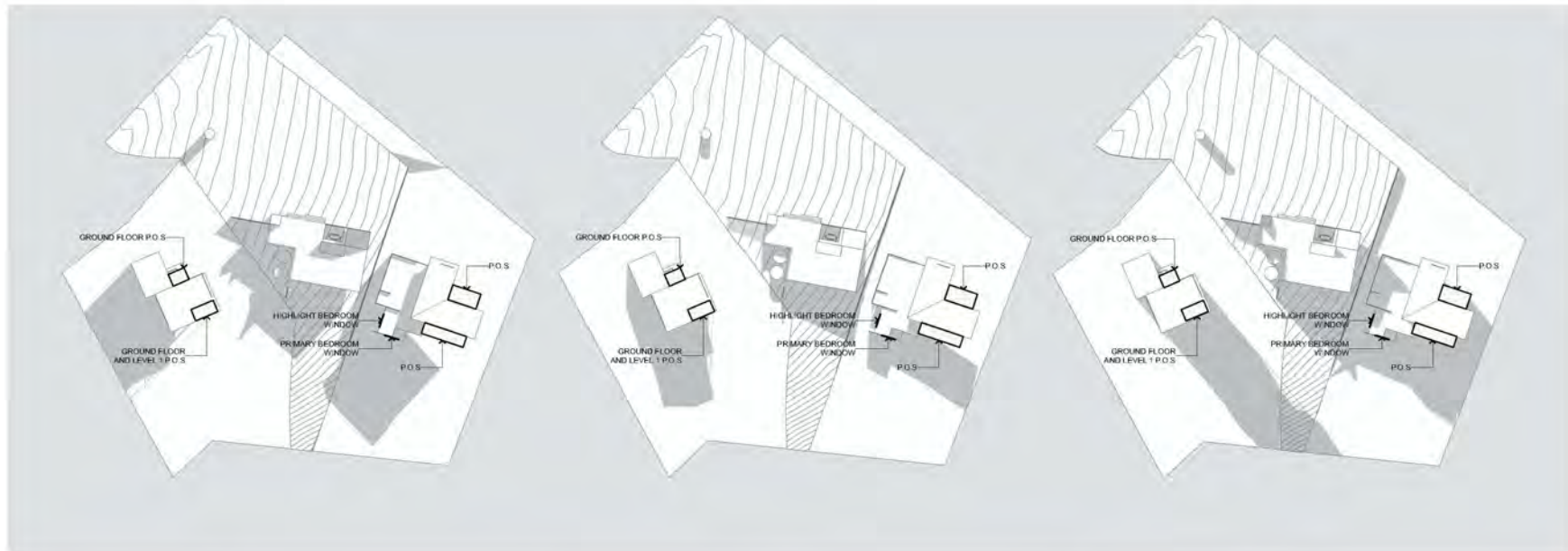
Elevations

DRAWING
DA-07

FILE A20115_The Gardens_DD.dwg

REVISION
A

DATE 01/12/21



1

9am_21/06/21

2

12 noon_21/06/21

3

3pm_21/06/21

PLANNING APPLICATION
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REVISIONS

Rev/D	Transmitted Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	9/12/21

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
Australia
CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

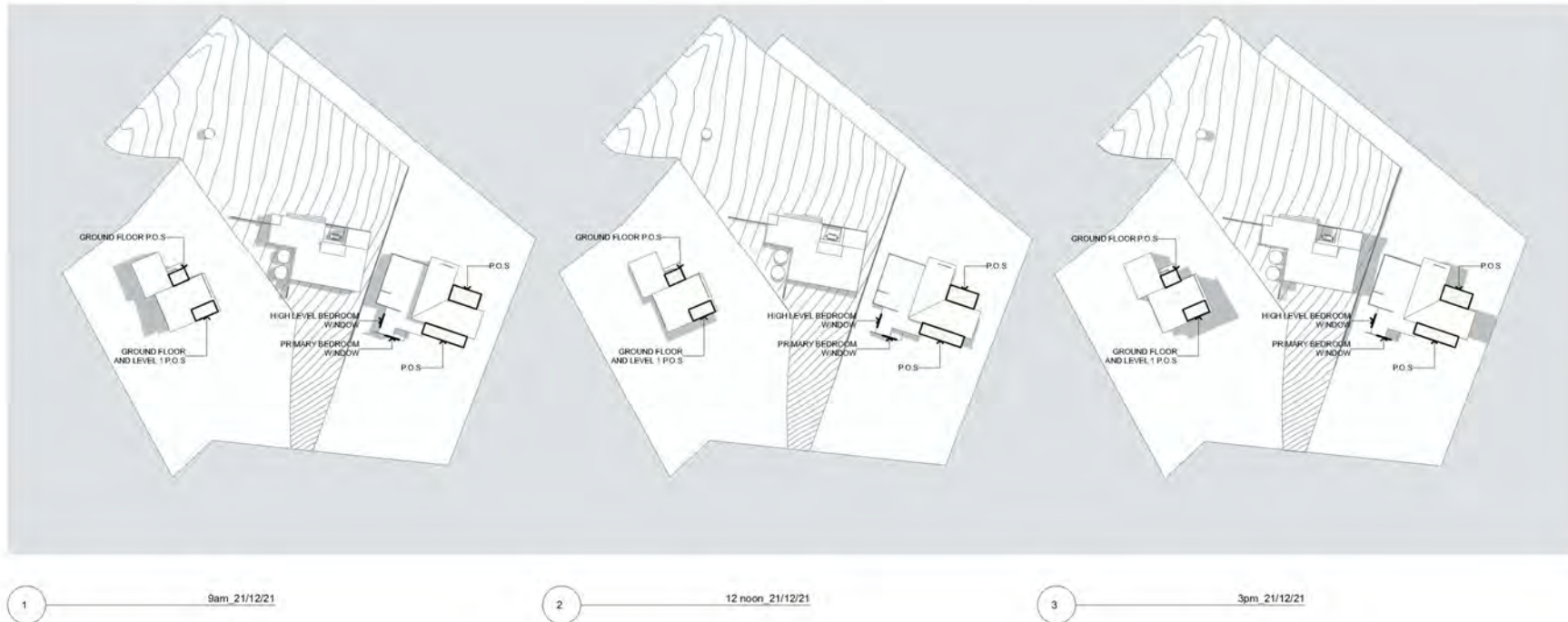
SCALE
@ A3
STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE
Sun Shadow Diagrams - Winter

DRAWING
DA-08

REVISION
A

FILE: A20115_The Gardens_DD.dgn DATE: 9/12/21



1

9am 21/12/21

2

12 noon 21/12/21

3

3pm 21/12/21

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REVISIONS

RevID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	9/12/21

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
Australia
CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

SCALE
@ A3
STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE
Sun Shadow Diagrams - Summer

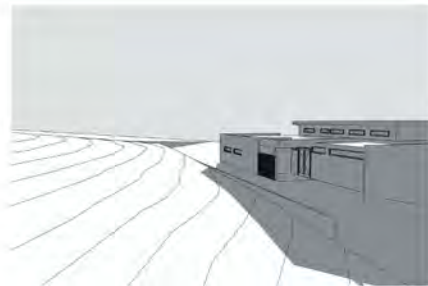
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REVISION
A

DATE 9/12/21

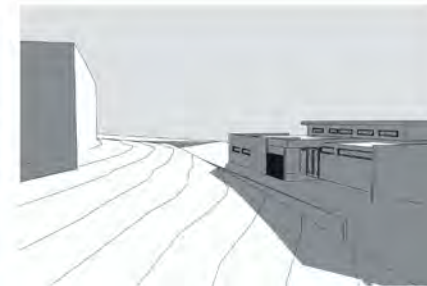
PLANNING APPLICATION
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



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2 9am_21/06/21 - Proposed Condition



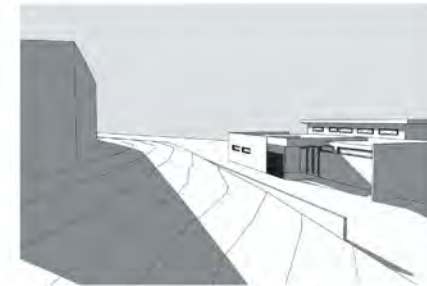
3 9am_21/06/21 - Building Envelope



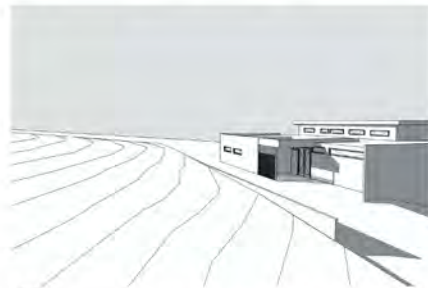
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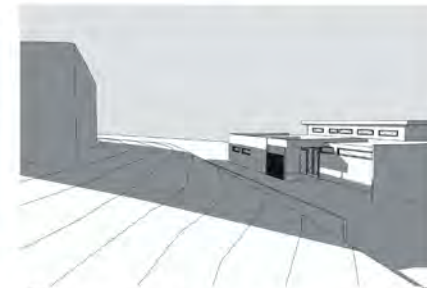
6 12pm_21/06/21 - Building Envelope



7 2pm_21/06/21 - Existing Condition



8 2pm_21/06/21 - Proposed Condition



9 2pm_21/06/21 - Building Envelope

PLANNING APPLICATION
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REVISIONS

RevID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	9/12/21

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
Australia

CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

SCALE
@ A3

STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE

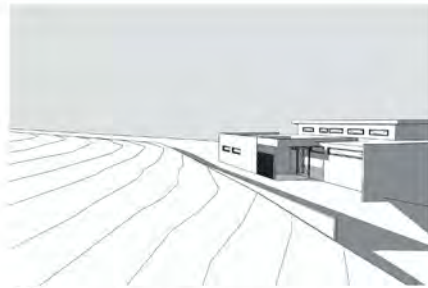
1176 Sun Shadow Diagrams

DRAWING
DA-10

FILE A20115_The Gardens_DD.ph

REVISION
A

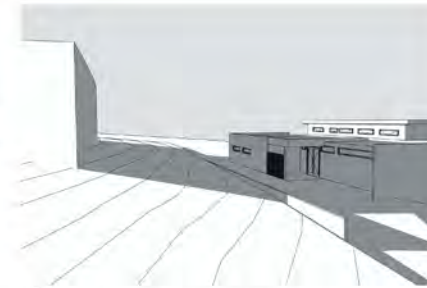
DATE 9/12/21



1 3pm 21/06/21 - Existing Condition



2 3pm 21/06/21 - Proposed Condition



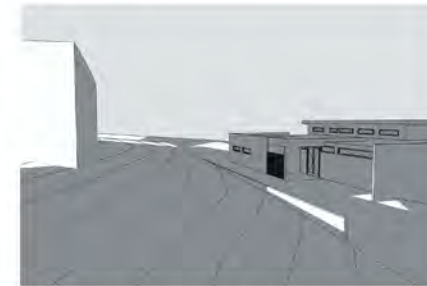
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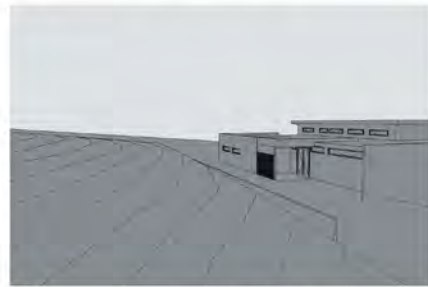
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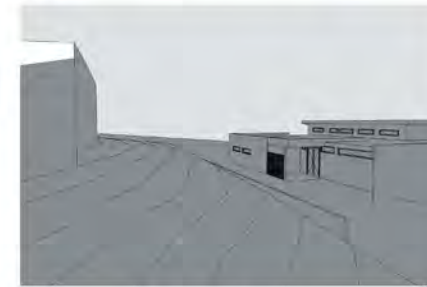
6 4pm 21/06/21 - Building Envelope



7 5pm 21/06/21 - Existing Condition



8 5pm 21/06/21 - Proposed Condition



9 5pm 21/06/21 - Building Envelope

PLANNING APPLICATION
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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REVISIONS

RevID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	9/12/21

PROJECT NAME

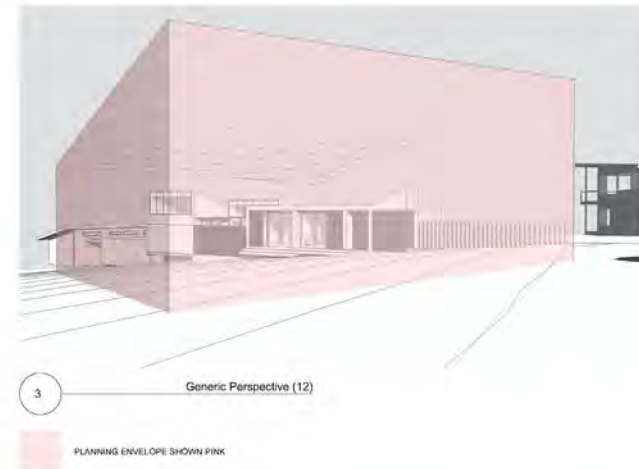
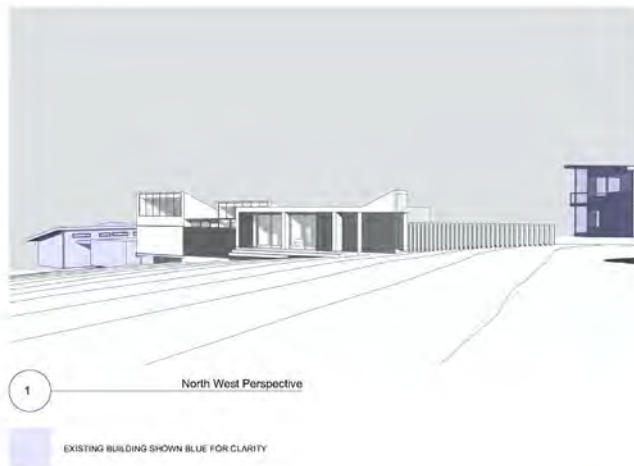
The Gardens
SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
Australia
CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115
SCALE
@ A3
STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE

1176 Sun Shadow Diagrams
DRAWING
DA-11
REVISION
A
FILE: A20115_The Gardens_00.ppt DATE: 9/12/21



PLANNING APPLICATION
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REVISIONS

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PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

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1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
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PROJECT NUMBER

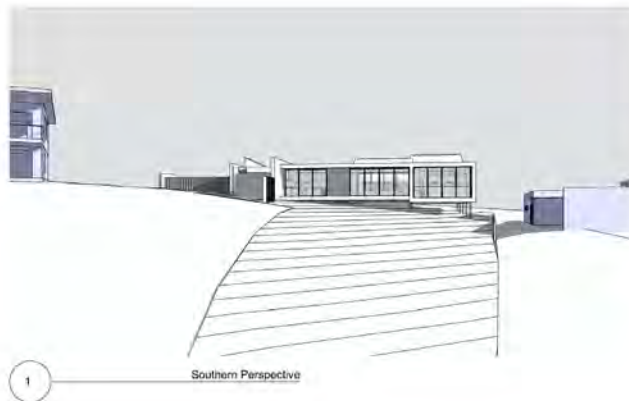
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SCALE
@ A3
STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE

3D Views - Proposed

DRAWING
DA-12
REVISION
A
FILE: A20115_The Gardens_DD.ppt DATE: 9/12/21



1 Southern Perspective

EXISTING BUILDING SHOWN BLUE FOR CLARITY



2 Southern Perspective - Planning Envelope

PLANNING ENVELOPE SHOWN PINK

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REVISIONS		
RevID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	8/12/21

PROJECT NAME
The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7216
Australia
CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER
A20115

SCALE
@ A3

STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE
3D Views - Proposed

DRAWING
DA-13

FILE: A20115_The Gardens_D03.rvt

REVISION
A

DATE: 8/12/21

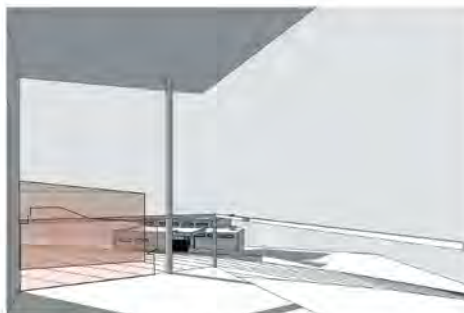


IMAGE 01: PERMITTED BUILDING ENVELOPE SHOWN IN PINK
VIEW FROM LEVEL 1 DECK, 1172 GARDENS ROAD, THE GARDENS, LOOKING NORTH EAST



IMAGE 02: PERMITTED BUILDING ENVELOPE NOT VISIBLE
VIEW FROM GROUND FLOOR BEDROOM AND DECK, 1172 GARDENS ROAD, THE GARDENS, LOOKING EAST, NORTH EAST

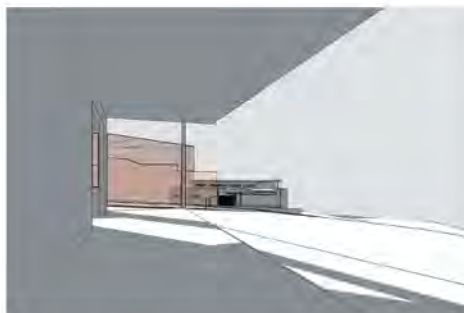


IMAGE 03: PERMITTED BUILDING ENVELOPE SHOWN IN PINK
VIEW FROM GROUND FLOOR DECK, 1172 GARDENS ROAD, THE GARDENS, LOOKING NORTH EAST

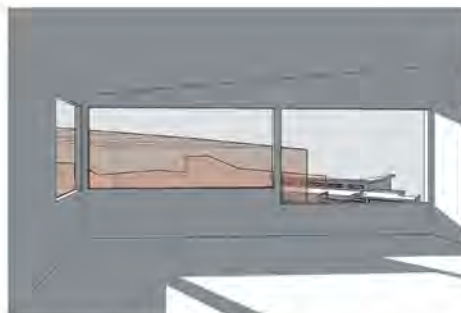
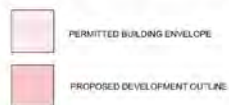


IMAGE 04: PERMITTED BUILDING ENVELOPE SHOWN IN PINK
VIEW FROM LEVEL 1 KITCHEN DINING ROOM, 1172 GARDENS ROAD, THE GARDENS, LOOKING NORTH EAST



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REVISIONS

RevID	Transmittal Sht Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	9/12/21

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS T216
Australis
CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

SCALE
@ A3

STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE

1172 Gardens Rd - 3D Views

DRAWING
DA-16

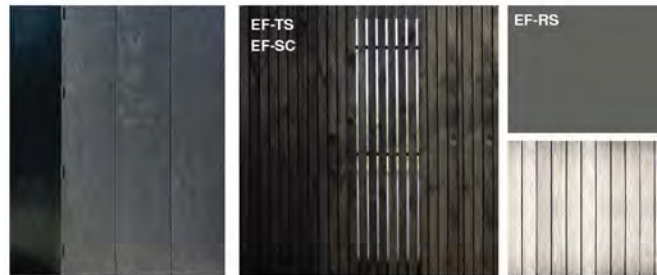
FILE A20115_The Gardens_DD.pdf

REVISION
A

DATE 9/12/21

PLANNING APPLICATION
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

// External Material Palette



// Black 'timber look' cladding & screens / Timber-look Decks / 'Woodland Grey' roof sheet

// Landscape Palette



// Gravel and native coastal succulents close to house,
// Larger native trees and grasses across the greater site.

PLANNING APPLICATION
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



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REVISIONS

RevID	Transmittal Set Name	Date
A	PLANNING APPLICATION	9/12/21

PROJECT NAME

The Gardens

SITE
1174 Gardens Rd The Gardens TAS 7218
Australia

CLIENT
M & S Wood

PROJECT NUMBER

A20115

SCALE
1:50

STATUS
Development Application

DRAWING TITLE

Material Palette

DRAWING
DA-17

FILE: A20115_The Gardens_DD.pdf

REVISION
A

DATE: 9/12/21

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	East Coast Surveying
OFFICER	Deb Szekely
FILE REFERENCE	DA 323-21
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Approved Plans Wastewater Assessment Planning Scheme Response by Applicant Representations x 3 Applicant Response to Representations Geo- Environmental Solutions response to representations RO Completed Planning Scheme Assessment

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

After due consideration of the application received and 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 2 LOT SUBDIVISION on land situated at 26 COFFEY DRIVE, BINALONG BAY described in Certificate of Title 49278/6 be APPROVED subject to the following conditions:

1. Development must be carried out in accordance with the approved plans and documents listed as follows, except as varied by conditions on this Planning Permit.

Approved Plans / Documents			
Plan / Document Name	Reference Number	Prepared By	Dated
Proposed 2 Lot Subdivision 26 Coffey Drive, Binalong Bay	Edition V06 Sheet 1 of 1	Woolcott Surveys	22 November 2021
Onsite Wastewater Assessment	26 Coffey Drive Binalong Bay	Geo-Environmental Solutions	October 2021

2. Approval is for Lots 1 and 2 on the plan.
3. All works must be in accordance with Council Policy No. AM08: Subdivision New Works & Infrastructure Construction.
4. Any restrictive covenants created by this subdivision are not to preclude the use/development of this land for State, Commonwealth or Local Government purposes.
5. The final plan is to be endorsed to the effect that TasWater cannot provide a supply of water nor a means of sewage disposal to the lots on the plan.

6. The existing stormwater overflow connection servicing the dwelling on Lot 2 and traversing Lot 1 is to be re-located so as to be wholly contained within Lot 2. The required works is to be completed by an appropriately qualified person. The stormwater overflow connection for Lot 2, is to be made to the stormwater main within the drainage easement within Lot 2. The connection must be made by a licenced plumber in accordance with Standard Drawing TSD-SW27-V3.
7. Stormwater connection for Lot 1 must be completed by a licenced plumber in accordance with standard drawing TSD-SW27-V3. The connection must be made to the stormwater main within the drainage easement within the title boundary of Lot 1.
8. Onsite Wastewater Management infrastructure, located on Lot 1 (absorption trenches and any associated pipework) and servicing the existing dwelling on Lot 2, is to be removed by an appropriately qualified person. The onsite wastewater infrastructure is to be re-instated on Lot 2 to continue servicing the existing dwelling in accordance with the approved plans and completed by an appropriately qualified person. All necessary plumbing permits and completion certificates are to be completed prior to submitting to Council any request for approval of a plan of subdivision (i.e. a survey plan).
9. Any underground electrical supply infrastructure, currently servicing the existing dwelling on Lot 2 and traversing Lot 1, is to be relocated to be wholly contained within Lot 2. Certification or equivalent documentation, by an appropriately qualified person, is to be submitted to Council demonstrating Lot 2 is serviced with an electrical supply and carriage of the same is independent of lot 1.
10. Provide a registered easement in favour of Lot 1 over the access associated with Lot 2 to ensure access from the carriageway to Lot 1. The easement documents must acknowledge the maintenance, repair and replacement responsibilities of the lot owners. Note: All easements are to be shown on plans submitted as part of any request for approval of a plan of subdivision (i.e. a survey plan).
11. A copy of the final plan of survey and schedule of easements is to be submitted to Council for assessment of sealing. The plan will not be sealed until such time as all conditions on this permit have been complied with.

ADVICE

12. TasNetworks Advice: As with any subdivision, consideration should be given to the electrical infrastructure works that will be required to ensure a supply of electricity can be provided to each lot. To understand what these requirements may entail, it is recommended you advise the proponent to contact TasNetworks at networkcustomersupply@tasnetworks.com.au at their earliest convenience.
13. All works associated with the development should be conducted in accordance with *Guidelines for Soil and Water Management*, Hobart City Council, available on Council's website ([http://www.bodc.tas.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/Guidelines for Soil and Water Management.pdf](http://www.bodc.tas.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/Guidelines%20for%20Soil%20and%20Water%20Management.pdf)). All worked areas not covered by structures must be promptly and progressively stabilised (eg revegetated) so that they will not erode and/or act as a source of sediment transfer.

14. 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 an Aboriginal site survey is required to determine the level of impact and the appropriate mitigation procedures.

15. Activities associated with construction 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

OFFICER'S REPORT:

1. The Proposal

The applicant is seeking approval for a two (2) lot subdivision at 26 Coffey Drive Binalong Bay and has a land area of 3010 m². The development site is within the Low Density Residential Zone and relies on stormwater collection and onsite wastewater management. The development site supports an existing three (3) bedroom dwelling and associated infrastructure, which is proposed to be wholly contained within proposed Lot 2. The development will create Lot 1 which will be a vacant allotment.

Access to Lot 2 will be via the existing access and internal driveway. Access to Lot 1 is proposed via a 'Right of Way' (easement) in favour of lot 1 and burdening lot 2. Proposed Lot 1 will have a land area of 1350 m². Lot 2 will support the existing dwelling and will have a land area of 1670m².

2. Applicable Planning Assessment

- 12 Low Density Residential Zone;
- E4 Road and Rail Assets Code;
- E5 Flood Prone Areas Code;
- E6 Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code;
- E9 Water Quality Code;
- E10 Recreation and Open Space Code;
- E16 Onsite Wastewater Management Code.

3. Referrals

- Break O'Day Council Works Department – Roads and Stormwater Infrastructure;
- Break O'Day Council Development Services – Environmental Health Officer – Onsite Wastewater;

4. Assessment

The application met the acceptable solutions for all issues except for reliance upon the performance criteria detailed below:

- 12.4.1.5 Rear and Side Setbacks P2 – Existing Dwelling;
- 12.4.3 Subdivision P1, P3;
- E16.6.1 Use and Lot Size P1, P2 – Existing Dwelling;
- E16.7.1 Onsite Wastewater Management P2 – Existing Dwelling;
- E16.7.2 Surface and Groundwater Impacts P1 – Existing Dwelling.

Planning Assessment

12 Low Density Residential Zone

12.4 Development Standard

12.4.1.5 Rear and Side Setbacks (Existing Dwelling Only) The following discretion was created by the subdivision and relates to the existing dwelling only in relation to boundary changes.

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A2 Buildings must be set back from side boundaries 3m.	P2 Building setback to the side boundary must be appropriate to the location, having regard to the: a) ability to provide adequate private open space for the dwelling; and b) character of the area and location of dwellings on lots in the surrounding area; and c) impact on the amenity and privacy of habitable room windows and private open space of existing and adjoining dwellings; and d) impact on the solar access of habitable room windows and private open space of adjoining dwellings; and e) locations of existing buildings and private open space areas; and f) size and proportions of the lot; and g) extent to which the slope and retaining walls or fences reduce or increase the impact of the proposed variation.
Performance Criteria Assessment No buildings are proposed to be constructed, however the proposed subdivision will cause the existing dwelling on proposed lot 2 to rely on satisfying the performance criteria with respect to the newly created side boundary. The existing dwelling will be set back 2.5m from the proposed side boundary of proposed lot 2. This is considered to be a minor incursion into the boundary setback. The existing dwelling maintains adequate private open space and due to the minor incursion retains the character of the area. As there are no adjoining dwellings on proposed lot 1 there will be opportunity to site a dwelling to ensure privacy is maintained and solar access. The incursion into the side boundary setback is minor. The proposed development is able to satisfy the performance criteria.	



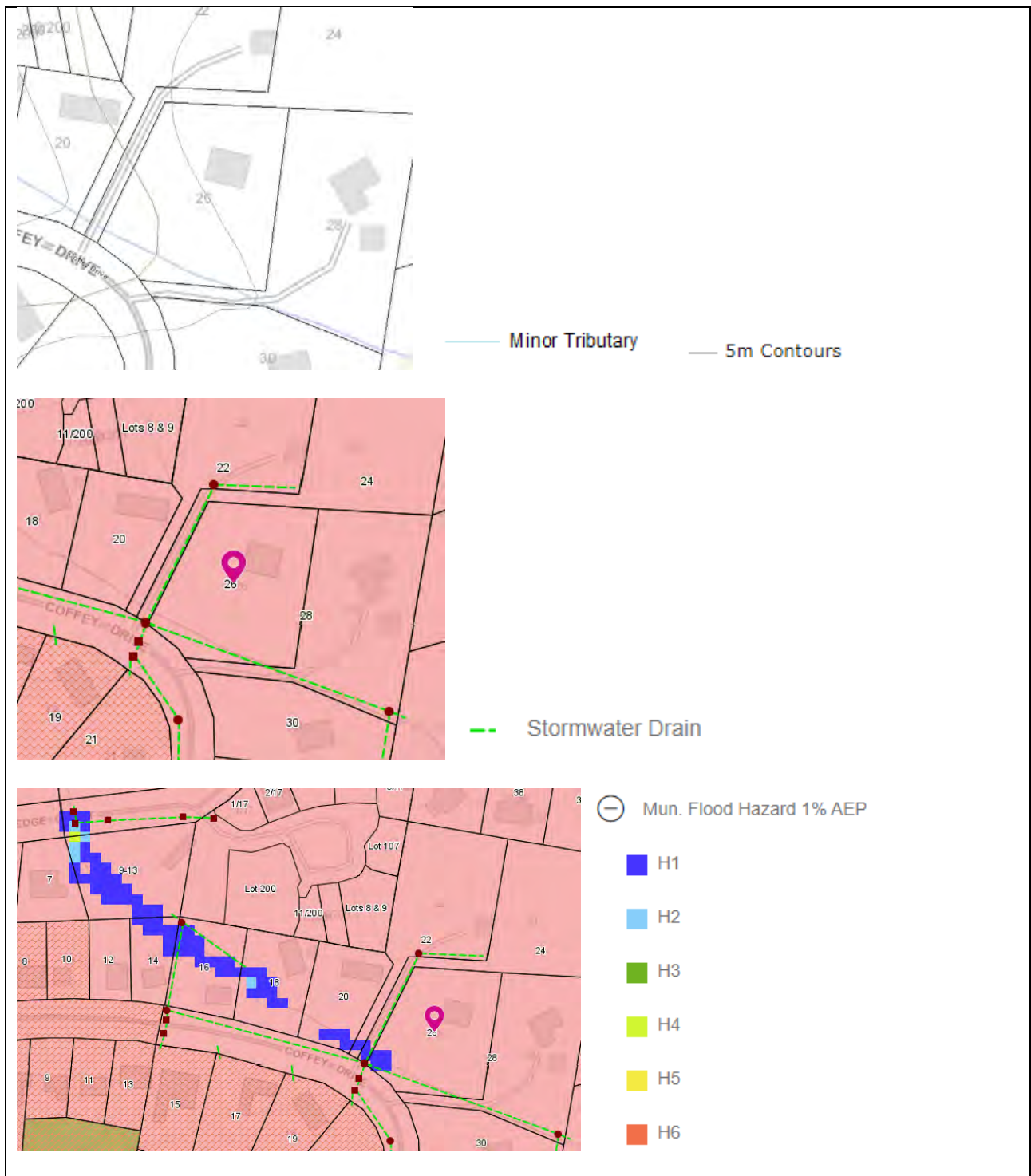
Existing Dwelling



Proposed Subdivision – Reduced boundary setback

12.4.3 Subdivision

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
<p>A1 Each lot must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) have a minimum area of at least 2000m²; and b) be able to contain a 25m diameter circle with the centre of the circle not more than 40m from the frontage; and c) have new boundaries aligned from buildings that satisfy the relevant acceptable solutions for setbacks; or d) be required for public use by the Crown, a an agency, or a corporation all the shares of which are held by Councils or a municipality; or e) be for the provision of public utilities; or f) for the consolidation of a lot with another lot with no additional titles created; or g) to align existing titles with zone boundaries and no additional lots are created. 	<p>P1 Each lot for residential use must provide sufficient useable area and dimensions to allow for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a dwelling to be erected in a convenient and hazard free location; and b) on-site parking and manoeuvrability; and c) adequate private open space; and d) reasonable vehicular access from the carriageway of the road to a building area on the lot, if any; and e) development that would not adversely affect the amenity of, or be out of character with, surrounding development and the streetscape.
<p>Performance Criteria Assessment</p> <p>The existing lot has a land area of 3010 m² and has an existing dwelling on the lot. Proposed Lot 2 will retain the existing dwelling and will have a land area of 1670 m². Proposed lot 2 will form a vacant lot with a proposed land area of 1350 m². The application relies on demonstrating it is able to satisfy the performance criteria.</p> <p>The formed vacant lot is constrained by a 2m wide drainage easement which follows the historic location of a mapped watercourse (minor tributary). The location of the historic watercourse resembles the 2m wide drainage easement and contains Council stormwater infrastructure. The contours demonstrate that minor overland flow may still be a matter to address for future development and this is reflected in Council's flood mapping (low risk H1). This mapping also indicates that the ponding located at the entrance, does not meet the definition of flooding. Instead the mapping highlights the contours and stormwater infrastructure has been located in this vicinity as a result. There is a requirement for buildings to be constructed 2m away from easements and so any future dwelling will be required to be sited outside of this area. A dwelling is able to be erected in a hazard free location.</p> <p>The lot is of a size that will be able to provide for on-site parking and access to the site is proposed via a shared access (right of way). The shared access arrangement has been reviewed by Council's Works Department who have confirmed it is a suitable option with respect to access. The proposed lot size is expected to enable sufficient private open space and an anticipated dwelling is likely to be setback sufficiently from the frontage. This is due to the presence of the easement traversing the frontage and requirements to be 2m from any infrastructure. This will ensure any future dwelling is set back sufficiently to provide confidence it will not adversely affect the amenity and character of the area and be in keeping with streetscape. However it should be noted there are examples of encroachment within the frontage setback within Coffey Drive. The presentation of dwelling to the frontage varies considerably within the area.</p> <p>The proposed development satisfies the performance criteria.</p>	



12.4.3 Subdivision

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
<p>A3 Each lot must be connected to a reticulated:</p> <p>a) water supply; and</p> <p>b) sewerage system.</p>	<p>P3 Lots that are not provided with reticulated water and sewerage services must be:</p> <p>a) in a locality for which reticulated services are not available or capable of being connected; and</p> <p>b) capable of accommodating an on-site wastewater management system.</p>
<p>Performance Criteria Assessment</p> <p>The proposed subdivision and existing lot is not capable of being connected to a reticulated water and sewerage system due to the infrastructure not being available. Proposed lot 2 has an existing dwelling on site which is serviced by stormwater collection tanks and onsite wastewater management. The existing disposal area will be relocated from proposed lot 1 and will be wholly contained within proposed lot 2. The applicant has provided an onsite wastewater management report, prepared by a suitably qualified person, which has been reviewed by Council's Environmental Health Officer (EHO) and found to be acceptable. The onsite wastewater report also demonstrates that proposed lot 1 is also able to support an onsite wastewater management system for a typical three bedroom dwelling (primary treatment). At the time of receiving an application or a dwelling on proposed lot 1, any applicant will be required to provide an onsite wastewater management report that is specific for the proposed dwelling design. The submitted report however demonstrates the requirements for the existing dwelling and relocation of infrastructure and the capability of proposed lot 1 to support a residential use that relies on onsite wastewater management.</p> <p>The proposed development satisfies the acceptable solution.</p>	

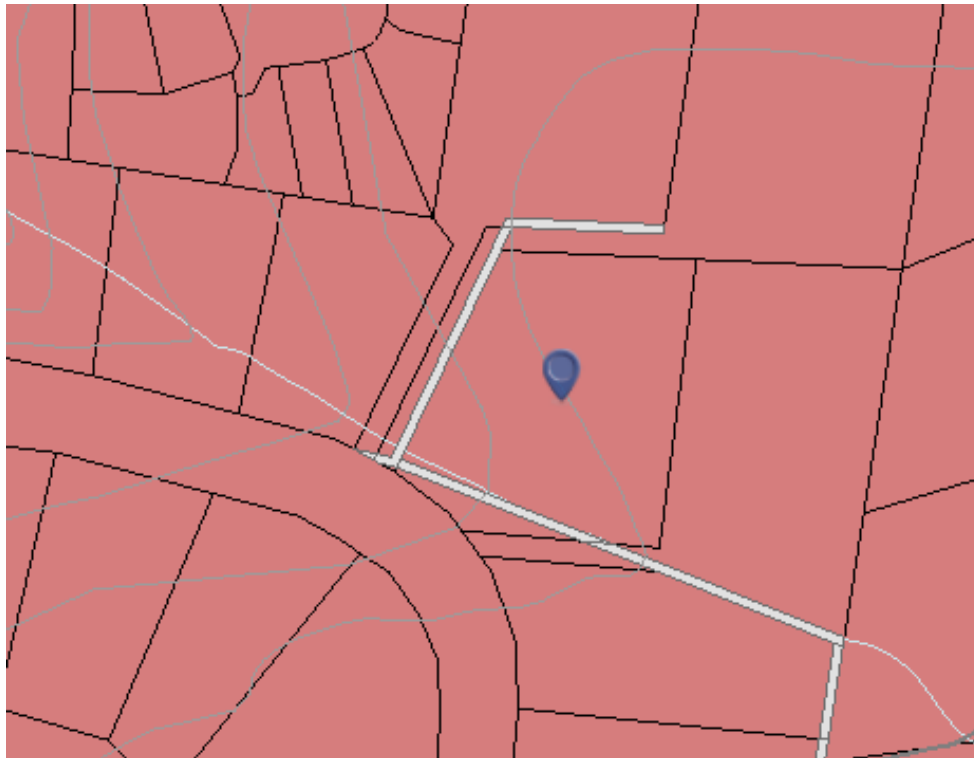
E4 Road and Rail Assets Code

The proposed development is for a two (2) lot subdivision of a lot with an existing dwelling on site. The existing dwelling will be contained to proposed Lot 2. The proposed lot (1 & 2) will achieve access from the existing access and a right of way will be created over the access to service proposed lot 1 in addition to lot 2. The access arrangements have been reviewed by Council's Works Department and determined to be adequate. E4 requires assessment due to an intensification of the existing use.

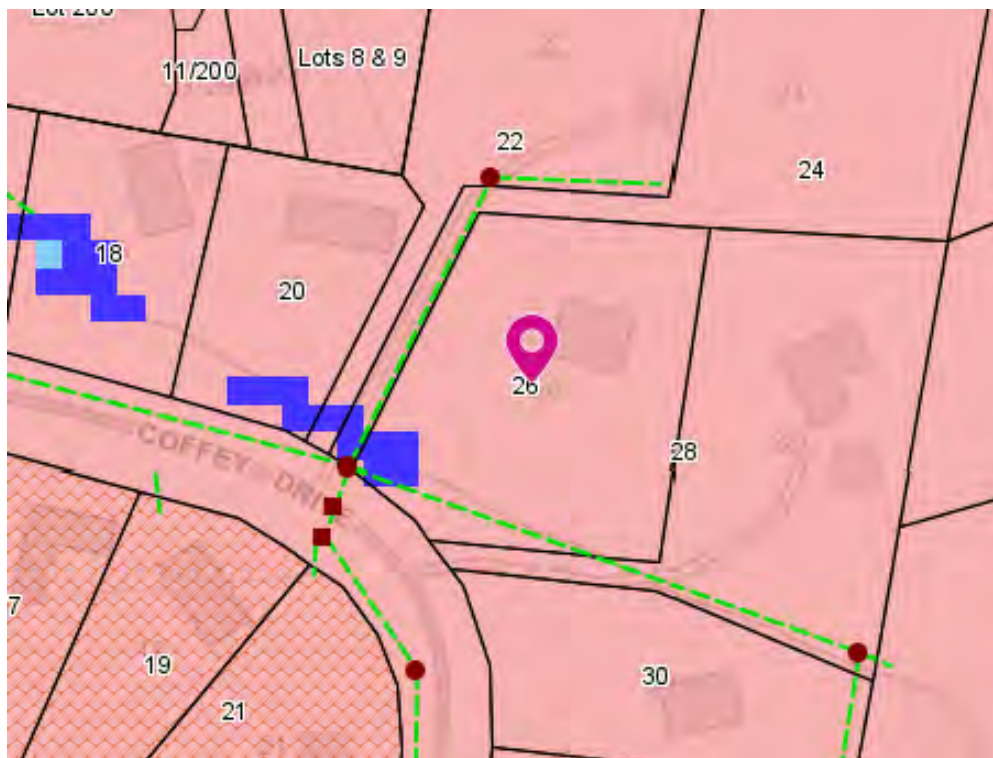
The proposed development has been determined to satisfy all relevant Acceptable Solutions of the Use Standards and Development Standards of the Road and Rail Assets Code.

E5 Flood Prone Areas Code

Council's flood mapping addresses the location of the historic watercourse at the front of the property, which coincides with the lower contours and a drainage easement containing Council stormwater infrastructure. The Lidar data is picking up the depression located at the frontage. The discrete ponding mapped at the frontage does not satisfy the definition of flooding within E5 Flood Prone Areas Code. No further assessment against the Code is required, however has been included here for information and transparency. The site is not mapped or affected by the planning scheme overlay, Flood Risk Areas.



List mapping – Easements, contours and mapped watercourse (historic).



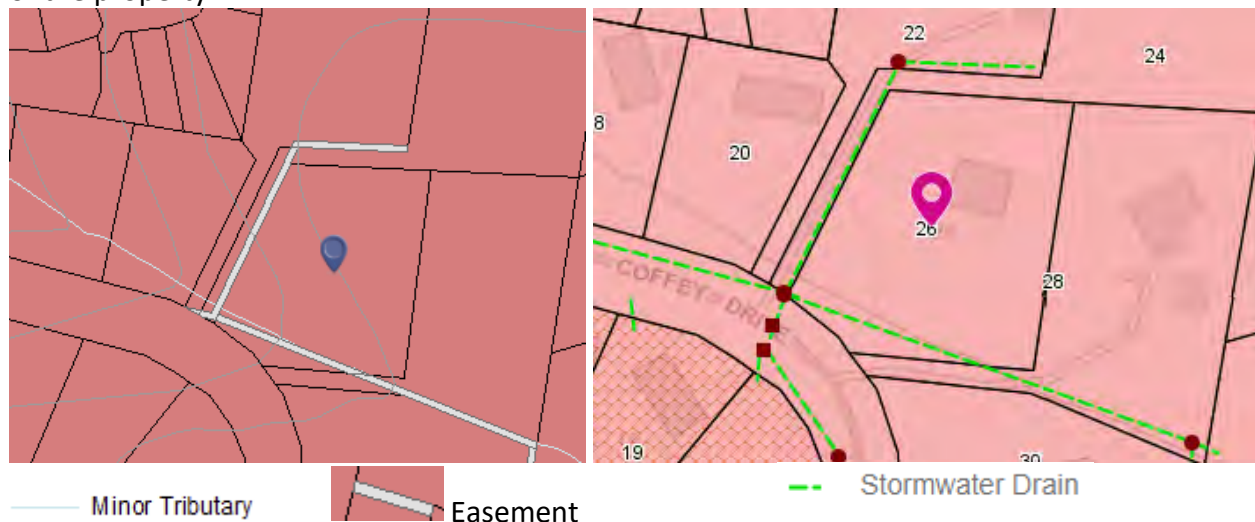
Council mapping – demonstrating location of stormwater infrastructure (green) and discrete ponding (blue).

E6 Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code

The proposed development has been determined to satisfy all relevant Acceptable Solutions of the Use Standards and Development Standards of the Car Parking and Sustainable Transport Code.

E9 Water Quality Code

The proposed development is for a two lot subdivision at 26 Coffey Drive, Binalong Bay. The site is affected by a mapped watercourse (List Mapping – Minor Tributary) and as such E9 Water Quality Code is required to be addressed. The mapped watercourse is historic and has been adapted to part of Council's stormwater infrastructure. As a result a drainage easement burdens the frontage of the property.



The above photo provides a sense of the depression associated with the mapped watercourse / drainage easement.

The proposed development was determined to satisfy all relevant Acceptable Solutions of the Use Standards and Development Standards of the Water Quality Code.

E10 Open Space and Recreation Code

The proposed development was determined to satisfy all relevant Acceptable Solutions of the Use Standards and Development Standards of the Open Space and Recreation Code.

E16 Onsite Wastewater Management Code

The proposed development is for the subdivision (1 into 2) of the development site. Proposed lot 2 will retain the existing dwelling. **Subdivision is exempt from the on-site wastewater management code.** Accordingly, assessment will be **restricted to modifications to the existing onsite wastewater management infrastructure on proposed lot 2 that services the existing dwelling.** It is noted that the existing house is currently serviced by a septic tank system with trenches located on proposed lot 1. The trenches will require relocation to be wholly contained on proposed lot 2. The submitted plan and onsite wastewater management assessment, demonstrates the new location of trenches to service the existing lot as well as location of reserve area.



The figure above shows the existing location of land disposal area to be on proposed Lot 1. The figure also shows the location the disposal area will be located to on Lot 2 to service the existing dwelling.

E16.6 Use Standards

E16.6.1 Use and Lot Size – Existing Dwelling only

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
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.	P1 Residential use on sites less than 2,000m ² or with more than four bedrooms that rely on onsite wastewater management must be able to accommodate: 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
Performance Criteria Assessment Proposed lot 2, which supports the existing dwelling will have a site area of 1670m ² and relies on satisfying performance criteria. The application materials has included an Onsite Wastewater Management Report, prepared by a suitably qualified person, that concludes Lot 2 to continue to be capable of supporting onsite wastewater infrastructure. The report has been reviewed and accepted by Council's Environmental Health Officer and is considered to have satisfied the performance criteria.	

E16.6.1 Use and Lot Size – Existing Dwelling only

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A2 Non-residential uses that rely on onsite water management must be on a site with minimum area of 5,000m ² .	P2 Non-residential use on sites less than 5,000m ² that rely on onsite wastewater management must be able to accommodate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the proposed use and associated buildings and structures; b) any required private open spaces or other outdoor spaces; c) vehicle manoeuvring and car parking; d) hardstand and paved areas; and e) onsite wastewater management infrastructure (if required);
Performance Criteria Assessment <p>The existing dwelling on proposed Lot 2 also has approval for use as Visitor Accommodation (DA103-2021) and relies on satisfying the performance criteria.</p> <p>The application materials has included an Onsite Wastewater Management Report, prepared by a suitably qualified person, that concludes Lot 2 to continue to be capable of supporting onsite wastewater infrastructure. The report has been reviewed and accepted by Council's Environmental Health Officer and is considered to have satisfied the performance criteria.</p>	

E16.7.1 Onsite Wastewater Management P2 – Existing Dwelling only;

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A2 A minimum horizontal separation of 3m must be provided between onsite wastewater management infrastructure and the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) hardstand and paved areas; b) car parking and vehicle manoeuvring areas; and c) title or lot boundaries; 	P2 Hardstand, paved areas car parking and vehicle manoeuvring areas must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Assessment <p>The proposed location of the stormwater trenches requires the development to satisfy the performance criteria. The location of the trenches formed part of the site investigation associated with the submitted Onsite Wastewater Management, which has been reviewed by Council's Environmental Health Officer and determined to satisfy the performance criteria.</p>	

E16.7.2 Surface and Groundwater Impacts P1 – Existing Dwelling only

Acceptable Solutions	Performance Criteria
A1 Onsite wastewater management infrastructure must have a minimum separation distance of 100m from a wetland or watercourse or coastal marine area.	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.
Performance Criteria Assessment <p>The site is affected by a mapped watercourse (List Mapping – Minor Tributary). The mapped watercourse is historic and has been adapted to become part of Council's stormwater infrastructure. As a result a drainage easement burdens the frontage of the property. The provided onsite wastewater management report has assessed the site with the constraints considered. The mapped watercourse no longer functions as a watercourse and has been considered in terms of contours.</p>	

The application materials has included an Onsite Wastewater Management Report, prepared by a suitably qualified person, that concludes Lot 2 to continue to be capable of supporting onsite wastewater infrastructure. The report has been reviewed and accepted by Council's Environmental Health Officer and is considered to have satisfied the performance criteria.

5. Representations

The application was advertised 11 December 2021 to 4 January 2022 in the Examiner Newspaper, notices on-site and at the Council Chambers and notification by mail to all adjoining land owners. Three (3) representations were received prior to the closing date and time. The representation is as follows:

Issue	Response
Accuracy of the Wastewater assessment is questioned.	The Wastewater Report was prepared by a suitably qualified person with extensive experience. The report was reviewed by Council's Environmental Health Officer, also with extensive experience. The Onsite Wastewater professional, who prepared the report, has reviewed the representation and confirms the findings of the report.
Subdivision is inappropriate for the area.	The proposed development has been assessed against the Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013.
Vehicular access via a Right of Way	Access to the site has been considered by the road authority as part of the assessment process and detailed within the body of the report.
Site plan does not demonstrate location of underground power supply.	The application was referred to TasNetworks and any comment incorporated into the assessment. The proposal has been appropriately conditioned with respect to electricity provision.
Potential impact of future dwelling	Assessment by a planning authority must address the application before it. Any future dwelling on Lot 1 will be assessed as any normal planning application.
Visual impact of future dwelling on lot 1.	The subdivision has been assessed and details in the body of the report. Any future dwelling on Lot 1 will also require an assessment against the planning scheme.
Use of any future dwelling	The use and development associated with any future dwelling on Lot 1 will be subject to an assessment against the planning scheme.
Development provisions relating to subdivision, including lot size and access	The proposed development has been assessed against the Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013. Any future use or development on Lot 1, including onsite wastewater management will be further considered as part of a planning application.

Due consideration of the representations made has been undertaken with the response to each concern detailed above.

The development application has been recommended for approval.

6. Mediation

Formal mediation has not been entered into.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

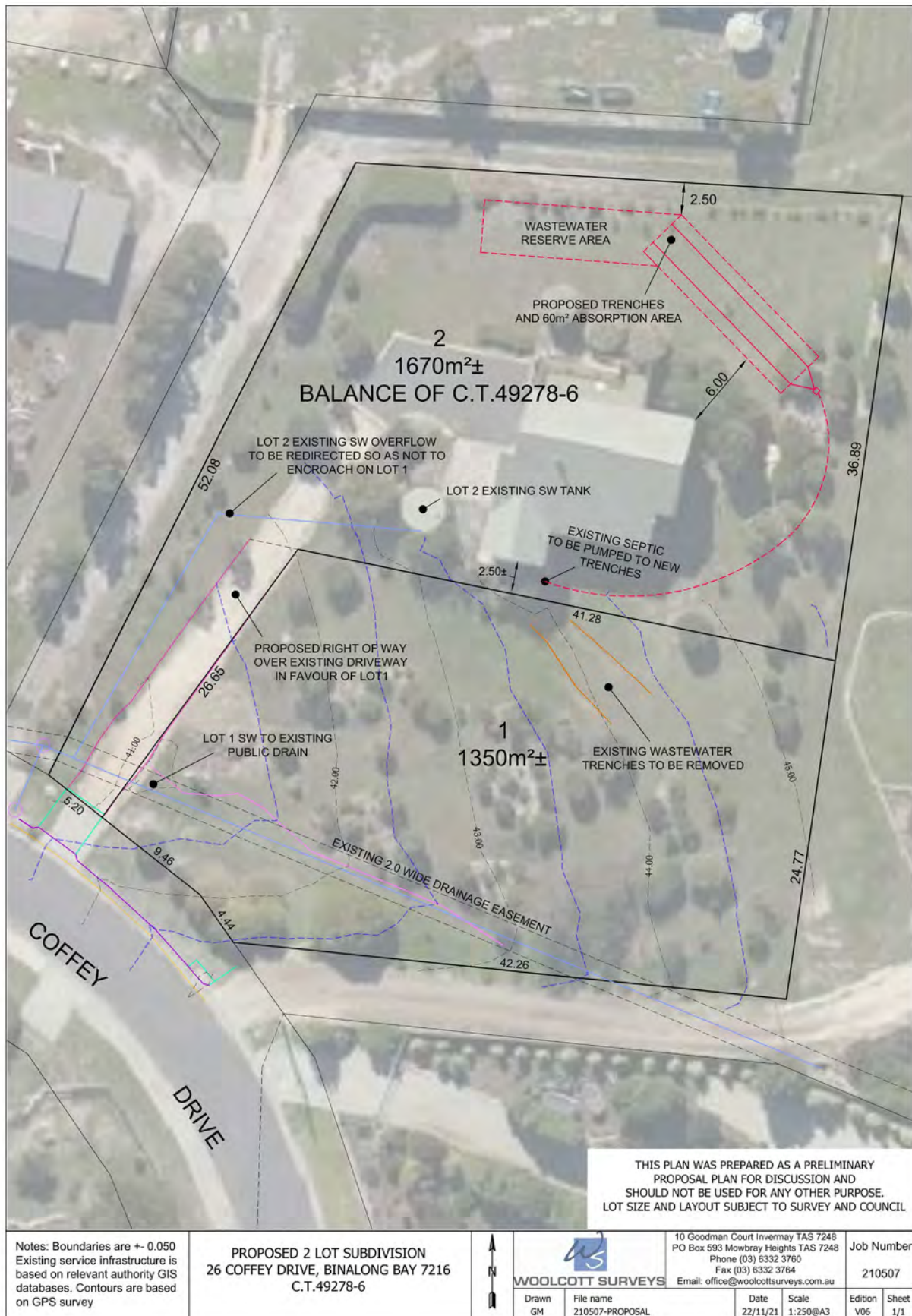
Break O'Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013;
Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993;
Local government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

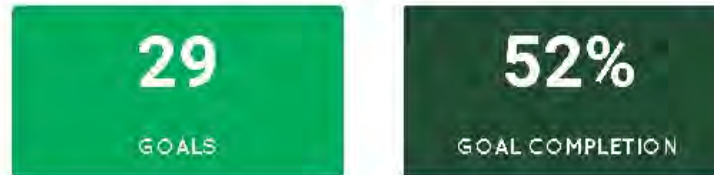


The Mayor advised the Council that it had now concluded its meeting as a Planning Authority under Section 25 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.



COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS - MEETINGS - PUBLIC

11/02/2022



COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS PLAN

COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2021

Current Co...	Meeting ...	Due Date	Goal	Resolution / Action	Update	Owner
10%	15/02/2021	31/08/2021	02/21.16.4.50 - Draft Policy LG55 - Use of Conferencing Technology to Attend Council Meetings and Workshops Policy	That Council note the draft Policy LG55 - Use of Conferencing Technology to Attend Council Meetings and Workshops Policy and await the outcome of the Local Government Act review.	On hold until the Local Government Act Review is completed.	Executive Assistant
90%	19/04/2021	30/06/2021	04/21.14.3.88 - St Marys Recreation Ground Lighting	That Council consider the logistics and validity of relocating the St Helens lights with particular attention paid to the ongoing cost of maintaining and running the lights.	The old recreational ground lights have been removed and placed in storage. Lights (electrical and structural components) are to be inspected during February 2022 with options for re-use to be subsequently considered noting the lights were replaced due to the age of the units and the luminaires being less energy efficient.	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
0%	19/04/2021	30/06/2021	04/21.14.3.88 - St Marys Recreation Ground Lighting	That Council continues to work with Hub4Health in relation to potential upgrades to the gym building and surrounding areas.	No action at this time	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services

Current Co...	Meeting ...	Due Date	Goal	Resolution / Action	Update	Owner
5%	17/05/2021	31/08/2021	05/21.9.2.103 - Notice of Motion - Investigations into a Swimming Pool and Hydra-therapy Pool - Cllr M Tucker	<i>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> Council to start undertaking another look into an indoor swimming pool and hydra-therapy pool at the sports complex whilst updating our St Helens Sports Complex Master Plan. Council Officers/Managers go to Circular Head Council and look at the new swimming pool complex they have built and work with their Council on understanding the costs of running the complex now it has been running for a while.	Future activity when the time and resources are available. Some initial investigations undertaken at a high level in relation to a Hydra-therapy pool and operational requirements as part of considerations for another project. This will feed into the broader review.	General Manager
90%	28/06/2021	31/08/2021	06/21.17.2.149 - Flagstaff Trail Head - Site Plan for Expansion Opportunities	That Council note the draft site plan and request that Council Officers proceed to an Expression of Interest (EOI) process for future development and business opportunities at the Flagstaff Trail Head.	Following decision of Council, an Expression of Interest process was developed by Council staff. Advertising for expressions of interest has now occurred and 4 EoIs were received and were assessed by Council officers. Further information is being pursued with one operator. In December a further 2 approaches were received for commercial activity which were outside the Eoi process.	General Manager
62%	16/08/2021	30/09/2021	08/21.13.4.178 - Electric Vehicle Charging Station Proposal for Fingal	That management be authorised to enter into a joint funding agreement for the installation and operation of such a charging station.	Electric Vehicle Tasmania advised that funding was successful. Proposed site information circulated for management review. Proposal is proceeding.	Manager Corporate Services
99%	16/08/2021	31/12/2021	08/21.14.4.182 - Scamander Foreshore Playground Fence	That Council provide fencing around the Scamander Playground located at the Scamander Foreshore.	Supplier shortfall - 1 fencing panel. Waiting on arrival of fencing panel to finalise the install.	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
99%	20/09/2021	31/10/2021	09/21.14.3.202 - Public Open Space - 12 Oberon Place, Scamander	That Council enter a Memorandum of Understanding with North East Bioregional Network to enable the organisation to maintain the Public Open Space known as 12 Oberon Place, Scamander (PID 2948700) in accordance with conditions.	MOU prepared and e-posted to NE Bioregional Network on 6th October 2021. MOU remains unsigned. Meeting occurred with NEBN on 9/2/22 to discuss queries and clarification on what works they would like to do.	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services

Current Co...	Meeting ...	Due Date	Goal	Resolution / Action	Update	Owner
75%	20/09/2021	21/01/2022	09/21.16.2.205 - Proposal for Water Harvesting and Water Re-Use Techniques	That Council accept the Officers Report and that Council engage in providing further education around water harvesting and water re-use techniques.	Information and material current being prepared for dissemination in consultation with communications coordinator and Tas Water	Development Services Coordinator
25%	20/09/2021	30/09/2022	09/21.16.5.208 - Intention to Make a New By-Law - Keeping of Roosters and Other Animals	In accordance with section 15B of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> , Council resolves to make a by-law for the regulation of keeping roosters and other animals.	Initial project scoping and research has commenced.	Environmental Health Officer
0%	18/10/2021	30/11/2021	10/21.13.5.220 - Options for Differential Rating - Vacation Rental Properties	That Council move a motion at the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) General Meeting requesting legislation be amended to empower local government to levy differential rates for properties used for vacation rental.		Manager Corporate Services
50%	18/10/2021	31/12/2021	10/21.14.3.223 - Maintenance and Improvements to Boat Launching Ramps at Stieglitz Beach	That the Break O'Day Council Marine Strategy include identification and development of an alternative launching facility to the Stieglitz boat ramp	Investigation in progress. Possible sites being assessed.	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
63%	18/10/2021	31/10/2021	10/21.14.5.225 - Reallocation of Funds - Plant and Equipment	That Council approves a reallocation of capital money as follows: · \$9,708 (unspent funds) from the capital item CJ015 "1297 Toro Mower" to CJ012 "1290 Toro Mower". · \$5,656 from the capital item CJ005 "Small Plant" to CJ012 "1290 Toro Mower".	Budget adjustment noted and will be finalised at next budget review	Manager Corporate Services
33%	15/11/2021	31/12/2021	11/21.13.6.244 - Council's Operational Banking Activities	That Council authorise management to transfer banking operations from Commonwealth Bank to Community Bank St Helens - St Marys.	Discussions and exchanging of information proceeding with Bendigo Bank and with Commonwealth Bank	Manager Corporate Services

Current Co...	Meeting ...	Due Date	Goal	Resolution / Action	Update	Owner
60%	15/11/2021	31/01/2022	11/21.14.5.249 - Terrys Hill Road, Goshen	Council pursue DPIPW to fulfil their maintenance responsibilities on Terry Hills Road and that Council approach the State Government with the view of potentially providing the State a road maintenance service paid for by the State Government.	Councils Manager Infrastructure & Development Services has written to the Parks and Wildlife Service - Regional Manager North with the objective of being able to provide an initial and timely response to the Council.	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
63%	15/11/2021	31/12/2021	11/21.14.6.250 - Reallocation of Funds - Road Reconstruction / Dig Outs	That Council authorise the re-allocation of \$50,000 from the 2021/2022 Capital Budget from "Mathinna Road multiple dig outs" to address multiple pavement defects on Ansans Bay Road, Priory (new project).	Decision of Council noted and implemented, budget to be adjusted at next budget review	Manager Corporate Services
63%	15/11/2021	31/12/2021	11/21.14.8.252 - Reallocation of Funds - Plant and Equipment	That Council: 1. Defer the replacement of Asset - 1318 Toyota Hilux two - (2) door flat tray to the 2022/2023 financial year. 2. Authorise the re-allocation of \$22,000 from the 2021/2022 Capital Budget from "1318 Toyota Hilux two - door flat tray" to "8T Excavator (second hand)". 3. Reallocate remaining \$18,000 to purchase an additional mower and authorise the purchase of a new ride on mower. 4. Authorise the purchase of current model second hand 8T Komatsu excavator.	Decision of Council noted and implemented, budget to be adjusted at next budget review	Manager Corporate Services

COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2022

Current Co...	Meeting ...	Due Date	Goal	Resolution / Action	Update	Owner
0%	17/01/2022	28/02/2022	01/22.6.1.3 - DA284-2021 - Telecommunications Tower - 58 Bent Street, Mathinna	DA284-2021 - Telecommunications Tower - 58 Bent Street, Mathinna		Development Services Coordinator
100%	17/01/2022	31/03/2022	01/22.15.2.10 - Policy Review - CB07 - Community Facility Hire Policy	That Policy CB07 - The Community Facility Hire Policy be accepted without amendment.	Policy updated on documents and on Council website, matter is complete	Manager Corporate Services
100%	17/01/2022	31/03/2022	01/22.16.2.13 - Revision of 2021 / 2022 Fees & Charges - Strata Applications	That Council adopt the amended schedule Fees & Charges for 2020/2021 as it relates to Strata Applications.	Fees & Charges updated on documents and website, staff advised by email, matter is complete	Manager Corporate Services
			<i>Plan - Examination & Sealing</i>			
			Examination and sealing of final plan of per lot Survey	\$500.00* + \$150.00*		
			Application Fee for Each Stage (Staged Strata Scheme)	\$350.00* per stage		
			Petition to amend a Sealed Plan - Full Fee	\$650.00*		
			Petition to amend a Sealed Plan (if all parties to the Plan have signed the petition)	\$330.00*		
0%	17/01/2022	28/02/2022	01/22.17.2.15 - Local Government Act Review	That Council indicate that they support the early progression of Reforms #34, #44 and #49 relating to the review of the Local Government Legislation.		General Manager

COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2020

Current Co...	Meeting ...	Due Date	Goal	Resolution / Action	Update	Owner
60%	17/02/2020	31/05/2020	02/20.8.1.13 - Notice of Motion - St Helens Foreshore Playground Sun Shade - Cllr M Osborne	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 a Sun-shade for this playground be costed and the installation of it be included in our 2020-2021 Budget deliberations.	This Council resolution refers to the St Helens foreshore playground. The playground and other foreshore infrastructure will be considered as part of the Marine Facilities Strategy (Georges Bay). Resources being sought to progress. Given the playground area that would need to be covered, the cost to erect a suitable shade cover is in the order of \$40,000.	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
90%	20/04/2020	31/07/2020	04/20.14.3.63 - St Helens Sports Complex - Amendments to Master Plan	That Council seek feedback from the sporting and recreational group users of the St Helens Sports Complex with the objective of consolidating proposed projects and preparing an updated master planning document to guide the Council in its future decision-making.	Draft conceptual plan has been redrawn to include additional ideas put forward by current users of the facility. Council will now seek broader community feedback in February, 2022 on the draft conceptual plan	Manager Community Services
67%	20/04/2020	31/07/2020	04/20.15.3.66 - 'Future Potential Production Forest' Land in Break O'Day	That Council ask the Tasmanian Government to provide it with information including the economic and social implications for Break O'Day community of possible changes to Future Potential Production Forest Land in Break O'Day municipality.	Council received a presentation from Sustainable Timbers Tasmania at its December 2021 Workshop. A report is being prepared for a follow-up discussion at a future workshop of socioeconomic and environmental implications changes in FPPF Land may have for Break O'Day community.	NRM Facilitator

COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2019

Current Co...	Meeting ...	Due Date	Goal	Resolution / Action	Update	Owner
50%	18/03/2019	30/06/2019	03/19.8.2.47 - Notice of Motion - Mountain Bike Track in the Fingal Valley - Cllr J Tucker	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.	This to be developed further as part of the Recreational Trails Strategy	Manager Community Services
25%	15/07/2019	31/10/2019	07/19.16.2.182 - Intention to Make New By-Law - Trail Network By-Law	In accordance with section 156 of the Local Government Act 1993, Council resolves to make a by-law for the regulation of the Trail Networks.	Draft By-Law currently being prepared.	Executive Assistant
50%	16/09/2019	31/12/2019	09/19.14.3.229 - Kings Park	That Council 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.	Council currently undertaking a Recreational Trails Strategy where this project may be identified and supported by the community. It was identified through the development of the Township Plan for St Helens.	Manager Community Services
50%	18/11/2019	29/02/2020	11/19.8.1.266 - Notice of Motion - Bike / Pedestrian Track, Swimcart to Binalong Bay Road - Cllr G McGuinness	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 best route for a dual access, (bike/pedestrian), dual direction track between Swimcart Beach and the "yet to be built" dual access Binalong Bay Rd. track.	Investigations undertaken and a potential route has been identified following consideration of environmental constraints with a view to avoiding sensitive areas such as Penguin nesting grounds. Route has been discussed with Parks & Wildlife Service and work is ongoing with a private land owner.	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services

Current Co...	Meeting ...	Due Date	Goal	Resolution / Action	Update	Owner
20%	18/11/2019	31/12/2021	11/19.8.1.266 - Notice of Motion - Bike / Pedestrian Track, Swimcard to Binalong Bay Road - Cllr G McGuinness	That Council seeks funding to enable this track to be built as soon as practical.	Discussions and investigations have occurred with PWS and private landowner in relation to the potential alignment. Information presented to Council workshop in relation to the alignment	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services

02/22.8.0

PETITIONS

Nil.

02/22.9.0

NOTICES OF MOTION

02/22.9.1

Notice of Motion – Tip Voucher System – Cllr K Wright

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 consider the introduction of a tip voucher system in one of two (2) forms. Plus a separate provision for those living outside of the wheelie bin collection area. Strictly limited to one (1) annual voucher per household.

1. That all “RESIDENTS” qualify to receive a card or voucher system which allows them a number of free tip trip/loads per calendar year. This could be done as responsibility of the resident to apply for and receive at Council office, on an annual basis. “LIMITED TO ONE (1) PER HOUSEHOLD”.

Or

2. That all “Pensioners and Health Care Card holders” qualify to receive a card or voucher system, which allows them a number of free tip trip/loads per calendar year. Again, this could be done a responsibility of the HHC holder to apply for and receive at Council office on an annual basis. “LIMITED TO ONE (1) PER HOUSEHOLD”.

Plus

All “RESIDENTS” outside of the wheelie bin collection area receive 12 free tip trip/loads per calendar year. Available on application only.

SUBMISSION IN SUPPORT OF MOTION:

Nil.

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 Councils Economic Development Officer look at getting grant funding to create a huge Icon for St Helens.

SUBMISSION IN SUPPORT OF MOTION:

Everyone identifies with an Icon the girl at Binalong Bay is our closest statue that gets a massive amount of photos which a lot is shared through electronic media to all their friends etc.

I think as an example we could have a huge mountain bike with a rider doing a stunt as an icon to represent our brand and what we have, I am sure the amount of people who would get their photo taken in front of would be amazing , this could be at the Lions park at the entrance to our town or on the foreshore in front of the council chambers .

If we believe in branding we should believe in this idea and our tourism numbers that create jobs in all of Break O Day will benefit from having this Icon in our community.

Nil.

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.

19.01.2022	St Helens	– Australia Day Awards Committee Meeting
26.01.2022	St Helens	– Australia Day Awards Ceremony
11.02.2022	St Helens Via web	– Northern Tasmania Development Corporation (NTDC) – Media Launch and Meeting – Northern Tasmania Regional Priority Projects

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
- East Coast Tasmania Tourism (ECTT) – Clr Barry LeFevre
- Mental Health Action Group – Clr Barry LeFevre
- Disability Access Committee – Clr Janet Drummond
- Bay of Fires Master Plan Steering Committee – Clr Glenn McGuinness

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

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:**Corporate Services Staffing and Other Activities:**

Staffing is normal other than office attendance (that is, working from home) is being managed in the context of minimising covid risk. This is both:

- proactive, rotating staff working from home and office to have sufficient to service customers but reduce numbers in the office in case of an outbreak event and have numbers that are not in the office who would not be isolated in case of an event
- reactive, from time to time, staff can be caught up as “close contacts” and work through the isolating/testing requirements

Team members are working a review of documents, in conjunction with the communications officer and other departments. In particular, we are looking for more consistency with our style guides, simplification of English and making them easier to use. The target will be to have reviewed all of our documents and eventually have the forms available on our website converted to fillable pdf format.

Meetings Attended:

Face to face Corporate Services team meetings and manager-team member meetings are being undertaken in the context of minimising covid risk which generally means face-to-face with face masks and appropriate distancing/ventilation.

Additional meetings and webinars attended relating to banking changes, cyber security and financial software changes.

Other Issues:

Banking Changeover Update

Documentation has been received and reviewed relating to the proposal for progressing the change from CBA to Community Bank. The necessary steps, processes and actions are being identified, clarified and agreed to, logically and systematically through Teams meetings and exchanges of emails. No specific dates have been set, yet, all parties are agreed that the process should be careful rather than hasty.

Investments – Term Deposits

Bendigo:

\$2,000,000.00	0.25%	Maturing 17/02/2022
\$1,000,000.00	0.25%	Maturing 21/02/2022
\$1,000,000.00	0.25%	Maturing 28/02/2022
\$1,000,000.00	0.25%	Maturing 15/03/2022
\$1,000,871.42	0.25%	Maturing 06/04/2022
\$1,000,871.42	0.25%	Maturing 07/04/2022
\$1,000,415.07	0.25%	Maturing 11/04/2022
\$1,000,997.51	0.25%	Maturing 22/04/2022
\$1,000,623.29	0.25%	Maturing 09/05/2022

Right to Information (RTI) Requests

Nil

132 and 337 Certificates

	132	337
January 2022	60	37
December 2021	59	39
January 2021	74	40

Debtors/Creditors @ 9 February 2022

DEBTORS INFORMATION

Invoices Raised

Current			Previous Year	
Month	Mth Value	YTD 21/22	Month	YTD 20/21
96	\$ 265,175.33	541	47	424

CREDITORS INFORMATION

Payments Made

Current			Previous Year	
Month	Mth Value	YTD 21/22	Month	YTD 20/21
437	\$ 1,400,899.39	2640	351	2599

Creditors payments are operating normally again after the Christmas Break. Larger, capital works project payments are flowing through as staff and businesses return to normal operations. Debtors are also operating normally with a small number of stalled accounts responding to debt recovery measures. As Council is aware, Outstanding Debtor balances are generally relatively small but appear greater due to the need to issue debtor invoices for grant funds.

Work Health & Safety Coordinator

Undertook WHS inductions with new outdoor employees as well as contractors.

Discussions with the management team and regularly aiding enquiries concerning community groups hiring council facilities and their compliance with their COVID safety plans.

Attended on-site meeting at Eddystone Point with Community Services Manager to provide risk management clarification for an event organised by representatives of the Friends of Eddystone Point.

Assisting managers with the latest updates from Public Health/Tasmanian Government concerning employees that are either have been diagnosed with COVID-19 or are in close contact with someone. Liaised with employees who were required to undertake either a PCR or RAT test and requested their testing results and provide advice to allow them to return to work if the isolation period has been completed.

During the period of **17 January to 9 February 2022**, no vandalism was reported to the WHS Coordinator.

RATES INFORMATION as at 4 February 2022**This financial Year**

2021/2022	Rates Actuals inc. Annual Remissions	Rates Levied excluding remissions	Additional Rates (Sup Val)	Total Rates	Penalties
General	7,665,865.61	7,615,142.20	81,300.18	7,696,442.38	35,874.21
Waste	1,312,200.00	1,306,100.00	12,109.88	1,318,209.88	
Wheelie	479,606.00	477,174.00	5,789.15	482,963.15	
Recycling	390,600.00	388,500.00	3,838.69	392,338.69	
Fire	373,174.52	373,012.42	1,840.39	374,852.81	
TOTAL	10,221,446.13	10,159,928.62	104,878.29	10,264,806.91	35,874.21

Last Financial Year

2020/2021	Rates Actuals inc. Annual Remissions	Rates Levied excluding remissions	Additional Rates (Sup Val)	Total Rates	Penalties
General	7,437,343.52	7,388,664.92	66,592.85	7,455,257.77	25,851.76
Waste	1,228,360.25	1,226,004.00	4,856.08	1,230,860.08	
Wheelie	452,734.75	452,119.20	4,535.27	456,654.47	
Recycling	253,925.20	253,536.00	938.19	254,474.19	
Fire	365,145.54	364,983.85	939.27	365,923.12	
TOTAL	9,737,509.26	9,685,307.97	77,861.66	9,763,169.63	25,851.76

Instalments

2021/2022		Instalment \$	Outstanding \$	Outstanding %
7 September 2021	Instalment 1	2,547,272.44	67,802.59	2.66%
9 November 2021	Instalment 2	2,554,692.52	95,627.16	3.74%
1 February 2022	Instalment 3	2,587,288.35	251,431.05	9.72%
3 May 2022	Instalment 4	2,605,154.21	955,843.94	36.69%
	TOTAL:	10,294,407.52	1,370,704.74	13.32%

2020/2021		Instalment \$	Outstanding \$	Outstanding %
8 September 2020	Instalment 1	2,537,255.62	71,766.68	2.83%
10 November 2020	Instalment 2	2,540,891.00	102,716.90	4.04%
2 February 2021	Instalment 3	2,540,891.00	309,630.81	12.19%
4 May 2021	Instalment 4	2,540,891.00	963,234.83	37.91%
	TOTAL:	10,159,928.62	1,447,349.22	14.25%

Discount Applied

	Discount Claimed	No. of	Total Ratable	% of total
2021/2022	104,953.81	3,330	6,498	51.25%
2020/2021	157,917.78	3,477	6,476	53.69%

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.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Nil.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

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

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the following reports for the month ending 31 January 2022 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 January 2022.

Trading Account Summary

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

CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	12,421,876
TOTAL INCOME FOR PERIOD	578,984
TOTAL AVAILABLE FUNDS	13,000,860
LESS TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,325,682
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	11,675,178
OUTSTANDING SUNDRY DEBTORS 60 DAYS & OVER	4,881

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					
2021-2022					
	2020-2021	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2021-2022 Estimate	Comments
INCOME					
Rates and Charges	9,770,000	10,291,323	10,139,877	10,216,483	
User Charges	1,313,000	582,200	535,520	910,591	
Grants	3,204,000	832,710	744,236	2,916,944	
Other Income	278,000	167,567	71,167	122,000	
Investment Income	303,000	204,715	20,417	423,000	TasWater dividend
Total Income	14,868,000	12,078,515	11,511,216	14,589,018	
Capital Income					
Capital grants	5,573,000	977,851	791,927	2,555,708	
Profit or Loss on Sale of Assets	(988,000)	-	-	120,000	
Total Income	19,453,000	13,056,366	12,303,143	17,264,726	
EXPENSES					
Employee Expenses	5,073,000	2,898,085	3,287,554	5,635,807	Partly vacant positio
Materials and Services	5,136,000	3,525,257	2,957,476	4,891,947	Capital to be corrected
Depreciation and amortisation	3,802,000	2,291,360	2,201,003	3,773,148	
Other expenses	1,587,000	375,748	361,983	734,466	
Total Expenses	15,598,000	9,090,450	8,808,017	15,035,368	
Net Operating Surplus\ (Deficit)	(730,000)	2,988,065	2,703,199	(446,350)	
Net Surplus\ (Deficit)	3,855,000	3,965,916	3,495,126	2,229,358	

Profit & Loss Statement						
2021-2022						
		Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2021-2022 Budget	% of Annual Budget used	Comments
1600	Revenues					
1611	General Rate	7,696,442	7,603,116	7,603,116	101%	
1612	Waste Charges	1,318,210	1,302,700	1,302,700	101%	
1613	Fire Levy	374,853	372,656	372,656	101%	
1614	Tips & Transfer Stations	131,487	107,249	183,855	72%	
1615	Recycling Charges	392,339	386,232	386,232	102%	
1616	Early Settlement Discounts	(104,954)	(106,667)	(106,667)	98%	
1617	Wheelie Bin Charges	482,946	474,590	474,590	102%	
	Total Rates	10,291,323	10,139,877	10,216,483	101%	
	Environmental Health					
1621	Waste Disposal Fees	-	-	-		
1622	Inspection Fees	-	3,500	6,000	0%	
1623	Health/Food Licence Fees & Fines	2,169	8,167	14,000	15%	
1624	Immunisations	786	583	1,000	79%	
	Total Environmental Health	2,954	12,250	21,000	14%	
	Municipal Inspector					
1631	Kennel Licences	140	-	1,200	12%	
1632	Dog Registrations	9,534	8,350	50,100	19%	
1633	Dog Impoundment Fees & Fines	364	1,458	2,500	15%	
1634	Dog Replacement Tags	100	-	-		
1635	Caravan Fees and Fines	68,309	65,000	65,000	105%	
1636	Fire Abatement Charges	-	-	2,000	0%	
1637	Infringement Notices	(410)	5,833	10,000	-4%	Infringements lodged & withdrawn
	Total Municipal inspector	78,038	80,642	130,800	60%	
	Building Control Fees					
1641	Building Fees	23,990	8,750	15,000	160%	Variable and difficult to budget for
1642	Plumbing	28,795	29,167	50,000	58%	
1643	Building Search Fees	1,500	700	1,200	125%	
1644	Permit Administration	23,880	20,417	35,000	68%	
1645	Building Inspections	31,041	32,083	55,000	56%	
1647	Certificates of Likely Compliance	28,036	26,250	45,000	62%	
1651	Development Application Fees	67,202	40,833	70,000	96%	
1653	Subdivision Fees	4,880	2,042	3,500	139%	
1654	Advertising Fee	48,050	40,833	70,000	69%	
1655	Adhesion Orders	630	292	500	126%	
1656	Engineering Fees	6,741	1,167	2,000	337%	
1657	Public Open Space	12,987	11,667	20,000	65%	
	Total Planning & Building Control Fees	277,732	214,200	367,200	76%	

		Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2021-2022 Budget	% of Annual Budget used	Comments
	Government Fees Levies					
1661	B.C.I Training Levy	26,596	17,500	30,000	89%	
1662	Building Permit Levy	13,298	9,917	17,000	78%	
1663	132 & 337 Certificates	83,980	70,000	120,000	70%	
1666	Right to Information	83	-	-		
	Total Government Fees Levies	123,957	97,417	167,000	74%	Volume higher than budgeted for.
	Investment Income					
1671	Interest Income	10,715	20,417	35,000	31%	
1676	Dividends - TasWater	194,000	-	388,000	50%	Early dividend payment
	Total Investment Income	204,715	20,417	423,000	48%	
	Sales Hire and Commission					
1681	Sales	25,369	55,475	95,100	27%	Gravel used not recognised
1682	Commission	10,187	8,453	14,491	70%	
1684	Facilities and Hall Hire	23,029	23,333	40,000	58%	
1685	Facilities Leases	40,936	43,750	75,000	55%	
1687	History Room Other Income	-	-	-		
	Total Sales Hire and Commission	99,520	131,012	224,591	44%	
	Other Income					
1761	Late Payment Penalties inc Interest	51,614	46,667	80,000	65%	
1765	Private Works	62,973	11,667	20,000	315%	Variable and difficult to budget for
1766	Cemetery	14,818	11,667	20,000	74%	
	Total Other Income	129,404	70,000	120,000	108%	
	Reimbursements					
1773	Workers Comp. Recoveries	30,374	1,167	2,000	1519%	Offset for an expense item
1775	Roundings	(273)	-	-		
1776	Miscellaneous Reimbursements	5,286	-	-		
1778	GST free reimbursements	2,776	-	-		
	Total Reimbursements	38,163	1,167	2,000	1908%	
	Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets					
1781	Profit or Loss on Sale of Assets	-		120,000	0%	
	Total Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-	120,000	0%	

		Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2021-2022 Budget	% of Annual Budget used	Comments
	Grant Income					
	Operating Grants					
1792	Financial Assistance Grant	789,309	724,236	2,896,944	27%	Annual increase higher than forecast
1794	State Grants - Other	21,477	-	-		
1794	Learner Driver Mentor Grant	19,924	20,000	20,000	100%	
1796	NRM Facilitator	2,000	-			
	Total Operating Grants	832,710	744,236	2,916,944	29%	
	Capital Grants					
1791	Roads to Recovery	466,187	587,927	2,351,708	20%	
1793	State Grants Other	511,665	204,000	204,000	251%	
	Total Capital Grants	977,851	791,927	2,555,708	38%	
	Total Revenue	13,056,366	12,303,143	17,264,726	76%	
	Expenses					
	Employee Costs					
1811	Salaries and Wages	2,079,097	2,274,806	3,899,667	53%	
1812	On Costs	790,401	990,074	1,697,270	47%	
1813	Overtime Payments	28,587	22,675	38,871	74%	
	Total Employee Costs	2,898,085	3,287,554	5,635,807	51%	
	Energy Costs					
1851	Electricity	69,510	90,178	154,590	45%	
	Total Energy Costs	69,510	90,178	154,590	45%	
	Materials and Contracts					
1861	Advertising	28,112	34,125	58,500	48%	
1863	Bank Charges - GST	22,323	14,117	24,200	92%	More transactions in the first half year
1864	Books Manuals Publications	2,128	2,363	4,050	53%	
1865	Catering	8,638	9,567	16,400	53%	
1866	Bank Charges - FREE	270	583	1,000	27%	
1867	Computer Hardware Purchase	30,042	12,000	15,000	200%	Additional IT equipment required
1869	Computer Internet Charges	-	-	-		
1870	Computer Licence & Maint Fees	132,207	120,750	207,000	64%	
1872	Corporate Membership	121,112	130,000	144,790	84%	
1873	Debt Collection	4,177	9,333	16,000	26%	
1876	Stock Purchases for Resale	12,272	17,500	30,000	41%	
1890	Equipment Hire and Leasing	13,474	22,458	38,500	35%	
1891	Equip Maint & Minor Purchases	15,141	12,000	12,550	121%	More small equipment than budgeted for
1893	Internet Billpay Costs	212	4,083	7,000	3%	
1895	Licensing and Licence Costs	34,191	54,500	93,429	37%	

		Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2021-2022 Budget	% of Annual Budget used	Comments
1896	Land & Build Rental or Leasing Costs	30,663	29,167	50,000	61%	
1897	Materials	258,805	217,766	373,313	69%	
1898	Phone Calls Rental Fax	22,735	24,593	42,160	54%	
1899	Postage/Freight	24,875	14,576	24,988	100%	
1900	Printing/Laminating	-	2,625	4,500	0%	
1901	Property Insurance	119,713	138,500	138,500	86%	
1902	Room Hire	1,065	729	1,250	85%	
1904	Royalties and Production Licences	-	2,917	5,000	0%	
1905	Stationery	24,396	12,000	17,300	141%	To be investigated
1906	Water and Property rates Payable	59,586	61,717	105,800	56%	
	Total Materials and Contracts	966,138	947,969	1,431,230	68%	More transactions in the first half year
	Contractor Costs					
1971	Contractors	950,123	475,802	815,660	116%	Capital expenditure to be corrected
1972	Cleaning Contractors	112,346	141,692	242,900	46%	
1973	Waste Management Contractors	583,438	709,673	1,216,582	48%	
	Total Contractor Costs	1,645,908	1,327,166	2,275,142	72%	
	Professional Fees					
1992	Audit Fees	20,241	23,333	40,000	51%	
1993	Legal Fees	56,801	27,708	47,500	120%	Variable and difficult to budget for
1994	Internal Audit Fees	2,613	4,083	7,000	37%	
1995	Revaluation Fees- Municipal only	14,150	16,333	28,000	51%	
1997	Prof Fees - Strategic Projects	-	29,167	50,000	0%	
1998	Other Professional Fees	169,829	107,100	183,600	92%	Planning studies
	Total Professional Fees	263,635	207,725	356,100	74%	
	Plant Hire					
2101	Plant Hire - Internal	479,687	306,250	525,000	91%	Investigation required
2102	Plant Hire - External	853	3,208	5,500	16%	
2103	Registration and MAIB	43,818	45,958	45,958	95%	
2104	Insurance Premiums	30,612	30,000	46,871	65%	
2105	Plant Repairs and Maintenance	181,916	95,267	163,315	111%	
2140	Plant Hire Recovered	(536,512)	(420,000)	(720,000)	75%	
2141	Fuel	142,804	86,800	148,800	96%	
2142	Fuel Credit	(13,989)	(8,750)	(15,000)	93%	
	Total Plant Hire	329,188	138,733	200,444	164%	

		Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2021-2022 Budget	% of Annual Budget used	Comments
	Government Fees and Levies					
2255	Fire Levy	186,313	186,314	372,628	50%	
2257	Building Permit Levy	14,831	8,750	15,000	99%	
2258	Land Tax	25,124	33,141	56,813	44%	
2259	Training Levy	24,610	17,500	30,000	82%	
	Total Government Fees and Levies	250,878	245,705	474,441	53%	
	Depreciation					
2305	Depreciation Buildings	252,945	252,103	432,176	59%	
2306	Depreciation Roads and Streets	1,104,667	1,065,167	1,826,000	60%	
2307	Depreciation Bridges	269,548	266,350	456,600	59%	
2308	Depreciation Plant & Equipment	232,627	244,942	419,901	55%	
2310	Depreciation Stormwater Infra	218,158	193,606	331,896	66%	
2311	Depreciation Furniture	80,550	64,311	110,248	73%	
2312	Depreciation Land Improvements	120,265	99,941	171,328	70%	
2313	Amortisation of Municipal Val	12,600	14,583	25,000	50%	
	Total Depreciation	2,291,360	2,201,003	3,773,148	61%	
	Other Expenses					
2401	Interest Payable	148,153	145,000	290,009	51%	
2404	Grants & Community Support Given	54,555	49,525	198,100	28%	
2405	Rate Remissions	62,385	57,000	57,000	109%	
2406	Commercial rate relief	-	-	-		
2407	Waiver of Fees and Lease etc	1,646	-	-		
2408	Refunds/Reimbursements	261	-	-		
2409	Council Member Expenses	5,681	10,500	18,000	32%	
2410	Council Member Allowances	103,068	99,958	171,357	60%	
	Total Other Expenses	375,748	361,983	734,466	51%	
	Total Expenses	9,090,450	8,808,017	15,035,368	60%	
	Net Surplus\ (Deficit) before Capital amounts	2,988,065	2,703,199	(446,350)		
	Capital Grants	977,851	791,927	2,555,708	38%	
	Profit or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-	120,000	0%	
	Net Surplus\ (Deficit)	3,965,916	3,495,126	2,229,358		

Profit And Loss Statement		
2021-2022		
	Year to Date Actual	2021-2022 Budget
Business and Corporate Services		
Total Government Fees Levies	83	-
Total Investment Income	204,715	423,000
Total Reimbursements	24	-
Total Capital Grants	208,196	-
Total Revenue	413,017	423,000
Total Employee Costs	326,119	770,743
Total Energy Costs	-	5,800
Total Materials and Contracts	325,159	532,800
Total Contractor Costs	6,499	8,900
Total Professional Fees	53,949	11,000
Total Plant Hire	6,645	14,360
Total Government Fees and Levies	-	180
Total Depreciation	71,500	129,756
Total Expenses	789,872	1,473,539
Net Surplus\ (Deficit) before Capital Income	(585,050)	(1,050,539)
Net Surplus\ (Deficit)	(376,854)	(1,050,539)
Development Services		
Total Environmental Health	2,954	21,000
Total Municipal inspector	68,309	67,000
Total Planning And Building Control Fees	273,373	365,200
Total Government Fees Levies	123,874	167,000
Total Sales Hire and Commission	937	1,300
Total Reimbursements	656	-
Total Revenue	470,103	621,500
Total Employee Costs	523,803	917,742
Total Energy Costs	-	-
Total Materials and Contracts	40,614	63,120
Total Contractor Costs	3,857	2,500
Total Professional Fees	96,743	94,500
Total Plant Hire	7,655	9,025
Total Government Fees and Levies	39,441	45,000
Total Depreciation	7,204	11,567
Total Other Expenses	1,685	34,500
Total Expenses	721,003	1,177,954
Net Surplus\ (Deficit) before Capital Income	(250,900)	(556,454)
Net Surplus\ (Deficit)	(250,900)	(556,454)
	-	

	Year to Date Actual	2021-2022 Budget
Community Services		
Total Other Income	-	-
Total Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-
Total Operating Grants	37,906	20,000
Total Capital Grants	-	-
Total Revenue	37,906	20,000
Total Employee Costs	105,795	288,171
Total Energy Costs	-	-
Total Materials and Contracts	14,549	21,570
Total Contractor Costs	400	30,000
Total Professional Fees	29,810	10,000
Total Plant Hire	10,267	12,735
Total Government Fees and Levies	-	-
Total Depreciation	7,644	12,551
Total Other Expenses	53,655	163,600
Total Expenses	222,120	538,627
		-
Net Surplus\ (Deficit) before Capital Income	(179,098)	(518,627)
Net Surplus\ (Deficit)	(179,098)	(518,627)
	-	
Works and Infrastructure		
Total Rates	2,324,982	2,347,377
Total Environmental Health	-	-
Total Municipal inspector	9,728	63,800
Total Planning And Building Control Fees	6,527	2,000
Total Investment Income	-	-
Total Sales Hire and Commission	62,522	160,000
Total Other Income	80,722	40,000
Total Reimbursements	33,297	2,000
Total Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	120,000
Total Operating Grants	436,606	1,675,694
Total Capital Grants	669,656	2,555,708
Total Revenue	3,624,040	6,966,579
Total Employee Costs	1,423,358	2,758,631
Total Energy Costs	65,748	143,790
Total Materials and Contracts	398,101	634,540
Total Contractor Costs	1,629,733	2,227,392
Total Professional Fees	30,220	42,600
Total Plant Hire	297,287	154,678
Total Government Fees and Levies	23,622	52,354
Total Depreciation	2,194,414	3,587,618
Total Other Expenses	159,906	290,009
Total Expenses	6,222,390	9,891,613
Net Surplus\ (Deficit) before Capital Income	(3,268,006)	(5,480,742)
Net Surplus\ (Deficit)	(2,598,350)	(2,925,034)

	Year to Date Actual	2021-2022 Budget
Visitor Information Centre		
Total Investment Income	-	-
Total Sales Hire and Commission	26,636	50,000
Total Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-
Total Capital Grants	-	-
Total Revenue	33,191	50,000
Total Employee Costs	79,658	141,290
Total Energy Costs	3,762	5,000
Total Materials and Contracts	86,258	36,700
Total Contractor Costs	5,419	6,350
Total Professional Fees	-	-
Total Plant Hire	490	-
Total Government Fees and Levies	602	1,600
Total Depreciation	1,526	16,136
Total Other Expenses	-	-
Total Expenses	177,715	207,076
Net Surplus\ (Deficit) before Capital Income	(144,524)	(157,076)
Net Surplus\ (Deficit)	(144,524)	(157,076)
	-	
	-	
Governance and Members Expenses	-	
Total Rates	7,966,341	7,869,106
Total Investment Income	-	-
Total Sales Hire and Commission	7,453	13,291
Total Other Income	51,614	80,000
Total Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-
Total Operating Grants	351,698	1,221,250
Total Capital Grants	100,000	-
Total Revenue	8,478,138	9,183,647
Total Employee Costs	439,353	759,230
Total Energy Costs	-	-
Total Materials and Contracts	103,436	142,500
Total Contractor Costs	-	-
Total Professional Fees	52,912	198,000
Total Plant Hire	6,844	9,645
Total Government Fees and Levies	187,213	375,307
Total Depreciation	9,072	15,522
Total Other Expenses	167,609	246,357
Total Expenses	966,438	1,746,561
		-
Net Surplus\ (Deficit) before Capital Income	7,411,700	7,437,087
Net Surplus\ (Deficit)	7,511,700	7,437,087
	-	

	Year to Date Actual	2021-2022 Budget
Council Total		
Total Rates	10,291,323	10,216,483
Total Environmental Health	2,954	21,000
Total Municipal inspector	78,038	130,800
Total Planning And Building Control Fees	279,900	367,200
Total Government Fees Levies	123,957	167,000
Total Investment Income	204,715	423,000
Total Sales Hire and Commission	99,565	224,591
Total Other Income	132,335	120,000
Total Reimbursements	38,163	2,000
Total Gain or Loss on Sale of Assets	-	120,000
Total Operating Grants	832,710	2,916,944
Total Capital Grants	977,851	2,555,708
Total Revenue	13,061,511	17,264,726
Total Employee Costs	2,898,085	5,635,807
Total Energy Costs	69,510	154,590
Total Materials and Contracts	968,118	1,431,230
Total Contractor Costs	1,645,908	2,275,142
Total Professional Fees	263,635	356,100
Total Plant Hire	329,188	200,444
Total Government Fees and Levies	250,878	474,441
Total Depreciation	2,291,360	3,773,148
Total Other Expenses	382,855	734,466
Total Expenses	9,099,537	15,035,368
FAGS grant funds received in advance		
Net Surplus\ (Deficit) before Capital Income	2,984,123	(446,350)
Strategic Projects		
Capital Income	977,851	2,675,708
Net Surplus\ (Deficit)	3,961,974	2,229,358

Financial Position				
2021-2022				
	2020-2021 Actual	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2021-2022 Budget
Current Assets				
Cash	10,547,940	11,675,118	12,585,942	5,731,138
Receivables	691,000	2,666,458	2,518,073	750,000
Inventories	58,000	113,732	120,000	120,000
Other Current Assets	24,000	571,350	45,000	45,000
Total Current Assets	11,320,940	15,026,658	15,269,015	6,646,138
Non Current Assets				
Property Plant and Equipment	162,049,000	161,673,873	159,900,248	147,545,618
Investment in TasWater	31,996,000	31,995,528	31,995,528	29,582,956
Other Non Current Assets	166,000	63,800	95,000	95,000
Total Non -Current Assets	194,211,000	193,733,201	191,990,777	177,223,574
Total Assets	205,531,940	208,759,859	207,259,792	183,869,713
Current Liabilities				
Payables	1,765,000	1,462,642	1,020,354	950,000
Interest Bearing Liabilities	1,882,469	1,699,810	1,699,810	1,872,273
Contract Liabilities	249,000	-	-	-
Provisions	867,000	837,713	829,258	829,258
Total Current Liabilities	4,763,469	4,000,165	3,549,422	3,651,531
Non Current Liabilities				
Interest Bearing Liabilities	6,314,379	6,285,778	6,285,778	6,255,845
Provisions	488,615	488,615	549,757	549,757
Total Non Current Liabilities	6,802,994	6,774,393	6,835,535	6,805,602
Total Liabilities	11,566,463	10,774,558	10,384,957	10,457,133
Net Assets	193,965,477	197,985,301	196,874,835	173,412,580
EQUITY				
Accumulated surplus	41,932,843	42,508,077	41,397,611	21,476,318
Asset revaluation reserve	151,471,634	155,012,595	155,012,595	151,471,634
Other reserves	561,000	464,628	464,628	464,628
TOTAL EQUITY	193,965,477	197,985,301	196,874,835	173,412,580
Other Reserves - detailed separately	561,000	464,628	464,628	464,628
Trust funds	652,000	-	-	-
Unspent grant funds	249,000	-	-	-
Employee Provisions	1,355,615	1,326,328	1,379,015	1,379,015
Unallocated accumulated surplus	7,730,325	9,884,162	10,742,299	3,887,495
Total cash available	10,547,940	11,675,118	12,585,942	5,731,138
Note: This reflects the cash position and does not include Payables and Receivables				

Other Reserves				
2021-2022				
	Other Reserves 1/7/20	Reserves new 2020-2021	Reserves used 2020- 2021	Remaining 30/6/2021
Public Open Space				
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	273,259	-		273,259
Total General Reserves	285,759	-	-	285,759
Grant Proceeds Reserve				
Projectors for Stadium	14,000		-	14,000
Regional Workforce Development	15,710		-	15,710
Community Infrastructure Fund Grant	28,010		(750)	27,260
26TEN Communities Grant Program	45,455		(463)	44,992
Total Grant Reserves	103,175	-	(1,213)	56,970
Total Other Reserves	465,841	-	(1,213)	464,628

Estimated Cash Flow				
2021-2022				
	2020-2021 Actual	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date Budget	2021-2022 Budget
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
RECEIPTS				
Operating Receipts	15,766,000	12,261,776	15,318,469	14,589,018
PAYMENTS				
Operating payments	(12,642,000)	(10,025,741)	(9,854,443)	(11,262,220)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING	3,124,000	2,236,035	5,464,026	3,326,798
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
RECEIPTS				
Proceeds from sale of Plant & Equipment	40,000	-	-	120,000
PAYMENTS				
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(8,767,000)	(1,904,049)	(4,035,292)	(6,917,643)
Capital Grants	5,819,000	977,851	791,927	2,555,708
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(2,908,000)	(926,198)	(3,243,365)	(4,241,935)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
RECEIPTS				
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	-	-
PAYMENTS				
Repayment of borrowings	(346,060)	(182,659)	(182,659)	(1,872,273)
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from trust funds and deposits	421,000	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	74,940	(182,659)	(182,659)	(1,872,273)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	290,940	1,127,178	2,038,002	(2,787,410)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	10,257,000	10,547,940	10,547,940	5,755,227
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	10,547,940	11,675,118	12,585,942	2,967,816

Capital Expenditure							
2021-22							
Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
	PLANT & EQUIPMENT						
CJ012	1290 Toro Mower	-	-		30,000	30,000	
CJ015	Toro G3 Z-Master 60" 4000 Series		17,292		27,000	27,000	
	1075 Isuzu Truck FVR1000	-	-		130,000	130,000	
CJ025	8T Excavator (second hand)		110,000		90,000	90,000	For St Helens WTS extra 20K from #1318 Hilux
CJ035	Toro Mower (NEW)	-	-		-	-	20K from Asset 1318 Hilux
	Mobile water tank 10KL	-	-		40,000	40,000	
CJ010	1310 Nissan Navara - Asset Officer		45,040		45,000	45,000	
CJ030	1311 Nissan Navara - Valley TL		16,201		45,000	45,000	
	1318 Toyota Hilux 2 Door Flat Tray	-	-		40,000	40,000	
CJ035	1040 Mitsubishi Triton Ute 2009 WD Pool car	-	-		40,000	40,000	
CJ020	1375 Triton dual cab - Works Operations Manager	-	-		45,000	45,000	
CI015	1226 Ute 2WD Tipper	-	-	30,000		30,000	
	1338 - 2017 Toyota Hilux - Trails Project Manager	-	-		45,000	45,000	
CI025	1294 Dual Cab Ute 4WD	-	-	40,000	5,000	45,000	
	Mobile traffic control	-	-		50,000	50,000	To address changing compliance requirements
CJ005	Small Plant - VARIOUS		18,583	-	42,000	42,000	
CI005	Truck Tyre Changing Machine	-	-	-			SMALL PLANT BUDGET
CI005	Vehicle Hi-Ab for #1360	-	-				SMALL PLANT BUDGET
	TOTAL PLANT & EQUIPMENT	-	207,115	70,000	674,000	744,000	

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
	FURNITURE & IT						
CI070	Additional sit down/stand up desks		2,440		2,500	2,500	
CJ070	IT - Server Upgrades 2021/22		28,380		34,000	34,000	
CJ060	Desktop/Laptops/Monitors 2020/21		15,440		12,000	12,000	
CJ055	RICOH Printers/Copiers - VIC	-	-		3,500	3,500	
	Town Christmas Decorations	-	-		5,000	5,000	
CJ065	Office 365 Migration from Exchange		9,450		10,000	10,000	
	UPS Battery replacement	-	-		4,000	4,000	
	TOTAL FURNITURE & IT	-	55,710	-	71,000	71,000	
	BUILDINGS						
CC730	Old Tasmanian Hotel - New Storage Shed	-	-	11,000	45,000	56,000	Carry Over \$11k + \$10K additional Council Contribution + \$30K State Gov + \$5K Neighbourhood House
CI705	St Helens Works Depot - Community Services Storage building		406	5,000	-	5,000	Carry over
CI710	St Marys Railway Station Upgrades	-	-	25,000		25,000	
CI720	Marine Rescue Building - Additions		5,918	-	160,000	160,000	Externally funded project - Council budget for JI time for Project management + Small Cont
CH730	Portland Hall Upgrades		545	6,933	-	6,933	Audio visual equipment to be purchased and installed.
	St Marys Hall Upgrades	-	-		50,000	50,000	Solar Panel = \$35K + \$15K for Heating - Refer Council Motion
CJ705	St Marys Cty Space - Unisex Toilet	3,859	6,519		80,000	80,000	Unisex Family Toilet Space - Design & Construct
CE770	Workspace Reno - History Rooms	-	-	27,270		27,270	Carry over
CH705	Small projects - bus shelters and misc improvements	-	-		30,000	30,000	Bus Shelters/Small projects and improvements that cannot be considered maintenance
CJ710	Council Chambers add & improve	4,849	4,929		40,000	40,000	New Indoor/Outdoor Kitchen/Lunch Room Extension
CH720	Four Mile Creek Community Hub		1,500	57,880		57,880	Carry over
	TOTAL BUILDINGS	8,708	19,818	133,083	405,000	538,083	

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
	PARKS, RESERVES & OTHER						
	Special Project - LPS & Strategic Planning Document Review	-	-		70,000	70,000	
	Special Project - Bay of Fires Master Plan, Recreational Trails Strategy	-	-		50,000	50,000	Part funded from PWS
7042	Special Project - Marine Strategy	-	-		40,000	40,000	
CI810	St Helens Sports Complex - Athletics building		12	45,000	-	45,000	
CI815	Shade Structures - Scamander Res		18,476	25,000	-	25,000	
CI820	Playground equip replace program	-	-	20,000		20,000	
CI825	Playground equip replace program		5,739	50,000	20,000	70,000	
CI830	Resheet airport runway		539	100,000		100,000	CFWD from 2021/21: Grant application awaiting outcome
CH815	Dog exercise area St Helens Improve	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	
CH530	Car Parking & MTB Hub - Cecilia St Carpark		56,097			-	
CH830	Binalong Bay Playground site improvements	-	-		10,000	10,000	
CD815	Wrinklers Lagoon Redevelopment Design & Planning - Amenities Bldg	337	87,848	89,400	30,600	120,000	Transfer \$30,600 from CE110
CF825	Parnella foreshore protection works	-	-	3,753	-	3,753	
CF805	Parnella/Foreshore Walkway	-	-	247,510		247,510	Existing grant
CH855	Flood Levee - Groom Street, St Marys Flood Mit		7,444				
CH860	Flood Warning System - St Marys Flood Mitigation		861				
CI880	LRCI Phase 1 - Tourism Information Signage - Multiple		753	-	-	-	
CJ815	Digital Noticeboard & PA System Flagstaff		10,940	-		-	Grant Funded \$19485 ex GST
CJ830	Install Info Signs Scamander Bridge	-	-	-		-	Grant Funding

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
CJ825	Bushfire Recovery Grant - Initial Application		14,193	-		-	breakdown of works and costs TBA
CJ820	MTB - Bay of Fires EPIC Status		1,253	-		-	
CJ835	Aerodrome Fencing - Replacement		90,000	-		-	
CJ840	Scamander Playground Fence		21,118	-		-	
CJ855	St Helens Sports Complex New Lighting Towers	-	-	-		-	
	TOTAL PARKS, RESERVES & OTHER	337	177,770	580,663	230,600	811,263	
	ROADS						
	STREETSCAPES						
CE110	Scamander entrance at Wrinklers	22,019	61,068	193,500		193,500	Transfer \$30,600 to CD815
CE105	LCRI Phase 3 - Cecilia St (Northern end)	-	-		80,000	80,000	To be potentially be funded from LRCI Program Round 3
	TOTAL STREETSCAPES	22,019	61,068	193,500	80,000	273,500	
	FOOTPATHS						
CJ105	Annual replacement of damaged footpaths		11,265	-	25,000	25,000	
CI110	Akaroa - Akaroa Ave	-	-	7,200		7,200	
CI115	Akaroa - Carnnell Place	-	-	6,300		6,300	
CI120	Binalong Bay - Coffey Drive		10,985	-	-	-	
CI105	Scamander - Scamander Ave		58	-	-	-	Project Completed
	St Helens - Existing Sub-division	-	-	65,000		65,000	Allocated to Lawry Heights Road in 21/22
CI140	Cobrooga (Mimosa/Jason) Dr - Footpath		49,085	40,000	30,000	70,000	Continue in 21/22
CH105	Binalong Bay Footpath - Main Road	90	1,260	30,000	-	30,000	
CF130	Parkside Foreshore Footpath	-	-		763,811	763,811	
CF125	Medea Cove Footpath/Road options	-	-	70,265	120,000	190,265	Requires grant funding
CJ115	LRCI Phase 3 - Medeas Cove Esplanade – Pathway						LRCI R3 - Project Cost \$110,000.

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
CJ120	LRCI Phase 3 - Esk Main Road, St Marys – Pathway						LRCI R3 - Project Cost \$200,000
CG110	Storey St, St Marys	-	-	-	-	-	Project Completed
	St Helens Lawry Heights 580m	-	-		104,000	104,000	
CJ110	St Helens Lawry Hgts to Falmouth St		14,314		14,000	14,000	
CI855	LRCI Phase 1 - Shared Pathway - Binalong Bay	4,601	70,060	39,739	30,000	69,739	Total project budget \$70239
CI865	LRCI Phase 1 - Shared Pathway - Scamander	5,330	116,948	101,167	-	101,167	Total project budget \$108167
CI870	LRCI Phase 1 - Shared Pathway - Foreshore to Circassian		24,072	-	-	-	
CI885	LRCI Phase 2 - Shared Pathway - O'Connors Beach		92,435	93,000	-	93,000	
CI890	LRCI Phase 2 - Shared Pathway - Tasman H'Way, Beaumaris	2,128	54,475	85,000		85,000	
CI895	LRCI Phase 2 - Shared Pathway - Esk Main Road, St Marys	4,065	50,000	50,000		50,000	
	TOTAL FOOTPATHS	16,214	494,958	587,671	1,086,811	1,674,482	
	KERB & CHANNEL						
CI155	Atlas Drive - Landslip Control	-	-	40,000		40,000	Kerb and Channel replacement on western side
CH155	Byatt Court, Scamander	-	-	20,000		20,000	SW system assessment and new design
	Replacements TBA	-	-	22,000	28,000	50,000	
CJ155	Reedy Road, Beaumaris - Repairs		1,522			-	
CI165	Jason Street, St Helens	-	-	-	-	-	
CG155	Cameron St, St Helens (south of Quail St intersection) (0.16km)	-	-	20,000	20,000	40,000	
CE165	Treloggen Drive, Binalong Bay		27,662			-	Wayne to confirm final cost est
	TOTAL KERB & CHANNEL	-	29,184	102,000	48,000	150,000	

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
	RESHEETING						
CJ305	40 - Anchor Rd		34,908		22,796	22,796	
	39 - Anchor Rd	-	-		24,570	24,570	
CI305	903 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)	-	-		101,501	101,501	
CJ310	901 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)	-	-		36,660	36,660	
CJ310	902 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)	-	-		36,568	36,568	
CI305	904 - Ansons Bay Rd (Priory Rd)	-	-		36,436	36,436	
CJ315	46 - Church Hill Rd		6,370	2,800	3,570	6,370	
CJ320	1081 - Sorell St	-	-	6,700		6,700	
CJ325	1024 - Franks St Fingal	-	-	3,400		3,400	
CJ330	1187 - Honeymoon Pt Rd		5,626	6,200		6,200	
CJ335	1178 - Jeanerret Beach Rd		1,066	800		800	
CJ340	47 - Johnston Rd		5,860	8,100		8,100	
CJ345	1053 - Louisa St	-	-	2,800		2,800	
CJ345	1051 - Louisa St	-	-	3,700		3,700	
CJ346	704 - U/N 1 Stieglitz	-	-	4,600		4,600	
CJ350	999 - Victoria St Part C	-	-	1,400		1,400	
CJ350	998 - Victoria St Part C	-	-	360		360	
CJ350	997 - Victoria St Part C	-	-	2,100		2,100	
CJ325	2138 - Franks St Fingal	-	-	3,795		3,795	
CJ355	1135 - Irishtown Rd Sect 1	13,327	19,165		29,757	29,757	Per community request
CJ355A	1134 - Irishtown Rd Sect 2	13,327	19,165		32,487	32,487	Per community request
CJ355B	1133 - Irishtown Rd Sect 3	13,327	19,165		28,028	28,028	Per community request
CJ360	138 - St Patricks Head Rd	13,327	30,087		33,245	33,245	Per community request
CJ365	1168 - Nth Ansons Bay Rd	-	-		43,225	43,225	Priority 1
CJ365	1167 - Nth Ansons Bay Rd	-	-		60,970	60,970	Priority 1
CJ370	2258 - McKerchers Rd	-	-	8,190		8,190	
CJ370	2259 - McKerchers Rd	-	-	9,623		9,623	
CJ370	2260 - McKerchers Rd	-	-	2,662		2,662	
CJ375	2380 - Tims Creek Rd	-	-	6,880		6,880	

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
CJ380	2392 - Tyne Rd	-	-	6,370		6,370	
CJ380	2393 - Tyne Rd	-	-	7,262		7,262	
CJ380	2394 - Tyne Rd	-	-	6,166		6,166	
CJ385	2303 - Old Roses Tier Rd	-	-	6,848		6,848	
	2176 - Honeymoon Point Rd	-	-	1,401		1,401	
CF325	Upper Scamander Road, Scamander	-	-		15,000	15,000	
	Fingal Streets	-	-	6,500		6,500	
CG345	German Town Road, St Marys	-	-	6,980		6,980	
CG350	Dublin Town Road, St Marys	-	-	15,000		15,000	
	TOTAL RESHEETING	53,307	141,411	130,637	504,813	635,450	
	RESEALS						
CJ475	913 - Ansons Bay Rd		33,615		4,550	4,550	
	922 - Ansons Bay Rd	-	-		27,606	27,606	
CJ427	1029 - Bagot St		5,653		8,710	8,710	
CJ415	328 - Cornwall Rd	-	-		14,621	14,621	
CJ425	1075 - Flemming St		5,653		8,165	8,165	
	1076 - Flemming St	-	-		7,974	7,974	
CJ420	1025 - Franks St	-	-		644	644	
CJ430	1069 - Grant St	-	-		7,314	7,314	
	1070 - Grant St	-	-		12,876	12,876	
CJ435	1019 - Gray St	-	-		13,843	13,843	
CJ405	759 - Hilltop Dve	-	-		5,298	5,298	
CJ440	1066 - Horne St	-	-		2,261	2,261	
CJ440	1066 - Horne St	-	-		8,008	8,008	
CJ445	1094 - Legge St Fingal	-	-		8,886	8,886	
	1095 - Legge St Fingal	-	-		9,612	9,612	
	1096 - Legge St Fingal	-	-		8,100	8,100	
CJ450	657 - Lomond Pl	-	-		3,493	3,493	
CJ410	764 - Main Rd, Binalong Bay	-	-		10,920	10,920	

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
CJ495	857 - Main St, St Marys	-	-		7,360	7,360	
CJ465	637 - Mangana St, Mathinna	-	-		2,044	2,044	
CJ480	172 - Mathinna Rd	-	-		25,119	25,119	
CJ490	391 - Medeas Cove Esp	-	-		10,661	10,661	
CJ455	1102 - Peddar St	-	-		2,711	2,711	
	1103 - Peddar St	-	-		11,404	11,404	
CJ485	273 - Rossarden Rd	-	-		53,983	53,983	
CJ470	71 - St Columba Falls Rd	32,043	32,043		7,500	7,500	
	72 - St Columba Falls Rd	-	-		38,584	38,584	
CJ460	1005 - Victoria St Part B	-	-		15,987	15,987	
	1006 - Victoria St Part B	-	-		2,958	2,958	
	1007 - Victoria St Part B	-	-		7,613	7,613	
CI460	Giblin Street, Mathinna		4,239			-	
CJ498	764 - Main Road Binalong Bay	32,635	32,635		50,000	50,000	
	765 - Main Road Binalong Bay	-	-		50,000	50,000	
CH495	St Marys - Esk Main Rd Storey to Groom Street		8,916	50,000		50,000	Subject only to DoSG plan to place new overlay over Story Street.
	TOTAL RESEALS	64,678	122,753	50,000	448,805	498,805	
	ROAD RECONSTRUCTION / DIGOUTS						
CI505	Walker Street, St Helens	-	-	-	-	-	
CI520	Upper Scamander Road		1,275	-	-	-	
CI525	Gardens Road - Digouts		5,556	-	250,000	250,000	Multiple digouts
CI525A	Gardens Road - Widening		39,766			-	
CI525B	Gardens Road - Digouts Sect 2	-	-			-	
CI525C	Gardens Road - Digouts Sect 3	-	-			-	
CI525D	Gardens Road - Digouts Sect 4	-	-			-	
CI530	Medeas Cove Esp Reconstruction	8,595	24,727	-	100,000	100,000	Part B Reconstruct
CJ525	Mathinna Road	-	-		200,000	200,000	Address multiple defects
CJ525A	Mathinna Road Digouts	-	-			-	

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
CJ505	Ansons Bay Road	5,130	48,491		350,000	350,000	Multiple digouts and extension of sealing works at Bosses Creek.
CJ505A	Ansons Bay Road - SHEET	2,103	24,259				
CJ505B	Ansons Bay Road - SEAL	-	-				
CI540	Skyline Drive Intersection Upgrade		20,515			-	
CG505	St Helens Pt Rd - near Cunningham St Jetty	360	17,031		47,406	47,406	
CI545	216 - Mathinna Plains Road		920		185,000	185,000	
	Road Intersection Upgrade Works	-	-		50,000	50,000	
CI495	Pavement Investigations Ansons Bay Rd		284			-	
CI591	Asphalt Johns St, Cornwall		6,006				
	Ansons Bay Rd seal 800m	-	-		50,000	50,000	
CH510	Atlas Drive - Retaining Wall Anchor	-	-	40,000	30,000	70,000	Additional funding required due to complexity of works at the site.
CI535	Gardens Road - Sight Distance Works		6,871			-	\$200K Black Spot Funding
CH560	Road Network - Sign Replacement	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	
	LRCI Phase 3 Projects to be determined	-	-		1,294,812	1,294,812	
CJ520	LRCI Phase 2 - Road sealing - Franks Street, Falmouth	269	28,881	-	259,896	259,896	
CJ520A	LRCI Phase 2 - Road sealing - Morrison Street, Falmouth	269	35,449	-		-	
CJ530	Roundabout - Medea & Quail Sts, St Helens	-	-	-		-	\$60K under the Black Spot Road Fund Program & \$30K by Council
	TOTAL ROADS OTHER	16,188	195,700	40,000	1,287,406	1,327,406	
	ROADS TOTAL	172,946	1,109,405	1,103,808	5,010,543	6,114,351	
	BRIDGES						
CG210	B760 Bent St, Mathinna		6,937		5,500	5,500	Replace deck
	B2177 St Patricks Head Road	-	-		30,000	30,000	Replace deck
	B7010 Rattrays Road	-	-		40,000	40,000	Replace deck

Project Code	Details	Month Actuals	Year to Date Actual	Budget C/F	2021-2022 Estimate	Total Budget + C/f	Comments
CJ805	Kirwins Beach Jetty		50,440		142,000	142,000	Replace Jetty - funded by MAST
CJ810	Beauty Bay Jetty	10,763	81,282		62,000	62,000	Replace Jetty - funded by MAST
	TOTAL BRIDGES	10,763	138,659	-	279,500	279,500	
	STORMWATER						
CJ655	Minor stormwater Jobs		17,228	-	50,000	50,000	
CI685	Treloggens Track		23,702	30,000		30,000	
	Osprey Drive	-	-		10,000	10,000	Design only
CD655	Implement SWMP priorities	14	95			-	
CG665	Freshwater St / Lade Crt (Beaumaris)	-	-	70,000	-	70,000	
CG670	Medea St - Opposite Doepel St	90	11,226	45,000		45,000	Project under review - may not be required
	Peron Stormwater System - design only	-	-		30,000	30,000	
CH655	Beaumaris Ave	-	-		25,000	25,000	CFWD
	TOTAL STORMWATER	104	52,251	145,000	115,000	260,000	
	WASTE MANAGEMENT						
CI630	Rehabilitation of former Binalong Bay Tip	-	-	5,000		5,000	Contingency sum only - no immediate requirement to undertake works
	Scamander - waste paint container station	-	-		15,000	15,000	
CI615	Scamander WTS - Inert Landfill		5,818		20,000	20,000	Regulatory/consulting
	St Marys Waste Transfer Station - Addition to Existing Building	-	-		45,000	45,000	Potential grant funding application - roof only to front side and over existing container
	Scamander WTS retaining wall replacement	-	-		52,000	52,000	Contingency for potential replacement - condition monitoring in place for existing asset
	WASTE MANAGEMENT TOTAL	-	5,818	5,000	132,000	137,000	
	Total Capital expenditure	192,857	1,904,049	2,037,554	6,917,643	8,955,197	

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

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:**

The new casual VIC staff member has completed training and is now joining the roster in place of the retiring staff member.

Meetings Attended/Other information:

VIC staff noted:

- Even though numbers were better than last year we are still down from previous years.
- Still getting lots of phone calls from people enquiring about free camping, possibility of booking.
- Had many people in this month with Vodaphone and quite surprised that we do not have coverage in St Helens.
- Most of the visitors this month seemed to be from NSW/VIC with smaller numbers from WA and QLD.

History Room Curator noted:

- National Archives Office (NAA) Out of this world exhibition: Dismantled commencing Monday 31 January 2022 over the first two (2) days of February and consignment shipped back to NAA on 15 February 2022.
- Backroom Meetings: In light of further restriction of numbers here at the centre by Council, I have decided to postpone these until further notice. I will continue to write up a report and I welcome any suggestions/comments from any of the team of volunteers here.
- Valley Voice Archive: This project is now complete with all volumes entered onto the Mosaic catalogue software program. An article will be provided for local news outlets and this will also be included on the AMaGA (Australian Museums and Galleries Association) Facebook page.
- Foyer cabinet display has been turned over with 'Rusty Relics' now on show highlighting the Ansons Bay guesthouse and the Steel family with correspondence between that family and the Groves family at Gladstone.
- Met with artist given the task of painting the mural on the St Helens Marine Rescue's new boatshed. Provided a range of historical images of the St Helens wharf area and discussed possible themes and layouts with her.
- January figures visitation much improved for the month commencing 2022 (96) this consisted of: Concession Holders: 27; Families/Adults: 69; TOTAL 96 (2021-30; 2020-146; 2019-179; 2018-117).

Statistics:

Door Counts:

Month/Year	Visitor Numbers	Daily Average	History Room
January 2013	5,046	162.77	112
January 2014	6,250	201.61	150
January 2015	6,208	200.25	153
January 2016	6,711	216.48	136
January 2017	5,505	177.58	135
January 2018	4,756	153.42	118
January 2019	5,008	161.55	179
January 2020	3,917	126.36	146
January 2021	2,069	66.74	90
January 2022	2,288	73.80	96

Revenue 2020/2021:

Month	VIC Sales	HR Entry	HR Donations
July	2,335.55	194.00	121.65
August	1,774.39	111.00	78.05
September	1,642.36	216.00	83.10
October	1,791.61	372.00	73.45
November	2,022.22	137.00	105.05
December	3,963.18	217.00	65.15
January	3,922.85	420.00	113.25
February	5,078.95	456.00	237.90
March	6,599.42	662.00	233.40
April	6,002.76	451.00	174.15
May	3,616.50	373.00	132.90
June	1,953.40	257.00	78.95

Revenue 2021/2022:

Month	VIC Sales	HR Entry	HR Donations
July	2,534.48	200.00	72.95
August	1,820.81	Nil	138.50
September	2,460.63	267.00	96.20
October	2,596.31	237.00	114.55
November	3,035.09	209.00	171.30
December	2,783.25	181.00	42.50
January	4,909.95	426.00	86.65

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.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Nil.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Not applicable.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Manager Corporate Services – Bob Hoogland
FILE REFERENCE	002\024\007\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Draft Policy LG17 Dealing with Difficult Customers

OFFICER’S RECOMMENDATION:

That Policy LG17 Dealing with Difficult Customers as amended be adopted.

INTRODUCTION:

This Policy is overdue for review and has been considered by relevant officers and management and is now recommended for Council review.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Adopted 19 March 2012 – Minute No 03/12.15.4.069

Amended 17 March 2014 – Minute No 03/14.11.11.056

Amended 20 April 2015 – Minute No 04/15.11.15.98

Amended 19 February 2018 – Minute No 02/18.12.5.30

This specific amendment has been considered at a recent Council Workshop

OFFICER’S REPORT:

This Policy is overdue for review and has been considered by relevant officers and management and is now recommended for Council review.

The Policy is considered to be reasonable and appropriate and is recommended for adoption with minor grammatical amendments.

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

Ensure Council services support the betterment of the community while balancing statutory requirements with community and customer needs.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

As identified in the Policy.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.



POLICY NO LG17 DEALING WITH DIFFICULT CUSTOMERS POLICY

DEPARTMENT:	Corporate Services
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Manager Corporate Services
LINK TO STRATEGIC PLAN:	Create an informed and involved community by developing channels of communication
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Local Government Act 1993 Right to Information Act 2009
OBJECTIVE:	<p>Break O'Day Council is committed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Ensuring that all customers are treated fairly and reasonably.Providing guidance, education and training as appropriate for staff and Councillors in dealing with customers.Ensuring that Council resources are used efficiently and effectively when dealing with customers. <p>This policy relates to all dealings with customers by Break O'Day Council and in particular those difficult customers who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cannot be satisfiedMake unreasonable demandsConstantly raise the same issue with the same or different staffAre rude, aggressive or abusive.
POLICY INFORMATION:	Adopted 19 March 2012 – Minute No 03/12.15.4.069 Amended 17 March 2014 – Minute No 03/14.11.11.056 Amended 20 April 2015 – Minute No 04/15.11.15.98 Amended 19 February 2018 – Minute No 02/18.12.5.30

POLICY

1. SERVICE COMMITMENT

Council will strive to meet the needs of our customers in a professional and ethical manner with courteous and efficient service, as per Council's adopted Customer Service Charter.

2. CUSTOMERS WHO CANNOT BE SATISFIED

Customers who cannot be satisfied include members of the public or groups who:

- do not accept that Council is unable to assist them or provide any further assistance or level of service than has been provided already, and/or
- disagree with the action Council has taken in relation to their complaint or concern.

If in the opinion of the General Manager, a customer cannot be satisfied ~~after~~ and all appropriate avenues of internal review or appeal have been exhausted and, the customer continues to write,



telephone, email and/or visit Council, the General Manager may write to the customer, restating Council's position on the matter and advising that if the customer continues to contact Council regarding the matter Council may:

- Not accept any further phone calls from the customer
- Not grant any further interviews
- Require all further communication to be put in writing
- Continue to receive, read and file correspondence but only acknowledge or otherwise respond to it if:
 - a) The customer provides significant new information relating to their complaint or concern; or
 - b) The customer raises new issues which in the General Manager's opinion, warrant fresh action.

The General Manager shall advise Councillors of a person who is deemed to be a "customer who cannot be satisfied", the customer's concerns, and any proposed management strategy by Council officers.

The customer shall be given an opportunity to make representations to the General Manager about Council's proposed course of action.

If the customer continues to contact Council after being advised of Council's proposed course of action, the General Manager may, after considering any representations from the customer, advise the customer that any or all of the points above will now apply.

3. CUSTOMERS WHO MAKE UNREASONABLE DEMANDS

Customers who make unreasonable demands include members of the public whose demands on Council start to significantly and unreasonably divert Council's resources away from core functions or create an inequitable allocation of resources to other customers. Such demands may result from the amount of information requested, the nature or scale of services sought or the number of approaches seeking information, assistance or service.

If in the opinion of the General Manager, a customer is making unreasonable demands on the Council and the customer continues to write, telephone and/or visit the Council, the following actions may be taken:

- a) The General Manager may write to the customer advising them of Council's concern and requesting that they limit and/or focus their request and that if the customer continues to place unreasonable demands on the organisation Council may:
 - i. Not respond to any future correspondence and only take action where, in the opinion of the General Manager the correspondence raises specific, substantial and serious issues; or
 - ii. Only respond to a certain number of requests in a given period.
- b) The customer shall be given an opportunity to make representations to the General Manager about Council's proposed course of action.
- c) If the customer continues to contact Council after being advised of Council's proposed course of action, the General Manager may, after considering any representations from the customer, advise the customer that either or both of points (i) and (ii) above will now apply.
- d) The General Manager shall advise Councillors of any correspondence issued in accordance with clause 3(a).



4. CUSTOMERS WHO CONSTANTLY RAISE THE SAME ISSUE WITH DIFFERENT STAFF

If in the opinion of the General Manager, a customer is constantly raising the same issues with different staff, the following actions may be taken:

- a) The General Manager may notify the customer that:
 - Only a nominated staff member will deal with them in future
 - They must make an appointment with that person if they wish to discuss their matter, or
 - All future contact with Council must be in writing.
- b) The customer shall be given an opportunity to make representations to the General Manager about Council's proposed course of action.
- c) The General Manager shall advise Councillors of any notification issued in accordance with clause 4(a).

5. CUSTOMERS WHO ARE RUDE, AGGRESSIVE OR ABUSIVE

Rude, aggressive or abusive behaviour may include rude or otherwise vulgar noises, expressions or gestures; verbal abuse of a personal or general nature, threatening or offensive behaviour; physical violence against property or physical violence against a person.

If in the opinion of any Council personnel; rude, aggressive or abusive comments or statements are made in telephone conversations or interviews; that person shall:

- a) Warn the customer that if the behaviour continues or occurs again at any time, the conversation or interview will be terminated; and
- b) Terminate the conversation or interview thereafter if the rude, aggressive or abusive behaviour continues or occurs again at any time after a warning has been given.

Where a conversation or interview is terminated in accordance with Clause 5, the Council ~~officers/personnel~~ must notify the General Manager or the relevant Department Manager of the details as soon as possible.

If in the opinion of the General Manager, any correspondence to Council contains personal abuse, inflammatory statements or material clearly intended to intimidate, it will be returned to the sender and not otherwise acted upon unless it is regarded by the General Manager as being serious enough to warrant forwarding to another authority (e.g. Police).

6. GENERAL

In all of the situations referred to in this policy, adequate documentary records must be made and maintained ~~on the appropriate Council file~~ in Council's records system.

Where the General Manager determines to limit a customer's access to Council in any of the ways specified in this policy, the General Manager will advise Councillors as soon as possible of the relevant circumstances and the action taken, and forward such advice, where appropriate, to the Department of Local Government and the Ombudsman for information.

7. MONITORING AND REVIEW

This Policy will be reviewed every three (3) years in line with the Council's Policy Framework or earlier in the event of major changes to legislation or related policies, procedures or if deemed necessary by the General Manager.



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ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Manager Corporate Services – Bob Hoogland
FILE REFERENCE	002\024\007\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Draft Policy LG32 Risk Management

OFFICER’S RECOMMENDATION:

That Policy LG32 Risk Management as amended be adopted.

INTRODUCTION:

This Policy is overdue for review and has been considered by officers, management and Council’s Audit Panel and is now recommended for Council review.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Adopted 19 March 2012 – Minute No 03/12.15.4.069

Amended 18 February 2013 – Minute No 02/13.11.7.45

Amended 19 January 2015 – Minute No 01/15.11.8.012

Amended 19 February 2018 – Minute No 02/18.12.6.31

This specific amendment was considered at a recent Council Workshop

OFFICER’S REPORT:

This Policy is overdue for review and has been considered by officers, management and Council’s Audit Panel and is now recommended for Council review.

The Policy links with Council’s Risk Framework and generally, minor amendments are recommended, recognising changes to Council’s risk environment since the last review.

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

Ensure Council services support the betterment of the community while balancing statutory requirements with community and customer needs.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

As identified in the Policy

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

POLICY NO LG32 RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

DEPARTMENT:	Corporate Services
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Manager Corporate Services
LINK TO STRATEGIC PLAN:	Ensure Council services support the betterment of the community while balancing statutory requirements with community and customer needs
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Work Health & Safety Act 2012 Work Health & Safety (Transitional & Consequential Provisions) Act 2012 Work Health & Safety Regulations 2012 Work Health & Safety (Transitional) Regulations 2012
OBJECTIVE:	To establish Council's approach to managing risk within its operations and for the community assets that it manages.
POLICY INFORMATION:	Adopted 19 March 2012 – Minute No 03/12.15.4.069 Amended 18 February 2013 – Minute No 02/13.11.7.45 Amended 19 January 2015 – Minute No 01/15.11.8.012 Amended 19 February 2018 – Minute No 02/18.12.6.31

POLICY

1. PURPOSE

This Policy is to define the principles for the implementation and associated responsibilities of a comprehensive Risk Management Framework and System within Break O'Day Council.

Break O'Day Council recognises that it has the responsibility to reasonably identify and address all significant threats and opportunities associated with:

1. Assets/Property Infrastructure
2. Business Continuity
3. Commercial and Legal Relationships
4. Customer Service
5. Workers/Industrial Relations
6. Environmental Conditions
7. Financial Management
8. Information Technology and Use of Social Media
9. Project Management
10. Public Liability/Professional Indemnity
11. Reputation/Consultation/Communication
12. Strategy and Governance
13. Social Inclusion
- ~~14. Sustainability~~
- ~~15-14.~~ Technical Issues
- ~~16-15.~~ Workplace Health and Safety
- ~~17-16.~~ Climate Change

2. DEFINITIONS

A person is a worker if the person carries out work in any capacity for a person conducting a business or undertaking, including work as –

- (a) an employee
- (b) a contractor or subcontractor
- (c) an employee of a contractor or subcontractor
- (d) an employee of a labour hire company who has been assigned to work in the person's business or undertaking
- (e) an outworker
- (f) an apprentice or trainee
- (g) a student gaining work experience
- (h) a volunteer
- (i) a person of a prescribed class

(Work Health & Safety Act 2012)

3. SCOPE

Council recognises that risk management is essential for sound strategic and financial planning and management. Apart from minimising financial loss and adverse publicity, risk management must balance legal requirements and public expectations, together with providing for the safety and wellbeing of workers and the community in general.

This Policy applies to the Mayor and councillors, managers, workers and representatives of Break O'Day Council. They are responsible for the identification and management of all risks associated with the performance of Council functions and the delivery of Council services.

4. STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

Council will ensure that the organisation, its workers and the community are reasonably protected against loss through the application of sound management principles and practices to eliminate or minimise exposure to risks and adverse impact on corporate objectives.

This Policy, in conjunction with the *Risk Management Framework*, defines the responsibilities of those involved in the process of managing risk. ~~Break O'Day Council's commitment to risk management is to be embraced by the Mayor and councillors, managers, workers and committees engaged in Council business.~~ Break O'Day Council's Mayor and councillors, managers, workers and committees engaged in Council business are to embrace a commitment to the risk management processes.

Break O'Day Council is ~~committed~~ dedicated to managing its risks by identifying, analysing, evaluating, treating, monitoring and communicating all significant risks that impact on Council's ability to achieve its vision and strategic objectives.

The objectives for risk management at Break O'Day Council are:

- Identify and analyse Council's liability associated with risk
- Encourage the identification and reporting of potential risks
- Minimise any potential liabilities
- Protect the community against losses that are controllable by Council
- Reduce the cost of insurance premiums
- Provide a basis for higher standards of accountability
- Allow for more effective allocation and use of resources

- Set performance standards and regular reviews and improve practices and procedures
- To promote and raise the awareness of risk management practices throughout the organisation
- Protect Councils' corporate image as a professional, responsible and ethical organisation
- Ensure that sound risk management practices and procedures are fully integrated into Council's strategic and operational planning processes
- The risk management approach is effectively supported by consultation and communication at all levels
- Remedial actions identified as a result of incident investigations are documented, implemented and communicated effectively to prevent recurrence
- Appropriate risk treatment strategies will be included in ~~organisational~~ procedures and processes needed to assist Council in achieving its business outcomes. These strategies will be in accordance with relevant standards, codes of practice and appropriate legislative guidelines
- All workers with specific risk management responsibilities are aware of and effectively exercise those responsibilities. Responsibilities are documented in position descriptions
- Mayor and councillors, workers, committees, lease holders and the public cooperate to create a safe environment and preserve assets for the future
- Adequate information, training and supervision are provided to all workers, councillors, lease holders and committees
- The Risk Management Framework and associated processes and tools are documented, recorded and reviewed on a regular basis to ensure ongoing suitability to ~~the organisation's~~ Council needs

5. COMMUNICATIONS

Communicate Updates and improvements to policies, procedures and associated risk tools ~~must be communicated~~ to relevant audiences to ensure they understand the current risk methods.

6. MONITORING AND REVIEW

This Policy will be reviewed every three (3) years in line with the Council's Policy Framework or earlier in the event of major changes to legislation or related policies, procedures or if deemed necessary by the General Manager.

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Manager Corporate Services – Bob Hoogland
FILE REFERENCE	002\024\007\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Draft Policy LG42 CCTV and Remote Camera Operation and Management

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Policy LG42 CCTV and Remote Camera Operation and Management be adopted.

INTRODUCTION:

This Policy is overdue for review and has been considered by relevant officers and management and is now recommended for Council review.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Adopted 19 August 2013 – Minute 08/13.11.11.217
 Amended 18 November 2013 – Minute 11/13.11.10.296
 Amended 18 May 2015 – Minute No 05/15/11.10.128
 Amended 19 February 2018 – Minute No 02/18.12.7.32
 This matter was considered at a recent Council Workshop

OFFICER'S REPORT:

This Policy is overdue for review and has been considered by relevant officers and management and is now recommended for Council review.

The Policy is considered to be reasonable and appropriate and is recommended for adoption with no amendments.

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

Ensure Council services support the betterment of the community while balancing statutory requirements with community and customer needs.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

As identified in the Policy

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

POLICY NO LG42 CCTV AND REMOTE CAMERA OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT POLICY

DEPARTMENT:	Corporate Services
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Manager Corporate Services
LINK TO STRATEGIC PLAN:	Be proactive infrastructure managers by anticipating and responding to the growing and changing needs of the community and the area
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Personal Information Protection Act 2004 Right to Information Act 2009 Archives Act 1983 Disposal Authorisation No. 2200 Evidence Act 2001
OBJECTIVE:	The objective of this policy is to guide the Council's use of CCTV's and Remote Cameras and the recordings generated.
POLICY INFORMATION:	Adopted 19 August 2013 – Minute 08/13.11.11.217 Amended 18 November 2013 – Minute 11/13.11.10.296 Amended 18 May 2015 – Minute No 05/15/11.10.128 Amended 19 February 2018 – Minute No 02/18.12.7.32

POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

Break O'Day Council has installed CCTV cameras in several locations within the municipality; the use of these cameras is for:

- Public reassurance
- Crime deterrent/prevention
- To assist in minimising the incidents of vandalism and/or wilful destruction of property

Remote camera devices are also in use within the municipality, the main purpose of this use is to assist with various programs in the management of natural resources and Council assets. These include but are not limited to:-

- dog and cat management
- management of infrastructure and other assets and facilities
- wildlife monitoring
- monitoring for/detection of illegal activities
- collection of usage and activity data

This policy outlines the control and use of any vision recorded by the CCTV network in public areas of the Break O'Day municipality and vision recorded by a remote camera under the control of the Break O'Day Council.



A remote camera device is small and generally used as a hidden motion-detection or time-series, day or night, camera. Council currently has devices which will be deployed over varied locations dependent upon the circumstance for which they are required.

2. MONITORING AND RECORDING

2.1 CCTV

- Break O'Day Council may implement and install CCTV in and outside Council owned and controlled properties and facilities, and public places
- Authorisation for installation will be either through a minuted decision of Council or adoption of a project through the budget process
- The Break O'Day Council CCTV network is not a monitored system and signage advising of recording will be in place.

2.2 Remote Camera

- One or more remote cameras may be deployed for projects undertaken by Break O'Day Council or with which Break O'Day Council is associated. One or more remote cameras may also be deployed to supplement security arrangements for Council property, facilities or as a project undertaken by Council for public benefit.
- Management will ensure appropriate procedures are in place for authorisation of remote camera use and storage and access of recordings obtained from remote camera use.

3. USE OF RECORDED FOOTAGE

CCTV and Remote Camera

Management will ensure appropriate procedures are in place for installation of CCTV cameras and authorisation of remote camera use and storage and access of recordings obtained from both CCTV and remote camera use.

4. INAPPROPRIATE USE OR BREACH OF POLICY

Any breach of policy, misuse or inappropriate disclosure of any details or footage recorded, saved or stored, by any employee of Council, member of the public or a business owner/manager in the municipality will be treated as serious and be dealt with in an appropriate manner.

5. MONITORING AND REVIEW

This Policy will be reviewed every three (3) years in line with the Council's Policy Framework or earlier in the event of major changes to legislation or related policies, procedures or if deemed necessary by the General Manager.

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

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.

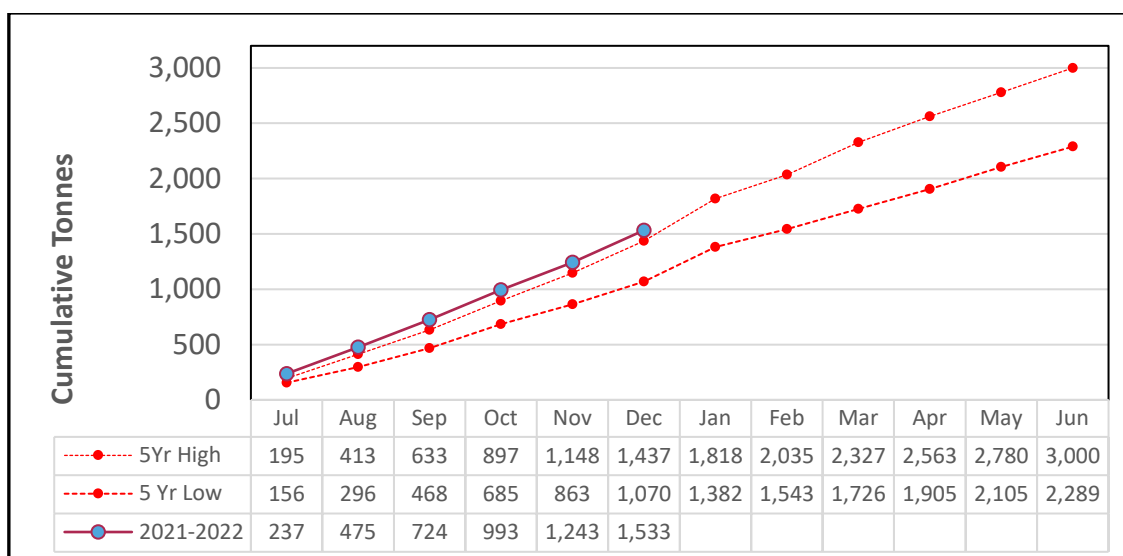
OFFICER'S REPORT:

Asset Maintenance	
Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventative Maintenance Inspections (PMI) of Council owned buildings and playgrounds. Maintenance identified during inspection and managed via TRIM record.
Town & Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mowing/ground maintenance – all areas. Garden/tree maintenance and weeding where required. Footpath maintenance and repairs where required. Boat Ramp – monthly inspections and cleaning undertaken
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sealed road patching – all areas. Tree maintenance pruning. Stormwater system pit cleaning and pipe unblocking. Maintenance grading of North Ansons Bay and Ansons Bay Roads is being undertaken Road side slashing to continue in all areas throughout 2022 Guide post replacement undertaken on several roads
MTB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine track maintenance.

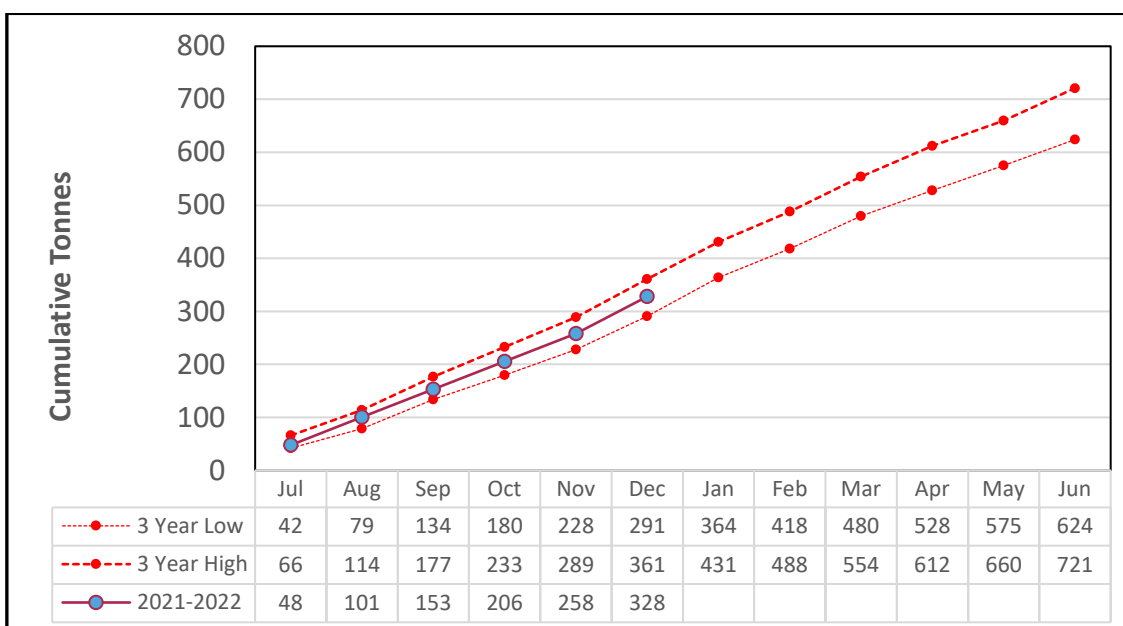
Weed Management	
St Marys	Spanish heath, blackberry, broom, gorse, broadleaf
Seymour	Spiny rush
St Helens Aerodrome	Spanish heath, thistles
St Helens MTB	Blackberry, thistles, bridal creeper
St Helens Football Club Ground	Spanish heath
St Helens – Walker street	Spanish heath

Waste Management

Municipal general waste to landfill – (kerbside, waste transfer station and town litter).



Municipal kerbside co-mingled recyclables collected by JJ's Waste.



Note: January waste quantities unavailable at time of report preparation.

CAPITAL WORKS

Activity	Update
Ansons Bay Road – Segment reconstruction	In-progress: Construction with sealing in progress.
Ansons Bay Road – Failed pavement remediation	In-progress
Falmouth Street – footpath link to Lawry Heights	Base gravel works completed, path to be sealed February/March 2022.
Treloggen Drive (Binalong Bay) Kerb & Channel Works	In-progress: road seal to be replaced by contractor February 2022.
Foreshore Shared Way – Possum Tom (Parkside)	Scheduled to commence works – April 2022.
Jetty replacement – Kirwans Beach	Scheduled April to June 2022.
Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Projects	
• Binalong Bay Footpath	In-progress.
• Beaumaris Pathway Upgrade	In-progress.
• Falmouth – Road Sealing	In progress.
• Medeas Cove Esplanade footpath (Heather Place to Young Street).	Design Stage
• St Marys footpath (IGA to Newman Street)	Resident notification of footpath, kerb and channel replacement works to occur shortly.
Road resealing program 2021/2022	In-progress.
Road pavement reconstruction - St Helens Point Road	Pavement remediation works complete. Line marking pending contractor availability.
Unsealed road and airport – gravel re-sheeting	Completed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irish Town Road St Patricks Head Road Planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runway – Feb 2022 – grant funded (regional Airports Program)

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:

Simple Majority.

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

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:

Dog control – activity summary available for 1 January 2022 to 4 February 2022.

Area	Ansons Bay	Binalong	Cornwall	Fingal	Falmouth	Four Mile Ck	Mathinna	Beaumaris	Scamander	Seymour/Denison	Stieglitz	Goshen/Pye/	St Helens	St Marys	TOTALS
Dogs Impounded									3						3
Dogs in Prohibited Area															
Dogs Rehomed or sent to Dogs Home									1						1
Livestock Complaints															
Barking Dog											1				1
Bark Monitor															
Bark Abatement Notice															
Wandering Dog or Off Lead	1	3			1	1					1		1		8

Area	Ansons Bay	Binalong	Cornwall	Fingal	Falmouth	Four Mile Ck	Mathinna	Beaumaris	Scamander	Seymour/Denison	Stieglitz	Goshen/Pye/	St Helens	St Marys	TOTALS
Verbal Warnings		2			1	1					3				7
Letter/Email warnings and reminders plus pending registrations														3	3
Patrol	1	5		1	3	3		4	4		2		2	1	26
Dog Attack - on another animal (Serious)															
Dog Attack/Harassment - on another animal (Minor)											2				2
Dog Attack - on a person (Serious)															
Dog Attack/Harassment - on a person (Minor)														1	1
Dog - chasing a person															
Declared Dangerous dogs															
Dangerous Dogs Euthanised															
Unregistered Dog - Notice to Register															
Dogs Registered 2021/22 to date															1474
Pending Dog Registration 2021/22															15
Infringement Notice Issued		1											1		2
Pending Dog Registration Checks														1	1
Caution Notice Issued											1				1
Verbal Warnings /Education Sheets Maps															
Infringement Notice - Disputes in Progress															
Infringement - Time Extension request															
Infringement Notice - Revoked															

Area	Ansons Bay	Binalong	Cornwall	Fingal	Falmouth	Four Mile Ck	Mathinna	Beaumaris	Scamander	Seymour/Denison	Stieglitz	Goshen/Pye/ St Helens	St Marys	TOTALS
Kennel Licence - No Licence														
Kennel Licence - Issued														
Rooster Complaints														
Other / Welfare concerns /RSPCA											1			1
Cat Complaints														
Lost Dogs														
Illegal Camping														
Beach Patrols (not additional days)														
Additional Beach Patrols 25th and 26th Jan		4			3	2			3		1		2	15
TOTALS	2	15		1	8	7		4	11		12		6	5

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:

Simple Majority.

02/22.14.3 Policy – AM21 – Single Use Plastics Policy

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	David Jolly, Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
FILE REFERENCE	017\008\004\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Draft Policy – AM21 – Single Use Plastics Policy

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That the newly drafted Policy AM21 - Single Use Plastics Policy be accepted.

INTRODUCTION:

At the Council Meeting held on 18 March 2019, a combined motion was moved by Councillor M Tucker and seconded by Councillor J Drummond with regards to Single Use Plastics, which was carried unanimously:

“The Break O’Day Council support the initiative of the Hobart City Council to ban single use plastics in takeaway food packaging and that Council:

1. Request that LGAT lobby the State Government to take leadership in developing a consistent state wide approach to banning the use of single use plastics in takeaway food packaging: and
2. Work with our community on initiatives to reduce usage in the meantime.”

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Nil

OFFICER'S REPORT:

Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) General Meeting

At the LGAT general meeting held on 3 July 2019, Huon Valley Council/Central Coast Council tabled a motion - Single Use Plastics/Waste Strategy (14.3).

“That the LGAT lobbies the State Government to complete a state-wide Waste Strategy that includes Policy and Legislation that will phase out single use plastics across the State and support the establishment of regional composting facilities.”

The motion was carried.

Break O’Day Council also tabled a motion - Single Use Plastics (14.4)

“Break O’Day Council request that LGAT lobby the State Government to take leadership in developing a consistent state wide approach to banning the use of single use plastics in takeaway food packaging.”

The motion was withdrawn – refer to the comments below.

Excerpts from the LGAT meeting minutes

LGAT Comment:

“There have been a significant number of previous motions related to waste management and resource recovery at LGAT general meetings. Starting with July 2001, seeking the State Government to develop a policy for the preferred disposal of green waste. In July 2012 and again in November 2016 the sector confirmed its commitment to the introduction of a state-wide statutory waste levy.”

“LGAT has been actively lobbying the State Government for the development of a State Waste Action Plan since July 2016, when the Government announced it would not be introducing a statutory waste levy.”

Tasmanian Government Agency Comment:

“The Tasmanian Government acknowledges there is a high level of interest from the community on reducing the impact of single use plastics. The Tasmanian Government is currently working at the national level through the Meeting of Environment Ministers to develop an implementation plan for the recently endorsed National Waste Policy (agreed in December 2018). The policy includes consideration of how to reduce and eventually move away totally from the use of single use plastics and has a key commitment from Ministers to having 100 percent of Australian packing being recyclable, compostable or reusable by 2025.”

“The Government is committed to releasing the Draft Tasmanian Waste Action Plan by the end of June 2019. The Waste Action Plan and the national policy will help to establish an environment that will result in a reduction in single use plastics.”

The Waste Action Plan can be viewed and downloaded from the DPIPWE website www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/environmental-management

In September 2021, DPIPWE published its Waste Action Plan Progress Report, advising:

“There is an increasing focus on the impact plastic is having on the environment, and on the oceans in particular. While plastic can be a valuable material for many purposes, there needs to be significant improvements in the way plastic is recovered, recycled and made into new products. Key to this is ensuring that the plastics being used in products and packaging are easily recyclable. The Government supports plastic recycling efforts by the waste and resource recovery industry, such as through the work of the Australian Packaging Covenant Organisation, to constantly improve the design of the materials being used, and programs to recover that material once it’s been used.”

“There has also been significant work across Tasmania by businesses to reduce their use of plastic. Coles Bay was the first town in Australia to stop the use of single use plastic shopping bags, and legislation to extend this throughout Tasmania has been in place since 2013. The City of Hobart recently introduced a by-law to extend the ban of single use plastics to a range of takeaway food containers and implements. Other councils have undertaken work to phase out problematic plastics, such as some councils banning single use plastics at events and supporting organisers to implement waste diversion strategies.”

“In the 2021-22 State Budget the Government provided to \$1 million and committed to working with local government to phase out the use of problematic single use plastics from Government and council facilities and events on public land by 2023. In addition, the phase out would be extended to a legislative ban to ensure consistency with other jurisdictions in Australia.”

Action	Timeframe	Status
Review Plastic Shopping Bag Ban Act	2022	To be commenced
Phasing our problematic single use plastics (\$1M)		To be commenced
Phase out from public areas and state and local Government events	2023	
Legislation for a state-wide ban on problematic single use plastics	2025	

Working with our community on initiatives to reduce usage in the meantime

Policy AM21 – Single Use Plastics Policy has been drafted. Refer to attachment.

The policy scope is broadly aligned with the State Governments actions and timeframes tabled above and in working with our community on initiatives to reduce usage.

This policy applies to

- All Council controlled buildings and land and leases that Council holds on Crown land.
- Council leases where the lessee is operating a take away food and/or beverage service.
- All events, markets and other activities (including food vans) on council controlled land, whether sponsored by the Council or not.

It is expected that the policy will be updated to incorporate State Government directives as they become known.

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.

Strategy

Work with stakeholders to ensure the community can access the infrastructure necessary to maintain their lifestyle

Key Focus Area – Waste Management: Provide access to services and facilities which support a sustainable lifestyle.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Nil

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

POLICY NO AM21 SINGLE USE PLASTICS POLICY

DEPARTMENT:	Works and Infrastructure
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Manager Infrastructure and Development Services
LINK TO STRATEGIC PLAN:	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Work with stakeholders to ensure the community can access the infrastructure necessary to maintain their lifestyle.</p> <p>Key Focus Area – Waste Management</p> <p>Provide access to services and facilities which support a sustainable lifestyle.</p>
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Nil
OBJECTIVE:	To provide a framework by which the Council, local community groups and businesses are encouraged to phase out the use of single use plastic packaging within the Break O' Day municipality.
POLICY INFORMATION:	

POLICY

1. SCOPE

This policy applies to

- All Council controlled buildings and land and leases that Council holds on Crown land.
- Council leases where the lessee is operating a take away food and/or beverage service.
- All events, markets and other activities (including food vans) on council controlled land, whether sponsored by the Council or not.

2. DEFINITION

Single use plastics are plastic items used for food and beverages which are not designed or intended for multiple use or to be returned to the retailer for refill or reuse for the same purposes for which it was conceived. The following single use plastic items are covered by this policy:

- plates, bowls and other plastic dishes
- cups and lids
- cutlery
- stirrers
- straws
- Food and beverage packaging including, but not limited to, bottled water and polystyrene containers.

3. EXEMPTIONS

In circumstances where single use plastics might not be avoidable reasonable judgement is required

- Consideration of people with disabilities and their individual needs.
- Emergency situations.
- Where public health risks are possible such as in food preparation, handling and covering.

4. POLICY

Single use plastics are not to be used at both sponsored and non-sponsored events in Council operated buildings or land from 1 January 2023 onwards. Approved single use compostable packaging or reusable packaging will be permitted.

All sponsorship agreements from 1 January 2023 will include the following clause: "single use plastics are not to be used during the event and are to be substituted with approved compostable or reusable packaging alternatives".

Council will work with event holders to transition to more sustainable event management, specifically facilitating the move away from compostable single use packaging to reusable packaging.

Food vans operating on council land are encouraged to transition away from using single use plastics. The council will ask all food van operators to join into a memorandum of understanding which will ask that, when operating on council land or public roads, single use plastics not be used and are instead substituted with compostable or reusable packaging alternatives.

Sports clubs canteens and other community venues that hold events and functions as part of their normal operations in/on Council owned buildings and land are encouraged to transition towards the principles of this policy.



Council managers will support and implement appropriate processes to ensure operation and compliance to this policy and associated procedures.

Council will provide Waste Minimisation Guidelines to support Council staff and event organisers to ensure that planning for events includes Planning for avoidance, reduce and recycling of waste.

Event organisers are required to promote and practice waste avoidance principles by:

- a) Proactively reducing waste quantity generated.
- b) Not allowing the sale and/or distribution of single-use plastic products and single use sachets, polystyrene, plastic bags, plastic straws, bottles and/or balloons.
- c) Avoiding the sale/and or distribution of bottled water, except in cases of potential breach of health and safety requirements;
- d) Responsibly manage any waste to ensure the cleanliness of the area is maintained during and after the event and allow for segregation of waste streams at an event,
- e) Promote and engage in sustainable procurement practices; selecting materials that enable the opportunity for recycling with the objective of reducing the environmental impact of any products, supplies and promotional materials used at an event.

Council will cease purchasing single use plastics as defined in this policy by 1 July 2022. Existing stocks of single use plastic may be consumed beyond this date.

5. REVIEW

This Policy will be reviewed every three (3) years in line with the Council's Policy Framework or earlier in the event of major changes to legislation or related policies, procedures or if deemed necessary by the Mayor and the General Manager

02/22.15.0 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

02/22.15.1 Community Services Report

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

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:

2021 - 2022 Programs and Initiatives

Program and Initiatives	2021 - 2022
Community Services	
Community Grants	30,000
Youth Services	8,000
Misc Donations & Events	7,500
School Prizes	1,000

Program and Initiatives	2021 - 2022
Community Event Funding	
Seniors Day	3,000
Australia Day Event	5,000
Swimcart	1,000
St Helens Athletic Carnival	2,500
Carols by Candlelight	1,600
Mountains to the Sea Trail Fest including wood chopping	15,000 - 5,000 for WC
Fingal Valley Coal Festival	2,000
Pyengana Endurance Ride	500
St Helens Game Fishing Comp.	2,000
Marketing Valley Tourism	2,500
Volunteer Week	2,500
Bay of Fires Art Prize	10,000
Bay of Fires Winter Arts Market	4,000
St Marys Memorial Service funding	500
St Marys Community Car & Bike Show	2,000
East Coast Masters Golf Tournament	2,500
Break O'Day Community Triathlon	2,000
Suicide Prevention	1,000
World Supermodel	1,000
Mental Health Week	500
International Disability Day event	1,000

Updates on current projects being managed by Community Services:

St Helens Mountain Bike Network

The recent school holidays has reflected strong visitor numbers across the network for this period. Flagstaff Trail head was a buzz of excitement on many days of the holidays with favourable weather keeping the dust down and the trails running nicely. We are now in the planning and preparation for the Dragon Trail MTB Race being run in March 2022

The Bay of Fires Trail

The Bay of Fires Trail has, as expected, reflected high visitation numbers over the holiday period. The odd showers up on the Blue Tier have kept parts of the trail wet but has not prevented some great feedback from riders of the awesome experience this trail provides.

International Mountain Bike Association (IMBA) EPIC Status – Bay of Fires Trail

Works on ground commenced on the section of trail in late January 2022 with a 10 week program of construction we are working to open by mid-year 2022. The formal accreditation process of the International Mountain Bike Association (IMBA) Epic status will be undertaken later in the year as the process occurs annually around August. We are in regular contact with IMBA keeping them updated on progress.

Recreation Trail Strategy

The draft strategy has been reviewed by council staff and is back with TRC awaiting their revision which is due by end February 2022.

The program listed below.

Milestone 1 - Inception meeting - **completed**

Milestone 2 - Desk top review commenced, Interviews completed and site visits to be completed – 30 July 2021 - **completed**

Milestone 3 - Workshops Completed and opportunities analysis summary presented – 30 September 2021 - completed

Milestone 4 – Economic assessment completed and social benefits summarised – 15 October 2021 –**revised completion End Feb 2022**

Milestone 5 – Delivery of draft strategy – 30 November 2021. **completed**

The Story of the Bridges – Scamander

The Interpretative panels have been printed and we are currently waiting on the completion of the stands – this has been held up due to not being able to source materials.

Community Events

Community Services staff have been working closely with event organisers to help them develop their COVID safe events and hold successful events.

The Australia Day Awards Ceremony was held in the Portland Hall, numbers were down only due to Covid requirement/restrictions but was still a successful event.

Council staff have also been working with community groups to assist them in a covid friendly manner to return to their food fundraising stalls.

February

- No Event scheduled for February

March

- 17-19 Dragon Trail MTB



Dragon Trail MTB has survived another year of COVID restrictions and with the International and Interstate borders being closed through a fair chunk of the registration period; it has now opened up the opportunity for an increase in Tasmanian entries.

There are currently 200 people entered with a few locals for the 2022 event. Considering the uncertain times, the event organisers Louise Foulkes and Craig Bycroft should be commended.

At this year's event, there will be an opportunity to come and see the finish line at the Flagstaff Trailhead on Saturday 19 March 2022. It is recommended to either shuttle from St Helens, ride up Townlink or car pool to the Trailhead as there are limited car parking spaces available.

Proposed Binalong Bay Swimcart trail

A conceptual design is currently being worked up in relation to trail alignment. This project is currently on hold whilst some issues are worked through with relevant Government agencies.

Bay of Fires Master Plan

A final draft of the Communications Plan for the project has been undertaken – with final sign off from PWS and the Chair being sought. Appointment of a community member to fill the current vacancy will be addressed prior to the end of February 2022.

St Helens Spots Complex – Conceptual Plan

Council staff are currently looking at options to engage with our community as to the conceptual plan that has been drafted. An agenda item will be brought to the March Council workshop for Councillors information.

Volunteer Strategy

Volunteering Tasmania through the Safeguarding Volunteering Project will be working with Council staff and local community members to develop a Break O'Day Council Volunteering Strategy.

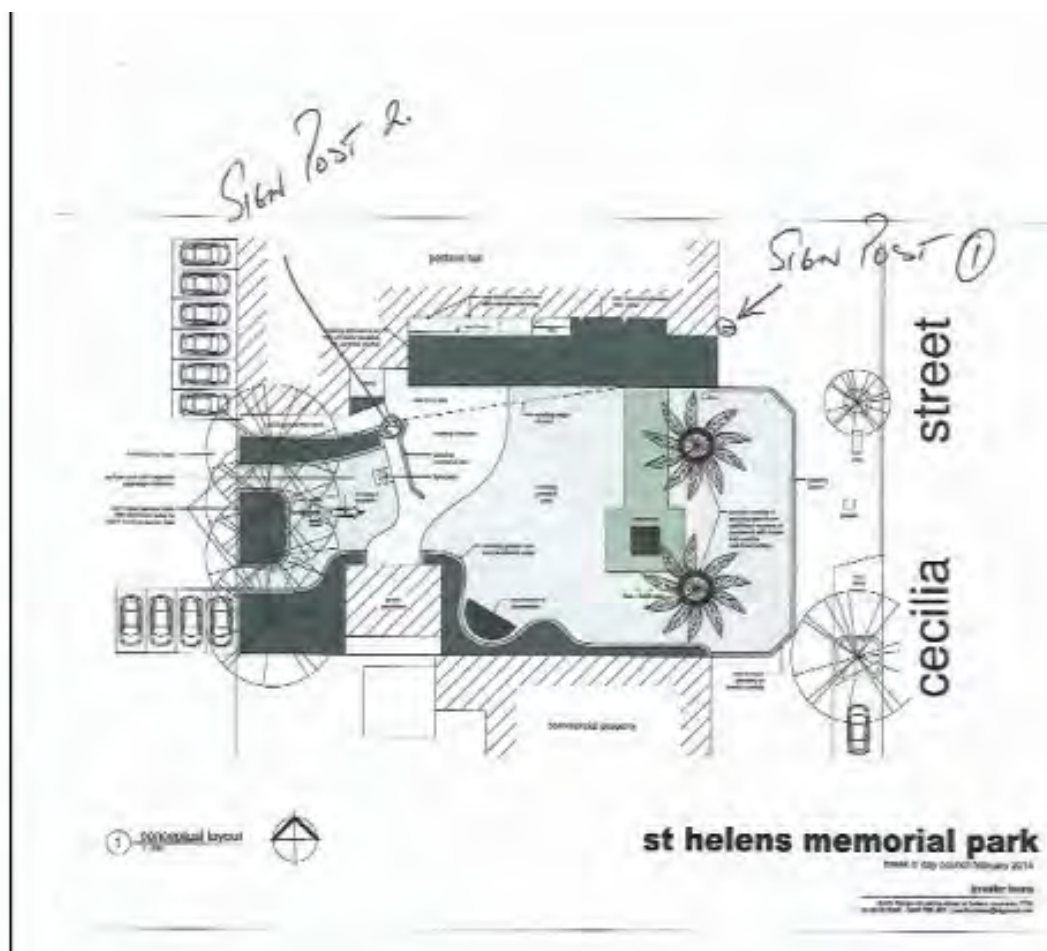
Council and up to 12 community members who become part of the Volunteering Strategy Working Group will be supported by Volunteering Tasmania to use a Co-design framework to develop the strategy.

Development of the strategy will involve investigating challenges and opportunities for volunteering in Break O'Day and making decisions about how to achieve a shared volunteering goal together as a group.

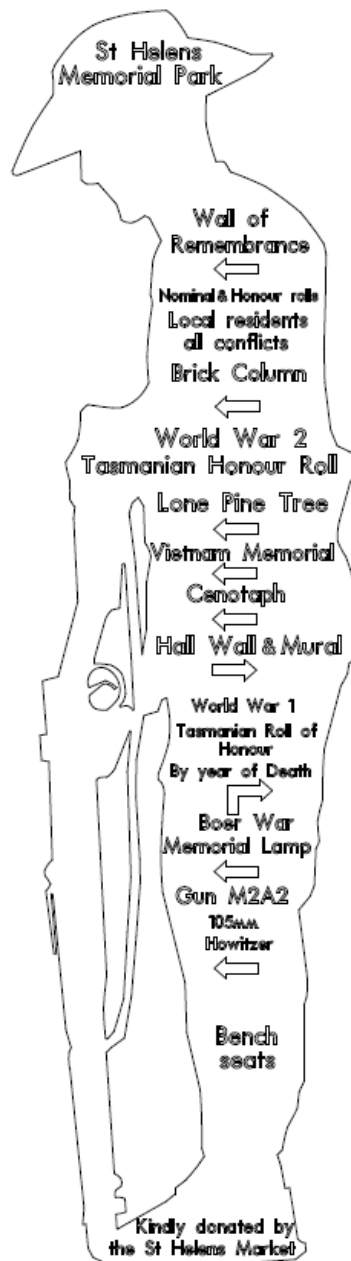
Once completed the Strategy will be owned and driven by the community with support from Council. Council is currently seeking expressions of interest from interested people with a closing date for same being Friday 25 February 2022.

Memorial Park Project – Sign Posts

In 2014 a plan was undertaken for Memorial Park, St Helens in conjunction with the St Helens St Marys RSL Sub Branch and Council staff. One of the identified projects within the original plan was the placement of a sign post on the front wall of the Portland Hall and another near the Memorial Wall – see plan below.



The St Helens St Marys RSL Sub Branch have advised that they have funding available to install a sign post at the front of the Portland Hall. See drawing below. We will advise when the sign post has been installed.



Leaner Driver Mentor Program

The Learner Driver Mentor Program currently has only one (1) mentor on board. One (1) mentor has decided to have a break due to Covid. One (1) New Mentor is due to start this month which will reflect more on road hours. Bring the total of mentors up to two (2) for the month of February.

On Road Hours:	28
Learners in the car:	4
Learners on waiting list:	7
Mentors:	1

Community Wellbeing Project

A progress report was submitted to the Tasmanian Community Fund on 22 December 2021. A meeting with the training provider discussed refinements to the training for 2022 and training in 2022 will take place in the second half of the year.

The community wellbeing facebook group continues to receive good engagement and we continue to support the participants from 2021 to stay connected and develop their community wellbeing projects.

Professional Development Project – Health and Wellbeing role of Local Government

An opportunity for Council staff to be supported by the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) and the Tasmanian Health Service to develop a project that prove professional for development for our community services team to work more strategically and effectively towards health and wellbeing outcomes for our community.

We will use this opportunity to start our collaborative work with community about the future of hub4health to ensure council and community forge a strong foundation for the sustainability and of the centre that best meets the needs of the community.

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.

ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Department
OFFICER	Development Services
FILE REFERENCE	031\013\003\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Nil

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:**KEY DEPARTMENT STRATEGIC OR OPERATIONAL MATTERS:**

- ✓ Completed Review of Public Open Space Policy and prepared for Council consideration;
- ✓ Progressing Responses to Representations for Local Provision Scheme (Statewide Planning Scheme);
- ✓ Recruitment completed for Graduate Planner Position;
- ✓ Recruitment for Building Surveyor Vacancy still ongoing;
- ✓ Training Day for Development Services Staff and Simmons Wolfhagen in relation to a range of regulatory matters and hot topics.

PLANNING REPORT

The following table provides data on the number of applications approved for the month including statistical information on the average days to approve and the type of approval that was issued under the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*:

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	YTD	EOFY 2020 / 2021
NPR	4	6	5	3	3		2						23	
Permitted	5	4	2	1	4	4	3						23	
Discretionary	27	24	16	14	20	15	13						129	
Amendment	3	3	1	1	2	2	2						14	
Strata		1		1	1		1						4	
Final Plan	2		1		3	2							8	
Adhesion						1							1	
Petition to Amend Sealed Plan	2												2	
Boundary Rectification						1							1	
Total applications	43	38	25	20	33	25	21						205	307

Ave Days to Approve Nett *	31.13	30.13	28.92	33.35	34.84	26.2	37.71							31.75
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* Calculated as Monthly Combined Nett Days to Approve/Total Applications

The following table provides specific detail in relation to the planning approvals issued for the month:

January 2022

DA NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	SECTION	Day to Approve Gross	Days to Approve Nett
319-2021	Scamander	Dwelling Additions & Alterations & Carport	S57	54	51
304-2021	St Marys	Dwelling	S57	52	51
307-2021	Falmouth	2 Lot Subdivision	S57	81	51
047-2021	Goshen	Dwelling, Shed, Wastewater System, Property Access & Signage	S57	284	40
317-2021	St Helens	Change of Use to Visitor Accommodation	S57	36	35
331-2021	Akaroa	Shed with Amenities	S57	44	44
328-2021	Four Mile Creek	Ancillary Dwelling	S58	51	9
342-2021	St Marys	Farm Workshop/Machinery Shed	S57	38	38
332-2021	Falmouth	2 Lot Subdivision	S57	51	40
230-2021	St Helens	Shed	S57	42	38
343-2021	St Marys	Shed	S57	44	44
359-2021	Akaroa	Consolidation of Lots/Adhesion Order	S58	29	29
358-2021	Stieglitz	Change of Use to Visitor Accommodation	S58	27	26
356-2021	St Helens	Additions to Deck & New Veranda	NPR	28	28
211-2021	Falmouth	Demolition of Garage, New Garage & Sunroom	S57	36	36
242-2020 AMEND	Scamander	Increase Size of Living Area, Deck & Porch and Change Orientation of Dwelling	AMEND	1	1
153-2021 AMEND	St Helens	Change to Shared Boundary, Change to Location of Access to Proposed Lots	AMEND	56	56
165-2018 STRATA	St Marys	2 Lot Strata Development	STRATA	615	17
284-2021	Mathinna	Telecommunications Tower	S57	93	73
320-2021	Beaumaris	Dwelling & Deck	S57	72	46
298-2021	Akaroa	Shed with Amenities	NPR	40	39

TOTAL 21

BUILDING PROJECTS REPORT

Projects Completed in the 2021/2022 financial year

Description	Location	Updates
Community Services Storage Shed	St Helens Works Depot	Completed August 2021
Lions Park Renovations	Lions Park	Completed November 2021
New Shade Structure	Scamander Reserve	Completed November 2021
Relocation of Community Garden Site Office & Infrastructure	St Helens Sports Complex – Community Garden Site	Completed January 2021

Projects ongoing – Capital Works Program (Includes carried over projects previous financial years)

Description	Location	Updates
Marine Rescue Additions	St Helens Foreshore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearing Completion.
Re-Roof and Weatherproofing of athletics building	St Helens Sports Complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works Commenced.
New Amenities building	Wrinklers lagoon carpark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Completed and Operational; Carpark Sealing remains outstanding.
New Accessible/Family Toileting Facility	St Marys Community Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New project - Approved in 2021/2022 Capital Works Program Confirmation received that planning and building approvals not required; Plumbing Application Submitted Works scheduled to commence Mid-February 2022 and be completed by end May 2022.
Building Improvements	St Helens Council Chambers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works Commenced early February 2022; Due for Completion by End March 2022.

Approved Capital Works Program – Current Financial Year - not yet started

Description	Location	Updates
Building upgrades	St Marys Railway Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works scoping and scheduling of works to be confirmed.
Old Tasmanian Hotel Site – New Storage Shed	20 Talbot Street, Fingal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New project - Approved in 2021/2022 Capital Works Program Pending Grant Application outcome.
New Solar Panels & Heating Improvements	St Marys Community Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New project - Approved in 2021/2022 Capital Works Program Scoping and works and quotations currently being sourced.
St Marys Waste Transfer Station Additions	St Marys Waste Transfer Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New project - Approved in 2021/2022 Capital Works Program Work scope to be confirmed and consultation to be scheduled.
New Lighting Towers	St Helens Sports Complex – Football Oval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Application Approved; Building Application submitted early Feb 2022; Works scheduled delayed due to availability of materials – pending further advice.

The below table provides a summary of the building approval issued for the month including comparisons to the previous financial year.



No.	BA No.	Town	Development	Value
1	2020 / 00293	Falmouth	Addition to Dwelling - Gym	\$90,000.00
2	2021 / 00125	St Helens	New Workshop incorporating Office Amenities & Wash Bay	\$90,000.00
3	2021 / 00303	St Helens	Addition to Shed – Storage Lean-to	\$12,000.00
4	2021 / 00257	St Helens	New Dwelling incorporating Workshop & Pergola	\$122,000.00
5	2021 / 00192	Scamander	New Dwelling	\$215,000.00
6	2021 / 00258	St Marys	New Storage Shed	\$37,000.00
7	2019 / 00125	St Marys	New Dwelling, Deck & Shed	\$106,000.00
8	2021 / 00251	Fingal	New Garage & Carport	\$20,000.00
9	2020 / 00278	Fingal	New Shed	\$28,000.00
10	2020 / 00150	Scamander	New Dwelling incorporating Rooftop Terrace & Storage Shed	\$93,000.00

ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVALS FINANCIAL YEAR TO DATE	2020/2021	2021/2022
	\$10,222,533.00	\$16,041,900.00

ESTIMATED VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVALS FOR THE MONTH	MONTH	2020	2021
	January	\$2,545,500.00	\$813,000.00

NUMBER BUILDING APPROVALS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR TO DATE	MONTH	2020/2021	2021/2022
	January	89	115

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Description	Updates
Weed Management	Investigation of gorse, broom, Spanish heath, Patersons curse and other weeds problems on Council and private land. Landholders are generally responding positively to advice and information provided and requests to control their weeds and support neighbourhood efforts. Council's program controlling weeds on its roads, tip sites and reserves continues and is looking to next seasons follow up and priorities.
Dog Management and Shorebirds	<p>The 2021/2022 campaign on beaches continues with compliance patrols, maintenance of signage by volunteers, public communications and coordination with PWS. Instances of non-compliance remains a concern including, for nesting shorebirds, vehicles on beaches outside the area made available to them.</p>  <p>However patrol observations continue to show a majority of people taking dogs to the beach are respecting issues and using the access opportunities available through Council's collaboration with the PWS.</p>
Flood Management	<p>Description of likely river breakout scenarios across Lower George Floodplain and consequences is being finalized. This report provides the context for the next stage of Impact Assessment project, to assess the risks with landholders, businesses and infrastructure managers and community.</p>  <p>St Marys Flash Flood Warning System is live with Council and emergency services after final test run with the early January rain event. Registration of St Marys residents to receive flood alerts will be coordinated with flood response and recovery planning work by the SES's new regional community flood planning officer.</p>
Recreational Water Quality Monitoring	Sample collection and briefing with new Environmental Health Officer – Break O'Day continues to have good water quality for recreational contact at monitoring sites.

Recreational Water Quality

The *Public Health Act 1997* requires that Councils to monitor recreational waters (including public pools and spars) using the Tasmanian Recreational Water Quality Guidelines.

Recreational water	7 Dec. 2021		5,18 Jan. 2022	
	Ente*	Rec. WQ#	Ente*	Rec. WQ#
Grants Lagoon mouth A	N/A		40	Good
Grants Lagoon mouth B	<10	Good	20	Good
Grants Lagoon footbridge	<10	Good	<10	Good
Grants Lagoon (camp ground)	<10	Good	<10	Good
Beauty Bay	<10	Good	<10	Good
Yarmouth Creek	<10	Good	50	Good
Wrinklers Lagoon	10	Good	<10	Good
Scamander River mouth	20	Good	<10	Good
Henderson Lagoon	100	Good	90	Good
Denison Rivulet	60	Good	20	Good

* Enterococci /100ml # Recreational Water Quality class (from Tasmanian Guidelines)

The results for water samples indicate conditions for all these waters are safe for swimming according to the Tasmanian Recreational Water Quality Guidelines. All natural waters may be subject to local poorer water quality from time to time due to weather or other conditions.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

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	2021/2022		2020/2021	
	Persons	Vaccinations	Persons	Vaccinations
July - December	43	45	50	58
January - June			90	90
TOTAL	43	45	140	148

Sharps Container Exchange Program as at 8 February 2022

Current Year YTD 2021/2022	Previous Year YTD 2020/2021
21	26

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.

ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	East Coast Surveying
OFFICER	Deb Szekely, Senior Town Planner
FILE REFERENCE	DA 265-21
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Application Materials Schedule of Easements Media Release Response to representors and mail merge Excel Spreadsheet Collated copy of representations

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That in accordance with Section 104 (2) (a) and (b) of the Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), Council appoint a Council Committee who will hear persons who have asked to be heard and obtain professional advice from legal practitioners, architects, engineers and surveyors as they find necessary.

That in accordance with Section 104 (1) (b) of the Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993, Council advise that the hearing will commence as soon as practicable after Council meeting dated 21/02/2022 and continue on consecutive days for as long as necessary to hear any petitioner and those persons who have asked to be heard.

Following any hearing, the Senior Planner is to prepare a report, including recommendations for decision by the appointed hearing panel, including supporting evidence and matters considered, for the consideration of Council at the next scheduled council meeting.

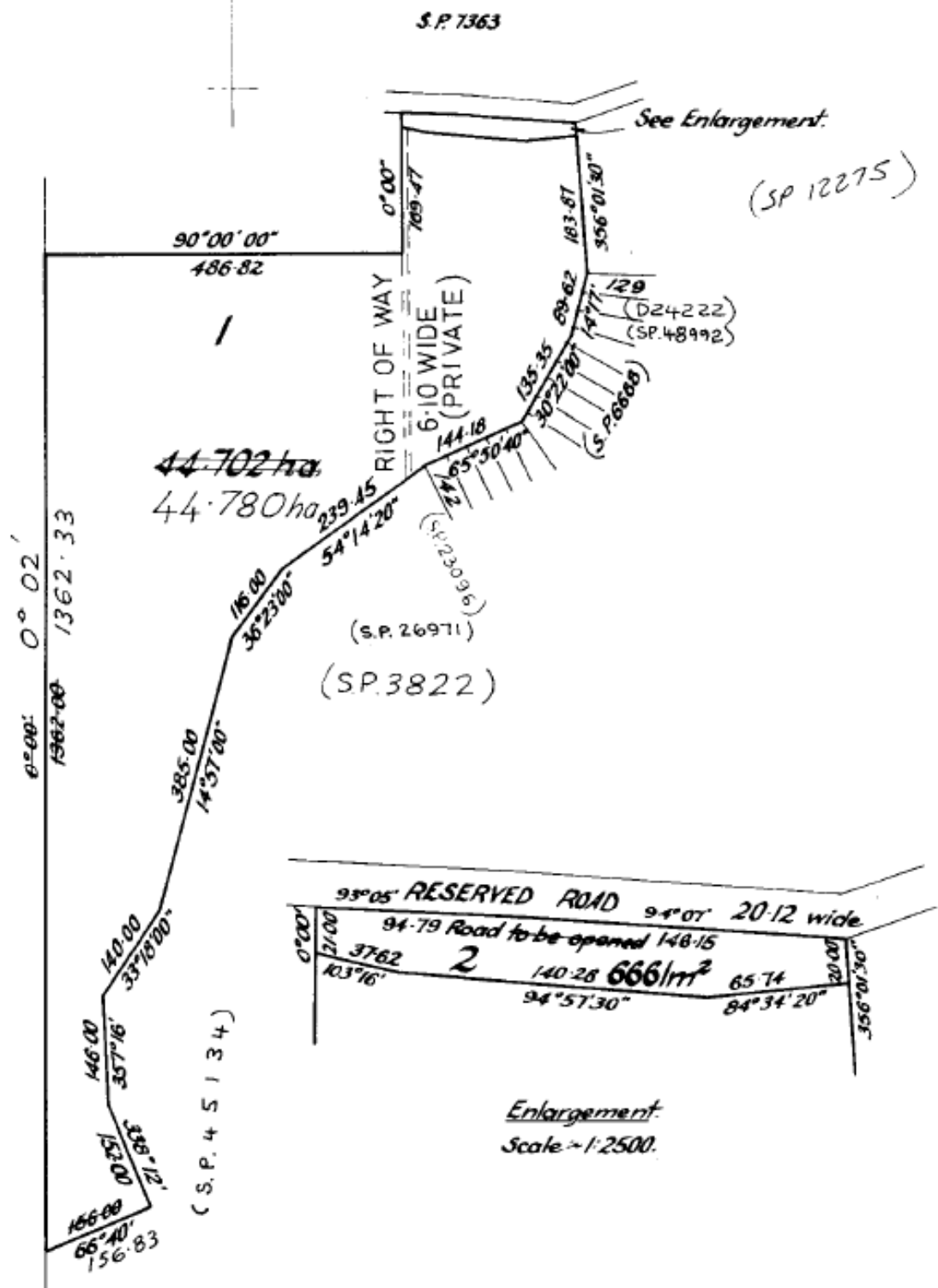
INTRODUCTION:**1. Proposal**

Council has received an application to amend a sealed plan at North Ansons Road, Ansons Bay, described as Lot 2 on Sealed Plan 137662. The site has a land area of 43.68 hectares and is zoned Environmental Living.

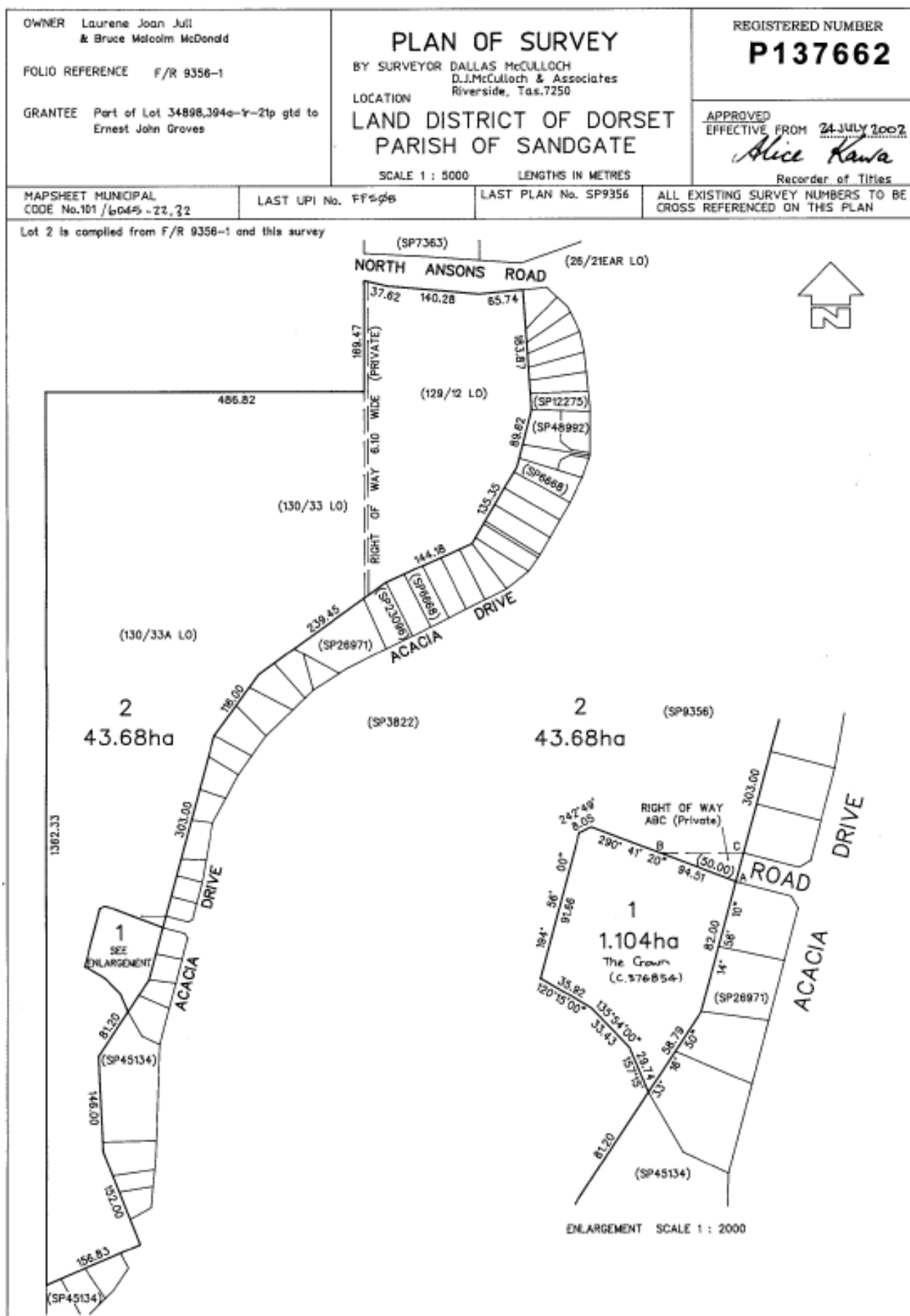
Land was historically subdivided which resulted in Sealed Plan 9356 which contained two (2) lots and was registered on 21 July 1977.

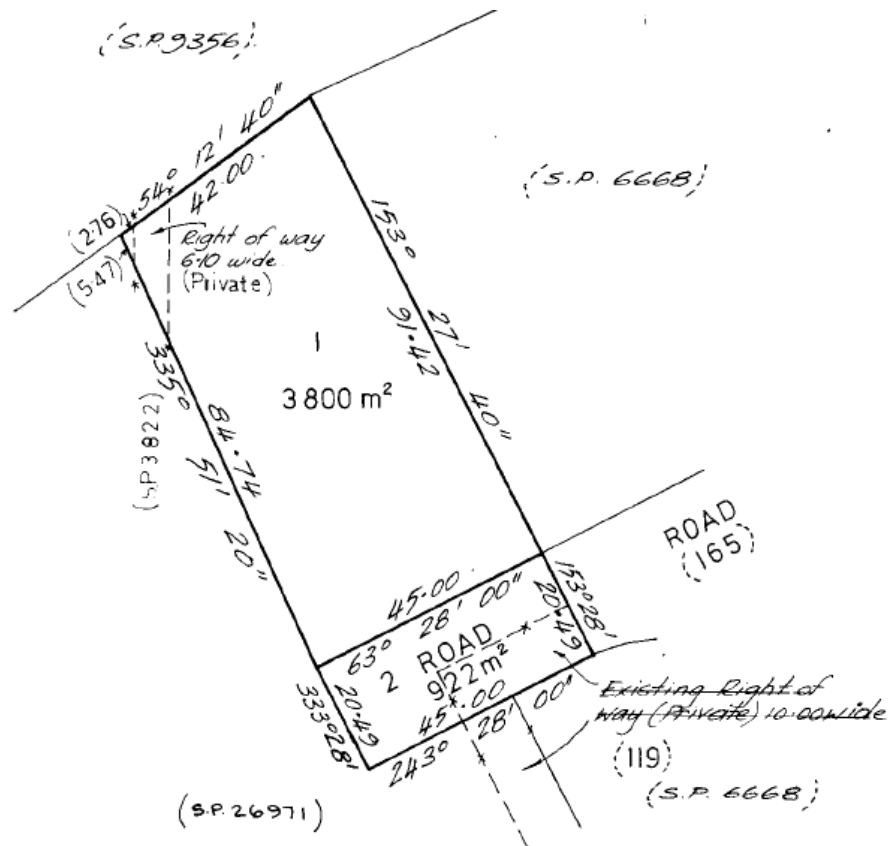
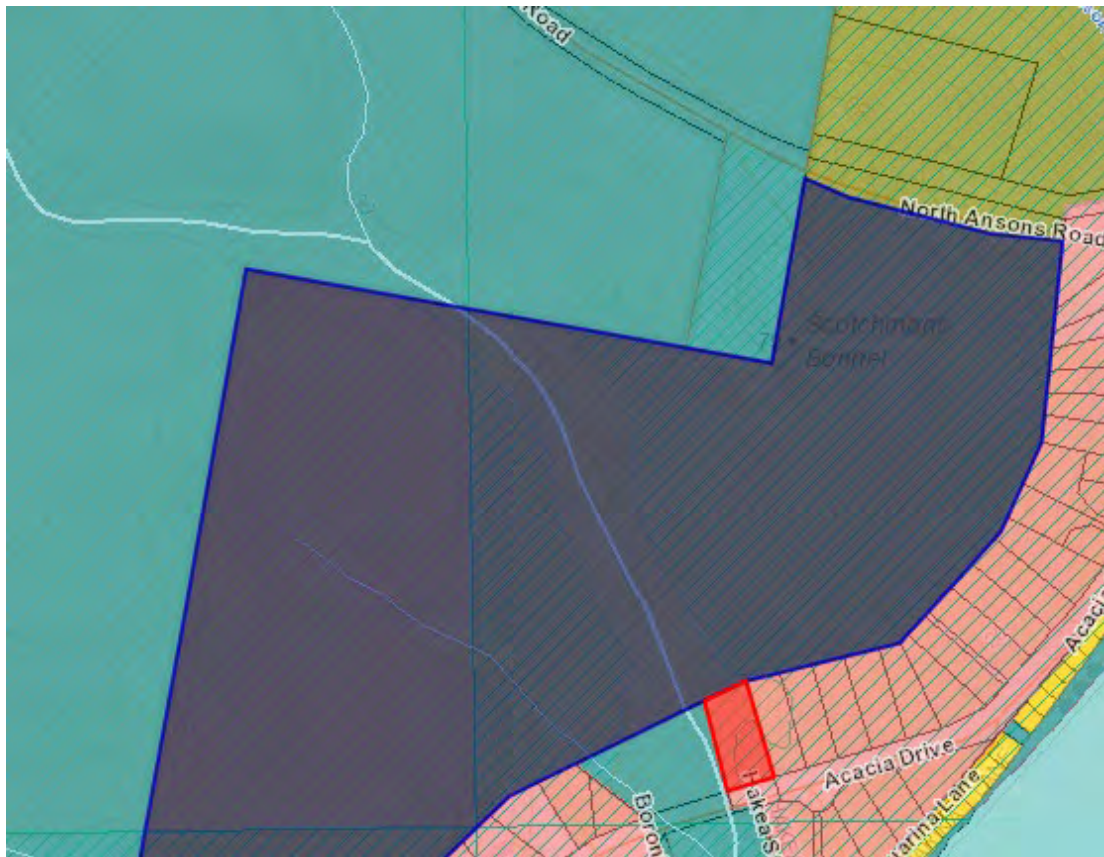


Note:- Lengths are in metres.



CT9356/1- Historic





Right Of Way

At the time of registering Sealed Plan 9356, schedule of easements to the plan created:

- A burdening right of carriageway over the subject land in favour of lot 1 on Sealed Plan 23096 to North Ansons Road. As Acacia Drive had not yet been formed, this provided access for the lot.
- Series of private restrictive covenants in favour of the vendor.

The petitioner is seeking the removal of the burdening right of way and restrictive covenants, the subject of the DA265-2021. Specifically the petitioner is seeking the removal of the following (italics):

The owner of Lot 1 (hereinafter called "the Covenantor") covenants with the said Ernest Jon Groves to the intent that the burden of these covenants may run with and bind the said Lot 1 (hereinafter called "the said Lot") and every part thereof and that the benefit thereof shall be annexed to and devolve with the residue of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 3474 Folio 95 and each and every part thereof to observe the following stipulations:

- 1. Not to excavate carry away or remove or permit or suffer to be excavated carried away or removed from the said Lot or any part thereof any earth clay stone gravel or sand except such as may be necessary for levelling or filling the said Lot or for excavating the foundations of any dwelling or out-building associated therewith to be erected thereon.*
- 2. Not to carry on or permit or suffer to be carried on upon any part of the said Lot any trade or business.*
- 3. Not to affix or display upon the said Lot or upon any wall or fence upon the said Lot or any part thereof any posters bills or advertisements or erect any hoarding or structure upon the said Lot or any part thereof for use as a bill posting or advertising station.*
- 4. Not to erect on the said Lot or any part thereof any dwelling house of a less value (exclusive of outbuildings) than \$3,500.00 such value to be the actual cost of labour and materials only priced on the cost of labour and materials for the erection of a dwelling house of the same design as at the 30th day of June 1976 and any question as to value shall be determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1892 or any statutory re-enactment or modification thereof then in force.*

Right of Carriage Way

Lot 1 is subject to a Right of Carriage Way appurtenant to Lot 1 on Sealed Plan 3822 over the Right of Way shown hereon.

Removal of the burdening right of way and covenants will specifically amend the following:

- Delete the Right of Way (Private) 6.10 Wide from the folio plan;
- Delete the corresponding right of carriageway from the schedule of easements;
- Delete all restrictive covenants from the schedule of easements

2. Legislative Process

The removal of restrictive covenants and the burdening right of way is able to be achieved in accordance with section 103 of the Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993. Additionally, if a person who has been served notice upon, requests to be heard, Council is to appoint a day for hearing any petitioner and those persons who have asked to be heard. To date, two (2) affected persons and two unaffected person, have requested to be heard.

The purpose of this Council report is to formalise the appointment of a Council Committee to conduct the hearing and after the hearing has been conducted, provide a report including recommendations of the appointed committee, to Council for consideration.

3. Relevant background information

- On the 9 September 2021, East Coast Surveying lodged an application, on behalf of their client, to amend a sealed plan in accordance with section 103 of the Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993.
- During the period 20 September 2021 – 12 October 2021, Council received 96 representations from members of the community, regarding the matter.
- On 4 October 2021 Council issued a Media Release in response to community concern regarding the petition to amend the sealed plan.
- On 6 October 2021, Council emailed a letter to all representors requesting those affected parties to advise Council if they wished to be heard at any future proposed hearing (s 104 of the Act) on the matter.
- On 6 October 2021, Council received one withdrawal of representation.
- On 12 October 2021 Council received representation from an affected party and advising Council they wished to be heard at any future hearing as well as their concerns.
- After following up those affected parties who hadn't responded to the email sent on 6 October 2021 as outlined above, Council received advice that a second affected party wished to participate in a hearing (received 17 December 2021).

4. Relationship to Planning Scheme

Restrictive Covenant	<i>BOD Interim Planning Scheme 2013</i>	Comment
<i>Not to excavate carry away or remove or permit or suffer to be excavated carried away or removed from the said Lot or any part thereof any earth clay stone gravel or sand except such as may be necessary for levelling or filling the said Lot or for excavating the foundations of any dwelling or out-building associated therewith to be erected thereon.</i>	The excavation or removal of earth materials would be considered 'development (works)' as defined in <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> .	Excavation of material would be considered in the context of a development application and assessed against the <i>BOD Interim Planning Scheme 2013</i> .
<i>Not to carry on or permit or suffer to be carried on upon any part of the said Lot any trade or business.</i>	Any proposed trade or business would be considered under clause 8.2 by categorising the use and/or development into one of the use classes in Table 8.2. This use class would then be considered in the context of the Environmental Living Zone and assessed against the relevant use standards and development standards of the zone and any applicable codes.	Any business or trade would be considered in the context of a development application for a proposed use and/or development and assessed against the <i>BOD Interim Planning Scheme 2013</i> .
<i>Not to affix or display upon the said Lot or upon any wall or fence upon the said Lot or any part thereof any posters bills or advertisements or erect any hoarding or structure upon the said Lot or any part thereof for use as a bill posting or advertising station.</i>	Any development application that included signage would be assessed in the context of the proposed use and/or development within the Environmental Living Zone and require additional assessment against the Signs Code.	Any development application received including signage be considered in the context of a broader development application or existing approvals and assessed against the <i>BOD Interim Planning Scheme 2013</i> .

Restrictive Covenant	BOD Interim Planning Scheme 2013	Comment
<i>Not to erect on the said Lot or any part thereof any dwelling house of a less value (exclusive of outbuildings) than \$3,500.00 such value to be the actual cost of labour and materials only priced on the cost of labour and materials for the erection of a dwelling house of the same design as at the 30th day of June 1976 and any question as to value shall be determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1892 or any statutory re-enactment or modification thereof then in force.</i>	The Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993 and planning scheme regulates the use and development of land within the Break O'Day local government area. Additionally, the Building Act regulates building work, plumbing work and demolition work.	The Break O'Day Council regulates development in accordance with statutory requirements, including standards.

5. Representations

The applicant notified 164 affected parties regarding the petition to amend the sealed plan. As a result, Council received 96 representations from the community, of which 15 were identified as affected parties.

Below is a breakdown of the representations received and the issues raised by affected parties.

Issue
Intended future development of owner;
Development other than residential will impact the quality of life of those in the area;
Infrastructure doesn't support further development.
Lack of information of owners future intentions regarding developing the lot;
Removal of covenants will support mass development.
Covenant reflects social values of the area and needs to be observed.
Concerned that lifting the covenants will affect other properties.
Doesn't want development in this area.
Removal of covenant compromises the conservation and lifestyle values of the environment and community.
No grounds specified; Not supportive
Delicate environment.
Concerned what will happen if covenants are removed e.g. Over populated.
No grounds specified. Not supportive.
No grounds specified.
Not supportive
Don't support development. Would like to keep Ansons Bay the way it is.
No grounds specified. Not supportive.
Would like covenants to stay in place to protect the environment. Will seek legal advice and sue owner and BODC if covenant lifted
Transparency and communication

6. Recommendations

That in accordance with Section 104 (2) (a) and (b) of the Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), Council appoint a Council Committee who will hear persons who have asked to be heard and obtain professional advice from legal practitioners, architects, engineers and surveyors as they find necessary.

That in accordance with Section 104 (1) (b) of the Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993, Council advise that the hearing will commence as soon as practicable after Council meeting dated 21/02/2022 and continue on consecutive days for as long as necessary to hear any petitioner and those persons who have asked to be heard.

Following any hearing, the Senior Planner is to prepare a report, including recommendations for decision by the appointed hearing panel, including supporting evidence and matters considered, for the consideration of Council at the next scheduled council meeting.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Nil.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993
Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

In the event Council determine to grant the petition, a right to seek compensation from Council is granted to anyone 'adversely affected by the amendment'. The onus would be on the objector to substantiate the adverse impact (for example, loss of amenity resulting in a loss of property value).

If compensation is payable, Council have a limited right to recover from the petitioner, however they are also able to make the payment of compensation a condition of granting any amendment.

Rights of Appeal/Rights of Review

There is no statutory right of appeal against a decision of Council to grant an amendment under the Local Government (Building & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993, and the Resource Management Planning and Appeals Tribunal has no jurisdiction over applications under section 103.

The above advice was obtained from Legal Advice provided by Simmons Wolfhagen and dated 2 February 2015.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

Owner: <i>Ernest John Groves.</i>	PLAN OF SURVEY by Surveyor <i>A. C. Craig.</i> of land situated in the LAND DISTRICT OF DORSET PARISH OF SANDGATE <i>Scale ~ 1" = 7500.</i>	Registered Number: S.P9356
Title Reference: <i>C.T.2206-34</i> <i>3474 . 95</i>		Effective from: 21 JUL 1977 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">P1</div> <i>Mitchinson</i> Recorder of titles
Grantee: <i>Part of Lot 34838 394-1-21</i> <i>Ernest John Groves, Nur.</i>		





SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

Plan No.

S.P9356

NOTE:—The Town Clerk or Council Clerk must sign the certificate on the back page for the purpose of identification.

The Schedule must be signed by the owners and mortgagees of the land affected. Signatures should be attested.

PROVISION:
FENCING CONDITION: In respect of each Lot Ernest John Groves as Vendor shall not be required to fence.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS: The owner of Lot 1 (hereinafter called "the Covenantor") covenants with the said Ernest John Groves and the owner or owners for the time being of the balance of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2206 Folio 34 and every part thereof to the intent that the burden of these covenants may run with and bind the said Lot 1 (hereinafter called "the said Lot") and every part thereof and that the benefit thereof shall be annexed to and devolve with the residue of the land comprised in the said Certificate of Title Volume 2206 Folio 34 and each and every part thereof to observe the following stipulations:—

1. Not to excavate carry away or remove or permit or suffer to be excavated carried away or removed from the said Lot or any part thereof any earth clay stone gravel or sand except such as may be necessary for levelling or filling the said Lot or for excavating the foundations of any dwelling or out-building associated therewith to be erected thereon.
2. Not to carry on or permit or suffer to be carried on upon any part of the said Lot any trade or business.
3. Not to affix or display upon the said Lot or upon any wall or fence upon the said Lot or any part thereof any posters bills or advertisements or erect any hoarding or structure upon the said Lot or any part thereof for use as a bill posting or advertising station.
4. Not to erect on the said Lot or any part thereof any dwelling house of a less value (exclusive of outbuildings) than \$3,500.00 such value to be the actual cost of labour and materials only priced on the cost of labour and materials for the erection of a dwelling house of the same design as at the 30th day of June 1976 and any question as to value shall be determined by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Arbitration Act 1892 or any statutory re-enactment or modification thereof then in force.

SIGNED by the said **ERNEST JOHN GROVES** the registered proprietor of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2206 Folio 34 in the presence of:

M. Fisher
MARILYN WOMAN
KARLESTON

E J Groves

RIGHT OF CARRIAGE WAY

Lot 1 is subject to a Right of Carriage Way appurtenant to Lot 1 on Sealed Plan 3822 over the Right of Way shown hereon.

SIGNED by the said ERNEST JOHN GROVES the registered proprietor of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2206 Folio 34 in the presence of: 3070 91

E. J. Groves.

R. B. Loring

Real Estate Agent

Box 14 Scottsdale

Signed by the said JANE FLYNN the registered proprietor of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 1474 Folio 95 in the presence of:

J. Flynn

J. Flynn
Witness

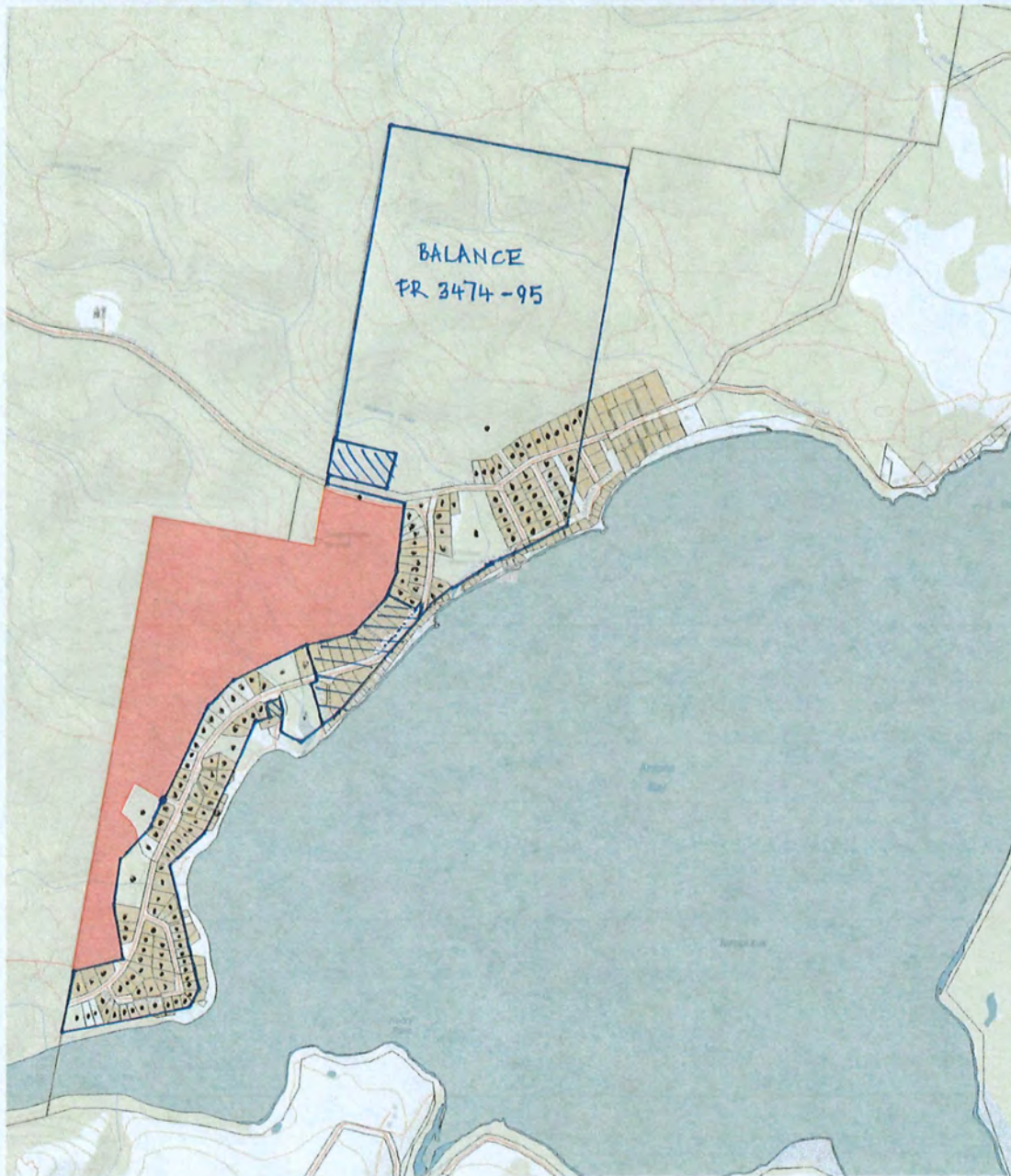
16 LARSEN AVE
VIEWSBY, VIC.

In the presence of:
1. J. J. Holdings Proprietary Limited the registered proprietors of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 1474 Folio 95 and hereunto fixed in the presence of:



J. J. Holdings
DIRECTOR

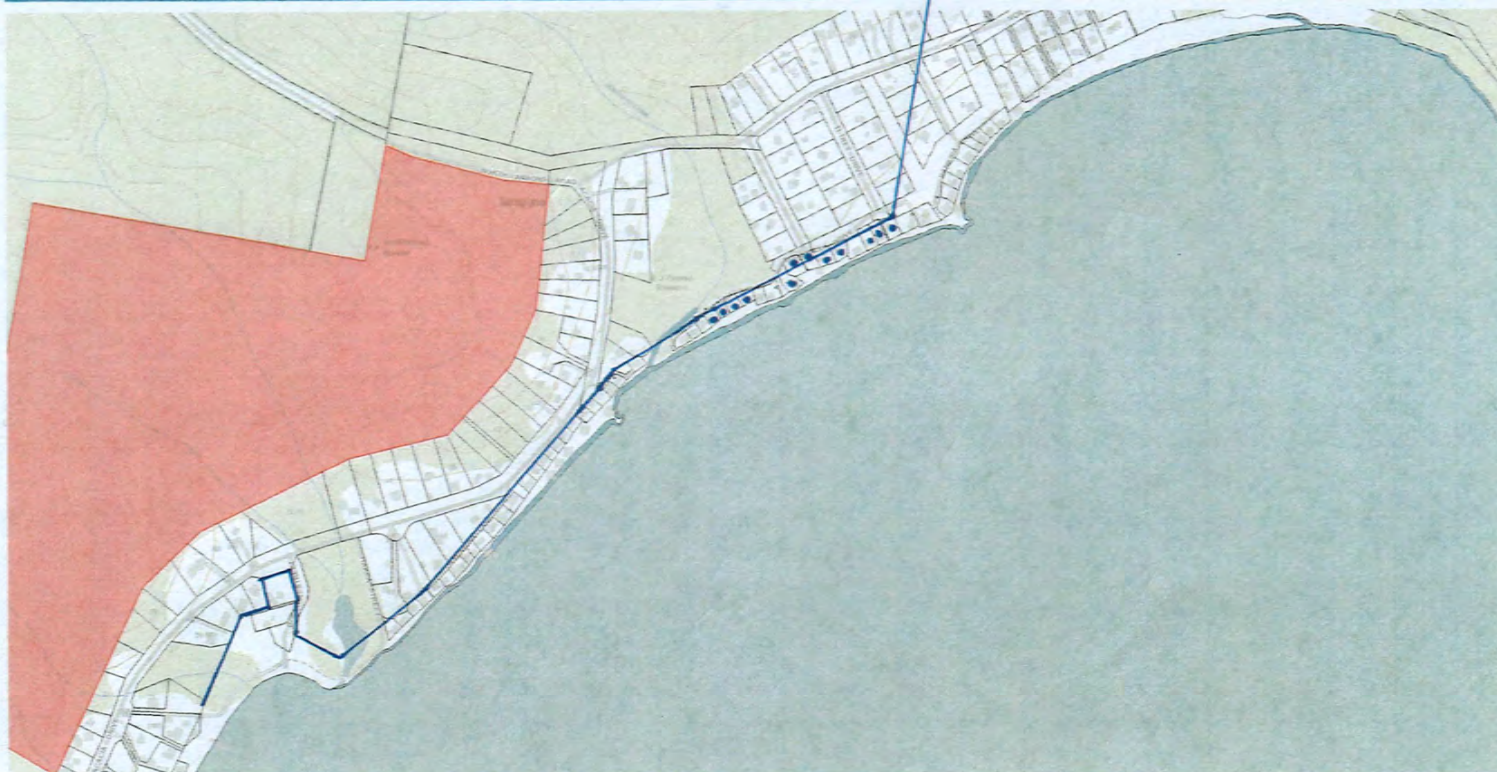
ENLARGEMENTS



www.thelist.tas.gov.au

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ACTION	DECISION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	Planning Officer, Mike Mead
FILE REFERENCE	002\024\003\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	AM02 Public Open Space Policy Annexure: Criteria for Land Contributions for Public Open Space

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

To endorse the reviewed *Public Open Space Contributions Policy* which includes the following key updates:

1. Removal of option for a \$1200 fee per lot for cash in lieu contributions.
2. Criteria for land contributions for public open space.

This policy will replace the former AM02 Public Open Space Policy.

INTRODUCTION:

Public open space and recreation assets needs to be protected and enhanced by good policy and management. The *Public Open Space Contributions Policy* has been written in line with current best practice and will provide a solid foundation for Council to collect quality land contributions and or cash in lieu to meet the needs of our community including its residents and visitors.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

Nil

OFFICER'S REPORT:**Public Open Space Policy Review**

1. Policy Purpose
2. Existing Policy Issues
 - ▶ \$1,200 per lot option for cash in lieu contributions
 - ▶ Quality of land accepted as open space
3. Legislative Context
 - ▶ Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1993)
4. Comparison with other LGAs in Tasmania

1. Policy purpose

The purpose of this Policy is to ensure that public open space or cash-in-lieu taken as part of subdivision supports the needs of the community. Why do we need quality parks?

- ▶ Places for physical activity and recreation
- ▶ Places for people to connect
- ▶ Havens for children to explore
- ▶ Environmental and ecological functions
- ▶ Parks also bring measurable direct and flow-on economic benefits to local, regional, state and national economies.
- ▶ These economic benefits are a key enabler for communities to function and prosper, allowing them to build social cohesion, social capital and healthy communities.

2. Existing Policy Issues

\$1,200 per lot option

- ▶ There is a clause in the policy to pay \$1,200 per lot instead of 5% total land value, limiting contributions.
- ▶ Funding stream is not sufficient to implement Councils open space strategies and plans.

Quality of land accepted as open space

- ▶ No standards for open space land contributions. Frontage, size, shape, values, links, encumbrances etc.

3. Legislative Context

“Councils in Tasmania are entitled to attach a condition on approvals for new subdivisions which requires the dedication of land for open space purposes or the payment of a contribution under the provisions of the *Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993*. This is 5% land or a cash contribution of 5% of land value.”

- ▶ The 5% contribution is a mandatory legislative requirement and is widely utilised across LGA's in Tasmania.

4. Comparison with other Tasmanian LGA's

Council officers undertook a benchmarking exercise which found that Break O'Day and Northern Midlands are the only two (2) LGA's which allow for an optional set fee for cash in lieu contributions. Break O'Day have the lowest fee of \$1,200 per lot.

Option for a set fee per lot	5% cash in lieu	
Northern Midlands (\$1400 per lot)	Glamorgan Spring Bay	Hobart
Break O'Day (\$1200 per lot)	Dorset	Launceston
	Sorrell	Glenorchy
	Huon Valley	Derwent Valley
	Kingsborough	Clarence

5. Summary

Whilst the current policy provides developers an incentive with reduced costs for public open space to developers, further development of vacant land and a change in population demographic is increasing the demand and need for further development of public open space. The recommendations contained above and draft policy have been well researched and its considered that the recommendations as proposed will provide net benefit to the community.

LEGISLATION/STRATEGIC PLAN & POLICIES

Under provisions of the *Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993*

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Policy settings have significant implications on Councils Open Space Contributions Fund. Estimated potential losses of \$1m - \$1.5m cash in lieu contributions since 2014 as a result of the \$1,200 per lot clause.

The change to policy position will see a significant increase in cash injection into Councils Public Open Space fund.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

Simple Majority.

POLICY NO (AM02) PUBLIC OPEN SPACE POLICY

DEPARTMENT:	Development Services
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER:	Development Services Coordinator
LINK TO STRATEGIC PLAN:	Ensure the efficient and effective provision of appropriate community assets
STATUTORY AUTHORITY:	Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993 Break O' Day Planning Scheme
OBJECTIVE:	This policy is to ensure a clear and consistent approach to land contributions for public open space and the calculation of contributions and the expenditure of funds secured in lieu of the provision of public open space associated with the subdivision of land within the Break O' Day Municipality
POLICY INFORMATION:	Adopted 19 March 2012 – Minute No 03/12.15.4.069 Amended 15 December 2014 – Minute No 12/14.14.5.357 Amended 15 April 2019 – Minute No 19/15.4.90

POLICY

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this policy is to:

- Facilitate a strategic approach to the development of a contemporary and well-planned open space network.
- Clarify the process of determining whether a land or cash in lieu contribution is required as part of a subdivision development.
- Provide criteria for determining suitability of land contributions for public open space.
- Provide guidance on how public open space contributions are to be paid.
- Provide guidance on how funds obtained through cash in lieu contributions will be utilised.

Notwithstanding the intent of this policy the provisions of the Act and Planning Scheme are the guiding factors in respect to item 1.

2. DEFINITIONS

Council	refers to the Break O Day Council.
Lot	means a block of land created by subdivision of a larger block of which it was part.
Public Open Space	means space for public recreation or public gardens or for similar purposes.
Subdivide	means to divide the surface of a block of land by creating estates or interests giving separate rights of occupation otherwise than by – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a lease of a building or of the land belonging to and contiguous to a building between the occupiers of that building; or a lease of air space around or above a building; or a lease of a term not exceeding 10 years or for a term not capable of exceeding 10 years; or the creation of a lot on a strata scheme or a staged development scheme under the <i>Strata Titles Act 1998</i> ; or an order adhering existing parcels of land.
Subdivision	means the act of subdividing or the lot subject to an act of subdividing.
Suitably Qualified Person	means a person who can adequately demonstrate relevant tertiary qualifications (or equivalent) and experience in a recognised field of knowledge, expertise or practice with direct relevance to the matter under consideration.

3. PROCESS FOR DETERMINING LAND OR CASH IN LIEU CONTRIBUTION

Council will require a public open space contribution of either cash in lieu or land, equal to five percent of the unimproved value of the land not including the balance lot, or five percent of the subdivision land area, for subdivisions that could result in an increase in demand for public open space.

- This is a requirement under the *Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993*.
- This requirement applies to the *General Residential, Low Density Residential* and *Village Zones* under the *Break O' Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*.
- This requirement does not apply to strata developments, boundary adjustments where no new lots are created or subdivision for the development of public utilities.



In order to ensure an appropriate distribution of public open space, land contributions will be sought where one or more of the following apply:

- There is a gap in public open space provision where residences have no public open space within 300m safe walking distance.
- Acquisition of the land would further the objectives of any adopted Council's public open space objectives, or in order to meet any public open space or recreational needs.

In other cases, cash in lieu is the preferred public open space contribution.

- At Council's discretion, a cash contribution may be accepted in lieu of all or part of the land requirement.
- The applicant must obtain a current (not less than one month old) valuation, by a registered land valuer, of the subject land, less one of the proposed lots. The cash in lieu contribution shall total 5% of that value.
- The requirements for the Public Open Space contribution is to be included as a condition of the permit, thereby allowing any disagreement to be resolved at the planning stage of the process.

4. CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING LAND SUITABILITY AS PUBLIC OPEN SPACE

Where land contributions are required, proposed land must demonstrate compliance with the *Criteria for Land Contributions for Public Open Space*. The criteria will guide Council's assessment of proposed land contributions for public open space to ensure lands received are suitable. It will be at Council's discretion as to whether land offered is accepted and adequately meets the criteria for the intended purpose.

A developer may seek to offer land that is unviable to develop. In most instances, the characteristics that make land unviable to develop will also make that land unsuitable for public use and unsustainable to manage. It is essential that land is not accepted as open space that Council cannot manage in the future and/or does not provide any benefit to the community. Land used for the following purposes is not to be transferred to Council for public open space;

- Stormwater drainage swales and natural water courses that would otherwise form part of the drainage within the subdivision
- Above or below ground infrastructure that would limit the use of the land or landscaping treatments, and
- Pedestrian footways or other kinds of ways dedicated under section 95 of the Act.

5. PAYMENT OF PUBLIC OPEN SPACE CONTRIBUTIONS

The payment of contributions whether land or cash in lieu are to be made prior to the sealing of the Final Plan of Subdivision or in a staged subdivision as part of the first stage.



- Any land contribution to be transferred to Council must include land transfer documentation with the Final Plan of Subdivision (Council will not seal the plan without these documents). This requirement is also to be a condition of the Planning Permit.

6. ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM CASH IN LIEU CONTRIBUTIONS

As cash in lieu contributions are received instead of the provision of public open space, contributions received by Council will be set aside for that specific use. All funds received will be set aside in a reserve account for the purpose of improving the open space network.

- The expenditure of funds will be in accordance with any adopted Council open space strategy or plan, or in order to meet any local public open space or recreational needs.
- The funds will be used for strategic land acquisition of public open space or capital improvement of public open space facilities rather than for maintenance of existing infrastructure.

7. MONITORING AND REVIEW

This policy is to be reviewed initially in February 2024 and thereafter, every four years or earlier in the event of major changes to legislation or related policies, procedures or if deemed necessary by the General Manager

8. RELATED POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

This policy relates to and depends on other Council policies, as well as legislation, including:

- *Local Government (Building and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1993*
- *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*
- *Tasmanian Open Space Policy and Planning Framework*
- *Break O Day Interim Planning Scheme 2013*
- *Break O Day Recreation and Open Space and Strategy 2014*

9. ATTACHMENTS

Criteria for Land Contributions for Public Open Space.

Criteria for Land Contributions for Public Open Space

The following criteria will guide Council's assessment of proposed land contributions for public open space to ensure lands received are suitable for the intended purpose. It will be at Council's discretion as to whether land offered adequately meets the criteria and is accepted.

Criteria	Description
Accessibility	Physical access into the site including the inherent topography, at ground level and capable of supporting large mature canopy trees and the ability to make the site safe and accessible to people with limited mobility or with a disability.
Adjoining land use	The influence of adjoining land use on the recreational, ecological, social and cultural value of the open space. This includes consideration of existing and future planned land use and associated noise, built form and height.
Amenity	Visual and passive amenity values relates to the influence open space has on the liveability of neighbourhoods.
Condition	The existing physical condition of the land is to be suitable for use as public open space including that there are no inherent issues such as contamination and significant financial or safety implications for Council if the land becomes public open space.
Ecological	Includes the site's existing biodiversity values and the potential to contribute to the protection and enhancement of these values along with a site's contribution to existing or future ecological diversity and climate change adaptation.
Equity	The community including residents and visitors should have reasonable access to public open space.
Financial	The costs to Council in obtaining and improving the land as open space, along with the costs associated with the ongoing maintenance and management of it.
Frontage	Minimum street frontage of 15m.
Heritage character	Indigenous and non-Indigenous cultural heritage and historical values that could be enhanced and protected in the open space. These values will influence the future use and design and management of the open space.

Landscape character	Its contribution to the character and attractiveness of the neighbourhood.
Location/linkages	The site's contribution to neighbourhood walkability including open space corridor links.
Ongoing maintenance and management	The ability for Council to effectively maintain and manage the land as open space, including weed management.
Recreation	The potential for the site to accommodate a range of organised, unstructured and informal recreational uses based on community needs. These can include field sports, play, walking, jogging, cycling, exercising, informal ball games, socialising, picnicking, sitting and dog walking.
Services/easements	Extent of other services and easements that would affect the development and use of the land as open space including roadways, overhead structures, water supply, power supply, flood mitigation and drainage.
Size	The minimum size for the site to meet its intended purpose.
Transport	The range of transport options for residents to easily access the site including proximity to public transport, linear shared trails, major roads and the street network, relevant to the size and anticipated catchment for the proposed open space.
Visibility	The site's visual prominence to maximise its use and contribution to the broader community. Generally, land is preferred which has at least two access points and local roads to at least two sides and is provided at natural surface level.

ACTION	DISCUSSION/DESCISION
PROPONENT	NRM Special Committee
OFFICER	Polly Buchhorn, NRM Facilitator
FILE REFERENCE	017\007\001\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Future Potential Production Forest Land Fact Sheet 2020 – Department of State Growth 2. Forestry Fact Sheet 2019 – Department of State Growth <p>Under separate cover:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Socioeconomic impacts of the forest industry Tasmania - Schirmer et.al. 2018 4. Verification of the Heritage Value of ENGO-Proposed Reserves - IVG-Hitchcock – Feb. 2012

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

Council express its concern to the Tasmanian Government about the uncertain outlook for Future Potential Production Forest Land in Break O'Day and ask it to consider options for the sustainable management of this land having regard for the economic, social and natural values these forests hold to ensure the best outcomes for the Break O'Day community and northern region are achieved.

INTRODUCTION:

Nearly a quarter of the Break O'Day municipality is 'Future Potential Production Forest' Land (FPPF). Its future use, whether returned wholly, partly or not to *Permanent Timber Production Zone* Land and forest production, has implications for the Break O'Day community, economy and natural environment.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

04/20.15.3.66 Moved: Clr G McGuinness / Seconded: Clr J Drummond

That Council ask the Tasmanian Government to provide it with information including the economic and social implications for Break O'Day community of possible changes to Future Potential Production Forest Land in Break O'Day municipality.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Council received a presentation at its December 2021 Workshop from Sustainable Timbers Tasmania (STT) on native forests and production by STT in Break O'Day.

Council received a presentation at its February 2021 Workshop on FPPF land in Break O'Day, discussing its socioeconomic and natural heritage values and outlook.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

Background

From 8 April 2020 the *Forestry Rebuilding the Forest Industry Act 2014* made it possible for Future Potential Production Forest Land (FPPF) to be converted to Permanent Timber Production Zone Land (PTPZ) and be available and managed (by STT) for timber production. Conversion to PTPZ is the only option available for FPPF land (none is known to have been).

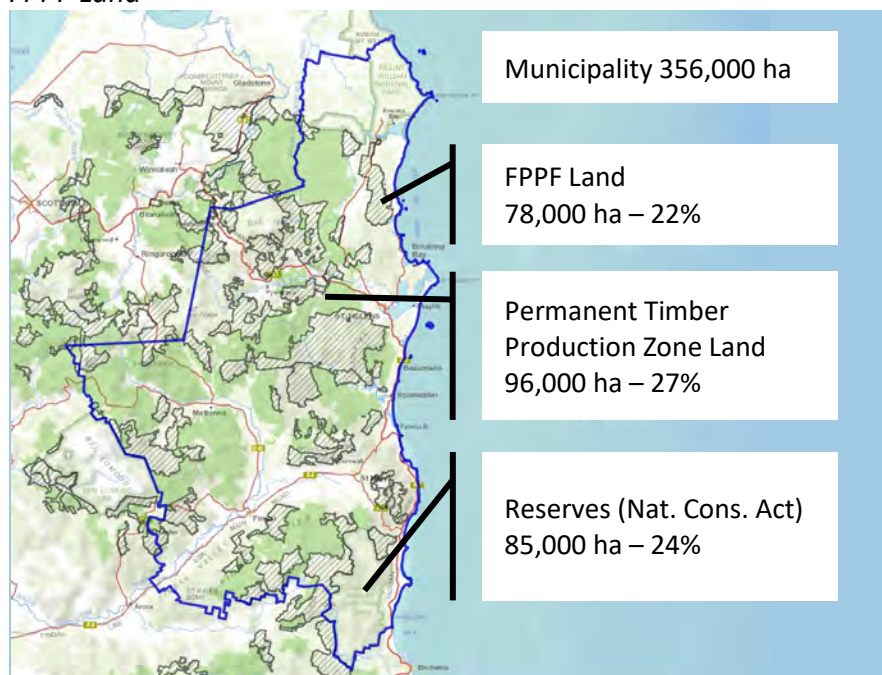
In 2020, Council's Special NRM Committee recommended Council consider the potential implications for Break O'Day of changes to FPPF land, which is managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service. The Committee noted that FPPF held significant native forest habitats and biodiversity and the Council sought information on the social and economic value of FPPF land, to consider, with natural heritage values, the implications for the Break O'Day municipality of FPPF land returning to wood production.

Council was unable to obtain socioeconomic information from the Tasmanian Government but received a presentation from STT on its wood production from PTPZ forests in Break O'Day. Council has itself found some information on the socioeconomic and natural heritage values of FPPF land in Break O'Day.

Socioeconomic and natural heritage values

Sources include Tasmanian Government fact sheets, a 2018 investigation of the socioeconomic impacts of the forest industry in Tasmania and a local government demographic and economic online database service (through Northern Tasmania Development Corporation).

FPPF Land



- FPPF land is managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service, increasing significantly the area of Break O'Day they are responsible for, but with lower management objectives and powers

- 356,000 ha of FPPF in Tasmania (outside World Heritage Area). Described as a ‘forestry moratorium’ and ‘wood-bank’
- “In 2018-19, Tasmanian forests produced a total of 5 813 million tonnes of wood fibre. Nearly 78% is from plantations.” Plantations make up 9% of Tasmania’s forests
- 3,076 direct jobs in the state (37.4% in the northern region) and 2,651 indirect jobs generated in other industries
- In Break O’Day, STT considers about 60% of PTPZ land (native forest and plantations) is harvestable and has nearly 2000 km of roads and six resident staff
- Annually an estimated 850-950 ha of PTPZ land is harvested in Break O’Day by STT at present, worth around \$15M in state revenue from the sale of forest products (of about \$100M for the state in 2020/21)
- In addition to STT, the forest industry includes commercial companies and contractors, private forest owners and downstream processing businesses.

Socioeconomic value

- The economic value of forest industry and wood products output in the northern region is \$290M directly and \$458M adding the other production and the consumption it induces.
- 1.2% of jobs in Break O’Day were in the forest industry in 2017, a low proportion for the region and the state. 18 jobs were in growing and primary production, 6 in secondary processing
- Total multiplier effects for Break O’Day jobs are 1.6x from native forests and 2.2x from plantations
- Forest industry jobs have declined 70% since 2006 in Break O’Day
- In 2019/20 less than 1% of jobs in Break O’Day were in forestry and logging – 12% were in agriculture and fishing.
- Compared, tourism had 156 direct jobs in Break O’Day in 2019/20 (across the industry sectors it draws from), 249 including indirect jobs. Forestry had 13 and one indirect job.

Natural heritage value

- In the lead up to FPPF Land being created from forests formerly managed for forestry and wood production, a conservation values ‘verification’ was undertaken for 570,000 ha of forests proposed by environmental groups for protection during national and state negotiations
- A north east cluster of forest areas was found to have significant rainforest, tall eucalypt forest, threatened species and threatened vegetation communities, geoconservation and genetic diversity and local endemism conservation values
- The degree of ‘connectivity’ between these across the north east was considered significant in itself and a earlier regional ‘Linking Landscapes’ project that highlights this was referenced
- The assessment described the north east cluster was a “regional scale tract of natural landscape of high heritage conservation value”
- Most but not all of the north east cluster of forest areas assessed by the verification report are now FPPF Land.

Implications for Break O’Day

- If FPPF forests in Break O’Day returned to forest production as PTPZ native forests it would nearly double the area available

- With forest industry production dominated by plantations and regionally centered processing, and with only about 1% of jobs in Break O'Day in the forest industry at present, the increase in economic output and activity in the Break O'Day community would be little
- Forest production from Break O'Day is part of the regional industry and a wide range of wood products, from the region and beyond, is in turn consumed in Break O'Day
- The local economy is dominated far more by other industry sectors – agriculture and fisheries, mining, retail trade, accommodation and food services, and health care and social assistance each employ around ten times as many people
- The FPPF forests of Break O'Day contain significant natural heritage values. Forests on different land tenures across the state do also. Habitat connectivity at a regional landscape scale has been identified as an additional significant ecological value the north eastern FPPF forests provide.
- The potential of FPPF land in Break O'Day and options for its future sustainable management and use are limited by current legislation. Council has limited influence on this, or the forest debates and policy from the national level down that surrounds it
- Much of the Flagstaff MTB Trails network and some of the Bay of Fires Decent trail are on FPPF land.

Discussion

Based on the industry and economic information Council has been able to assemble, returning Future Potential Production Forest Land in Break O'Day to Permanent Timber Production Zone and forest production is not likely to benefit the local community significantly with jobs or economic output, or be a boon for forest industry production in the region.

The community has a need for a range of wood and forest products however, some of which local forests can provide. These and other forests and native habitats are also important parts of the healthy natural environment and landscapes of Break O'Day that underpin lifestyles of residents, recreational opportunities, tourism and other natural resource industries.

There may be alternatives with greater benefit for Break O'Day, the region and beyond. But these would require action at levels beyond Council, and consider challenges like the current limitations to changing FPPF Land and provision of adequate management and resources.

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

1. Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.
3. Undertake and support activities which restore, protect and access the natural environment which enables us to care for, celebrate and enjoy it.
4. 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.

Annual Plan 2021-2022

Actions

3.1.1.6 Future Potential Production Forest (FPPF)

Examine the impact on values and interests from potential changes to Future Potential Production Forest Land in the municipality.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Forestry Rebuilding the Forest Industry Act 2014

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

There are no direct budget or funding implications.

Future alternatives for FPPF Land and its management and use that would benefit Break O'Day may be possible with grant funding or other economic and regional development opportunities.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.

Future Potential Production Forest



Future Potential Production Forest Land

Future Potential Production Forest (FPPF) Land is a land class described in the *Forestry (Rebuilding the Forest Industry) Act 2014* (the Act).

The land was established to secure a 'wood-bank' to provide for future sustainable forestry production in Tasmania.

Where is FPPF Land located?

There are around 356 000 hectares of FPPF Land outside of the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA). FPPF Land is dispersed across the state (see www.thelist.tas.gov.au for further detail).

Around 35 000 hectares of FPPF Land is situated within the TWWHA. The Tasmanian Government has committed to not allow any commercial forestry or mining activities on FPPF Land situated within the TWWHA.

Who administers FPPF Land?

The Crown Lands Minister is the Minister responsible for FPPF Land. The land is administered by the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE). For inquiries, see <https://parks.tas.gov.au/about-us/conducting-business-in-parks-and-reserves/property-services>.

What restrictions apply to FPPF Land?

No native forest harvesting can be undertaken on FPPF Land. Special species timber harvesting can occur on FPPF Land, however it can only be by partial harvest techniques and is subject to approvals.

Sustainable Timber Tasmania (STT) is excluded from conducting any harvesting activities on FPPF Land.

What is the future for FPPF Land?

There are two mechanisms to change the classification of FPPF Land under the Act.

The first is the exchange of FPPF Land with Permanent Timber Production Zone Land (PTPZ Land). This means the overall stock of FPPF Land will remain the same.

The second is the conversion (without replacement) of areas of FPPF Land into PTPZ Land. This mechanism cannot be used prior to 8 April 2020.

The process for exchange or conversion is triggered if the Minister for Resources requests the Crown Lands Minister to consider the change. For either option to progress, consideration must be given to a range of factors, such as the environmental and heritage values on the FPPF Land, balanced against the economic opportunities.

Both mechanisms – exchange and conversion – require the acceptance of both houses of the Tasmanian Parliament.

After 8 April 2020, FPPF Land will remain as such until an explicit order to exchange or convert the land is moved and accepted in both Houses of Parliament.

In developing a way forward, the Government will consider the views of industry and other key stakeholders in relation to the merit of any proposed future use of FPPF Land.

Forestry

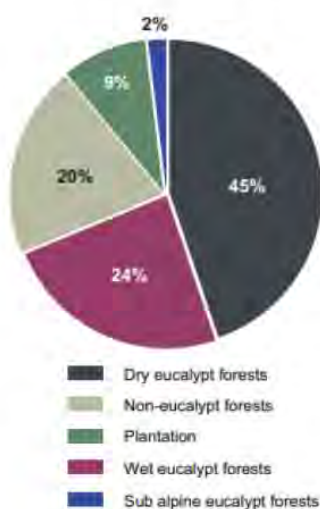


Forest facts

Tasmania has a total land mass of approximately 6.81 million hectares, of which nearly half (3.35 million hectares or 49 per cent) is forested. Native forest makes up 91 per cent of this and plantations nine per cent.

Of the native forest, 69 per cent is either wet or dry eucalypt forest, but there are significant areas of other non-eucalypt forest types such as rainforest, blackwood forest, paperbark forest, tea-tree forest, silver wattle forest, she-oak forest and Oyster Bay pine forest.

Tasmanian forests by forest type



Sources: [State of the Forests Tasmania 2017 \(summary booklet\)](#)

Tasmania's plantations (302 000 hectares) are made up of 25 per cent softwoods and 75 per cent hardwoods. *Pinus radiata* is the main softwood species, while *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Eucalyptus nitens* are the main hardwood species

Forest Management System

Tasmania's Forest Management System is underpinned by three core elements of sustainable forest management:

- a policy for maintaining a permanent native forest estate;
- a comprehensive, adequate and representative (CAR) reserve system that securely protects conservation values; and
- sustainably managing forests outside reserves.

Permanent Native Forest Estate Policy

The Permanent Native Forest Estate Policy prohibits broad scale clearing and conversion of native forest, other than in limited prescribed circumstances.

Broad scale clearing and conversion has ceased on public land. The extent and rate of clearing on private land is constrained by the policy.

Tasmania's CAR reserve system

Tasmania's CAR reserve system has been established to cover the broadest diversity of native forest communities on public and private land.

Fifty nine per cent of Tasmania's native forests (1.79 million hectares) are protected in reserves, which includes 85 per cent of Tasmania's old growth forests.

Managing forests outside the reserve system

In forests outside the reserve system, forestry operations are regulated by the Forest Practices Authority (FPA). The FPA is an independent statutory body which sets guidelines and standards to protect important natural and cultural values through the Forest Practices Code.

Tasmania's production forests

Production forests are managed to supply a wide range of wood products to local and overseas customers, including high and low quality sawlogs, high grade domestic peeler logs, special species timbers, pulpwood and firewood.

These forests also support other commercial activities, such as apiarists and tourism ventures, as well as recreational activities.

Wood production

In 2018-19, Tasmanian forests produced a total of 5 813 million tonnes of wood fibre. Nearly 78% of this came from plantations.

Source	Volume ('000 tonnes)
Native forest	1 290
Plantation- hardwood	3 113
Plantation- softwood	1 410
Totals	5 813

Sources: [Sustainable Timber Tasmania Annual Report 2018-19](#); [Private Forests Tasmania Annual Report 2018-19](#)

In native forests the main products are sawlogs, peeler billets and woodchips. Speciality timbers, such as huon pine, celery top pine, sassafras, blackwood and myrtle make up a minor but very important component of the native forest harvest.

From plantation forests the main product is pulpwood, but with a growing and increasingly important product being high quality sawlogs.

Employment and economic contribution

The Tasmanian forest industry makes a significant economic contribution to the State. In 2017-18, there were 3 076 direct jobs in the forest industry (primary and secondary processing), and 2 651 indirect jobs generated in other industries as a result of demand from the forest industry ([Schirmer 2018](#)).

Of the direct jobs, 24 per cent of jobs were in the Cradle Coast region, 37.4 per cent in the Northern region and 38.6 per cent in the Southern region.

In 2015-16, the direct value of output by the Tasmanian forest industry at the point of sale of primary processed products was \$712 million. This figure rises to more than \$1.2 billion when considering the flow-on-effects generated in other industries as a result of spending by the forest industry.

This total includes more than \$270 million in the Cradle Coast region, more than \$450 million in the Northern region and more than \$420 million in the Southern region ([Schirmer 2018](#)).

Tasmanian Government initiatives

Strategic marketing

To further grow the forest industry in Tasmania, the Government provided the Tasmanian Timber Promotion Board with funding of \$1 million over four years from 2017-18, with matched contributions from industry, to support the strategic marketing and market development of Tasmanian wood and wood products.

The Government also provided support for the establishment of the Tasmanian Forest and Forest Products Network to represent the shared views and aspirations of the industry and raise community awareness.

National Institute for Forest Products Innovation (NIFPI)

The Tasmanian and Australian Governments, together with industry, made an investment of almost \$10 million in a NIFPI research hub in Launceston. NIFPI plays a vital role in fostering collaboration, supporting cutting edge research, boosting innovation and securing Tasmania's place as the centre for forest-industry research in the country.

The Tasmanian NIFPI is hosted by the School of Architecture and Design at the University of Tasmania and was established in 2018.

Wood Encouragement Policy

The Tasmanian Government has a policy to encourage the use of sustainably sourced forest and wood products within Government procurement activities, particularly in building and construction and the heating and energy requirements of building and construction projects. The policy was the first of its kind in Australia and was launched in 2017.

Further information

Department of State Growth
www.stategrowth.tas.gov.au/forestry
Forestry Tasmania
www.forestrytas.com.au/about-us/fact-sheets
Private Forests Tasmania
www.pft.tas.gov.au
Forest Practices Authority
www.fpa.tas.gov.au

ACTION	DISCUSSION/DECISION
PROPONENT	NRM Special Committee
OFFICER	Polly Buchhorn, NRM Facilitator
FILE REFERENCE	017\012\004\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft Meeting Minutes - NRM Special Committee – 16 November 2021 2. Anglers Alliance Tasmania presentation 3. Rural Water Use Strategy (DPIPWE 2021) 4. DPIPWE Report on River Health – <i>Circulated Under Separate Cover</i> 5. The Tasmanian Freshwater Project - Freshwater Condition

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

Council seek input and advice from state water managers and independent experts on freshwater management arrangements and development initiatives in Tasmania, and their adequacy for ensuring the ecologically sustainable use and development of freshwater systems and resources in Break O'Day.

INTRODUCTION:

The release of the *Rural Water Use Strategy* by the Tasmanian Government in 2021 was followed by rising public concern for poor and declining health of many rivers and how well the state is monitoring and managing its river systems, as utilisation of freshwater resources increases.

PREVIOUS COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

12/21.16.2.276 Moved: Clr L Whittaker / Seconded: Clr J Drummond

That Council receive the Minutes of the NRM Committee Meeting held on 16 November 2021, acknowledging advice and considering recommendations from the Committee for further Council attention.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The NRM Committee's discussion of River Water Quality and recommendation to Council were reported in the Committee's 16 November 2021 Meeting Minutes (item 3.1).

Council discussed the management of freshwater resources and water quality at its February 2022 Council Workshop.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

At its last meeting the NRM Committee reviewed recent activity on river and water quality management issues in Tasmania. Water quality has been a regular topic of discussion for the NRM Committee recently. This has coincided with development of the *Rural Water Use Strategy* by the Tasmanian Government, and on its release a public advocacy campaign raising concern for the condition, monitoring, management and sustainability of Tasmania's freshwater resources and natural river systems.

The Tasmanian *Rural Water Use Strategy* was released in March 2021 to provide a "water management framework" that is focused on water quantity, extraction and use – supporting further irrigation development and an "ambitious goal to grow the annual value of the State's agriculture to \$10 billion by 2050". Water quality, river health and catchment management are not the subject of the Strategy, which presumes their sustainable management is achieved elsewhere and by others, including through the planning authority of local governments.

The Rural Water Use Strategy includes an action to continue the government's River Health Monitoring Program and actions to collaborate with other stakeholders on water quality and catchment monitoring and management. However, a 2020 report by DPIPWE assessing data on river health condition and trends found poor and declining river health across Tasmania's water catchments. It associated water extraction and other factors as drivers of unhealthy river systems and poor water quality. This 2020 DPIPWE report was only made public after a Right to Information (RTI) request, as the Strategy was being finalised.

Activity on river and water quality management issues in Tasmania includes:

1. Finalisation and release of the state *Rural Water Use Strategy 2021*
The Strategy seeks water development opportunities, it supports continuation of current monitoring and information programs, but directs concerns for catchment and water quality management to the land use planning system (Councils), the EPA, regional NRM and the State Policy on Water Quality Management.
2. DPIPWE report on the health of Tasmanian rivers (*Temporal and spatial patterns in river health across Tasmania, and the Influence of Environmental Factors 2020*)

Overall, it appears that rivers in more extensively developed areas of catchments in Tasmania are under stress and this is causing changes in river health. In particular, the health of several rivers appears to have declined recently (2014-2018). In summary, the key messages from this study are:

- At a broad-scale, in developed catchments in Tasmania the upper reaches of rivers are typically healthy and in stable condition, whereas mid to lower reaches are often degraded to varying degrees and some are experiencing declines in condition.
- At a broad-scale, agricultural land use (particularly stock grazing), water electrical conductivity (salinity) and water use (i.e. capture and extraction of water from drainages) are associated with poor river condition, whereas conservation land use is associated with healthy river condition.
- Declines in river health appear to be associated with several factors including degradation of habitats, poor water quality and changes in flow conditions.
- There are several information gaps relating to river health in Tasmania, including effects of diffuse pollution on water quality and the status of riparian habitats.

p.5, Executive Summary

This internal report made recommendations for water resource managers in the state, noting they face challenges “defining what are acceptable levels of impact” on river health. The report’s recommendations were redacted in the RTI release.

3. An advocacy campaign by the *Tasmanian Independent Science Council*, including a report on the condition of freshwater systems in Tasmania
Their report (The Tasmanian Freshwater Project - Freshwater Condition, 2021) is concerned that water quality and aquatic health conditions are declining and calls for improved monitoring and management of rivers and freshwater resources.
4. Water pre-sales to farmers for the *Fingal Irrigation Scheme*, underpinning financial viability of the project and its construction.
5. ‘*Default Guideline Values*’ for aquatic ecosystems in Break O’Day (published by the EPA August 2021)
Interim ‘Water Quality Objectives’ guideline values for the State Water Quality Policy (1997). Council staff were consulted at about the same time on the State WQ Policy and its application in local government.

6. Establishment by DPIPWE of a *Rural Water Roundtable*

Forum with representatives of authorities and stakeholders to consider implementation of the Rural Water Use Strategy and coordination, communication and engagement around water resources management. The Roundtable group met for the first time in August 2021 and again in October, hearing presentations from the Anglers Alliance of Tasmania and Tasmanian Independent Science Council.

Irrigated agriculture and monitoring of river health by DPIPWE is concentrated in the Midlands and north coast (including Dorset municipality). Sites with poor and declining river health identified by the 2020 DPIPWE report tend to be in these regions. While the report shows river sites monitored in Break O'Day (South Esk, Scamander, George, Great Musselroe/Ansons rivers catchments) are not yet 'significantly impaired' (AusRivAS), it also found significant declines in river health indicators in the upper George and South Esk.

The east coast of Tasmania and Break O'Day have somewhat less potential for water resource use and development than other parts of Tasmania. State irrigation development priorities have turned recently to the Fingal valley. Small coastal catchments are also coming under increasing demand for water extraction and drought risks are projected to increase. The South Esk and Ansons Rivers have statutory Water Management Plans for "the sustainable development and management of a water resource".

Conclusion

Development of irrigated intensive agriculture has increased agricultural productivity in the state and benefited Break O'Day's economy and communities. However DPIPWE's 2020 assessment of the health of rivers in Tasmania and reporting by concerned scientists has cast doubt on the sustainability of this productive use of water by communities and industries and further growth plans, which depend on good water quality and healthy freshwater ecosystems rivers being maintained.

Break O'Day has had significant local water quality issues in the past, in the George catchment for example, and is likely to again. If river health and water quality and water productivity are to be sustained in Break O'Day the municipality will need strong and well resourced management of river health and water quality by the Tasmanian Government, to collaborate with.

The NRM Committee has asked Council seek information from state water managers and independent experts on freshwater management arrangements and development initiatives in Tasmania, to assure Break O'Day that its freshwater systems and resources are being managed sustainably.

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

2. Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.
3. 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.
4. Undertake and support activities which restore, protect and access the natural environment which enables us to care for, celebrate and enjoy it.
5. Recognise and alleviate the issues and risks to the environment from our use, and the risk to us from a changing environment.

Environment and Natural Resource Management Strategy 2019

Strategic issue

Water

Aim

Healthy rivers, estuaries and coastal areas; water quality and productive aquatic resources.

Annual Plan 2021/22 – Environment

Actions

3.4.1.1 George River Catchment and Bay

3.4.1.2 South Esk River and Coastal Catchments

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Water Management Act 1999

State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997

Rural Water Use Strategy (2021)

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

Nil

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.



Minutes

NRM SPECIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Tuesday 16 November 2021
12:30 – 3:15 pm

BREAK O'DAY CHILD & FAMILY CENTRE
Meeting room, 1 Groom St. St Helens, from 12 noon

COVID-19 Pandemic Protocols Apply

- Do not come if experiencing any cold/flu/COVID-19 like symptoms, in contact with an infected person, under quarantine or recently overseas.
- Check-in and sanitise on entering CFC building
- Practice necessary hygiene and gathering restrictions
- BYO lunch

1 Attendance

Present: Councillor Janet Drummond (Break O'Day Council - Chair); Lionel Poole (Parks and Wildlife Service); Howard Jones (Community Representative); Todd Dudley (NE Bioregional Network); Tim Rhodes (Agriculture Industry); Craig Lockwood (Marine Aquaculture).

Attending and meeting note taking: Polly Buchhorn, NRM Facilitator.

Apologies: Cllr Lesa Whittaker (Break O'Day Council); Cllr Kristi Chapple (Break O'Day Council); Linda Overend (Parks and Wildlife Service)

1.1 Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we work and live, the Palawa people of this land Tasmania, and recognise their continuing connection to the lands, skies and waters. We pay respects to the Elders Past, present and future.

2 Confirmation Minutes of Meeting

2.1 Minutes of Meeting

2.1.1 Motion: That the minutes of the Meeting held on Tuesday 13 July 2021 at Break O'Day Child and Family Centre be confirmed.

Moved: L. Poole

Seconded: H. Jones

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.

Nil

3 Business arising from the previous meeting

3.1 River Water Quality

NRM Committee considered a round-up of emerging river water quality issues after reports at recent meetings from Committee member Howard Jones and an escalation of concern state

22/11/2021

2

wide for the condition, monitoring and management of freshwater resources and natural river systems.

Howard, a member of the Anglers Alliance of Tasmania (AAT, a peak body representing freshwater anglers) presented to Committee members a presentation the AAT had recently made to DPIPW's *Rural Water Roundtable*, a group formed for authorities and stakeholders to consider implementation of the Tasmanian Government's *Rural Water Use Strategy*, released in March 2021. The AAT presentation, *Rural Water Use Strategy* and other documents were circulated to the Committee ahead of the meeting.

Howard outlined a growing range of issues and cases raised by fishers through AAT for river health and degradation, fish-kill events, pollution and declining water quality and reduced fluctuating flows. AAT associated a range of water and catchment activities as sources of pressure on stream health, flows and water quality: forestry and agriculture, works and development too close to streams, effluent discharge from dairy, fish-farming and other activities and extraction of water for irrigation and domestic supplies (including using rivers to convey water to a user downstream). At DPIPW's *Rural Water Roundtable* meeting the AAT called for improved reporting, transparency, compliance and remediation and rehabilitation actions.

Howard referred to a 2020 DPIPW report reviewing trends in river health and water quality over time and across Tasmanian in support of the AAT's concerns. This report was only released under a Right To Information request and finds many Tasmanian waterways have poor and declining health and water quality and associates this with the same sorts of pressures from water and catchment use and activities.

The Committee discussed water quality and river health issues considering AAT's concerns, DPIPW's 2020 river health report, the Tasmanian Rural Water Use Strategy, and other information available to it, including a report on the condition of freshwater systems and their management in Tasmania by an independent group of scientists. Cases and issues discussed by the Committee in relation to Break O'Day included

- turbidity of irrigation water transferred down the South Esk River
- fish-kill events in the Scamander River
- collapse of the Break O'Day Rivulet's health since 2008
- water quality in the George catchment
- fish farming operations at Upper Esk
- vulnerability of smaller coastal catchments
- vulnerability of town water supplies
- irrigated agriculture development, for the Tasmanian Government's 2050 Agri-growth ambition.

Todd Dudley felt many degraded catchments, such as the Break O'Day Rivulet, need extensive restoration and rehabilitation of the land and waterways for river health to recover. Howard Jones added the AAT supported widespread development of protective riparian buffers with stewardship solutions for their maintenance. The North East Bioregional Network, like the AAT, had made a submission to the *Rural Water Use Strategy*, concerned 'agri-growth 2050' plans

would ruin Tasmania's rivers. The Rural Water Use Strategy focusses on water quantity and extraction and assumes water quality is effectively managed elsewhere.

Craig Lockwood observed in summing up that water use and management had to be 'sustainable'.

The members concluded recent reports on the condition of rivers and freshwater resources and water management in Tasmania cast doubt on the sustainability of freshwater ecosystems and the productivity of Break O'Day's freshwater resources in future, including the good water quality and healthy waterways that its communities and producers depend on.

Key areas identified for attention included

- monitoring and reporting of river health and sustainability
- administration of water (quantity) extraction and dams planning, approvals and performance compliance
- transparency with freshwater condition data, river health management and investigations
- rural water development plans and growth in intensive irrigated agriculture
- increased effort and resources needed to sustainably manage waterways and freshwater resources.

- 3.1.1 Recommendation: Council seek input and advice from state water managers and independent experts on freshwater management arrangements and development initiatives in Tasmania, and their adequacy for ensuring the ecologically sustainable use and development of freshwater systems and resources in Break O'Day.

Moved: H. Jones

Seconded: T. Rhodes

Carried

3.2 Bay of Fires Master Plan project

The Committee noted Council's response, that the NRM Committee undertake its role through the by following the public consultation process and release of information for the Master Plan project and provide Council with its feedback on it as the project progresses.

Todd Dudley from the North East Bioregional Network noted selection of a consultant to undertake the project work was underway.

4 Outstanding Committee items

The NRM Committee reviewed the report on items and decisions outstanding from past meetings.

	Item	Status
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22/11/2021

4

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.	Completed Break O'Day presenting at workshop by LGAT for Tasmanian and local government in November. Local cooperation continues on dog management and wildlife, including Policies, zoning, education, enforcement and resources.
25 February 2020		
6.1.3	That Council consider the information it has available to it, taking into consideration the implications for economic, social and environmental values, to determine its position on possible changes to FPPF land in Break O'Day.	Research underway again. Working towards report and consideration for Council's December meetings.
4 August 2020		
6.2.1	Public call and direct search for community, education and forest industry representatives to nominate for vacancies on Council's NRM Committee	To Action
4 May 2021		
3.1.1	Council should amend its NRM Committee Charter by adding as a new dot point to the Committee responsibilities: Work together as a positive and proactive team, treating all people fairly and with respect, to hear representative's differing points of view, focus on the issues and accept the consensus of the Committee.	Completed
13 July 2021		
3.1.1	That minutes and reports of the Bay of Fires Master Plan Steering Committee be provided to the NRM Committee to assist the Committee to undertake its roles in the Break O'Day Council NRM Committee Charter.	Completed

4.1.1 Recommendation: The Committee receives the report on Outstanding Committee items and updates to their status.

Moved: T. Dudley

Seconded: C. Lockwood

Carried

5 Issues

5.1 Northern Region NRM Strategy Review

The NRM Facilitator presented an overview of NRM North's draft 2030 NRM Strategy Northern Tasmania highlighting significant priorities and actions for Break O'Day. He noted that while the consultation period for feedback has closed (on 14 November) NRM North had visited Council earlier to consider priorities and actions for the regional strategy with regard to Break O'Day's Environment and NRM Strategy, and to discuss specific areas for collaboration in the future. All three NRM regions were collaborating to revise their regional strategies at the same time and model, which was to focus on where potential for investment and resources exists for actions and outcomes for the region.

The draft Strategy a range of priorities and actions consistent and providing future opportunities for the Break O'Day NRM Strategy and priorities and incorporated input provided during initial consultation. General and supportive feedback had been provided to NRM North on the draft. Highlights for Break O'Day include

Land

- Healthy Country - work with and support Tasmanian Aboriginal land managers
- Resilient Land - adaptation pathways, partnership programs and knowledge sharing, planning, disaster recovery and Biosecurity
- Soil & vegetation best practice - Fingal valley

Water

- Rivers – George catchment, riparian protection, best practice agriculture
- Wetlands – Dianas Basin
- Coastal – seagrasses, giant kelp forests, native shellfish reefs and coastal inundation

Biodiversity

- Focus areas – NE corner (including much of Break O'Day coastal strip)
- Threatened communities – black and Brookers gum, white/blue gum forests, riparian vegetation and saltmarsh
- Threatened species – shorebirds, Davies wax flower, ptunnarra butterfly, bandicoots and quolls, eastern bittern.

The strategy also provides for actions to identify and survey natural values and their condition and needs, and to act on new and emerging priorities.

Todd Dudley noted that wet white gum forests had recently been listed nationally as threatened. He also noted there may be opportunities to improve riparian buffers in the

Forest Lodge plantations above Pyengana with the forest industry. Craig Lockwood commented on future trends for growth of a seaweed aquaculture industry and possible opportunities there.

5.2 Break O'Day Planning Scheme – consultation on Local Provisions Schedule including new zoning maps

The Committee noted report and that public consultation is underway for implementation of the State Planning Provisions (SPP - state-wide planning scheme template) in Break O'Day with a Local Provisions Schedule (LPS).

The wide scope and extent of changes in the LPS, including Zone Maps, Code Overlay Maps, Particular Purpose Zones and Specific Area Plans (SAPs), and the State Planning Provisions (not being consulted on) were discussed. Todd Dudley commented on the translation of the current Environmental Living zone to the new Landscape Conservation zone. The NRM Facilitator commented the new Agriculture zone was a significant change, in which clearing of native vegetation would not be controlled.

From the discussion, members felt they would not be able to explore and become familiar with the LPS and SPP, and consider the implications for environment and NRM priorities for Break O'Day or identify concerns for the NRM Committee.

5.3 Dog Management

The Committee noted the report.

The NRM Facilitator commented on significant further beach patrols since 29 October by PWS and Council's officer with several Cautions and Infringement Notices issued. Importantly this had generated ripples in the community, which would lead to increased awareness of responsible dog management and behavior choices. Council and PWS were working more closely again this year and sharing non-compliance information.

The NRM Facilitator also reported on a successful state-wide workshop on local government and DPIWE/PWS collaboration on dog management convened by LGAT. It had attracted officers from across the state from councils and PWS and DPIWE to reveal widespread common concerns, different experiences with overlap and policy development, signage and communication and enforcement, and efforts to improve outcomes. The workshop followed concerns raised with LGAT by Council, that the Tasmanian Government needed to pay more attention to dog management at state-level to support and work with local government efforts.

6 NRM staff update

The NRM Facilitator reported

- Chaired Northern Regional Cat Management Working Group meeting. NRM North is recruiting a new Coordinator, which will suit timing in autumn/winter of Break O'Day priorities for desexing and trapping activities
- Presented St Marys Flash Flood Warning System to the Tasmanian Flood Warning Consultative Committee
- Shorebird/dog management working group and joint campaign well underway with brochure, signage, enforcement and communications activities
- Lower George Floodplain Impact Assessment project has been delayed.

In relation to the George Floodplain Craig Lockwood was concerned about suggestions of removing sediment from the riverbed, as he was involved with a research project sampling sediments for possible toxin residues. The NRM Facilitator noted sediment extraction was not part of the Impact Assessment project but was a flood risk mitigation strategy that had been identified. Knowledge of toxins or other pollutants on or in floodplain sediments would be important to consider.

6.1 Weed Management Activity

The report on recent weed control on Council weed property was noted.

The NRM Facilitator also reported boneseed had been targeted recently on St Helens Point, Scamander and Dianas Basin. He thanked Todd Dudley for leading this with volunteer efforts contacting landholders and assisting them. Council provided support by contacting landholders missed to ask them to help by removing boneseed from their properties.

7 Committee Members update and other business

7.1 Pittosporum and Blue Bell Creeper

Todd Dudley from the North East Bioregional Network was concerned increasing numbers and the spread of pittosporum and blue bell creeper. He suggested the significance and priority given to these weeds needed to be raised and more action taken. Their expansion in the Binalong Bay area was concerning and he suggested residents there be provided information and be asked to control them.

7.2 Dianas Basin fuel reduction burn

Todd Dudley from the North East Bioregional Network was concerned that planned fuel management burning at Dianas Basin by PWS only 10 years since the last burn was too soon. High burn frequencies disadvantaged obligate seeders such as the Banksias, which would be less likely to seed and regenerate before being burnt again, and favouring vegetation cover of shorter lived grasses and sedges.

7.3 Deer Management

Todd Dudley reported community input was being sort [until 3 December] on the Draft Wild Fallow Deer Management Plan for Tasmania.

7.4 Dryland Soil Moisture Probe Site

Tim Rhodes reported NRM South had installed a soil moisture probe on Killymoon as part of a network of probes on Midlands and east coast farms for a drought resilience project.

4 Next meeting dates

The Committee discussed its next meeting dates. The first and third Tuesdays of the month were not suitable for several members.

Janet Drummond suggested the Committee try for its next meeting a new Council meeting room being fitted out in the old Hub4Health building at 5 Portland Court St Helens.

Dates for second Tuesdays in 2022 were agreed to be:

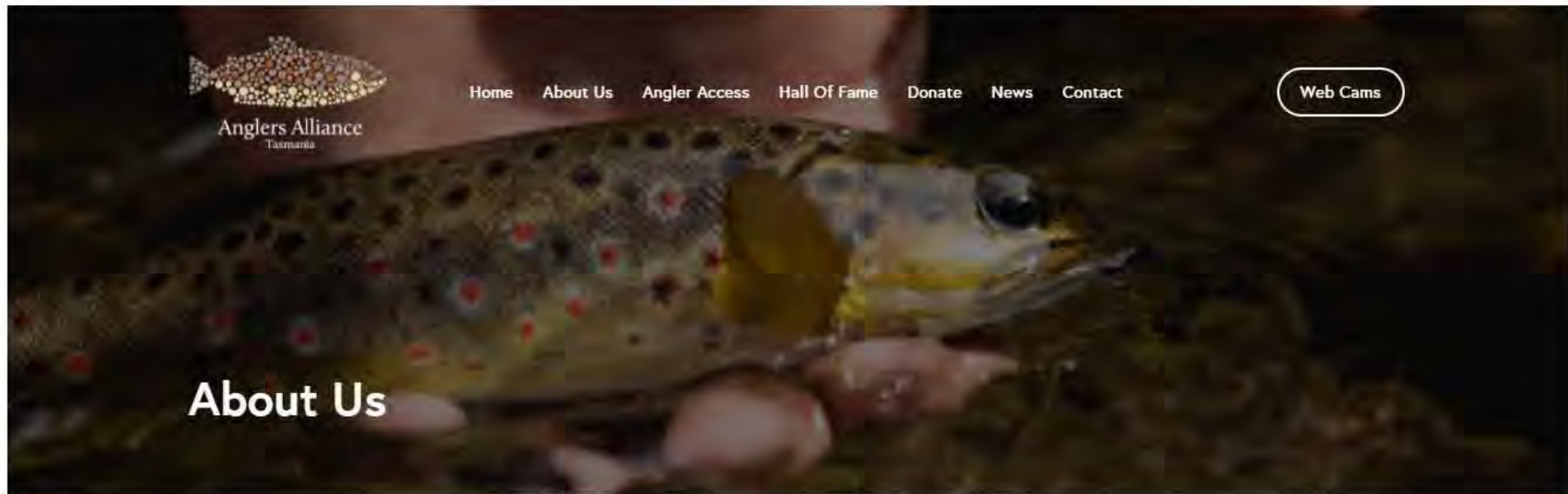
- Tuesday 8 February
- Tuesday 12 April
- Tuesday 12 July
- Tuesday 11 October

The next meeting on Tuesday 8 February would be at Council's new facility at 5 Portland Court St Helens. In the afternoon as previously; from 12:30pm for BYO light lunch, with business starting 1pm, or sooner with agreement of those attending.

Meetings have normally been on Tuesdays - starting at 12:30pm for BYO 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.



ANGLERS AND THEIR RIVERS



Anglers Alliance is the peak body for freshwater anglers in Tasmania and works closely with the Inland Fisheries Service to provide significant angler feedback to both fisheries management as well as State and Local Government.

Anglers Alliance is “Working for your trout fishery”

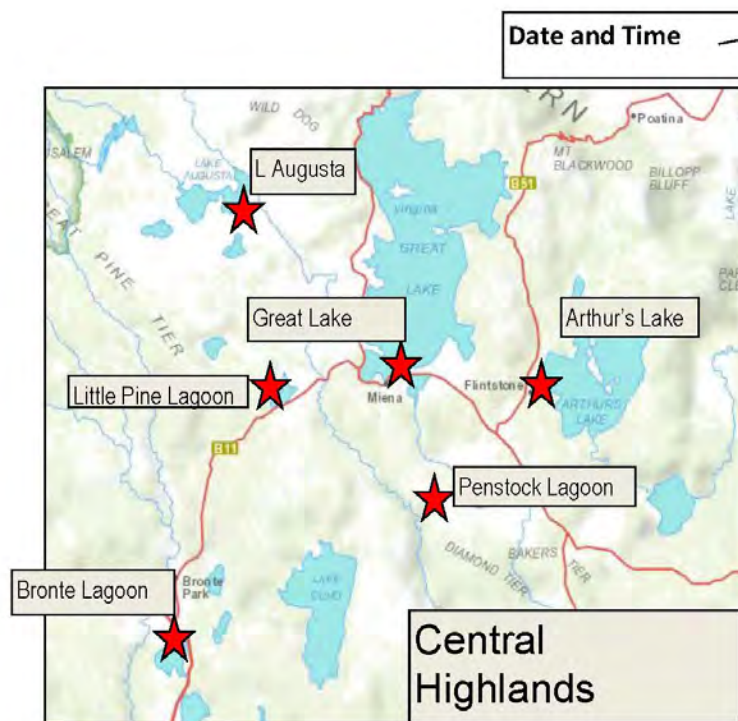
The current constituent membership of the Alliance includes:

Southern Tasmanian Licensed Anglers Association Fishing Tackle industry Northern Angling Clubs
Northwest Fishing Association Tasmanian Flyfishing Clubs Three unattached and unaligned independent anglers.

Traditional AAT Roles

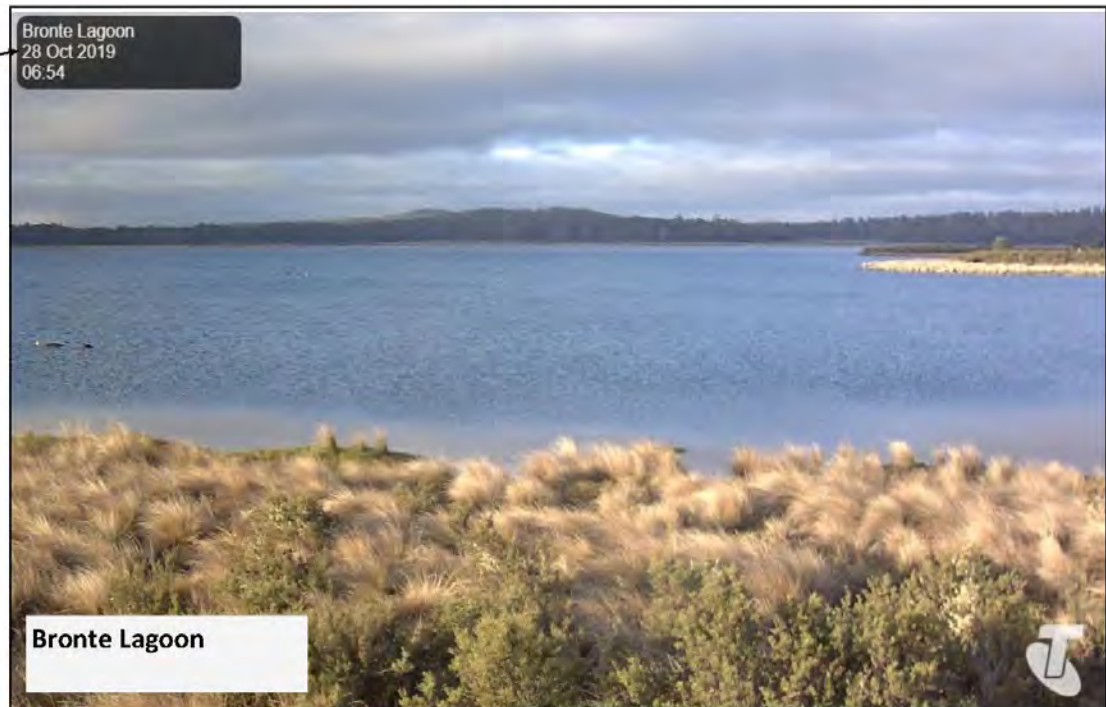
WEBCAMS

Thanks to A.A.T. anglers can hop on-line and assess real time weather and water levels at sites around Tasmania.
Panning the image allows anglers to see changing weather patterns and water conditions across time.



Date and Time

Bronte Lagoon
28 Oct 2019
06:54

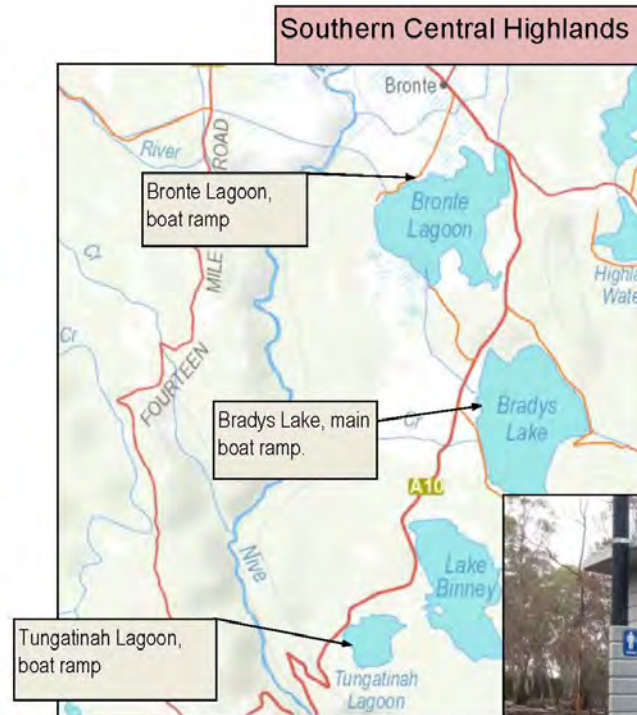


Bronte Lagoon

SUPPORTING JUNIOR ANGLING



**GONE
FISHING
20TH OCT
2019 DAY**



AAT Toilets Project

AAT is receiving
an
unprecedented
flow of concerns
from anglers
across Tasmania.
The common
theme.....

RIVER HEALTH





Coup cleared to the edge of River

Trees blown into river

River banks now being eroded

Sediment and debris into the river

Trees being wash down river and causing more



Bank erosion
and damage from where trees fallen over

Tree being dragged into river

Locals estimate river is now twice the width
here from prior

Environmental investigation underway into massive fish kill in Tasmania's Scamander River

Posted Tue 30 Jun 2015 at 12:07pm, updated Tue 30 Jun 2015 at 4:49pm



"You only get a positive outcome in terms of a test if you find something. So, the testing results are more likely to be negative and inconclusive and we're still going to be left wondering."

"We are unlikely to get certainty." Wes Ford EPA

FISH KILLS

Fish deaths prompt action from Hydro Tasmania

Imogen Elliott

Local News

f t e A A A



Dead fish; Testing on January 30 found the Mersey River was quite warm, leading to suspicion temperatures had something to do with a spate of fish deaths.

Mersey River January 2018

Fishers noticed a rise in the number of dead trout found along the river this week.

Hydro Tasmania has committed to pump more water in the Mersey River, after a spate of fish deaths prompted an EPA.

Hydro Tasmania claim the Environmental Protection Authority confirmed the deaths were attributed to a build up of algae and sediment, as well as warm waterslow water levels.

5 YEARS LATER - more fish deaths and

JANUARY 8 2020 - 7:55AM

'Dramatic' drop in Scamander River leads to water restrictions, trucked water

Adam Holmes

Local News

More than 100k fish killed at Salmon Ponds af 'filthy substance' spotted in Plenty River near trout hatchery

By April McLennan

Posted Tue 29 Sep 2020 at 4:59pm, updated Tue 29 Sep 2020 at 6:10pm

A spokesperson from Primary Industries (DPIPWE) has confirmed 105,000 brown trout fry, 12,000 rainbow trout fry, 43 brook trout broodstock and 25 display fish were lost from the Salmon Ponds grounds.



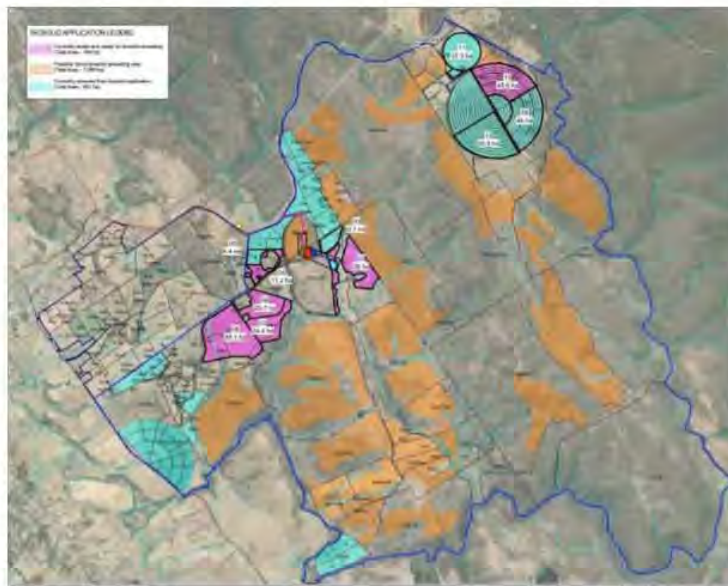
EPA officers identified that there had been a discharge of wastewater from the composting facility upstream of the salmon ponds," he said.

A similar facility is proposed on the banks of the N Esk

July 21 2020

Proposed St Leonards biosolids facility raises concerns from nearby residents again.

Isobel Cootes



DA: The proposed biosolids processing facility approved spreading areas, 194 hectares, are marked in pink. The proposed 1386 hectares for future spreading is marked in orange. Picture: supplied.

And on the same stretch of river.....



DETECTED: PFAS compounds have been detected in the river at Corra Linn following a site investigation of Launceston Airport. Picture: file

PFAS contamination: what is it and why should we be concerned it's been found in Launceston. Caitlin Jarvis

Brown trout, eels and another fish species were tested for a range of PFAS chemicals from four sites along the North Esk River.

Public Health is also taking a precautionary approach and recommends against eating fish where PFAS levels are elevated.



River above the outlet



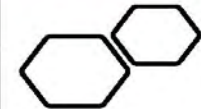
The off-stream dam



Below the outlet, well after release ceased

WATER CONVEYANCING

Site	pH	Electrical conductivity	Turbidity
Broadwater 200m above outlet pipe	7.74	100.2	2.19
Hefford's Rd Bridge 500m below outlet	7.56	100.2	7.83
Pipe outlet hole	7.32	107	27.5
Dam	7.49	77.6	90.7



Talking Point: River discharge raises suspicion of environmental harm

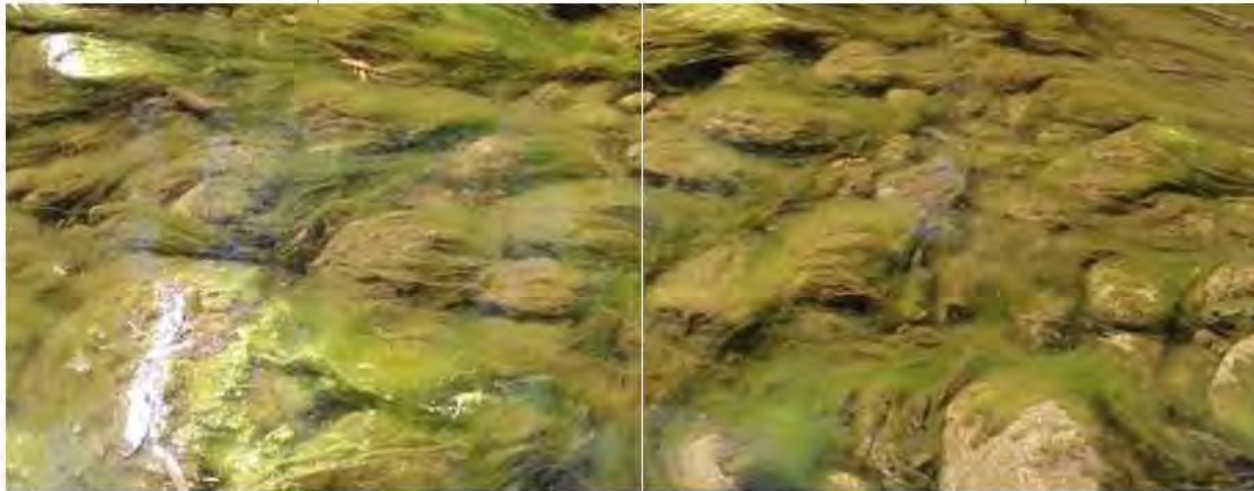
GEOFFREY SWAN: Fish farmers must do everything they can to protect the environment.

GEOFFREY SWAN

4 min read March 21, 2017 - 12:00AM

MERCURY

16 comments



Pollution in the Russell River downstream from the Huon Aquaculture Hatchery at Lonnavele. Picture: GEOFFREY SWAN

Can the salmon industry address its "Toxic" reputation?
It has work to do in the eyes of many anglers on upland streams.

AAT is very aware of monitoring programmes undertaken by companies in response to public criticism.
Despite significant improvements concerns remain.

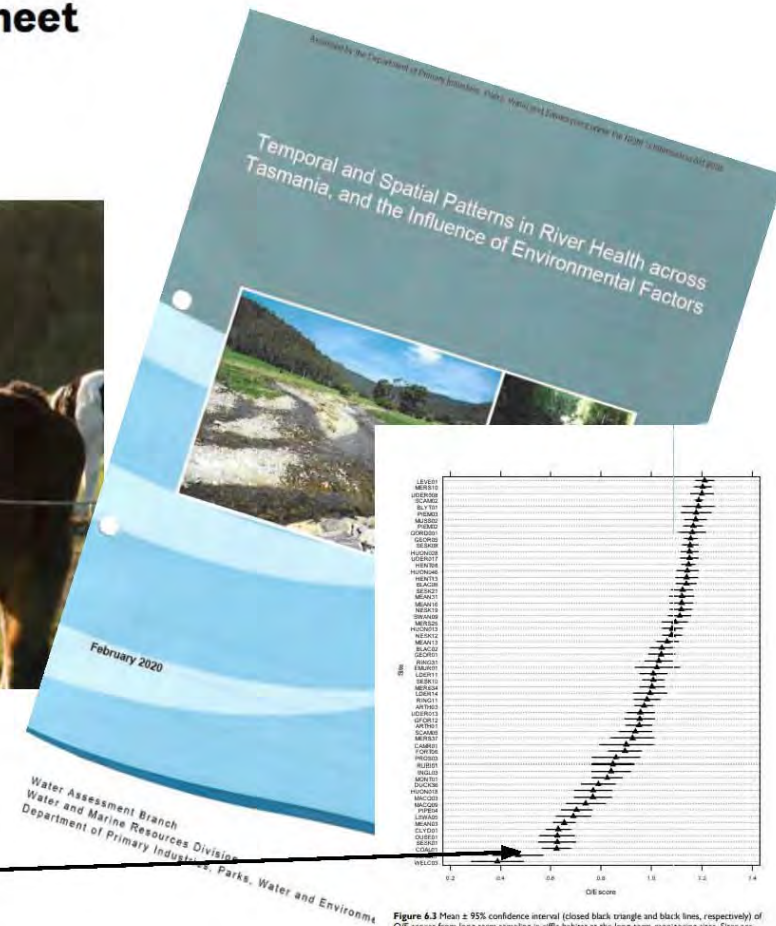
Audit finds Van Dairy Group farms failed to meet operating effluent requirements

By Ellen Coulter

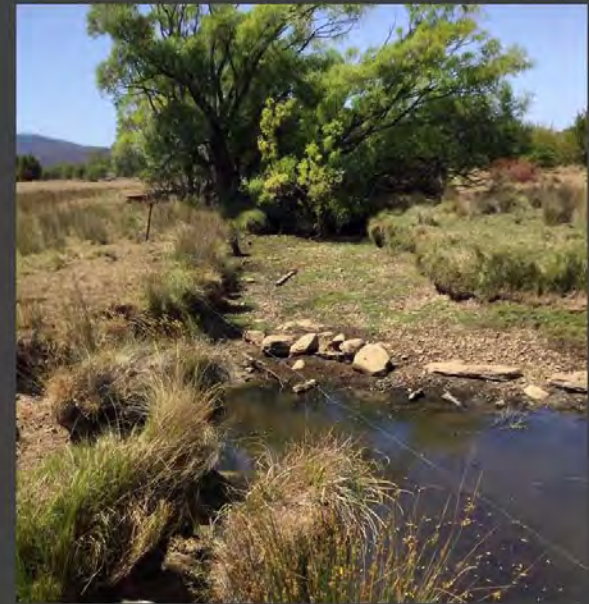
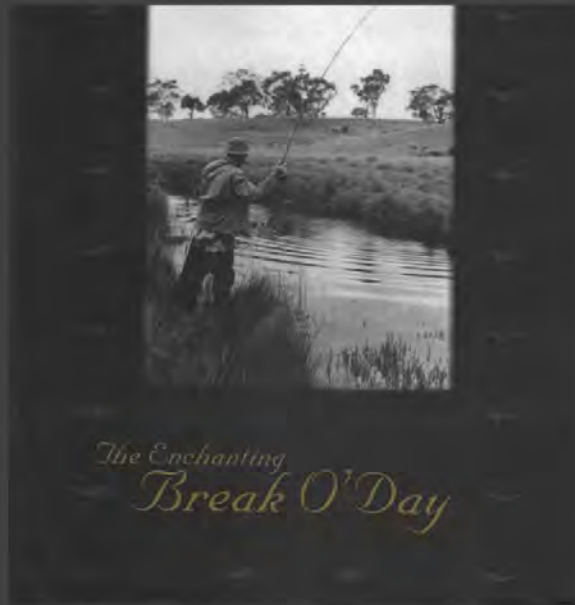
Posted Fri 9 Apr 2021 at 5:38pm



Based on long-term monitoring in the RHMP, the catchments with the most impacted sites are the: **Welcome, Jordan, Coal, South Esk, Ouse and Clyde.**



A personal plea from the Northeast



How can this go from this to this - in half a life-time?



AAT is calling for **increased resources** to address declining angler and public confidence in:

Compliance measures and reporting

Water extraction, volumes and timing

- Review the current inadequate risk-based approach.
- Increase metering, seen by many as imperative

Dam compliance:

- Ensure planning permission for all new dams
- Enforce flow through provisions
- Monitor water quality on release

Monitoring and reporting of river health

- Broaden the range of rivers surveyed
- Increase the frequency of sampling
- Build flexibility to monitor “problem” sites.



Transparency

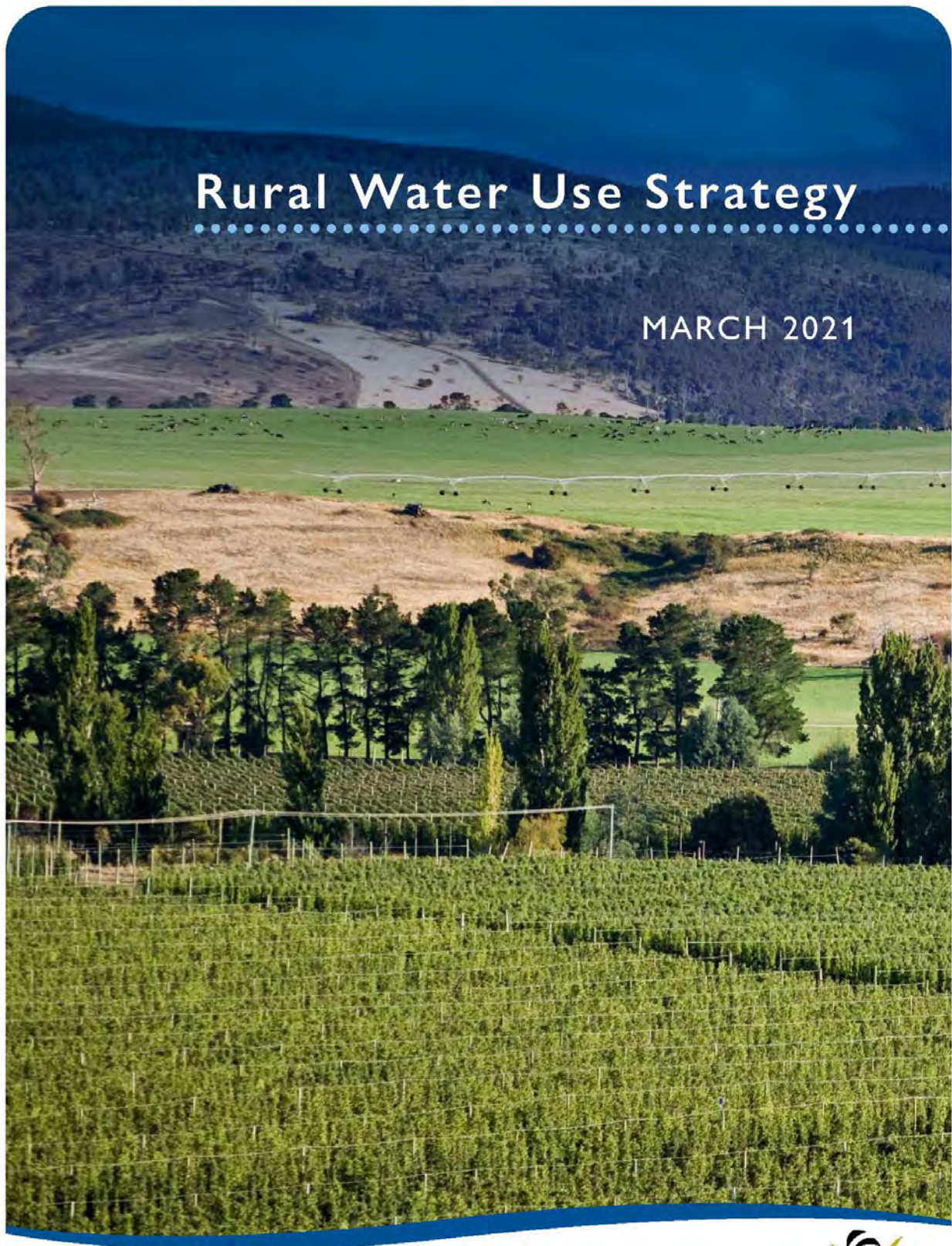
- Ensure overdue reports such as State of the Rivers Reports are completed and released in a timely manner.
- Implement provisions within Tasmania's commitment to NWI National water initiative, to assess ecological sustainability.
- Ensure river monitoring data and reports are publicly available.
- Publish compliance breaches (as Police dept, IFS et al)
- Can EPA consider interim reports on investigation progress?

and Remediation

- Hold to account those who fail to comply with environmental provisions
- Ensure rehabilitation of impacts from compliance breaches
- Commit to the establishment and on-going maintenance of buffer zones on all rivers

Rural Water Use Strategy

MARCH 2021



Department of
Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment



Rural Water Use Strategy

MARCH 2021

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment

ISBN: 978-1-74380-078-2 (pdf)

MINISTER'S FOREWORD



Water is one of Tasmania's natural advantages and is a key enabler for industries that support jobs and prosperity in our rural and regional communities. Tasmania has a relative abundance of freshwater with around 12% of Australia's freshwater resources. Industry, supported by the Tasmanian Government, is on track to grow the annual value of Tasmanian agriculture to \$10 billion by 2050. Irrigated agriculture contributes significant value to the state's agricultural production. While only about 8% of land used primarily for agricultural production is irrigated, it produces around 52% of the gross value of Tasmania's agricultural production. Growing the value of Tasmanian agriculture will require that water is, sustainably and viably, made available when and where it can best contribute to achieving productive outcomes.

Our freshwater resources will also continue to play a key role in developing our State's strategic opportunities in renewable energy production.

We must however get the balance right and the wise use of water is critical to the success of the water management framework provided for by the *Water Management Act 1999*. Freshwater is also fundamentally vital to support a range of other uses such as town water supplies and water for industry, and for securing essential environmental, recreational, tourism and social values.

The focus of this Rural Water Use Strategy is on how we use, regulate and allocate freshwater over the next decade and towards 2050. This Strategy sets the overarching policy framework and a range of actions to ensure the integrated, fair and efficient regulation of our water resources to deliver sustainable outcomes for rural water users, rural communities and the environment, while maintaining Tasmania's competitive advantages in a changing climate.

There are challenges to ensuring we continue to realise the benefits of Tasmania's natural water advantage. These include increasing demands and competition for the available water resources as some catchments approach full allocation, expanding opportunities for water-dependent industries, and population growth; combined with the effects of climate change on water reliability.

Water quality is a broader issue managed through a suite of other frameworks and instruments outside the water management framework, and at various levels of government. As the recently released report of the Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council (PESRAC) notes, preparation for the future requires prioritisation of frameworks for water resource allocation, security and quality.

This Strategy also delivers on key parts of the Government's *2020 Competitiveness of Tasmanian Agriculture for 2050 White Paper* in relation to harnessing our natural capital and climate ready agriculture, for example.

A priority for the Tasmanian Government is continuing to support agricultural producers adapt to, leverage opportunities for growth and manage risk in a changing climate. We also recognise the need to focus on supporting the development of long-term resilience and preparedness in rural communities. In a range of capacities, we are working with farmers, agribusiness, and with the Australian Government to deliver a water secure future for Tasmania.

Our investment in irrigation development through Tasmanian Irrigation to ensure high-surety water is one proven way we are reducing the impacts of a changing climate and sustainably transforming Tasmanian agriculture.

I sincerely thank all the individuals and organisations who provided their ideas, views and proposals for consideration in development of this Strategy.

The Government will next release an Implementation Plan which will set out how we will continue to work with stakeholders and the community on the specific policies, programs and projects to implement the directions set in this Rural Water Use Strategy. The overall Rural Water Use Strategy will be reviewed within five years.



Guy Barnett
Minister for Primary Industries and Water

Rural Water Use Strategy Overview

Our focus

Linking with complementary policies and frameworks including:

Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania

Tasmanian Land Use Planning System

Policies and legislation for natural and cultural heritage protection in Tasmania

Tasmania's Natural Resource Management Framework

Tasmanian regulatory system for environmental management and pollution control

State Policy on Water Quality Management

Linking with other strategies and plans including:

Competitiveness of Tasmanian Agriculture for 2050

Tasmania's Sustainable Agrifood Plan

Tasmanian Renewable Energy Target

Tasmanian Renewable Hydrogen Action Plan

Battery of the Nation initiative

Climate Action 21: Tasmania's Climate Change Action Plan

Digital Transformation Strategy

Draft 30-Year Infrastructure Strategy

Recommendations from the Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council on strategies and initiatives to support the short to medium, and the longer-term recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic



Sustainable management of Tasmania's water resources

- Better enabling evidence-based policy and decision making by enhancing our understanding of our freshwater resources and the potential effects of climate change
- Enhancing monitoring of our freshwater resources



Strategic development to maximise opportunities from water resources

- Supporting emerging water developments within the framework for water management in Tasmania



Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

- Ensuring the water allocation policy framework delivers benefits across commercial sectors and supports delivery of non-financial benefits to environmental and social values
- Providing for an adaptive, risk-based water management planning system that is inclusive of stakeholders
- Involving local people and communities in water management within the water management framework
- Enhancing water management outcomes where there are multiple water managers
- Further reducing regulatory burden for owners of small private dams to ensure the safety of dams whilst minimising the imposition of onerous and financial requirements
- Enhancing positive and sustainable water market and trading outcomes



Optimising services

- Ensuring contemporary and fit for purpose water resource management legislation
- Enhancing water information sharing, transparency and useability

Benefits

Economic Growth

Community Value

Sustainability

Protecting the Environment

TASMANIA'S RURAL WATER USE

Tasmania's freshwater resources, in our lakes, rivers, streams and groundwater, support a diverse range of water uses and environments including:

- Water for drinking and public water supply;
- Water for stock and domestic use and firefighting;
- Water that flows through the environment giving life to Tasmania's precious freshwater ecosystems and landscapes, and supporting our tourism businesses, recreational freshwater fisheries and iconic white-water playgrounds;
- Hydroelectricity generation; and
- Water for agriculture, industry and aquaculture.



The Tasmanian Government has developed the Rural Water Use Strategy to ensure that our freshwater resources are available to support the wide range of water uses and environments that depend on them as well as new opportunities for innovation and growth.

The Tasmanian Government's Sustainable Agri-food Plan aims to foster agricultural development and create employment opportunities, with a target of growing the annual value of Tasmanian agricultural production to \$10 billion by 2050 (Agrivision 2050). To this end, Agrivision 2050 is about promoting growth in agriculture whilst also protecting the natural assets of Tasmania which set our State and our products apart.

As outlined in the *Competitiveness of Tasmanian Agriculture for 2050 White Paper*, the goal of increasing the rate of growth in agricultural productivity and profitability requires transformational change, led by agribusiness and supported by Government. Tasmania is investing significantly in irrigation infrastructure and research, development and extension activities in agriculture. This investment is creating a step change in the potential for growth in agribusiness in Tasmania; and is changing the way water resources are accessed and managed in the rural water use sector in catchments across the State.

Our freshwater resources will also play a key role in realising our strategic opportunities in renewable energy production such as the Hydro Tasmania Battery of the Nation initiative and the creation of a Tasmanian renewable hydrogen industry; both of which promise to contribute a substantial increase in renewable energy production. The Tasmanian Renewable Energy Target (TRET) is to double the State's renewable energy generation to a global-leading target of 200 percent of our current needs by 2040.

The Rural Water Use Strategy will guide Tasmania's future water management arrangements to ensure integrated, fair and efficient regulation of our water resources to deliver sustainable outcomes for rural water users, rural communities and the environment, while maintaining Tasmania's competitive advantages in a changing climate.



Tasmania's water management framework

The *Water Management Act 1999* (WMA) provides broad directions for the Minister for Primary Industries and Water to oversee the sustainable use and development of all freshwater resources in the State. This includes the management of dispersed surface water and water in watercourses, lakes, wetlands and groundwater resources.

The objectives of the WMA are to further the objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania (RMPS).

There are a range of regulatory requirements under the WMA including water licensing; watercourse conveyance; dam and well works permitting; and dam safety provisions. The WMA also provides for the preparation of statutory Water Management Plans, establishment of water districts and Trusts to administer such districts and licensing of well drillers and permitting of well works. The WMA has been amended on several occasions, to improve the operational efficiency and ensure consistency with national water reform obligations such as the National Water Initiative (NWI). The most recent amendments to the WMA were made in 2015 focussing on streamlining the dam works permit approval process.

The key focus of the WMA is to regulate the taking of water through a statutory system of water entitlements. Statutory rights to take water are provided for in Parts 5 and 6 of the WMA. The WMA provides some powers to regulate the use of water, though these are limited to how a water allocation may be taken, and does not extend to approval of use. In addition to the WMA, a number of other legislative instruments support the water management framework, in particular those that require further consideration through this Strategy as they relate to the rural water use sector include, the *Irrigation Clauses Act 1973*, *Waterworks Clauses Act 1952*, *Irrigation Company Act 2011* plus a range of subordinate legislation under the WMA. The legislative framework is also supported by a range of Ministerial policies, guidelines, protocols, statutory plans, codes and procedures.

Key successes of the existing framework

- The *Water Management Act 1999* (WMA) has operated through a period of significant policy reform. The legislative framework has accommodated the changes required to ensure water resource management in Tasmania is aligned with the NWI and national water reform initiatives.
- The objectives of the WMA have continued to be relevant and in general, the WMA continues to operate effectively.
- The WMA has allowed for risk-based water resource management, including water management planning and monitoring, compliance and enforcement systems.
- The legislative framework has operated relatively efficiently through a period of significant investment in irrigation infrastructure and the transitioning of irrigation schemes from their build phase to operation.
- Water allocation systems have been accommodated that include the ability for local communities to have a say in water resource management, and local communities to own and operate irrigation schemes and other water management districts such as drainage and riverworks districts.
- A major water manager in the State, Hydro Tasmania is able to operate efficiently to maximise benefits to the State and the framework has accommodated innovative water uses in the energy space, for example, mini-hydro development.
- The legislative framework has continued to evolve to adapt to the changing needs of water users and an improved understanding of environmental water requirements.

LOOKING AHEAD

Consultation with stakeholders during the development of the Rural Water Use Strategy identified a range of existing and emerging opportunities and challenges for water resource management in Tasmania.

The Rural Water Use Strategy responds to these challenges and opportunities by identifying key actions and strategies to better position Tasmania's water management arrangements for the future.

There are also many 'business as usual' activities the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) will continue to undertake that are delivering good water management outcomes for Tasmania's freshwater resources.

Sustainable management of Tasmania's water resources

Tasmania is renowned for its natural environment and this underpins the good reputation and many of the competitive advantages enjoyed by our agricultural producers and other Tasmanian industries.

Historically, Tasmania has been in the fortunate position of having access to relatively abundant good quality freshwater resources.

There are, however, a range of emerging challenges which will influence the future sustainable management of our freshwater resources:

- Increasingly, surface water resources within agricultural catchments are nearing full allocation. Surface water resources available at Surety Levels 5 and 6 (allocations for taking water for 'non-essential' town water, irrigation or commercial uses) are generally considered to be fully allocated during summer in most catchments, and in some catchments winter allocations at these surety levels have also reached full allocation, or are approaching full allocation.
- In some limited, discrete areas in Tasmania, summer allocations are still potentially available, however this water, while possibly available in bulk volumes, can be unreliable and is driven by intermittent high rainfall events which provide water for short periods as opposed to constant flows that provide a higher notional reliability for more secure access.
- The effects of climate change are predicted to impact on catchment yields as well as on the timing of water demand and reliability of water supply.
- Changing climate is likely to alter what we consider to be reliable access to water for consumptive uses as well as for the environment. Continuous improvement of our approach to modelling surface water availability is an ongoing challenge that requires:
 - o Incorporating the latest climate predictions;
 - o Revising modelling approaches to ensure that models are fit for purpose, reflecting regional geographical differences as required and as adequate information is available;
 - o Recalibration of models as required and once sufficient water use information is available; and

- o Review of the stream flow monitoring network to identify gaps and priority areas for changes to the network.
- Water capturing activities such as groundwater extraction and in-stream dams, many of which have limited capacity to pass inflows downstream within catchments in the summer, also have the potential to reduce catchment yields or impact the water reliability of other existing users.
- Water delivery systems in some areas of Tasmania have become more complex, with multiple water managers using streams to convey different water products to water users. This has created great benefits for water users and has also increased the complexity of water management arrangements in some areas.
- As surface water catchments reach full allocation, demand for groundwater as an alternative or additional source of water for irrigation and other uses may increase. DPIPWV operates a network of 88 currently active groundwater monitoring bores. The groundwater monitoring network provides an overview of the groundwater resource across Tasmania, however, our knowledge of the extent of the groundwater resource and its capacity to recharge is limited in many areas.
- As competition for our freshwater resources increases, more accurate data on water usage will be required to continue to ensure that the resources can be managed sustainably and equitably.

Competition for access to freshwater resources in Tasmania is likely to grow as demand continues to increase. This has the potential to impact on water supplies for businesses, the environment and the wider community.

A strong water management framework based on best available science and knowledge is essential to balancing commercial, environmental and social demands for access and use of our freshwater resources.

Strategic development to maximise opportunities from water resources

The Tasmanian Government has a strong commitment to irrigation development in Tasmania. Since 2010, 15 irrigation schemes have been constructed with a total capital cost of \$418 million, funded by the Tasmanian and Australian Governments and the private sector. These new irrigation schemes provide an additional 100,000 ML of highly reliable water supplies to support growth in agriculture. There have been multiple benefits to farming businesses from this investment including greater commercial certainty and security; flexibility and risk management in irrigation water requirements; and providing for farm business restructuring and modernisation. Ongoing support for irrigation development is also key to enabling Tasmanian farmers to manage the impacts of increasing climate variability. And of course, this has very significant flow-on benefits for jobs and rural communities.

Tasmania also has significant potential in renewable energy, including continued development of wind and hydropower, coupled with more transmission and interconnection. It is anticipated that these developments will drive significant investment and job creation in the next 10 to 15 years, as well as delivering energy security for Tasmania and maintaining downward pressure on power prices for Tasmanians. Emerging market opportunities for renewable hydrogen also hold great promise for Tasmania.

There are competing requirements from water users associated with irrigation, town water, recreation such as freshwater angling, aquaculture, hydro-generation and hydrogen production. As the state's population grows there will be additional water required for town water supplies, and a growing number of non-rural water-based industries that will need access to high-reliability supplies, placing further pressure on existing water resources. While these issues are already actively considered by DPIPW, other State agencies and Government Business Enterprises, there are opportunities to engage with key water managers and stakeholders to work together to meet these future requirements and address these complex issues.

Supporting emerging opportunities for innovation whilst maintaining established industries is key to Tasmania's economic future. Our current water management framework and the actions of the Rural Water Use Strategy support this.

Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

The water management framework delivers certainty for water users by ensuring that regulation, entitlements and planning instruments work together to:

- Inform individuals about their entitlements and responsibilities;
- Protect the rights of existing water users; and
- Support innovation in the rural water use sector.

Effective regulation and robust entitlement and planning systems ensure that our freshwater systems continue to support the numerous economic, environmental and social values that depend upon them.

Involving local people and communities in water management planning processes and providing opportunities for adaptive and collaborative water management approaches is also a key priority.

Optimising services

The Tasmanian Government believes that a water management framework should be integrated, fair and efficient. A key area of potential improvement is modernising the way Tasmania's water management information is managed. Currently, water management information is stored in a number of historical databases that are poorly integrated. Whilst the databases continue to service the operational and business requirements of the Department, improving our water management information and systems over time will underpin the rights of water entitlement holders, ensure contemporary and transparent decision making, community engagement, water market development, efficient and effective monitoring, reporting and compliance.

It will also be important to continue to look for opportunities to improve the efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of the legislative framework and administrative processes and practices to ensure the management of Tasmania's freshwater resources remains contemporary and responsive whilst continuing to provide certainty and security for users.

Complementary legislation, policies and plans

Consultation undertaken to develop the Rural Water Use Strategy raised a small number of issues that are outside the scope of the water management framework as it relates to the Rural Water Use Strategy and, rather, fall under the responsibility of other legislative and policy frameworks. These include some issues relating to water quality management, catchment management; and urban water supply security.

Catchment management and water quality management

The Rural Water Use Strategy is principally focussed on actions to facilitate sustainable, fair and efficient access to Tasmania's freshwater resources into the future under the *Water Management Act 1999* (WMA). Whilst water quality is a consideration in executing functions under the WMA, catchment management and management of water quality more generally are principally managed through other suitable frameworks and instruments outside the water management framework as it relates to the Rural Water Use Strategy.

The Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania (RMPS) sets out the central mechanisms for achieving sustainable outcomes from the use and development of Tasmania's physical and natural resources¹. The RMPS is implemented through all Tasmanian legislation which relates to the use or development of Tasmania's physical and natural resources.

A number of frameworks and legislation are relevant to catchment management and the management of water quality. These are all underpinned by the RMPS and include:

- The *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* which establishes a number of mechanisms governing land use decisions, including detailed planning processes as well as the higher-level Regional Land Use Strategies that set out the long-term planning goals for the three Tasmanian regions;
- The *Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994* which is the primary environment protection and pollution control legislation in Tasmania, aiming to prevent environmental harm from pollution and waste;
- Tasmania's Natural Resource Management Framework and the *Natural Resource Management Act 2002* which outlines Tasmania's Natural Resource Management (NRM) arrangements and aims to coordinate and integrate the State's NRM efforts; and
- The *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997*.

NRM includes all Tasmanians and involves Government, the community and industry. The Government is investing in catchment management through programs and activities under the NRM Framework. The NRM Framework also allows for strategic investment from the Australian Government for catchment management programs. Some examples include:

- Supporting the three regional NRM organisations and Landcare to help ensure sustainable production and underpin our brand through initiatives such as the Cows out of Creeks Program and Landcare Action Grants; and
- The Tamar Estuary and Esk River Program being delivered through NRM North in partnership with the Tasmanian and Australian Governments, City of Launceston and West Tamar Councils.

¹ Guide to the Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania, 2003
www.epa.tas.gov.au/Documents/RMPS_guide_RPDC_2003.pdf

Additionally, since 1994, DPIPWE has conducted broad-scale monitoring of river condition in Tasmania under the River Health Monitoring Program. It employs Australian River Assessment System (AusRivAS) protocols, which focus on macroinvertebrate communities and habitat quality. The River Health Monitoring Program has monitored river health at 60 long-term monitoring sites across Tasmania, and additional sites in project areas, and provides baseline data on river health in the state. In addition, since 1994 AusRivAS sampling has been used by several agencies (e.g. DPIPWE, Hydro Tasmania, NRM regional bodies) and private consultants to assess river condition at more than 900 riverine sites in Tasmania. Collectively, this monitoring provides important datasets that can be used to address a range of questions about the health of rivers in Tasmania.

A review of the River Health Monitoring Program was published in 2018². The review made a number of recommendations for improvements to the program which are currently being implemented.

An action of the Rural Water Use Strategy is to continue the River Health Monitoring Program.

Water quality is outside the scope of the Rural Water Use Strategy and is managed by a suite of frameworks at various levels of government. However, as the Premier's Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council (PESRAC) findings and recommendations note, preparation for the future requires prioritisation of frameworks for water resource allocation, security and quality.

Urban water supply security

Urban water supply is governed by a range of legislative and regulatory instruments including the principle legislation, the *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008*. Under this Act, the Regulated Water Entity, TasWater is responsible for providing urban water and wastewater services to residential and business customers across Tasmania. TasWater is owned by the 29 local government councils of Tasmania and the Tasmanian Government and has an independent Board of Directors. TasWater is regulated by the following key regulators:

- The Tasmanian Economic Regulator which regulates pricing and standards;
- The EPA which regulates environmental matters such as sewage treatment plant licensing and compliance, and wastewater reuse;
- The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) which regulates drinking water quality; and
- DPIPWE which regulates water allocation licensing and dam safety.

Some key factors for urban water supply security in Tasmania include:

- Assessing future urban water requirements;
- Identifying and accessing water sources of suitable reliability and water quality;
- Planning and investment in water supply infrastructure;
- Urban water demand management activities and campaigns and urban restriction management in times of extreme shortage;
- Maintaining water quality of raw water sources to minimise costs of water treatment; and

² www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-monitoring-and-assessment/surface-water-assessment/assessing-river-health-and-condition/river-health-monitoring-program-review

- Effective management of Tasmania's water resources including regulating fair, orderly and sustainable access and the compliance of water access entitlements in the rural water sector.

Effective regulation and compliance of water use rights is within the scope of the Rural Water Use Strategy and a number of the strategic actions will better support effective regulation and compliance of water use rights including:

- Improved scientific understanding of groundwater resources and the impact of climate change;
- Enhancements to hydrological modelling and monitoring;
- Policies which encourage sustainable reuse;
- Initiatives to increase water trading; and
- Improved administrative arrangements.

Planning and investment in water supply infrastructure and volumetric requirements for water supply, and urban water demand and urban water restriction management, are outside the scope of the Rural Water Use Strategy and are matters which are led by TasWater. Under the *Water Management Act 1999*, TasWater is required to obtain a licence to take water to supply to urban water users. When the *Water Management Act 1999* was introduced, urban water supplies were issued with water licence allocations covering 105% of reported historical requirements. For each licence, two-thirds of the allocation was issued at Surety 1 (the highest level of surety), and the remaining one-third was issued at Surety 5. This means that historically, the larger portion of water licence allocations issued to TasWater were given a higher level of Surety (Surety Level 1) than other water uses meaning that water for essential town water is given priority for use above other consumptive uses such as irrigation.

It is likely that demand for urban water supply will continue to increase in many population centres in Tasmania as the State's population grows, and as demand grows for industrial and commercial water uses reliant on town water. Growth in urban water demand, along with growth in rural water demand is likely to put additional pressure on Tasmania's water resources. These pressures and trade-offs are currently managed through the provisions of the WMA, and the Rural Water Use Strategy contains those strategic actions listed above that will better position Tasmania to manage these pressures in the future. These pressures will also need to be managed through prudent planning and investment by TasWater.

Cost-effective access to water for urban water supplies also relies on maintaining the quality of water within drinking water catchments. Diminished water quality can impact on infrastructure suitability, potential upgrade requirements and additional costs. Maintaining the water quality of water resources is a key responsibility for the State and is important not only for urban water uses but also for irrigation water uses, environmental values and recreation. As discussed above, water quality management is not within the scope of the Rural Water Use Strategy but may require further work over time. It should also be noted that ensuring that water within catchments is not overallocated or overused can help to protect water quality. The Rural Water Use Strategy contains actions that will contribute to reducing the risk of overallocation or overuse of water in Tasmania's catchments.

OUR STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES IN DETAIL

There are many 'business as usual' activities the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment (DPIPWE) will continue to deliver that provide good water management outcomes.

The Rural Water Use Strategy sets out the strategies and activities to be led by DPIPWE that will ensure that our water management framework, underpinned by the *Water Management Act 1999*, continues to support development, investment and the wise use of water in the rural sector and will enhance outcomes for rural water users, rural communities and the environment.

Implementation Plan and Guiding Principles

An Implementation Plan will be developed within 12 months of the release of this Strategy which will provide the specific programs and projects to implement the directions set in this Rural Water Use Strategy.

The activities of the Rural Water Use Strategy will be implemented:

- Through engagement with the community;
- By seeking out partnerships and collaboration;
- By establishing policies and solutions that are evidence-based, understood by the public, and underpinned by effective regulation and enforcement;
- Reflecting an adaptive approach so that as knowledge and technology evolve, policy settings and rules can adapt to a changing climate and other external drivers;
- Such that Tasmania's freshwater resources will continue to be managed in accordance with the Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania and the objectives of the *Water Management Act 1999*;
- In a way that protects the existing rights of water users in Tasmania; and
- Consistently with the principles of the National Water Initiative.

The Strategy will be reviewed after five years from its commencement.



Goal 1 – Sustainable management of Tasmania’s water resources

Better enabling evidence-based policy and decision making by enhancing our understanding of our freshwater resources and the potential effects of climate change

ACTIONS

- 1.1 Seek partnerships and collaborate with other organisations to share, collate and develop information and tools to better understand water availability in a changing climate.
- 1.2 Consider any knowledge gaps identified through the ongoing Groundwater Risk Assessment and Management Framework project³ and identify actions to improve our management of groundwater resources.
- 1.3 Continue to undertake a range of assessments of environmental and ecosystem water requirements that are required to support water resource management and planning.
- 1.4 Update surface water data and modelling, including updated climate scenarios, by working with BoM, Hydro Tasmania and others to enhance information for water resource management and for water users.

³ In preparation





Goal 1 – Sustainable management of Tasmania’s water resources

Environmental and ecosystem requirements and allocation of water

Environmental and ecosystem water requirements are provided through a number of mechanisms including consideration during individual water allocation decisions; access rules and allocation limits on water licences, and implementation of statutory Water Management Plans and other access rules applied to water entitlements.

Under the WMA, to receive approval for a water allocation on a licence, the application must be consistent with the objectives of the WMA. The Surface Water Allocation Decision Framework (the Framework)⁴ and its supporting Guide set out how water is to be allocated as well as the assessments required to support any application. These include water set aside for environmental water provisions. The Framework ensures that the requirements of the WMA are met when water allocation decisions are made, by allocating water to protect environmental values as a matter of priority, with higher priority only given to the maintenance of stock and domestic, fire-fighting and essential town water requirements.

In addition to the environmental water provisions, formal environmental flow assessments have been conducted for 33 catchments across Tasmania, typically in areas where there is greater competition for water resources. In these areas, the assessments have informed Water Management Plans and non-statutory Water Management Statements⁵ to guide the allocation of water and to provide local rules for managing water extractions to protect local ecological and environmental requirements.

Environmental flow assessments essentially describe the importance of the flow regime to the aquatic values of riverine systems. Environmental flow assessments are considered along with information about the community’s environmental, economic and social objectives for the river during water management planning activities.

A number of catchments are not covered by a formal environmental flow assessment. In catchments where this is the case and there is competition for water resources that may impact on the environment or on the fair distribution of water between entitlement holders, restriction triggers have been established taking account of on-ground knowledge of water flows and local water management issues.

⁴ www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-legislation-policies-and-strategies/water-resources-policies-and-guidelines

⁵ www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-monitoring-and-assessment/surface-water-assessment/environmental-flows-reports



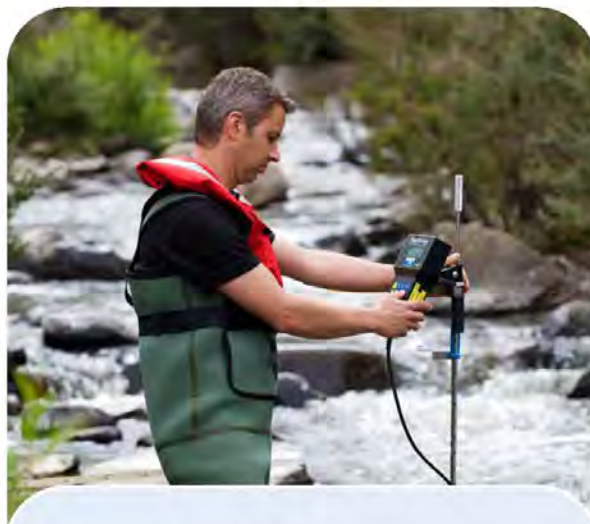
Goal 1 – Sustainable management of Tasmania’s water resources

Enhancing monitoring of our freshwater resources

ACTIONS

- 1.5 Undertake a strategic review of hydrological monitoring networks, and where required, expand or upgrade the networks.
- 1.6 Continue the River Health Monitoring Program⁶.
- 1.7 Review water accountability and reporting frameworks to strengthen water use and water conveyance measurement and reporting to provide transparency, security and investor certainty.

⁶ www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-monitoring-and-assessment/surface-water-assessment/assessing-river-health-and-condition.



Hydrological monitoring

DPIPWE collects stream flow information from a network of 81 currently active streamflow monitoring stations. Data collected from these stations, as well as some managed by Hydro Tasmania and Tasmanian Irrigation, are used to inform water management. This ensures that the consumptive use of water is in accordance with water access rights and that high surety rights (e.g. essential town water), Part 5 rights and environmental values are also maintained. This information is also used for model calibration, flood warning, and in a range of other water assessments including for environmental water requirements.

DPIPWE also operates a groundwater monitoring network of 88 currently active groundwater monitoring bores. Standing water level and basic water quality are monitored twice a year at these sites.

Monitoring information is available through the Department’s Water Information Tasmania Web Portal⁷

⁷ www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-data/water-information-tasmania-web-portal



Goal 1 – Sustainable management of Tasmania's water resources

Water accountability and reporting

As the value of water, investment in irrigated agriculture and the size of the water market continue to grow in Tasmania, and as water management becomes more complex as different water products emerge, greater accountability is needed. Lack of accountability has the potential to undermine farm businesses and water security for other water-dependent industries if the security and certainty of water entitlements cannot be demonstrated. Contemporary water management, including accountability of water use is also important for protecting the environment, water security for town water and availability of water for stock and domestic rights.

The Tasmanian Water Accountability and Reporting Policy, (2014) sets out accountability and reporting obligations for all water licence holders. The overarching principles of the policy are:

- All water taken from the State's water resources under a water allocation must be accounted for in relation to that allocation and any conditions it may be subject to.
- The method used to account for water taken should be fit-for-purpose, cost-effective and based on a risk management approach.

The water accountability and reporting policy is supported by the Rural Water Meter Policy, the Rural Water Meter Decision Framework and the Tasmanian Meter Standards⁸. The metering policy and framework set out a risk-based approach to decisions about whether meters are required. In catchments where the Department has assessed that the risks associated with water use are elevated, metering of the taking of water has been required on licences.

All licence holders are required by the *Water Management Regulations 2019*, to keep records of water taken for a period of five years. The Regulations also require licence holders to provide those records to the Department if they are requested to do so. A person taking groundwater must also keep records and report as required.

Where the Department collects water use information, this has mainly been undertaken as part of targeted programs for specific water management purposes. Additionally, there is currently no dedicated database for storing and reporting on water use information.

Better accounting of water conveyance is also emerging as an area that requires attention as water supply systems become more complex and with growing competition for water. In some cases, water is conveyed within watercourses by water management entities such as irrigation scheme operators. In other cases, water is conveyed from where it has been taken and stored by individual licence holders, to where they intend to use the water, or to other downstream licence holders where individuals have made an arrangement to supply water. Conveyance of water must be permitted by way of a Watercourse Authority under the *Water Management Act 1999*.

Whilst information is collected about water conveyance in the Watercourse Authority permitting process, improved processes and mechanisms to properly account for water conveyance, including the keeping of records, would improve water management outcomes. There are also likely to be benefits to all water users within a catchment arising from timely reporting of water conveyance by Watercourse Authority holders.

Strong accountability measures are an important foundation for having confidence in the water management framework generally, as well as underpinning a robust system of water entitlements. There is opportunity to improve Tasmania's Water Accountability Policy including strengthening water measurement and reporting systems.

⁸ for more information see www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-licences/water-meters



Goal 2 – Strategic development to maximise opportunities from water resources

Supporting emerging water developments within the framework for water management in Tasmania

ACTIONS

- 2.1 Continue to progress the sustainable irrigation development program led by Tasmanian Irrigation including *Pipeline to Prosperity* Tranche 3 irrigation scheme development and any future schemes or augmentations in partnership with irrigators and the Australian Government⁹.

- 2.2 Modernise and clarify the legislative framework under which Hydro Tasmania's water rights and obligations sit, to support Tasmania's energy future.

- 2.3 Support ongoing development of policies to encourage water recycling and reuse.

- 2.4 Support emerging water-dependent industries in Tasmania including a renewable hydrogen industry.

⁹ For more information about the irrigation development program see: www.tasmanianirrigation.com.au/future-irrigation



Emerging water development

The water management framework has operated relatively efficiently through a period of significant investment in irrigation infrastructure and the transitioning of irrigation schemes from their build phase to operation. It has also supported significant change and development of water-dependent businesses and provided water security as the population of Tasmania has grown. Additionally, a major water manager in the State, Hydro Tasmania is able to operate efficiently to maximise benefits to the State, and the water management framework has accommodated innovative water uses in the energy space, for example, mini-hydro development. The water management framework has also allowed for Hydro Tasmania to transfer water within Hydro Districts for irrigation and other consumptive water uses. The legislative framework has continued to evolve to adapt to the changing needs of water users and an improved understanding of environmental water requirements.

The water management framework and the actions set out in the Rural Water Use Strategy will underpin strategic and sustainable future water developments and innovation.



Goal 3 – Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

Ensuring the water allocation policy framework continues to deliver benefits across commercial sectors and supports delivery of non-financial benefits to environmental and social values

ACTIONS

3.1 Review the surface water allocation policy framework to ensure it considers best available science, continues to deliver outcomes in line with the objectives of the *Water Management Act 1999*, and enhances transparency of decision making.

3.2 Explore options to increase flexibility for water users to manage allocations responsively either through market-based mechanisms or other water sharing and management approaches.

3.3 Explore options to enable greater visibility of allocations, water availability and limits in catchments to help water users and the community to better understand our water resources and to support positive and sustainable water trading.





Goal 3 – Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

Water allocation

In Tasmania, water typically is allocated on a seasonal basis (i.e. either winter take or summer take) with a specified 'Surety Level'¹⁰ which indicates priority of access. There are eight Surety Levels against which water has been allocated. Surety Level 1 is the highest level of surety.

Allocation limits have been set through historical water allocation projects such as the Water Use Sustainability Project (WUSP) and the Water Use Availability Project (WUAP); statutory Water Management Plans, or through the Surface Water Allocation Decision Framework¹¹.

The Surface Water Allocation Decision Framework sets out the rules applied when assessing applications for new water allocations on a first come first served basis. The Surface Water Allocation Decision Framework relies on the Water Assessment Tool (the WAT)¹² to assess water availability for Surety Level 5 and 6 allocations (allocations for taking water for 'non-essential' town water, irrigation or commercial uses). The WAT is underpinned by rainfall-runoff models that take into account future climate change predictions. Under the framework, water is preserved for the environment, then any existing water entitlements are protected, before making provision for any additional allocations.

Based on the Surface Water Allocation Decision Framework, levels of allocation across Tasmania, and the WAT, most catchments in Tasmania have no further water available for allocation in summer, and in some catchments winter allocations at Surety Levels 5 and 6 have also reached full allocation or are approaching full allocation.

In some limited, discrete areas in Tasmania, summer allocations are still potentially available, however this water, while possibly available in bulk volumes, can be unreliable and is driven by intermittent high rainfall events which provide water for short periods as opposed to constant flows that provide a higher notional reliability for more secure access.

The effects of climate change are predicted to impact on catchment yields as well as on the timing and reliability of demand for and supply of water. Water capturing activities such as groundwater extraction and instream winter-fill dams, many of which have limited capacity to pass inflows downstream within catchments, also have the potential to reduce catchment yields.

There is, and will continue to be, increasing competition for access to freshwater resources in Tasmania. This has the potential to impact on water supplies for businesses, the environment and the wider community.

Ensuring the water allocation policy framework continues to deliver benefits across commercial sectors and supports delivery of non-financial benefits to environmental and social values is a key direction of the Rural Water Use Strategy. The Strategy includes actions to review Tasmania's water allocation policy, better support water market development and other water-sharing and management approaches, and ensure adaptive and responsive water management planning for sustainable catchment-specific water management outcomes.

¹⁰ www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-licences/water-allocation-surety-levels

¹¹ www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-legislation-policies-and-strategies/water-resources-policies-and-guidelines

¹² [www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-monitoring-and-assessment/hydrological-assessment/water-assessment-tool-\(wat\)](http://www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-monitoring-and-assessment/hydrological-assessment/water-assessment-tool-(wat))



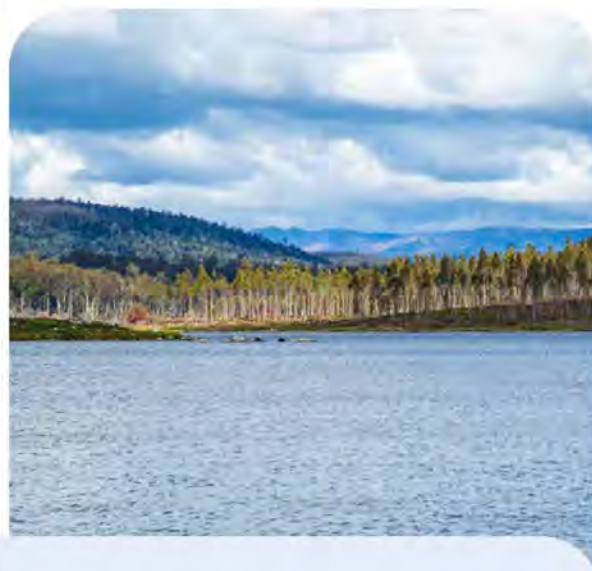
Goal 3 – Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

Providing for an adaptive, risk-based water management planning system that is inclusive of stakeholders

ACTIONS

- 3.4 Review the statutory processes outlined in the WMA underpinning risk-based water management planning to ensure that water management planning is timely, adaptive and responsive to water management issues.

- 3.5 Participate in national strategic policy initiatives on Aboriginal water interests and ensure that Tasmanian Aboriginal people have the opportunity to be engaged in these forums as well as in water planning in Tasmania.



Water management planning

The Department applies a risk-based approach to water planning. This risk-based approach recognises that water planning is required in a range of water resource scenarios in order to achieve the objectives of the WMA; however, statutory management plans may not be warranted in all cases. Statutory Water Management Plans are prepared where there is economic, social or environmental complexity associated with water resource management decisions. The process has intensive community input and scientific investigation in order to achieve an acceptable balance in these more complex water management settings. The preparation of a statutory Water Management Plan is resource intensive and can take some years to develop.

In situations where there is a need for catchment-specific water planning documentation but there is less complexity associated with water resource management decisions, the Department has been developing Water Management Statements. Water Management Statements describe how the legislative provisions of the WMA and the policies of the Department are applied in relation to water management for a specified water resource. Water Management Statements are not statutory instruments and are not referred to in the WMA.

The risk-based approach adopted by the Department enables the objectives of the WMA to be met in an efficient and timely way that is proportionate to the water management issues being considered.

A review of the water management provisions of the WMA would assess whether the legislative framework best supports contemporary water management planning processes that are timely, adaptive and responsive, and would identify changes to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of development and review processes for water management planning instruments.

Tasmania is also participating in national strategic policy initiatives which aim to improve Aboriginal people's engagement in national water reform.



Goal 3 – Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

Involving local people and communities in water management within the water management framework

ACTIONS

- 3.6 Further enhance options available for developing collaborative and community-based water management arrangements such as developing a guide for local water user group establishment and operation.

- 3.7 Finalise amendments to the *Water Management Act 1999* and the *Irrigation Company Act 2011* to facilitate opportunities for irrigator self-management of publicly owned irrigation schemes.



Involving local people and other stakeholders

All rights to the taking of water from the water resources of Tasmania are vested in the Crown, with the exception of those rights provided by the WMA and rights in respect of water under Part 5 of the WMA. The Minister for Primary Industries and Water is responsible for administering the WMA including, but not limited to, the licensing, allocation and management of water. Notwithstanding the responsibilities of the Minister, water users are also responsible for taking water in accordance with their licence conditions, their obligations under the WMA and other relevant legislation.

The Department regularly seeks the input of relevant stakeholders into the design of water management arrangements. Enhancing opportunities for collaborative water management with local people provides for adaptive and innovative solutions to complex water management issues.

Any changes to enable greater local involvement in water management will need to accommodate the variability of different catchments and their communities; and allow for flexibility as different groups are likely to have differing degrees of interest or ability to take on these types of responsibilities.



Goal 3 – Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

Enhancing water management outcomes where there are multiple water managers

ACTIONS

3.8 Modernise the legislative arrangements for the establishment and operation of water districts.

3.9 Ensure the legislative framework continues to provide for community-led water development such as community-led development of irrigation schemes where appropriate and sustainable.

3.10 Review arrangements to better facilitate sustainable, efficient and effective water management and administration in catchments with multiple water managers.

Multiple water managers

Tasmania has a long history of developing irrigation schemes. In some areas, irrigation schemes were established many decades ago and the management of these schemes rests with the owners of the schemes, often landowners within a scheme area. In the last 15 years there has been significant and rapid public investment in irrigation scheme infrastructure. Alongside this public investment, there has been significant private investment in purchasing water entitlements from the schemes as well as private irrigation schemes and investment in on-farm irrigation infrastructure.

The administration and operation of irrigation districts has evolved substantially since the *Irrigation Clauses Act 1973* (ICA) was first introduced. Newer districts are administered and operated in a much more sophisticated way, though at the same time, there are a number of districts still operating in a manner more akin to that provided for when the ICA was introduced. The existing legislation was never intended to deal with the type and nature of irrigation districts and schemes that are now emerging.

Additionally, water delivery systems in some areas of Tasmania have become more complex, with multiple water managers using streams to convey different water products to water users. This has created great benefits for water users and increased the complexity of water management arrangements in some areas. There are now several catchments in Tasmania where multiple water managers may authorise water to be taken from a watercourse, resulting in potentially complex arrangements for water access and management which can lead to local conflicts or pressure on available water. For example, in some catchments, water may be supplied to rights holders by Hydro Tasmania, Tasmanian Irrigation, or a local irrigation trust; individuals may have a water allocation under Part 6 of the WMA; or individuals may transfer water from private storages to other water users under authority of a Watercourse Authority.

As competition for water resources increases, and as water delivery and access becomes more complex, decisions made by individual water managers within catchments may influence water availability for water users and the environment. Whilst the water management framework supports and authorises these various water delivery and access arrangements, there are opportunities to improve information sharing and accountability to better ensure sustainable, efficient and effective water management outcomes.



Goal 3 – Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

Further reducing regulatory burden for owners of smaller private dams to ensure the safety of dams whilst minimising the imposition of onerous and financial requirements

ACTIONS

3.11 Investigate the appropriateness of the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) Guidelines for smaller private dams.

3.12 Work with relevant stakeholders to address concerns about the potential for downstream developments to impact on dam risk ratings.



Dam safety

Dams and water storages are essential for many water-dependent agricultural businesses as well as for other uses such as town water supplies, mining and industrial processing. Additionally, dams allow farmers to manage natural seasonal variability as well as variability from year to year. For farmers, having water in storage at the beginning of the irrigation season gives greater certainty about their water availability and allows them to better plan their cropping regimes.

The Department regulates the development, operation and maintenance of dams to optimise opportunities to capture water while minimising the impact of dams upon flow regimes and water-dependent ecosystems, as well as ensuring that safety is to a contemporary standard¹³.

Tasmania applies the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) guidelines to a range of activities relating to design, construction and decommissioning and dam safety and emergency as specified in the *Water Management (Safety of Dams) Regulations 2015*. While the Government acknowledges that many of the ANCOLD guidelines have been developed for large, potentially high risk dams, the principles applied to minimise risk to both the public and the dam owner still apply.

On limited occasions, land use developments downstream of a dam may result in a change to the dam safety rating. This may result in additional engineering and administrative burdens being imposed on the dam owner. Currently dams must be managed by their owner in a way that ensures their adequate safety regardless of the origin of any increased risk. DPIPWE recognises the need to work with relevant stakeholders, to address concerns about the potential for downstream developments to impacts on dam risk ratings.

¹³ www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/dams



Goal 3 – Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

Enhancing positive and sustainable water market and trading outcomes

ACTIONS

3.13 Review policy settings for water trading to provide for positive market and sustainable outcomes for Tasmania's water resources.

3.14 Explore information requirements to better support water trade and transfer opportunities.



Water trading

Water trading became possible in Tasmania with the introduction of the *Water Management Act 1999* and is also supported by Water Resources Policy #2003/2, 'Guiding Principles for Water Trading in Tasmania'¹⁴. The water trading policy applies to trading water allocations of licences issued under Part 6 of the WMA. In addition to trading in these allocations, it is also possible to trade irrigation rights within irrigation districts such as those administered by Tasmanian Irrigation under the provisions of the *Irrigation Clauses Act 1979*.

Developing water markets has been a key element of water reform in Australia under the National Water Initiative. An effective water trading market can provide greater flexibility for individual water users and assist in ensuring that we make optimum use of our limited water resources. Being able to buy and sell water entitlements where limits on new water allocations have been reached can provide opportunities for new enterprises to access water as well as expand activities. Water markets can give individual irrigators an additional tool to manage water availability risk and increase flexibility in water and production decisions.

To date, limited water trading has occurred in Tasmania and the marketplace tends to be spatially disconnected as a result of the relatively small water catchments in the state. The main use of transfer mechanisms provided for by the WMA are the transfer of water licenses and allocations with the sale of property.

A review of the policy settings for water trading would include looking at whether the current settings are contemporary and fit for purpose in the Tasmanian context, as well as reviewing information requirements for water market participants. This would aim to increase opportunities for water trade and also limit the potential for negative water market outcomes such as speculative behaviour or poor environmental outcomes.

¹⁴ www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/water/water-legislation-policies-and-strategies/water-resources-policies-and-guidelines



Goal 3 – Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

Enhancing positive and sustainable water market and trading outcomes

Water trading (continued)

Aside from these transfers, anecdotally, informal water trading may be occurring. It is also evident that Watercourse Authorities are increasingly being used to enable the transfer of water through natural watercourses from dams where water has been taken and stored, to areas where it is needed for irrigation. Parties to these transfers may or may not enter into financial transactions and there is no requirement for information about financial transactions to be reported to the Department.

The following mechanisms will be considered in the Tasmanian context to enhance water market development:

- Review policy settings for water trading, including both allocations of water licences, and irrigation rights.
- Consider legislative and administrative reforms to better support water market development.
- Consider regulatory approaches to limit speculative behaviour in water markets.
- Enhance water use accountability.
- Better communicate access rules and cease to take thresholds, as well as make information on allocations, trade and transfers more readily available.
- Provide reliable and accurate information on water use and allocation.



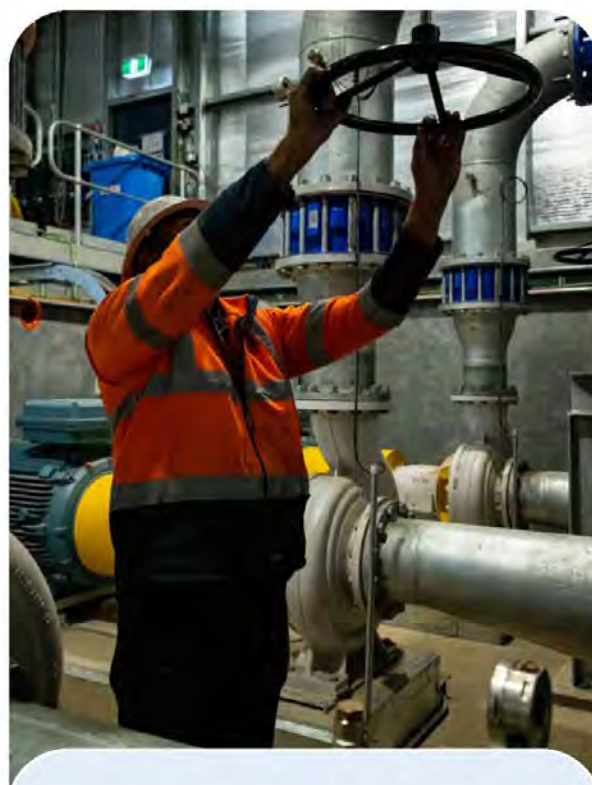


Goal 4 – Optimising services

Ensuring contemporary and fit for purpose water resource management legislation

ACTIONS

- 4.1 Identify the suite of amendments to legislation to enhance efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of the water management framework.



Legislative amendments

There are a number of potential amendments to legislation and changes to administrative processes and practices identified throughout the actions of the Rural Water Use Strategy that may improve the efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of the legislative framework. Opportunities for improving the Department's internal processes and practices have also been identified.

Further work and consultation with stakeholders will be required to determine the detail and scope of any legislative amendments. Some of this work is already underway, for example in relation to self-management of publicly owned irrigation schemes.



Goal 4 – Optimising services

Enhancing water information sharing, transparency and useability

ACTIONS

- 4.2 Commence scoping of a new licensing and permitting platform that will meet the current and future needs and expectations of the community and water-dependent industries for the management of Tasmania's freshwater resources.

- 4.3 Investigate options for improved coordination and data sharing between water entities for the efficient management of the State's freshwater resources.

- 4.4 Investigate options to update and modernise existing databases to provide a better integrated platform to underpin planning, decision making, and use in strategic development of the State's freshwater resources.



Water management information systems

Industry and agriculture depend on their water entitlements. A contemporary water licensing and permitting system would help ensure ongoing business continuity and help to maximise efficiencies for water resources management, water licensing and permitting, and water use monitoring. Comprehensive and accessible water management data is integral to supporting the sustainable management of Tasmania's freshwater resources. With many catchments at or nearing full allocation and new irrigation developments coming online, contemporary water information, permit and licensing systems are critical to provide certainty, water market development and resource security to all commercial, environmental and recreational water users.

Consideration of the Department's water management systems has highlighted a range of improvements that could improve the way the State's water resources are managed and to better underpin the rights of water entitlement holders.

Summary of Rural Water Use Strategy Actions

Goal 1 – Sustainable management of Tasmania's water resources

- 1.1 Seek partnerships and collaborate with other organisations to share, collate and develop information and tools to better understand water availability in a changing climate.
- 1.2 Consider any knowledge gaps identified through the ongoing Groundwater Risk Assessment and Management Framework project and identify actions to improve our management of groundwater resources.
- 1.3 Continue to undertake a range of assessments of environmental and ecosystem water requirements that are required to support water resource management and planning.
- 1.4 Update surface water data and modelling, including updated climate scenarios, by working with BoM, Hydro Tasmania and others to enhance information for water resource management and for water users.
- 1.5 Undertake a strategic review of hydrological monitoring networks, and where required, expand or upgrade the networks.
- 1.6 Continue the River Health Monitoring Program.
- 1.7 Review water accountability and reporting frameworks to strengthen water use and water conveyance measurement and reporting to provide transparency, security and investor certainty.

Goal 2 – Strategic development to maximise opportunities from water resources

- 2.1 Continue to progress the sustainable irrigation development program led by Tasmanian Irrigation including Pipeline to Prosperity Tranche 3 irrigation scheme development and any future schemes or augmentations in partnership with irrigators and the Australian Government.
- 2.2 Modernise and clarify the legislative framework under which Hydro Tasmania's water rights and obligations sit, to support Tasmania's energy future.
- 2.3 Support ongoing development of policies to encourage water recycling and reuse.
- 2.4 Support emerging water-dependent industries in Tasmania including a renewable hydrogen industry.

Goal 3 – Effective regulation, strong entitlements and planning

- 3.1 Review the surface water allocation policy framework to ensure it considers best available science, continues to deliver outcomes in line with the objectives of the *Water Management Act 1999*, and enhances transparency of decision making.
- 3.2 Explore options to increase flexibility for water users to manage allocations responsively either through market-based mechanisms or other water sharing and management approaches.
- 3.3 Explore options to enable greater visibility of allocations, water availability and limits in catchments to help water users and the community to better understand our water resources and to support positive and sustainable water trading.
- 3.4 Review the statutory processes outlined in the WMA underpinning risk-based water management planning to ensure that water management planning is timely, adaptive and responsive to water management issues.
- 3.5 Participate in national strategic policy initiatives on Aboriginal water interests and ensure that Tasmanian Aboriginal people have the opportunity to be engaged in these forums as well as in water planning in Tasmania.
- 3.6 Further enhance options available for developing collaborative and community-based water management arrangements such as developing a guide for local water user group establishment and operation.
- 3.7 Finalise amendments to the *Water Management Act 1999* and the *Irrigation Company Act 2011* to facilitate opportunities for irrigator self-management of publicly owned irrigation schemes.
- 3.8 Modernise the legislative arrangements for the establishment and operation of water districts.
- 3.9 Ensure the legislative framework continues to provide for community-led water development such as community-led development of irrigation schemes where appropriate and sustainable.
- 3.10 Review arrangements to better facilitate sustainable, efficient and effective water management and administration in catchments with multiple water managers.
- 3.11 Investigate the appropriateness of the Australian National Committee on Large Dams (ANCOLD) Guidelines for smaller private dams.
- 3.12 Work with relevant stakeholders to address concerns about the potential for downstream developments to impact on dam risk ratings.
- 3.13 Review policy settings for water trading to provide for positive market and sustainable outcomes for Tasmania's water resources.
- 3.14 Explore information requirements to better support water trade and transfer opportunities.

Goal 4 – Optimising services

- 4.1 Identify the suite of amendments to legislation to enhance efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of the water management framework.
- 4.2 Commence scoping of a new licensing and permitting platform that will meet the current and future needs and expectations of the community and water-dependent industries for the management of Tasmania's freshwater resources.
- 4.3 Investigate options for improved coordination and data sharing between water entities for the efficient management of the State's freshwater resources.
- 4.4 Investigate options to update and modernise existing databases to provide a better integrated platform to underpin planning, decision making, and use in strategic development of the State's freshwater resources.

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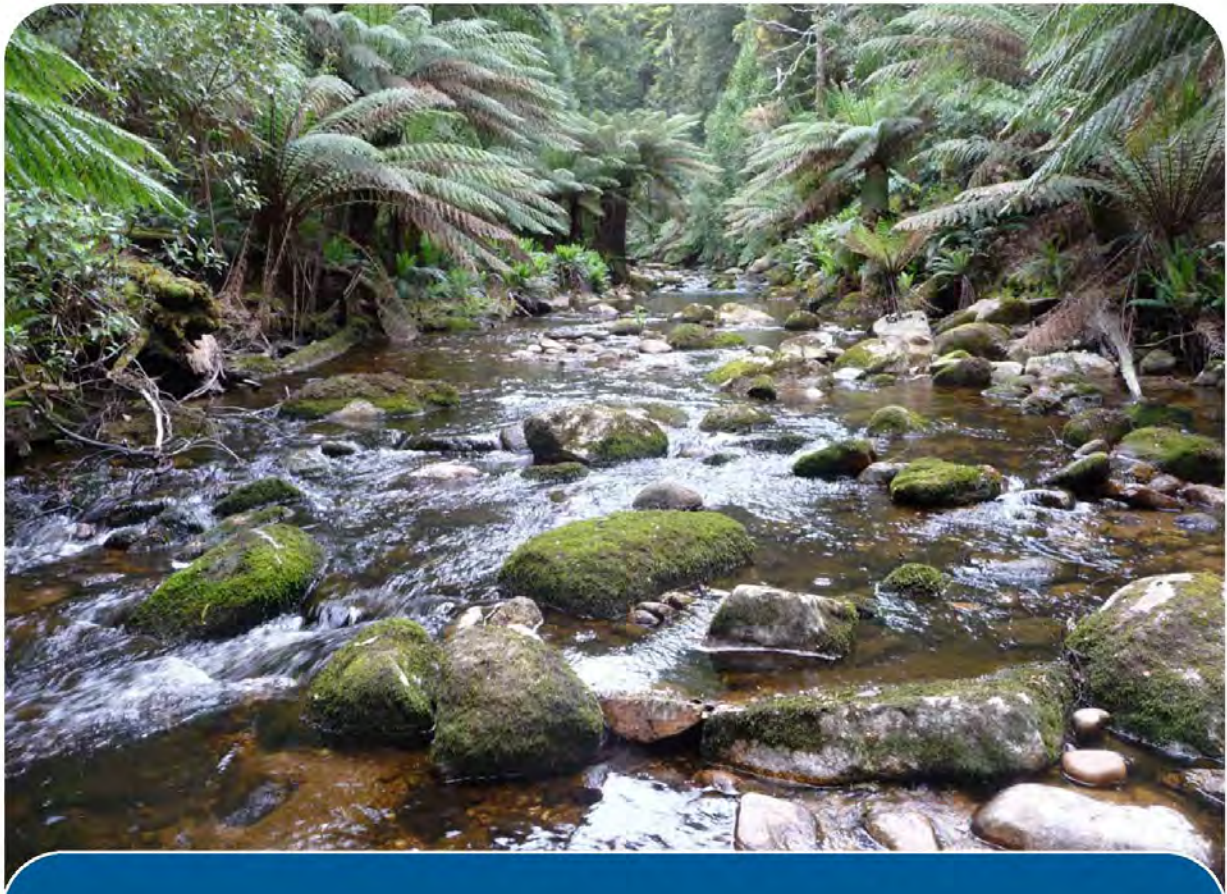
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DITRDC - Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development and Communications

DPIPWE - Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment



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THE TASMANIAN FRESHWATER PROJECT

Freshwater Condition



***An initiative of the Tasmanian Independent
Science Council***

Prepared by Christine Coughanowr

August 2021

ABOUT THE TASMANIAN FRESHWATER PROJECT

What's happening with freshwater in Tasmania? What is the condition of our rivers, lakes, wetlands and estuaries? Are our water supplies clean, plentiful and well-managed? Who is minding the store and doing the maths? What are risks of getting it wrong?

Tasmania prides itself on having a clean, green image, underpinned by a perception of abundant and pristine freshwater resources. A closer look suggests that many of our rivers are already under significant stress and are likely to become further damaged as climate change progresses. Added to this is the increasing demand for further extractions to support ambitious irrigation, hydropower, aquaculture, mining and other developments. Can our freshwater systems sustain this potential rate of extraction?

In short - we don't know, in part due to a lack of robust monitoring, delayed reporting, limited metering of water use, and a tendency to set ambitious growth targets without first doing the maths. Finally, current water policies and regulations do not clearly underpin sustainable use, and pricing arrangements send conflicting signals.

The Tasmanian Freshwater Project is an initiative of the Tasmanian Independent Science Council. Its purpose is to provide an overview of this resource based on reports, publications and other information sources that are currently available. The Project also identifies major gaps in our understanding, raises key issues and recommends a number of actions to better conserve our freshwater systems and support sustainable use.

The Tasmanian Freshwater Project is envisaged as four main review papers:

- Freshwater condition
- Freshwater use
- Freshwater policy, planning and regulation
- Freshwater economics

This paper is the first to be published.

Acknowledgments

The Tasmanian Independent Science Council acknowledges the Traditional Owners of lutruwita (Tasmania), the palawa people, who continue to walk this island as they always have, with a deep spiritual and practical connection to land, water and ecology.

This project was funded in part by Detached Cultural Organisation, for which we are very grateful. Many thanks also to the many water resources professionals across Tasmania – both named and anonymous – who provided information, reports and feedback on various sections of this report, as well as to my fellow members of the Tasmanian Independent Science Council for their input.

About the Tasmanian Independent Science Council

The Tasmanian Independent Science Council is dedicated to science-based policy reform to ensure the long-term health of Tasmania's environment. The Council includes scientists and professionals who provide independent, non-government advice, focusing on policy reforms of significant State interest. We seek to inform public debate and influence legislative reform to improve outcomes for terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems.

Disclaimer

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WHAT'S THE STATE OF OUR FRESHWATER SYSTEMS?

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

What is the condition of Tasmania's rivers? Has there been a decline in river flow or water quality over the past 20 years? Has there been a loss of wetlands, riparian zones or the many water-dependent mammals, birds, fish, frogs, invertebrates and other species that require healthy freshwater ecosystems for their survival?

Unfortunately, the research relevant to all of these questions strongly indicates a decline. However, the reduction in systematic and coordinated monitoring across Tasmania, together with a near absence of reporting, makes the extent and severity of this decline difficult to grasp. Furthermore, we simply have no – or very limited – information for many of Tasmania's rivers, wetlands, estuaries and groundwater systems. Until this information is available, a highly precautionary approach is needed to prevent long-term, irreversible loss, particularly given the uncertainties around climate change.

A few examples:

- In December 2019/ January 2020, one of Tasmania's largest rivers - the South Esk at Perth – ceased to flow. Extremely low flows (less than 2 ML/day) persisted for several weeks (DPIPWE Water Portal) and are thought to be related to low rainfall combined with over-extraction of water for irrigation purposes. This event was not widely reported and has not been formally investigated.
- Historically, water quality in the River Derwent has been excellent, however starting in 2015 taste and odour problems began to disrupt the Hobart drinking water supply. These were linked to blue-green algae blooms that are associated with elevated nutrients (Benham, 2017), and potentially linked to construction of a large inland fish farm upstream. Since then, on-going summer water quality problems have necessitated costly additional water treatment, urban water restrictions and interruptions to irrigation supplies. This has been a key factor in the decision to build a new \$220 million drinking water treatment plant at Bryn Estyn.
- A number of rivers on Tasmania's west coast and in the northeast are severely polluted by toxic levels of heavy metals associated with mining activity, particularly from legacy sites. Of these, the Queen and lower King River systems are the most damaged. These rivers are devoid of fish for a distance of over 25 km, downstream from the Mt Lyell mine, with macroinvertebrate diversity among the lowest reported in Australia. (Davies et al, 1996)
- Some rivers in the northwest are heavily polluted by agricultural run-off, including severe pollution of the Welcome River. Recent overstocking and poor management of dairy effluent lagoons at Australia's largest dairy farm has resulted in severe pollution incidents that are currently being investigated by the EPA. (SMH, 2021)
- Water quality downstream of large flow-through fish farms, including those on the Florentine, Derwent and Tyenna rivers is poor – particularly in summer and early autumn, when downstream nutrient levels can be over fifty times higher than upstream levels (DEP, 2018; Coughanowr, 1999).

Tasmania's freshwater resources can no longer be considered to be clean, green and abundant. DPIPWE's recent River Health Monitoring Program (RHMP) reviews (2018, 2020) recorded up to 43% of sites as impaired, with nearly 70% of these showing a decline during the final five years of the program. This poor outcome may well be an optimistic view, as the methods used and the sites monitored do not necessarily reflect worst case conditions.

River flows have declined in many rivers across the state, and accurate climate change impacts are difficult to predict other than increasing levels of variability both temporally and spatially. In short, we may already be at or beyond a tipping point, with serious concerns about the consequences of the next dry summer.

This decline in river condition is playing out within the context of poor information about existing water use (due to limited metering), together with ambitious growth targets for agriculture (x5), salmon farming (x2), renewable energy (x2), mining and tourism. All of these activities depend on clean and abundant freshwater supplies. Where will it come from, and will it be at the expense of the health of our priceless river systems?

At the same time, there has been a major reduction in the resources needed for informed water management and planning, with major cuts in funding for monitoring, assessment, compliance and reporting. DPIPWE's Water

Resources division is now one of the worst-funded sections in the Department (just above Racing Regulation) and is hard-pressed to undertake the work needed for current levels of water use, much less for ambitious new programs. Similarly, the EPA has only a few dedicated water quality officers.

On the positive side, considerable monitoring is still being done, particularly with respect to river flows and river health. Some sector or river-specific water quality monitoring is also done by the EPA, Hydro Tasmania, Tas Irrigation, mining and aquaculture, as well as by NGOs such as the Derwent Estuary Program and Tamar Estuary and Esk Rivers Program. However, much of this monitoring is uncoordinated and further hampered by a lack of synthesis and regular, transparent reporting. Tasmania's statutory five-yearly State of Environment Report is now two cycles overdue. Similarly, reports on DPIPWE's River Health Monitoring Program have been unnecessarily delayed or blocked.

Maintaining environmental flows is a key aspect of river health management, as the volume and timing of flows are essential to maintain water quality, prevent siltation and maintain freshwater habitats. Tasmania was previously a leader in the assessment of environmental flows, however support for this work has also dwindled by at least half. Furthermore, environmental flows have not been set for most Tasmanian rivers, including major waterways such as the Derwent, and many of the original assessments are now nearly twenty years old.

Rivers cannot be managed in isolation from the broader freshwater systems that sustain them - floodplains, groundwater, riparian zones, wetlands, and estuaries are all interconnected. Wetlands and riparian zones are at particular risk in Tasmania's agricultural and forest production areas and have limited statutory protection. Without sufficient flows, clean water and suitable habitat, water-dependent mammals, birds, fish, amphibians and other fauna cannot survive. Further monitoring and conservation of these species is needed, together with the habitats they require. Management of aquatic weeds, pests, harmful algae and disease are also areas in need of urgent attention. These and other issues are explored in more detail in the following chapter, with a summary of key recommendations provided below:

An ambitious program is urgently needed to look after our river systems, as a prerequisite to further water development programs. This should include the following key elements:

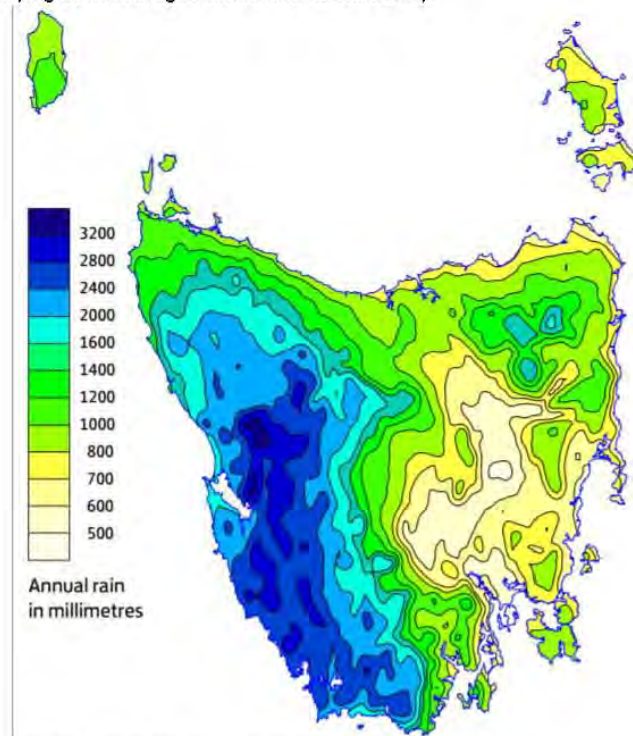
- A major increase in funding and other support for freshwater monitoring, assessment, compliance and reporting.
- Production of Tasmania's long-overdue State of Environment Report, including a detailed Freshwater Systems technical report.
- An improved state-wide monitoring program which integrates existing programs into a comprehensive and cost-effective framework. This should include improved monitoring of river flows, water quality and river health and could build on the strong foundations of the RHMP.
- A review and reassessment of the environmental flows needed to sustain Tasmanian rivers both now and into the future.
- Improved protection and management of riparian zones and wetlands
- More targeted management of aquatic flora and fauna, including threatened and invasive species

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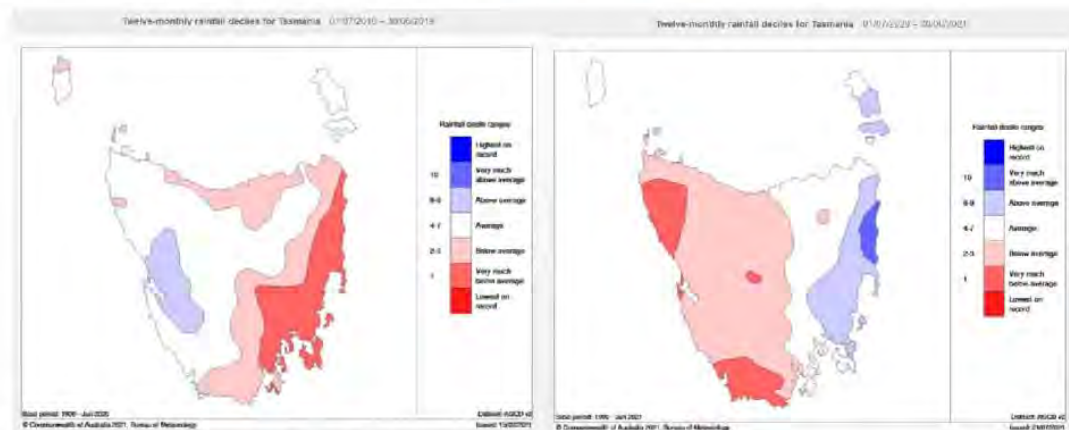
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TASMANIAN FRESHWATER 101

Rainfall in Tasmania typically follows a strong gradient, decreasing from an average of more than 3200mm/year on the west coast to less than 600mm/year on the east coast and southern Midlands. While the west coast is particularly well watered, much of the rainfall here runs off quickly to the sea, due to the steep terrain. In contrast the Midlands and east coast tend to be relatively dry, and frequently impacted by drought. Since 2000, the state as a whole has experienced particularly dry conditions in 2004/5, 2006/7, 2007/8 and 2012/13. However, there is a high degree of variability between regions from year to year, as illustrated below, and climate change already appears to be modifying both average rainfall and its variability.



Average rainfall in Tasmania (Source: Hydro Tasmania, 2014)



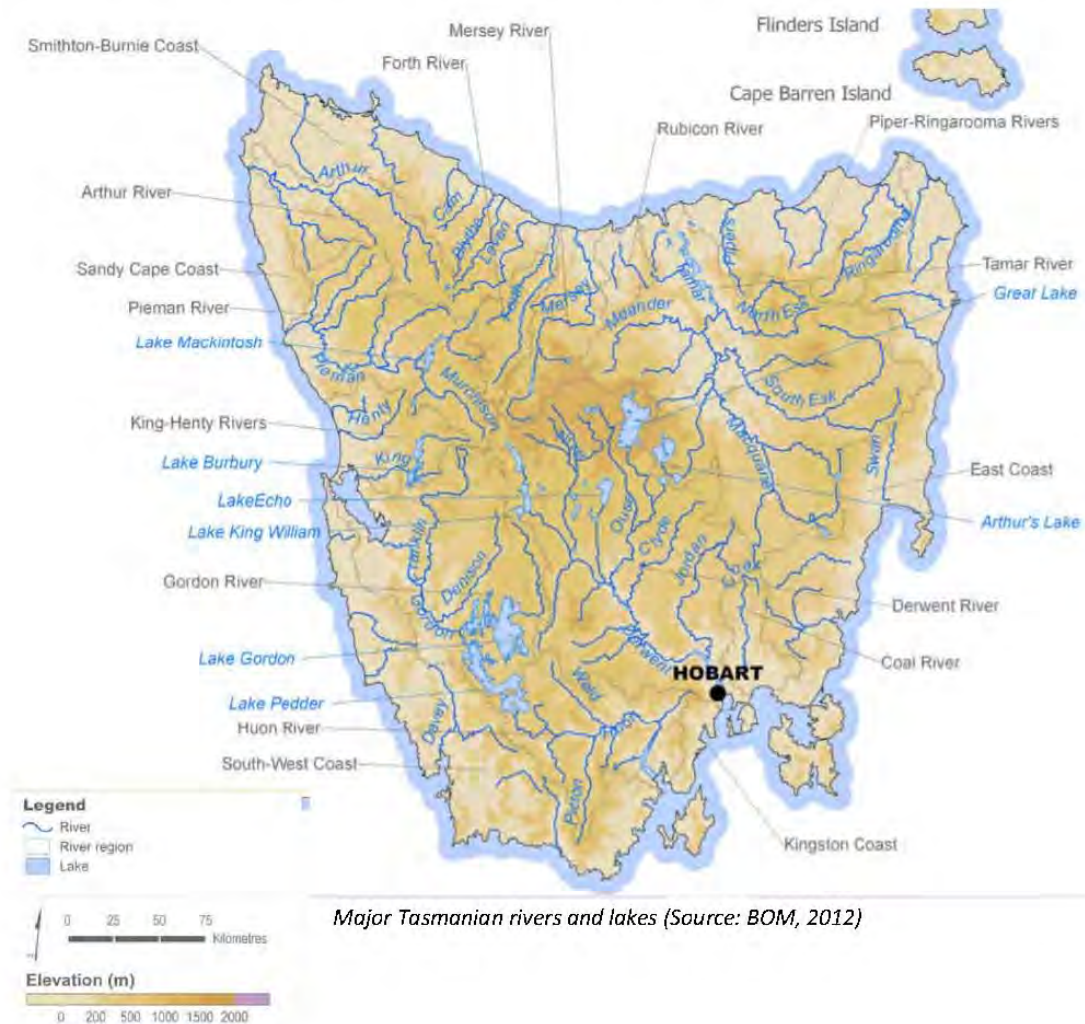
Contrasting rainfall patterns: 2018/19 vs 2020/21 (Source: BOM website)

There are thousands of waterways across Tasmania ranging from the tannin-rich streams and lakes of the highlands and southwest, to the clear, and sometimes ephemeral streams of the north and east. As would be

expected - given Tasmania's varied climate, terrain and geology - river flows are highly variable both temporally and spatially.

The largest catchments in the state include those of the South Esk, Derwent, Gordon/Franklin, Pieman and Huon. rivers with the largest flows include those on the west coast with high rainfall (e.g. Gordon, Franklin) and those with large catchments that originate in high rainfall areas (e.g. Derwent, Huon, South Esk). Rivers in the drier east and southeast regions have the lowest flows, including some with intermittent flows during summer months (e.g. Prosser, Jordan, Coal, Swan). Many rivers in Tasmania have highly modified or reduced flow regimes associated with hydropower generation, water extractions and land-use changes. See BOM (2012) for a good overview of Tasmanian freshwater resources and the factors that influence river flows and water yields.

While the primary focus of this paper is on river systems, these cannot be understood or managed in isolation from their associated groundwater systems, or from the wetlands, riparian zones and estuaries that they sustain.



CLIMATE CHANGE 101

Two major climate change studies have investigated potential impacts on Tasmanian water resources: one with a focus on water availability (CSIRO, 2009) and a second with a broader climate focus (ACE CRC, 2010). Some of the findings of these reports are presented below, however, it is important to keep in mind that the methods and assumptions used may no longer reflect the latest science and that use of down-scaled models may imply greater precision than is warranted, particularly where results of multiple models are averaged. In many cases, different models predict not only varying magnitudes of change, but opposite directions.

The *Tasmanian Sustainable Yields* project (CSIRO, 2009) covered the period from 1924 through 2030, and considered impacts on surface water, groundwater and freshwater ecology. Project outputs included two state-wide overview papers (water availability and climate change impacts on run-off) and five regional papers (water availability). The west coast region was not included in this project. Water yield estimates were based on modelling as Tasmania does not have consistent metering of surface or groundwater extractions. A suite of river hydrologic models was developed, as well as groundwater models for three key areas, to determine sustainable yields. Potential impacts on ecology were based on flow stress rankings and included sub-catchments and 150 key ecological sites, including wetlands and estuaries with high conservation values.

The project estimated water yields associated with three periods: historical climate (1924 to 2007), recent/dry climate (1997 to 2007) which was driest period in 84 years, and future climate (2030). The climate change predictions were based on a group of 15 models, with three different temperature estimates. Three of these were selected for reporting, representing a wet extreme, a median and a dry extreme climate. The 2030 predictions also included a scenario based on current levels of development as well as a proposed development scenario that included 24 new irrigation schemes, increased groundwater extraction and a 5% increase in plantation forestry.

By 2030, predicted future changes to rainfall under the three temperature scenarios ranged from +1% to -7% (median -3%), while changes to run-off ranged from +1% to -10% (median -5%), reflecting higher evapotranspiration rates. However, results varied considerably between regions. Interestingly, the modelled impacts of the recent/drought period (1997 to 2007) were considerably worse than those modelled for the extreme dry climate change scenario, both with respect to water yields and flow stress on ecological systems.

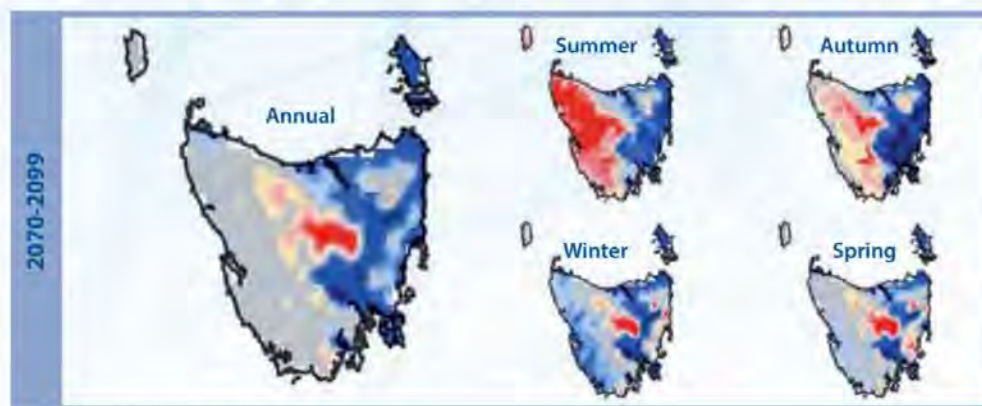
The Antarctic Climate & Ecosystems CRC (ACE CRC) **Climate Futures project** modelled impacts up to 2100, including predictions of future temperature, rainfall and run-off. This involved the downscaling of six global models and assessment of two IPCC emissions scenarios (high/A2 and lower/B1) for the period 1961 to 2100. The average or 'central estimate' results from the six models were then used to assess potential climate change impacts for specific issues, including agriculture, water/catchments, extreme events, etc.

The project notes that temperatures in Tasmania were relatively stable in first half of 20th century but have risen by about 0.1°C/decade since ~1950. This is somewhat slower than national and global rates (e.g. 0.16°C/decade for Australia). Tasmania's daily minimum temperature has risen faster than the daily maximum, as is the case elsewhere. By 2100, the predicted **temperature** under the A2 scenario would increase by 2.9°C (this is less than the global increase of 3.4°C, due to the moderating influence of the Southern Ocean). This higher temperature is likely to lead to increasing pan evaporation (up to 19%) as well as changes in other meteorological conditions.

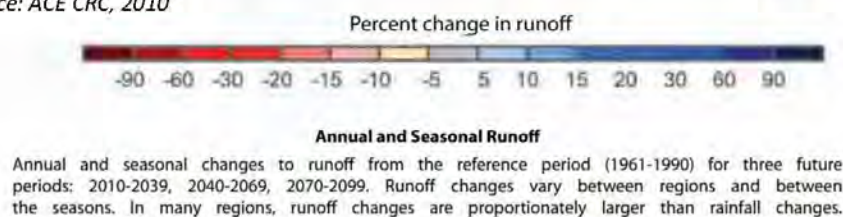
The Climate Futures project does not predict an overall significant change to annual **rainfall**, which is expected to stay in the historical range of 1390mm ±200mm. However, it does predict significant changes in regional patterns, with an increase over coastal regions and a decrease in central and northwest Tasmania. It also predicts significant changes in seasonality: the west coast is likely to have increased rainfall in winter and a decrease in summer; the Central Plateau shows a steady decrease in all seasons; and rainfall on the northeast coast is likely to increase in summer and autumn.

Run-off is affected by total rainfall as well as rainfall intensity and increased rates of evapotranspiration. Thus, changes to runoff are greater than changes to rainfall in many areas. While it is predicted that average run-off will

increase by 1% by 2100, different models range from -4% to +15%. Change varies considerably between regions: with run-off in the Central Highlands predicted to decline by 30%, while some southeastern and northeastern regions could increase by more than 30%. As with rainfall, there are also marked seasonal changes in run-off.



Source: ACE CRC, 2010



River flows were projected to 2100 for 78 catchments (70% of state area) using the same hydrologic models developed by CSIRO but comparing results to a shorter historical reference period (1961 to 1990). Flows to storages used for hydro operations and irrigation were also simulated. Results indicate that 32 of 78 modelled rivers are projected to have $\pm 10\%$ change in annual flows, with strong regional variations. On average, flows in 28 rivers are projected to decrease and 50 are projected to increase. Similarly, inflows to major storages vary regionally, with reduced run-off to Hydro and irrigation storages in the Central Highlands, and increased run-off to irrigation storages in the northeast and southeast. The Hydro has already observed declining inflows, and this is projected to continue, leading to reduction in power-generating capacity. However, it is important to note that the different models provide very different results.

The projects described above provide interesting and sometimes contrasting predictions of climate change impacts on Tasmania's freshwater resources. Of particular note is the predicted increasing variability in rainfall and run-off, both regionally and seasonally, which has important implications for planning and management. It is also important to keep in mind the limitations of these studies, which are not always clearly spelled out in the summary documents. In particular:

- IPCC predictions and climate change models have evolved considerably since 2010 and could well lead to very different predictions for Tasmanian water resources
- The two studies used different historical reference period used (49 vs 83 years), and there are increasing concerns about the relevance of historical data under a changing climate (e.g. Milly et al., 2008)
- Downscaling of global models to local scales may mask underlying large uncertainties and imply greater precision than is warranted
- Use of the central trend can also obscure major variations between models
- Lack of surface water and groundwater metering in Tasmania places too much reliance on models

Given these complexities and the high degree of variability associated with climate change, application of the precautionary principle is strongly recommended.

1. INTRODUCTION

The last state-wide review of freshwater systems in Tasmania was published in 2009, as part of the State of Environment Report (Tasmanian Planning Commission, 2009), and the data on which this was based was already several years out of date at that time. State of Environment reports are a statutory requirement of the Government and are required to be published every five years (State Policies and Projects Act 1003, Part 4). Unfortunately, Tasmania is now more than two cycles behind, and it is unclear when the next State of Environment (SOE) report will be prepared or released. The following section attempts to fill in some of this missing information, or at least to indicate what monitoring and reporting is currently being done and identify some key gaps. While the primary focus here is on river flows (including environmental flow assessments), water quality and river health, some discussion of associated freshwater habitats and species and invasive species is included.

2. RIVER FLOWS

Tasmania has had a relatively good flow monitoring network, in large part associated with our history of hydropower development. Considerable monitoring of river flows and lake levels is undertaken by DPIPWE, Hydro Tasmania, Tas Irrigation and several other organisations. Some of this information is available on the Tasmanian Government [Web Portal](#). This includes flow data for 104 rivers, water levels in 83 groundwater bores, and water levels at 6 reservoirs, as shown in Figure 1. The web portal monitoring sites are primarily located in the north, east and south of the state, with very limited information in the west and southwest.



Figure 1: Location of flow and water level monitoring sites provided via the Tasmanian Government Web Portal

Tasmanian water data is also available via the Bureau of Meteorology's (BOM) website ([Water Data On-line](#)) at the sites shown in Figure 2. These include a larger number of Hydro Tasmania's monitoring sites in the west and southwest.

There has not been a recent published review of Tasmania's flow monitoring network with respect to its adequacy for freshwater planning, assessment and compliance purposes. This report was also not able to identify any comprehensive assessment of long-term flow trends, although some river and sector-specific work is being done in this area. In particular, an analysis of flow trends in Hydro catchments indicates a significant reduction in flows over the past 50 to 100 years (ACE CRC, 2010), and Derwent flows have declined by an estimated 30% since the 1920s (DEP, 2015).

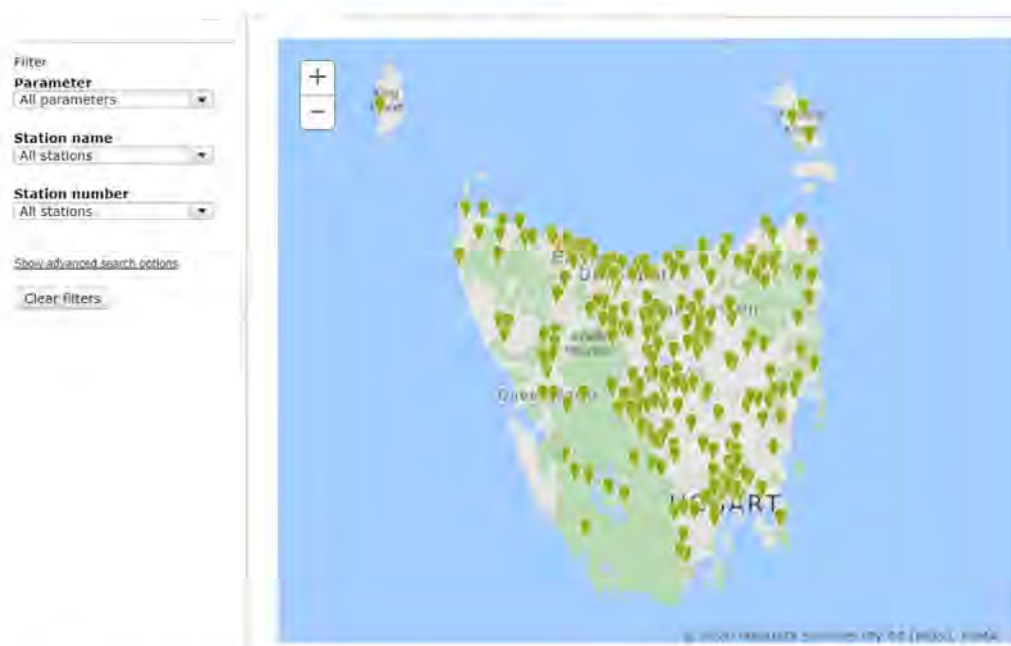


Figure 2: Location of monitoring sites provided via the Bureau of Meteorology Water Data On-line website

Groundwater provides essential base flows to rivers, particularly in areas with productive aquifers and during dry periods. Groundwater quality and yield is highly variable, depending on the aquifer type, the topographic location and the rainfall (AWRA 2012). Tasmania has extensive groundwater resources, with the most productive aquifers located in the north and northwest. A number of important groundwater monitoring programs and investigations were undertaken in the 2000s, including those by Bacon and Latinovic (2003), Harrington et al (2009), Sheldon (2011) and Household (2011). Some information on groundwater bores can be found on DPIWE's [Groundwater Information Access Portal](#), including location, date drilled, depth, initial yield, etc. However, information on extraction volumes is not included. As of 2017, there were over 11,000 bores included on this database. The Land Information System Tasmania (LIST) [website](#) also includes a layer showing 'groundwater bore holes and features'.

Another key influence on river flows is the capture of surface run-off in farm dams located on minor tributaries and drainage lines (also known as flood plain harvesting). This can represent a significant proportion of flow, particularly during summer months, and tends to be overlooked in water accounting with potentially severe consequences for both environmental flows and for downstream users.

2.1 Environmental Flows

Environmental flows (eflows) are the river flows needed to sustain a variety of river values, including water quality, maintenance of channels and a clean riverbed, healthy populations of aquatic invertebrates ('waterbugs'), fish, birds, platypus and other aquatic fauna, as well as to maintain wetlands, riparian zones and estuaries. Ideally, eflows should include both minimum flows as well as a series of higher flow events that are needed to clear channels, restore water quality, provide triggers for fish migration and spawning, and water wetlands and riparian zones. Given the modified flow regimes of many Tasmanian rivers it can sometimes be difficult to determine what constitutes a 'natural' flow regime, or how flows should be managed to protect key elements of the now-modified ecosystems.

Environmental flow assessments are used to estimate the volume and timing of flows required to sustain these values and are fundamental to informed water management planning and regulation. Assessment methods have evolved considerably over the past few decades - from simple 'desktop' hydrologic calculations, to risk-based methods to protect the habitats of key species, to more holistic ecosystem-based approaches. Each river is

different, and a robust eflow assessment requires a good understanding local values and conditions, as well as access to long-term flow records, combined with modelling. Finally, predicted climate change impacts on eflows must also be included to ensure river health into the future.

Tasmania was a leader in eflow assessments in the early 2000s, and the [DPIPWE website](#) provides [eflow reports for 23 rivers](#) across Tasmania, using methods that have ranged from rudimentary desktop assessments to rigorous whole-of-ecosystem methods. The majority of these were done during the period from 1999 to 2002 as part of environmental flow-related projects funded through the Australian Government. Many of these earlier assessments focused on minimum summer flow requirements for instream fauna (such invertebrates and fish) by employing the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM) or other desktop approaches. While these were a good start, they did not include eflows for other months, consideration of higher flow events or climate change projections. Many of these early eflow reports include the following statement: *'An important caveat to this report is that the Environmental Water Requirements (EWRs) recommended for each month are the minimum flows for a low risk of failure to meet ecological values. Since there is little regulation of this river during the months of peak flow, EWRs for this period have not been considered. If peak flow rates are impacted or threatened in any month, including the irrigation season, additional work will be required. Minimum flow rates for months outside the irrigation season have not been identified in this report and will also require additional work if significant water developments (e.g. dams) are proposed in this catchment.'*

For many catchments these conditions no longer apply as significant water developments have taken place.

Between 2007 and 2014, more comprehensive eflow assessments have been done for about ten rivers, using the Tasmanian Environmental Flows Framework (TEFF) (DPIPWE, 2010). This method involves considerable fieldwork, modelling, hydrologic analyses and recommend limits for both minimum and higher flow events throughout the calendar year. The TEFF also considers flows to support riparian, wetland and estuarine systems. While this is clearly an improved method, it has not yet been widely implemented, and previous eflow assessments are still based on the older, less rigorous methods. According to DPIPWE most eflows work is now done on an as-needs basis, specifically, where Water Management Plans require a full assessment (eg. Ringarooma, South Esk and Macquarie). Some smaller studies have also been undertaken in planning reviews and statement preparation including the Swan, Boobyalla, Tomahawk, Hurst Creek, Great Forester (McKerrows Marsh) and Clyde and Lakes Sorell /Crescent (DPIPWE pers comm, 2021).

The collected eflow reports described above include a wealth of information about river systems in Tasmania, however most are now 15 to 20 years old, and most Tasmanian rivers do not yet have published eflow assessments. This includes major systems such as the Huon and Gordon. It is deeply concerning that water management decisions continue to be made without this essential information. For example, there is currently a proposal to extract an additional 26,500 ML/yr from the Derwent River – primarily during summer – as part of the Tas Irrigation *Southeast Integration Project Scheme* (TI Newsletter, 2020). The only published eflow assessment for the Derwent (Davies et al, 2002) is now nearly 20 years old and even at that time recommended clear limits on additional extractions, including no additional summer takes. Without an updated eflow assessment – and in the absence of a Water Management Plan – how can this decision be made without significant risks to downstream environments and users?

Furthermore, it is unclear how past eflow studies and their recommendations have been incorporated into non-statutory Water Management Statements, or more generally, how follow-up monitoring and enforcement has been implemented.

3. LAND USE, WATER QUALITY AND RIVER HEALTH

3.1 Land use

In addition to adequate flows, river condition is closely tied to adjacent land uses and to the run-off and other pollution these generate, as well as to the condition and extent of the riparian zones that protect streambanks, filter run-off and provide shade and habitat for many aquatic species. Other factors include run-off from unsealed roads, gully erosion in catchments, spray drift, etc.

Land use mapping is an important tool to periodically document and analyse land use, enabling an understanding of change over time. The Tasmanian land use mapping program maps the State at catchment scale according to the national guidelines (ABARES 2011, 2015) and the [Australian Land Use Management \(ALUM\) Classification](#) system. Land use mapping has been undertaken on a number of occasions since 2000: e.g. in 2002, 2009/10, 2013, 2015 and 2019 (see DPIPWE [website](#) for details). These maps can be accessed on the LIST and/or the [NRM Data Library Portal](#).

While some regional analyses of land-use change have been undertaken, such as by the Forest Practices Board, the Derwent Estuary Program and other catchment-specific projects, broader trends across the state as a whole have not been fully analysed beyond the level of land clearance (e.g. Kirkpatrick et al, 2007). It is also unclear how intensification of various land-uses is being addressed. A major impediment to comparative analyses has been the change in classification systems between different years, which can make direct comparisons between land uses difficult. The Waterbug Blitz is currently trialling a land use analysis tool to compliment the waterbug data on the site (Gooderham, pers comm 2021).

3.2 Water quality

As with flow monitoring, considerable water quality monitoring has been carried out by multiple organisations over many years, including DPIPWE, Hydro Tasmania, TasWater, Tas Irrigation, mining, aquaculture, as well as NGOs such as the DEP and TEER. However, monitoring activities between sectors tend to be poorly coordinated, and – with a few exceptions – there has been limited recent synthesis, review or reporting of this data either on a State-wide or catchment basis.

As previously noted, the last State of Environment report for Tasmania was published in 2009, and the freshwater section was based in part on information compiled by DPIPWE in the form of State of Rivers and Waterways Monitoring reports. The [State of Rivers Reports](#) provided information on the water quality, quantity and ecosystem health of Tasmanian waterways up until 2003, while the [Waterways Monitoring Reports](#) covered the period from 2004 to 2008. DPIPWE also undertook [pesticide monitoring](#) in a series of rivers from 2005 to 2014.

In 2020, DPIPWE recommenced some [Annual River Reports](#), with a focus on six rivers that are managed under formal Water Management Plans. These rivers are the Mersey, Great Forester, Ringarooma, South Esk, Tomahawk and Boobyalla rivers. The reports provide a summary of the flow and conditions experienced in the reporting year. The reports also include information on rainfall and flow and how this compares to previous years, as well as information on land use, water allocation, restriction periods and river health. However, information on water quality is not included. DPIPWE are seeking to automate this reporting and where possible to increase the number of these reports (pers comm: B Graham, DPIPWE, 2021).

As part of the [State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997](#), (SPWQM) the EPA undertook a program to set [Protected Environmental Values](#) (PEVs) for Tasmanian rivers. PEVs were based on an evaluation of land use and water quality information for each major catchment, together with a public consultation process. The individual PEV reports – published during the period between 2000 and 2004 provide useful information about river condition and catchment land use at that time.

The SPWQM sets out a process whereby Water Quality Objectives are to be developed for Tasmanian waterways, as a basis for regulation and management. To date, WQOs have been developed on a site-by-site basis, in response to specific development applications, but are not publicly reviewed or reported. In 2020, the EPA published a series of default [Water Quality Guideline Values for Aquatic Ecosystems](#) (DGVs) for specific

catchments or hydrologic regions across the state. It appears that these are intended for use as interim WQOs, until site-specific WQOs are developed. The DGVs have been derived by the EPA based on both water quality and biological river health data and have been developed for both High Ecological Value (HEV) ecosystems and Slightly to Moderately Disturbed (SMD) ecosystems. Default guideline values are available for inland surface waters by catchment (48), hydrological region (4) and for the State as a whole. An [interactive map layer](#) is available via the LIST. While these DGVs may provide a starting point for the development of regulatory targets, they do not necessarily reflect the current water quality condition of individual river systems, as there has been considerable extrapolation across hydrologic regions. Furthermore, the data used may be up to 30 years old in some cases is, and key data sets have not yet been included (e.g. Derwent Estuary Program). These DGVs have not yet been through a public consultation process and it is unclear if or how these will be finalised. See EPA website on [Water Quality Guidelines](#) and the [Technical Guidance](#) paper for further details (EPA, 2020). In addition to the policy-related work described above, the EPA undertakes river specific monitoring associated with incidents, such as the recent fish kills in the Plenty River and the dairy effluent issues at Woolnorth/Van Dairies.

In addition to the reports mentioned above, some water quality information for specific waterways is available via reports published by the Derwent Estuary Program (DEP) and Tamar Esuary and Esk Rivers (TEER) program, Hydro Tasmania and the University of Tasmania/Institute of Marine and Antarctic Science (IMAS). Catchment or river-specific information can be obtained in the following documents:

- The DEP regularly monitors water quality in the Derwent at New Norfolk and has undertaken a series of catchment monitoring programs and reviews as reported in State of the Derwent Estuary Reports (DEP, 2020; DEP, 2015); Derwent Catchment Review (Eriksen et al, 2011); Derwent Catchment Water Quality Report (DEP, 2018); Derwent catchment nutrient budget (Proemse et al, in review).
- In 2013, the TEER produced a freshwater report card, and associated technical report, for the major catchments that discharge to the Tamar Estuary (North Esk, South Esk, Macquarie, Meander and Brumbys-Lake). Grades were based on a combination of water quality, macroinvertebrates and riparian condition (TEER, 2013, Newall et al, 2012). While recent monitoring has focused largely on pathogens, it is anticipated that this broader assessment will be revisited in the near future (S Jack, TEER, pers comm July 2021).
- Hydro Tasmania Environmental Reviews: the Hydro has completed reviews for the majority of their catchments over the past 15 to 20 years, including the King/Yolande (2019-2021), Pieman (2018), Mersey/Forth (2011), Derwent (2001) and Great Lake/South Esk (1999). These reports contain a wealth of information about specific river systems, but some are now quite dated.
- UTas/IMAS studies (e.g. Little Swanport, Derwent)

In addition, many Landcare and Rivercare projects have collected valuable information about river condition over the past few decades, as a basis for catchment management and prioritising on-ground works. However, there is no central repository these reports, or for those listed above.

Given the lack of recent reporting for the State as a whole, it is difficult to clearly document water quality conditions and trends. Nonetheless, concerns have been raised by many organisations and at numerous sites across the State about the observed decline in water quality with respect to physical condition (water temperature, salinity, pH), water chemistry (sediments, nutrients, metals), pathogens, nuisance algae and toxicants. For example, concerns about water quality were raised in over 25 of the submissions to the recent Rural Water Use Strategy Position Paper (DPIPWE, 2020).

[Nuisance and toxic algal blooms](#) pose a serious and growing risk to Tasmanian waterways, with recent and recurring blooms recorded in the lower Derwent River, Craigbourne Dam and Lake Trevallyn. These blooms are usually dominated by cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) and typically form under conditions that combine low flows/still water, elevated nutrients and warm water temperatures. Cyanobacteria blooms can cause a broad range of problems including oxygen depletion and fish kills, harm to livestock, as well as human health impacts related to both physical contact and drinking water (Australian Government, 2021). These can include both short- and long-term health impacts, including links to motor-neuron disease (Violi, 2019). A precautionary strategy is urgently needed to monitor and prevent these outbreaks as – once established – cyanobacteria blooms can be difficult/impossible to eradicate.

3.3 River health

Tasmania's most comprehensive river monitoring program is the River Health Monitoring Program (RHMP) program, established in 1994. The RHMP was initially supported by national and state programs (e.g. National River Health Program, TasTogether), and has been continued by DPIPW since 2012. While the program was extensive in the early years, its support has declined substantially over the past two decades.

The RHMP uses the Australian River Assessment System (AusRivAS), which focuses on benthic macroinvertebrate ('waterbug') communities along with some aspects of habitat quality to assess river condition. In principle, sites should be monitored twice per year (spring and autumn) for a wide variety of parameters, and river health scores are calculated for each site that reflect its overall condition.

Two important RHMP papers have recently been prepared: one reviewing the overall program and how it could be improved (Hardie et al, 2018) and a second reviewing the collected data in more detail, including temporal and spatial trends, and identifying some of the key factors that influence river health in Tasmania (DPIPW, 2020). These papers contain essential information to improve future monitoring and to inform management decisions, and it is deeply concerning that their release has been delayed or withheld. The first paper was finally released in 2020, following multiple requests, and the second paper has only recently been released – with redactions – by way of a formal Right to Information filing. Key findings from these two review papers are provided below.

O/E vs SIGNAL scores?

O/E: Ratio of observed number of macroinvertebrate taxa as compared to the expected number of macroinvertebrate taxa. The O/E score is an output of AusRivAS predictive models.

SIGNAL: Stream Invertebrate Grade Number Average Level scoring system that was developed to assess the sensitivity of macroinvertebrate families to common types of pollution. The SIGNAL score is an output of AusRivAS predictive models.

Review of the Tasmanian River Health Monitoring Program (1994-2016): Program Evaluation and Redirection

The 2018 River Health Monitoring Review (Hardie et al, 2018) covers the period from 1994-2016, during which time land and water use had changed markedly and river health science had advanced. Information collected during this time was reviewed to document its history, evaluate its effectiveness and recommend improvements, and examine spatio-temporal patterns in river condition.

During the period from 1994 to 2016, 60 core sites were monitored at locations across the state as shown in Figure 3; 31 of these were intended as reference sites (pristine or least disturbed sites) and 29 were test sites (sites likely or known to be impacted by habitat degradation in areas of interest). It should be noted that a number of these original reference sites may no longer qualify as such, due to subsequent decline. The paper also describes the broader use of the RHMP methods and provides a more extensive map of 311 monitoring sites that have been included in the RHMP database (Figure 4).

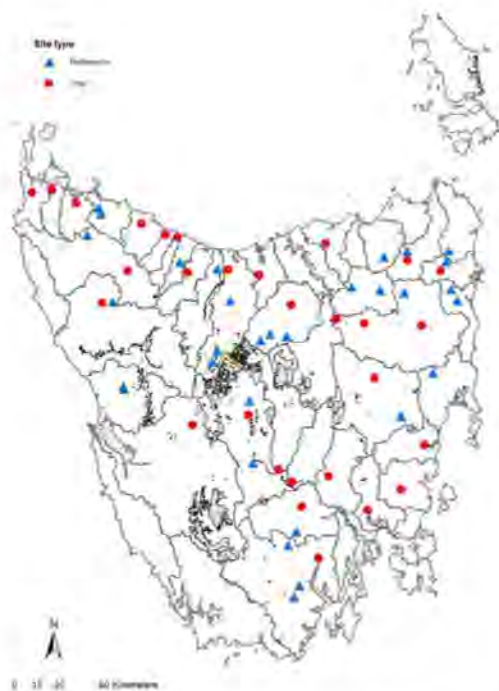


Figure 3: Location of long-term monitoring sites 1994-2016 showing Test and Reference sites (DPIPWE, 2018)

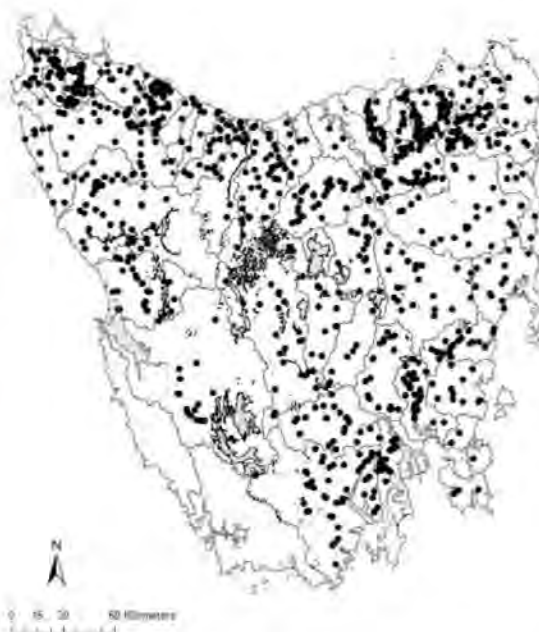


Figure 4: Location of all sites sampled using AusRivas protocols 1994 -2016 according to the RHMP database (DPIPWE 2018)

Of the 60 long-term sites monitored, 32% were found to be moderately impaired or significantly impaired, as compared to reference conditions. Of these, the most impaired sites were located on the Welcome and Jordan rivers (Figure 5). Furthermore, the majority of sites showed a decline in river health (mean O/E scores) for the 2013-2016 period, suggesting a decline in river condition during more recent years.

The review confirmed the value of the RHMP methodology, but identified several limitations, which can be addressed by incorporating more targeted parameters, in particular measures of the cover and load of benthic fine sediment and algae. In addition, it recommended that monitoring sites be adjusted to target landscapes where land and water use are reasonably intense. A revised selection of 53 sites (43 test sites and 10 reference sites) were recommended for future monitoring, as compared to the 60 original sites. As a further cost-saving measure, it was suggested that monitoring of river condition could be conducted every two years instead of annually, with additional sampling undertaken if warranted.

According to DPIPWE, the revised program is now being implemented. A small sample of sites were monitored in spring of 2020 to test the changes, and the revised program will be rolled out in the following year. Additional monitoring may be undertaken where Water Management Plans are proposed or reviews are required, or where there are areas of concern, however, this is resource dependant (DPIPWE 2021, pers comm, June 2021).

Temporal and spatial patterns in river health across Tasmania, and the influence of environmental factors

This report was finalised by DPIPWE in 2020 but was only recently accessible via the DPIPWE [Right to Information disclosure log](#) in July 2021. Temporal trends based on six river health indicators were analysed at 85 long-term monitoring sites that were monitored by DPIPWE and other organisations. This analysis covered a 20-year period (1999-2018), with a minimum of 25 surveys at each site. Results indicate that 35 (41%) of the 85 sites showed declining trends in 1-5 of the river health indicators, while 51 sites (60%) had stable trends in 1-4 of the indicators. Sixteen sites with particularly marked declines in condition are listed in the report (see Table 1); most of these had highly disturbed upstream catchments.

Table 3.1 Summary of temporal sites with declining trends in O/E score based on sampling between spring 1994 and autumn 2018. Only sites with a percent annual change of $\geq 1\%$ are shown and sites are ordered by descending percent annual change values (i.e. ordered by magnitude of decline in condition). The levels of disturbance in the upstream catchments of sites are indicated (site type: low = minimally disturbed, high = highly disturbed). Approximate AusRivAS impairment bands (A = equivalent to reference condition, B = significantly impaired, C = severely impaired) based on mean O/E scores from recent sampling (2014-2018) are shown. See Figure 3.4 for plots of examples of sites with declining trends and Appendix 3 for further information about the sites.

Site	Site type	O/E score results			No. of indicators with declining trends
		Annual change (%)	Mean O/E score	Band	
Lagerwood Rivulet at Warrentina Road	High	-10.2	0.50	C	5
Elizabeth River at Campbell Town	High	-3.6	0.59	B	3
Lagerwood Rivulet at Tasman HWY	High	-3.5	0.64	B	4
Cam River off Back Cam Road	High	-3.3	0.71	B	4
Duck River at Trowutta Road d/s Geales Ck	High	-3.2	0.49	C	4
Mersey River at Kellys Bridge	High	-2.7	0.77	B	4
Inglis River at Pages Road	High	-2.3	0.67	B	4
Wilmot River at Alma Reserve	High	-1.7	0.69	B	4
Great Forester River at stream gauging station	High	-1.7	0.66	B	4
Arthur River at Pykes Bridge	Low	-1.7	0.92	A	1
Macquarie River off Honey suckle Road	Low	-1.7	0.77	B	1
Clyde River at Hamilton	High	-1.6	0.56	C	3
Ringarooma River u/s of Branchholm	High	-1.5	0.77	B	3
Calos Creek at Calos Road	Low	-1.4	0.81	B	2
Emu River at Forn Glade Reserve	High	-1.2	0.81	B	2
George River at St Columba Falls Road	High	-1.1	0.85	A	2

Table 1: Sites with declining river health trends in O/E score based on sampling from 1994 to 2018 (Source: DPIPW, 2020)

Of particular concern is the analysis of the more recent data (2014 to 2018), indicating a substantial further decline in river condition at most sites. Figure 5 suggests that nearly 70% of sites declined over this 5-year period, with 43% of these now classified as significantly/severely impaired or impoverished. Sites with particularly notable declines include those on the Great Forester, Meander, Emu, Mersey, Forth, Duck, Ringarooma, and Macquarie. While this timeframe included periods of high variability in flows (drought as well as flooding), the authors note that this hydrologic variability was not considered to be the primary cause of the declines.

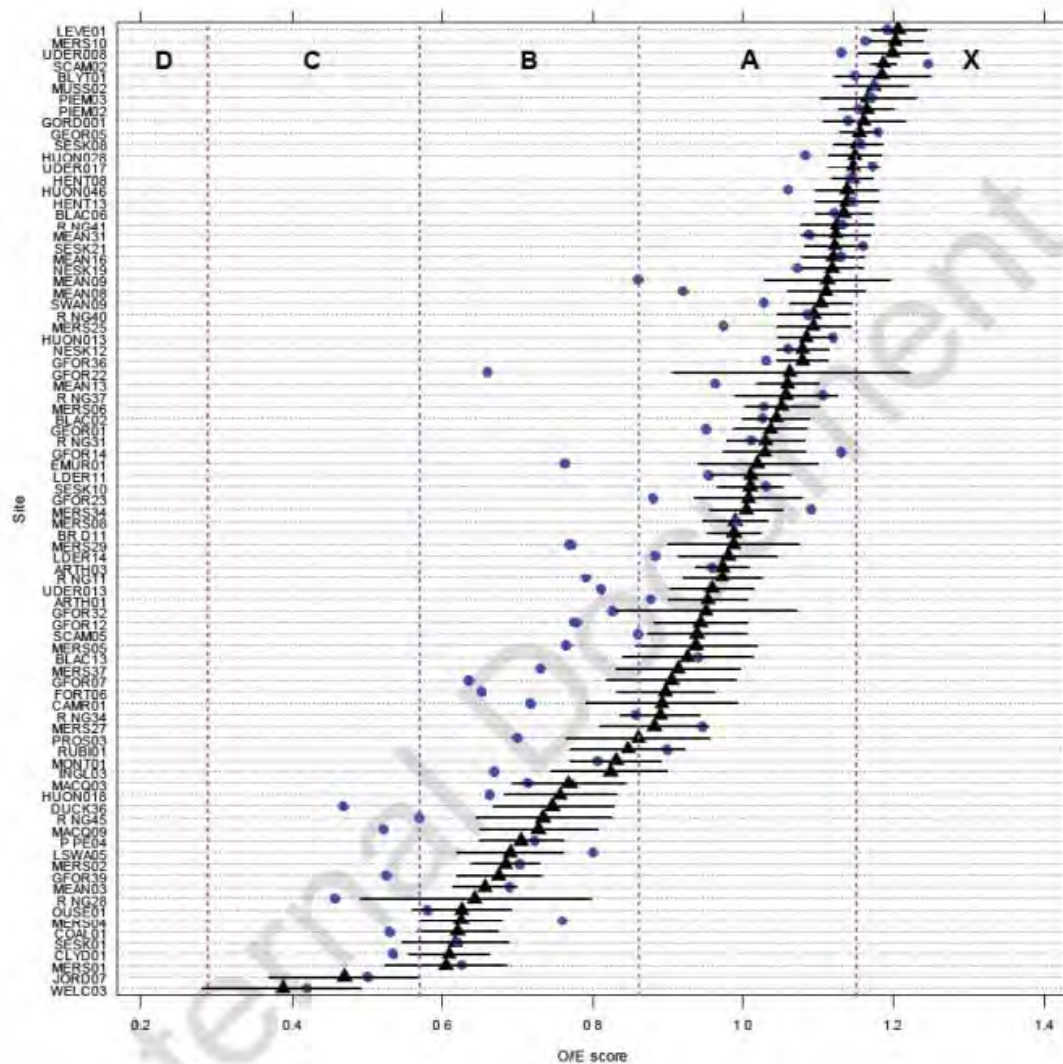


Figure 3.5 Mean (\pm 95% confidence interval) (closed black triangles and black lines, respectively) of O/E scores from long-term (1994-2018) sampling at temporal sites, and mean O/E scores from recent sampling (2014-2018) at the sites (blue closed circles). Approximate AusRivAS impairment bands are shown (pink dashed vertical lines are band thresholds), and band ratings are: X = above reference condition, A = equivalent to reference condition, B = significantly impaired, C = severely impaired and D = impoverished. Sites are ordered according to their long-term mean O/E scores, with the most impaired sites (i.e. low O/E scores) at the bottom and sites that are in good condition (i.e. high O/E scores) at the top. See Appendix 3 for

Figure 5: Temporal trends in river health for period from 1994 to 2018, as compared to the more recent period 2014-2018 (Source: DPI/PWE, 2020)

The second part of the DPIPWE 2020 paper presents a spatial analysis of 298 sites that were monitored over a 10-year period (2007 to 2017), with a minimum of 5 surveys per site. Of these, 41% were found to be impaired or impoverished, while 59% were equivalent to reference conditions or better. See Figure 6 for details.

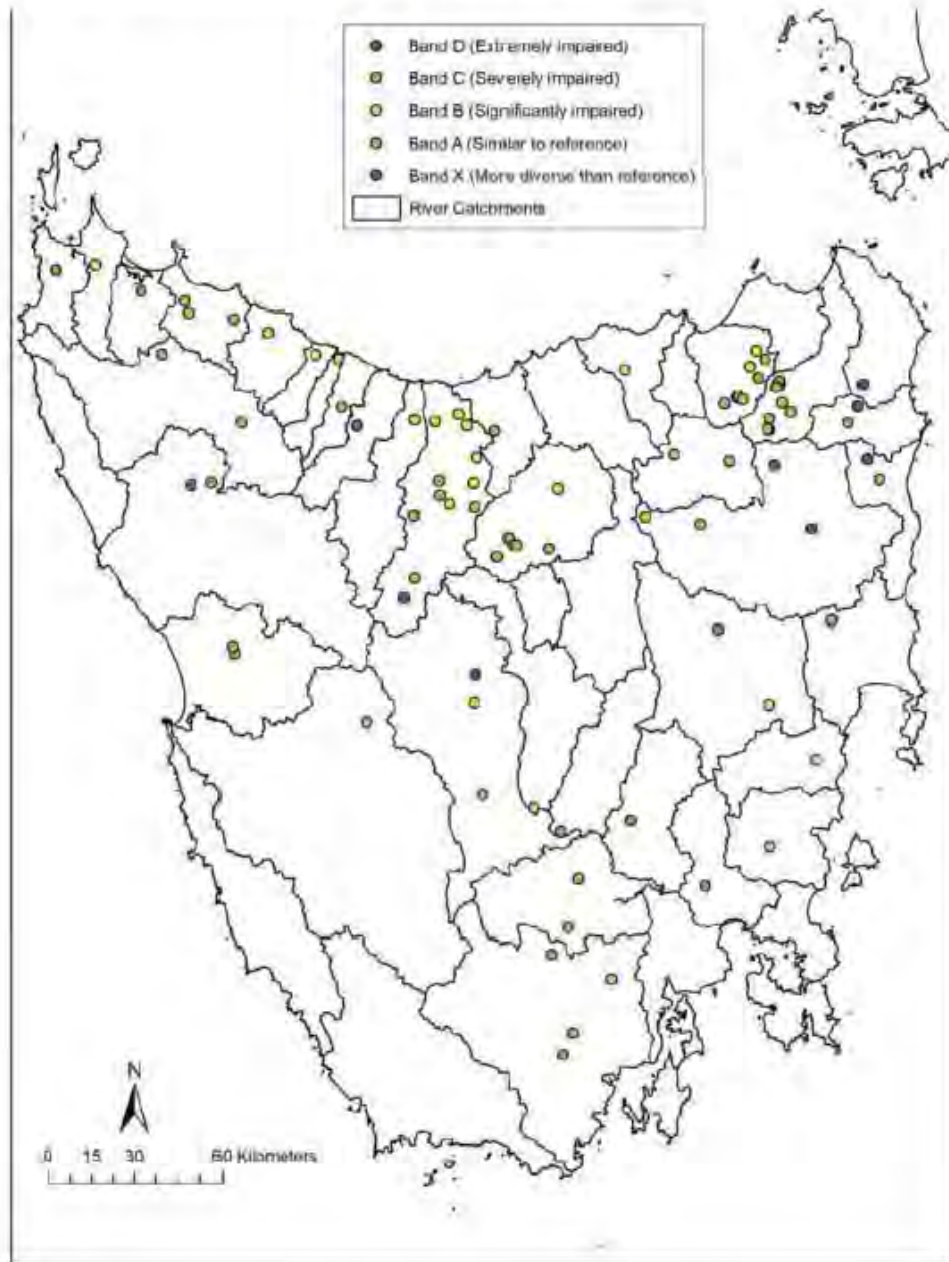


Figure 3.6 Map of approximate AusRivAS impairment bands of temporal sites based on mean O/E scores from recent (2014-2018) sampling.

Figure 6: River health condition at more extensively distributed sites based on monitoring from 2007 to 2017
Source: DPIPWE, 2020 as published on DPIPWE RTI Disclosure Log (# RTI 061)

Finally, the paper analysed a range of factors that could potentially influence river health, using three different statistical methods to determine the most probable stressors. Not surprisingly, factors that were most strongly correlated with poor river health included: the type and intensity of upstream land uses (particularly grazing agriculture); poor water quality (e.g. electrical conductivity); and high levels of upstream water extraction (based on allocation data). The statistical methods used in this paper were reviewed by an independent scientist, and found to be robust (Cawthorn Institute, 2020). In summary, the key findings of this paper are as follows:

1. At a broad scale, in developed catchments in Tasmania the upper reaches of rivers are typically healthy and in stable condition, whereas mid to lower reaches are often degraded to varying degrees and some are experiencing declines in condition.
2. At a broad scale, agricultural land use (particularly stock grazing), water quality (i.e. electrical conductivity) and water use (i.e. capture and extraction of water) are associated with poor river condition, whereas conservation land use is associated with healthy river condition.
3. Declines in river health appear to be associated with several factors including degradation of habitats (in-stream and riparian), poor water quality and changes in flow conditions.
4. There are several information gaps relating to river health in Tasmania, including effects of diffuse pollution on water quality, the status of riparian vegetation, algal and sediment loads on stream beds, the actual volumes of water that are extracted (rather than allocated), and temporal changes in land use.

None of these findings will come as a surprise to most Tasmanian water professionals, or indeed to observant farmers, anglers, walkers or other regular users of Tasmania's waterways. We are travelling the same path as thousands of other rivers around the world, including those in the Murray-Darling Basin and across New Zealand. As such, it is extremely disappointing that a publicly funded report of this nature could only be obtained through a FOI process, and that the few recommendations therein have been redacted from the report.

Furthermore, in considering these reports it is important to keep in mind that the findings may represent a relatively optimistic view of Tasmanian river health for the following reasons:

- The AusRivAs indicators focus on a single, but widely used indicator – macroinvertebrates (waterbugs) – and is therefore likely to underestimate changes in biodiversity and only detect substantial changes in river health (Hardie et al, 2018). As such, the use of the additional proposed indicators such as benthic algae and sediment, should strengthen future assessments.
- It is important not to interpret site-specific results as being fully representative of the condition of entire catchments. Many catchments have only one monitoring site, and the location of this is key. For example, while the results for the Swan and Prosser river sites are indicative of good river health, the monitoring locations are situated relatively high in in the catchment with no sites further downstream, where river conditions are known to be poor. To interpret conditions and trends across a catchment, multiple monitoring sites are needed.
- The papers specifically focus on diffuse, rather than point sources, and as such do not investigate impacts associated with sewage treatment plants, inland fish farms, mines or other industrial sources, nor do they seek to investigate impacts associated with hydropower development.

Other River Health Monitoring Programs

Several other river health monitoring methods and programs have also been undertaken in Tasmania, specifically

- [Tasmanian River Condition Index](#) (TRCI): This method was developed by NRM South in 2009 and includes a broader range of variables including aquatic life, hydrology, physical form and riparian vegetation (NRM South, 2009). While it addressed many of the MRH limitations noted above, it has not been extensively adopted in the State as it is more complex and thus more difficult and costly to implement.
- [Waterbug Blitz](#): This Citizen Science project includes identification apps, training and events to support monitoring of river health at sites across Australia, including Tasmania. The [on-line data portal](#) provides data for over 1000 Tasmanian sites collected between 1994 and 2020 (these include the MRH data from DPIPWE as described above), along with additional data from Waterbug Blitz events in 2019 and 2020. The portal can be used to examine data for specific sites in more detail, and also includes recent land use data to further

support interpretation. An overview map showing the distribution of sites and river health (based on SignalT scores, red = poor condition) is provided in Figure 7 below. This map – together with the more detailed data on the portal – further confirms that a significant proportion of Tasmanian rivers are in poor health.

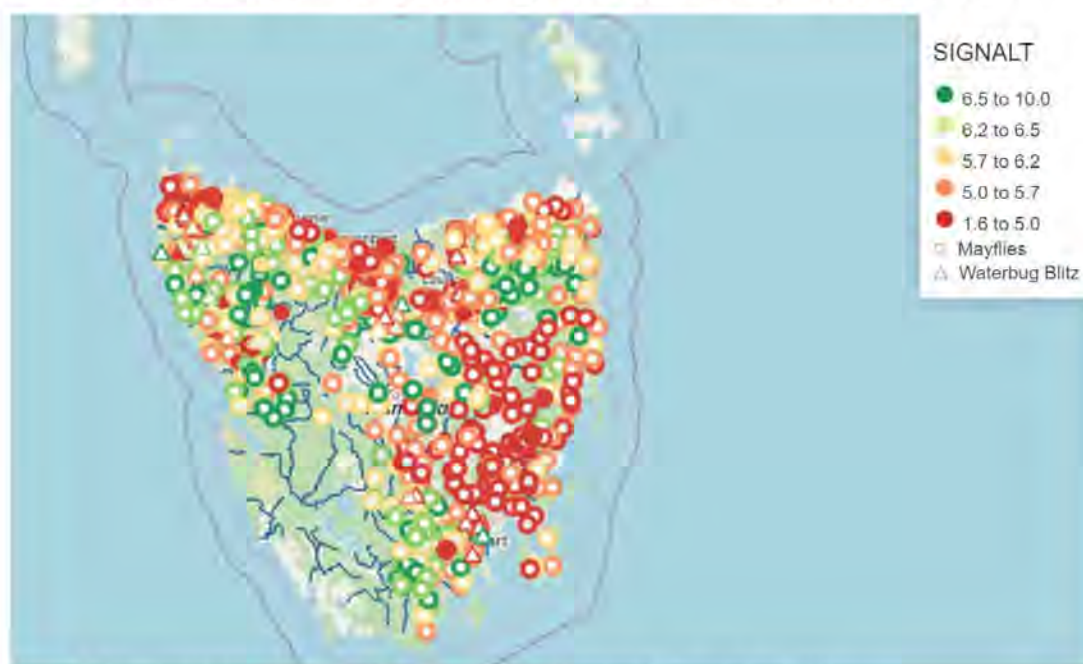


Figure 7: River health based on Signal T scores (Source: Waterbug Blitz website, 2021)

4. FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS

In addition to river flow, water quality and river health more broadly, many other aspects of Tasmania's freshwater ecosystems require urgent attention, including the conservation of aquatic habitats and the species that depend on these (including protected species). Risks associated with introduced species, disease and other harmful stressors also need a more coordinated and proactive approach. While these topics are beyond the scope of this paper, and merit much more detailed consideration, several key points are included below.

[Conservation of Freshwater Ecosystem Values](#) (CFEV): this statewide audit was undertaken in ~2005 with the objective that priority freshwater values would be considered in the development, management and conservation of the state's water resources. The scope included an assessment of rivers (including riparian vegetation), wetlands, lakes, saltmarshes, estuaries, karst systems and groundwater-dependent ecosystem values. The CFEV program included a conservation evaluation of Tasmania's freshwater-dependent ecosystems, which used existing environmental data to identify where aquatic values exist and their overall priority for conservation management. A series of spatial databases were developed that can be accessed on the LIST, along with a comprehensive [technical report](#) and other resources. While the CFEV audit was an important and ambitious first step to better understand and conserve our freshwater assets, the underlying data on which it was based was not comprehensive and is now well out of date, and the assessment methods are also in need of review and updating. Nonetheless, this is the best resource currently available.

4.1 Lakes

Hydro Tasmania has previously done some routine monitoring of their lakes and reservoirs, as well as a number of site- and issue-specific investigations (e.g. Lagoon of Islands, Great Lake). However, information about and direct access to these reports and publications is limited.

4.2 Wetlands

Tasmania has ten Ramsar-listed wetlands (out of 65 for Australia). These are: Moulting Lagoon, Logan Lagoon, Lavinia, Pittwater-Orielton Lagoon, Apsley Marshes, East Coast-Cape Barren Island Lagoons, Flood Plain Lower Ringarooma River, Jocks Lagoon, Interlaken, Little Waterhouse Lake. In 2001, a nomination was prepared for Boullanger Bay/Robbins Passage, but was rejected by government after considerable local resistance. Nonetheless, this remains one of the most important area for migratory shorebirds in Tasmania (Parsons, 2011). Each RAMSAR site requires an Ecological Character Description as the basis for management. These were mostly completed in about 2010 and can be accessed on the Australian Government [website](#).

The [National Atlas of Important Wetlands](#) (2001) lists 89 wetlands in Tasmania, including some brackish/saline systems, but this is just a fraction of our high value wetlands. There are at least 800 sites listed in the inventory of Tasmanian wetlands (about one quarter of the estimated number in Tasmania), and it remains the case that much of our knowledge of these wetlands is inadequate or outdated. As discussed by Blackhall et al. (1996), about half the State's land area is yet to be investigated for wetlands. An inventory of lentic wetlands of eastern and northern Tasmania and the Bass Strait islands in 1981 (Kirkpatrick and Harwood 1981) showed 51% to be disturbed, with about 12% severely disturbed or destroyed. The Tasmanian Wetland Inventory (Atkinson 1991) has been useful in timely provision of informed advice in response to development proposals, but is desperately in need of information gathering and updating, and the funds to do so. The only recent systematic survey of wetlands has been for tidal saltmarshes. This work predicts some outcomes of climate change, including migration pathways in response to sea level rise (Prahald and Kirkpatrick, 2019).

Twenty-eight of Tasmania's wetlands are known to host species listed on the Japan—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA) and/or the China—Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA).

A draft Tasmanian wetland policy was developed in the early 1990s but has never been finalised or implemented.

4.3 Riparian zones

The riparian zone is the area between rivers and upland areas that is typically colonised by water tolerant vegetation. These areas are of particular importance for river health, as they provide a buffer from land-based activities, reduce flood erosion, provide habitat for aquatic-dependent communities and species (including threatened) and provide direct shade and temperature control to the waterways themselves. Unfortunately, these values are frequently overlooked and there has been (and continues to be) widespread clearing of riparian vegetation to the detriment of river health, particularly in lowland areas. A detailed study of Tasmanian riparian zones was completed in early 2000s, including field surveys at 460 sites and the definition of 21 floristic communities (Daley, 2003; Daley and Kirkpatrick, 2004). This study also found that nearly half of Tasmania's native plant species, including many threatened species, were detected within the 460 survey sites.

There have been a number of programs to protect and restore riparian vegetation including Greening Australia's Reconnecting the Midlands project, the acquisition of high conservation riparian reserves by the Tasmanian Land Conservancy, the Cows our of Creeks program and other site-specific projects undertaken by landholders – many with support from Landcare Tasmania, regional NRM bodies or other NGOs. While these are excellent initiatives, they cannot take the place of good policy and legislation at a state-wide scale. The [Rivers of Carbon website](#) provides excellent resources and case studies for riparian protection and restoration, including a strategic 7-step program to better focus resources.

4.4 Estuaries

Estuaries – where fresh and saltwater mix – are highly dependent on the quantity, timing and quality of freshwater discharged by their headwater streams. This plays a major role in all aspects of estuarine health, including water circulation, water quality, ecosystem health and fisheries. There has been no state-wide audit of estuarine condition in Tasmania, with on-going monitoring and reporting limited to specific systems such as the Derwent (DEP, 2020) and Tamar (TEER, 2020). There has also been extensive monitoring and investigations of Macquarie Harbour associated with mining and aquaculture impacts, studies of the Huon estuary associated with aquaculture, and a series of studies carried out in Little Swanport and its catchment by IMAS. Murphy et al (2003)

monitored water quality in 22 Tasmanian estuaries back in the early 2000s, however this work has not been continued or repeated.

5. AQUATIC FAUNA INCLUDING INVASIVE SPECIES

A wide range of aquatic mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, amphibians, crustaceans, insects, etc. depend on Tasmania's freshwater systems. These include protected/endangered species such as the giant freshwater crayfish, several species of galaxiids, the grayling, Australasian bittern, green and gold frog, as well as species, such as the platypus, that are under increasing pressure.

Tasmania supports 11 frog species; three of which – the Tasmanian Tree Frog, the Tasmanian Froglet and the Moss Froglet – are endemic. In addition, two other frog species, the Green and Golden Frog and the Striped Marsh Frog, are already threatened in Tasmania. Chytrid infection, which is present in Tasmania, has the potential to devastate these, and other frog populations.

5.1 Fish passage

Migratory fish such as whitebait, eels and lamprey require physical connectivity between rivers and the sea to complete their breeding cycles. Tasmania has hundreds of large and small dams, weirs and associated infrastructure that block this passage, resulting in a decline in these fish populations. While there are several projects to address this (e.g. eel traps/ladders at Trevallyn and Meadowbank), there is no systematic program to map, prioritise or mitigate these blockages. On the other hand, some blockages, natural or otherwise, are critical in protecting remaining populations of threatened aquatic organisms, such as the Swan Galaxiid.

5.2 Invasive species and disease

Introduced aquatic species are relatively widespread in Tasmania and include fish (brown, rainbow and brook trout, tench, carp (Lakes Crescent/Sorell), eastern gambusia (Tamar Island Wetland and spreading through estuary). The management/near-eradication of [European carp](#) from Lakes Crescent and Sorell by the Inland Fisheries Service after over 20 years of sustained effort has been a very positive outcome (Yick et al, 2021). Other [potential invasive species](#) that have been identified by DPIPWE as a high risk to Tasmanian waterways include: New Zealand didymo ('rock snail'), several species of freshwater turtles from mainland Australia and several species of freshwater snails.

Weeds of particular concern for Tasmanian waterways include riparian species such as the crack willow (widely distributed) and New Zealand karamu (lower Derwent system). Gorse also often competes with rare native riparian species.

[Chytrid disease](#) poses a severe risk to frog populations around the world and was first detected in Tasmania in 2004. It appears to be relatively widespread in areas of the state with high levels of human disturbance but was still relatively rare in southwest wilderness areas as of 2008, except in the vicinity of gravel roads (Pauza and Dreissen, 2008).

6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Tasmania's freshwater resources can no longer be considered clean, green and abundant. The recent Monitoring River Health reviews (2018, 2020) indicated that up to 43% of sites were classified as impaired, and that nearly 70% of sites had declined – often significantly – during the final five years of the program. Furthermore, this may well be an optimistic view, as the methods used and the sites monitored do not necessarily reflect worst case conditions. River flows have declined in many rivers across the state, and accurate climate change impacts are difficult to predict other than increasing levels of variability both temporally and spatially. In short, we may already be at or beyond a tipping point, with serious concerns about the consequences of the next dry summer.

This decline in river condition is playing out within the context of poor information about existing water use (due to limited metering), together with ambitious growth targets for agriculture (x5), salmon farming (x2), renewable energy (x2), mining and tourism. All of these are dependent on clean, green and abundant freshwater supplies. Where will it come from, and will it be at the expense of our priceless river systems?

At the same time, there has been a major reduction in the resources needed for informed water management and planning, with major cuts in funding for monitoring, assessment, compliance and reporting. DPIPWE's Water Resources division is now one of the worst-funded sections in the Department (just ahead of Racing Compliance) and is hard-pressed to undertake the work needed for current levels of water use, much less the ambitious new programs. Similarly, the EPA has only a few dedicated water quality officers.

Monitoring programs and the resources to support these have declined significantly over the past 20 years, during a time of unparalleled growth in water extraction. In particular, the RHMP program is a shadow of its previous self. The reduced two-yearly monitoring at 50 sites is not adequate to understand and respond to changes in river health. While additional monitoring carried out by sectoral and regional bodies, much of this work lacks coordination, rigour and/or transparency.

The reduction in monitoring has been matched by a lack of synthesis and regular, transparent reporting. Tasmania's statutory five-yearly State of Environment Report is now two cycles overdue. The Monitoring River Health review is an excellent initiative, but the release of these reports was unnecessarily delayed or prevented. The recent development of State of River Reports for six catchments is a positive step and should be expanded to include water quality and efflow aspects, and extended to all major/stressed river systems.

Eflows have not been set for most rivers, and many of previous assessments are now 20 years old. This area needs support for major review and progress, including monitoring & enforcement. Eflows should be managed by an independent entity, as in Victoria, to ensure the long-term ecological health of Tasmanian waterways

For many Tasmanian rivers, wetlands, estuaries and groundwater systems we simply have no – or very limited – information. Until this is available, a highly precautionary approach is needed to prevent long-term, irreversible decline.

An ambitious program is urgently needed to look after our river systems, as a prerequisite to further water development programs. This should include the following key elements:

- A major increase in funding and other support for freshwater monitoring, assessment, compliance and reporting.
- Production of Tasmania's long-overdue State of Environment Report, including a detailed Freshwater Systems technical report.
- An audit of existing monitoring programs currently being undertaken by government, industries, NGOs, etc to provide the basis for a comprehensive and cost-effective state-wide program
- A major investment in improved and better integrated monitoring of river flows, water quality and river health. This could build on the strong foundations of the RHMP.
- A review and reassessment of the environmental flows needed to sustain Tasmanian rivers both now and into the future.
- Improved protection and management of riparian zones and wetlands
- Improved management for migratory fish, eels and lamprey, including protection of fish habitat and key migration pathways
- More targeted management of aquatic flora and fauna, including threatened and invasive species

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ACTION	INFORMATION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	John Brown, General Manager
FILE REFERENCE	002\012\001\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Nil

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:**Meeting and Events attended:**

24.01.2021	St Helens Via Web	– Tasmanian Audit Office, meeting with representatives of the TAO to discuss the impact of COVID on our community and the actions which Council had taken to address the impact on the community. Initial questions as to the suitability of TAO for this process were allayed through the discussions and questions being asked.
24.01.2021	St Helens	– Brian Mitchell MP, meeting involving the Mayor which focussed strongly on the Federal Election priorities which Council is pursuing and securing a commitment. Cards are being played very close to the chest and it is difficult to gauge what if any commitments will be made. Hopefully more clarity as the Election campaign begins formally.
26.01.2021	St Helens	– Australia Day Awards Ceremony
27.01.2021	St Helens	– Tasmania Police, meeting with Inspector Michael Johnston which was a general catch up on a couple of local issues.
28.01.2021	Launceston	– General Managers Regional Meeting
03.02.2021	St Helens Via Web	– TasWater Owners Representatives Quarterly Briefing
04.02.2021	Swansea	– East Coast Tasmania Tourism (ECTT) – Discussion with the Consultant that ECTT have working on developing their Strategic Plan. This was occurred as part of the Consultant gaining perspectives prior to the Board strategic planning process on 15/2/22
07.02.2021	St Helens	– Council Workshop

07.02.2021	St Helens	– East Coast Tasmania Tourism. Quarterly meeting required under the Memorandum of Understanding with the CEO of ECTT
11.02.2021	Via Web	– Jobs Tasmania Meeting to discuss progress with implementation of Regional Jobs Hub Network.
11.02.2021	George Town	– Northern Tasmania Development Corporation (NTDC) – Media Launch – Northern Tasmania Regional Priority Projects and Members meeting

Meetings & Events Not Yet Attended:

14.02.2021	St Helens	– Strategic Plan Review Workshop
15.02.2021	Campbell Town	– Jobs Tasmania Evaluation Project - Jobs Hub Project
21.02.2021	St Helens	– Council Meeting

General – The General Manager held regular meetings with Departmental Managers and individual staff when required addressing operational issues and project development. Meetings with community members included, Brett Woolcott (Woolcott Surveys), Christine Proctor, Christina Mackeen & Todd Dudley (North East Bioregional Network),

Brief Updates:

East Coast Tasmania Tourism (ECTT) Update

The current Memorandum of Understanding with ECTT involves Quarterly Meetings (updates) on activities from the ECTT CEO to Council officers. At the recent meeting matters discussed included:

- Upcoming funding opportunities, there is an Innovation Fund about to be launched with grants between \$50k to \$1M for new and existing projects.
- 2030 Visitor Economy Strategy , which is yet to be released, is being reviewed to account for the Covid impact.
- Visitor Information Services, a Reference group is being formed to take on this task, timeframes and funding to support the project is unknown. Concerns expressed by the General Manager that based on previous history once again a review is announced that goes nowhere.
- East Coast Tasmania App, still being developed. The General Manager pointed out that reliance on the Australian Tourism Data Warehouse for base information is a real weakness in the approach taken by ECTT as there is massive amounts of information missing.
- Destination Management Plan, final draft of the East Coast DMP is finished but final endorsement at the State level is awaiting the completion of a DMP in another region.
- ECTT Federal Election priorities, concerns expressed at the process and timeframes around ECTT wanting feedback and the lack of awareness of what was being developed from the start.
- Meeting arrangements including timing and location, pointed out that Council meetings and workshops are almost always based on 1st and 3rd Mondays and are known well in advance. ECTT need to take this into account for the Council representative.

RACT & Tasman Highway

The RACT through their Chief Advocacy Officer, Garry Bailey, have been in touch with Council regarding a key project that they are making a Federal Election issue, the Tasman Highway. This is very heartening to see that an organisation with the profile of the RACT are taking this approach. As Councillors know, the issue of upgrading the Tasman Highway is something that Council has been arguing through State Elections and State Budget community consultation processes for several years with some success in recent times.

Their solution is based around the development of a 10 Year Plan which aligns with Council's previous requests for a Plan for the future upgrading to developed and delivered. Ten years is a logical and achievable timeframe. In arguing a 10 Year Plan the RACT notes:

- The Midland Highway upgrade shows what can be achieved with a 10-year plan properly funded by State and Federal Governments beyond state and federal election cycles.
- The Tasman Highway needs the same treatment: a 10-year plan with a funding pipeline that is not subject to election cycles.
- Ten-year plans deliver greater certainty to the civil construction and professional services so they can invest in skills and equipment.
- Ten-year plans deliver greater certainty to local government so they can plan their own infrastructure, economic stimulus and land-use planning strategies.

It needs to be noted that in the case of the Midland Highway, that this is part of the National Highway Network and thereby a federal responsibility anyway.

Key points from the RACT perspective in substantiating this proposal are:

- The seat of Lyons is in play and the highway is critical to the economic future of the East Coast, which sits in Lyons and we should aim to make the state of the highway the key issue in Lyons.
- RACT members in their regular surveys regard the Tasman Highway as the worst highway in the State.
- The highway has been neglected by successive State Governments for decades.
- The highway is vital for growth in tourism, which is the largest industry on the East Coast and pivotal to Tasmania's brand.
- There is also growth in aquaculture and agriculture that requires freight services on a safe and efficient transport route.
- There is reputational risk for the Tasmanian brand that will increase as tourism traffic resumes and grows post-pandemic.
- The State Government's key message over the past two years is that Tasmania is one of the safest places on the planet, that message is at risk unless the safety of the highway is improved.
- The highway is already branded as the Great Eastern Drive yet the road standard fails to meet the aspirations of that brand.

The RACT propose harnessing the energy of the key players such as Break O'Day and Glamorgan-Spring Bay Councils, East Coast Tasmania Tourism, business organisations and community groups to speak with one voice and send a powerful message.

Communications Report – February 2022

TOPIC	ACTIVITY	PROGRESS
GENERAL COMMS	BODC Newsletter	Scheduled for the last week of February.
	St Helens MTB Data collection	This survey remains open and so far has more than 350 responses. The survey will be closed at the end of February – after one last push in the MTB newsletter.
	Bay of Fires Master Plan - Comms Plan	Rewritten the Bay of Fires Communications Plan so it reflects the needs of Parks and Wildlife. This is now with the committee for finalization/changes.
	Mayors Opinion Piece	Developed in collaboration with the Mayor an Op-Ed on checking in on your neighbour – Treating people with kindness, This ran on 10 February.
	Customer Service improvements	A new webpage has been developed called Customer Feedback. It can be located under My Council. To go with this the Communications Coordinator and Wellbeing Officer have also developed Customer Feedback Postcard which can be used by Works crews and other staff. The card has a QR code linking to the webpage.
	Draft Community Engagement Strategy	The draft strategy is now finalized with changes from councilors added. A communications plan/survey is now being developed which will come to Council for endorsement before going out to the community for feedback.
GRANTS	Digital Notice Board and PA System for the Flagstaff Trailhead	Installation was stalled due to the supply of a steel frame for the screen. We now anticipate this will be installed by the end of March
	Destination Action Plan Sculpture Walk Project	The EOI process for artists has now closed. The DAP group has received six (6) submissions. The group will now work through the submissions. Successful applicant(s) will be notified by the end of February.
SOCIAL MEDIA	Facebook Commenting	Commenting is now been turned off the majority of Council posts. This seems to work well and there has been no community blow back.
EMAIL DATABASES	Continuing to develop	Continuing to collect email addresses for the newsletter and township databases.
	MTB Portal	The portal has now been re-organised to better cater for our needs. This included contacting emergency services and advising them they would need to sign up again. We also developed a QR code poster which is displayed at the Flagstaff Trailhead so the general public can access the general map details.

Actions Approved under Delegation:

Nil.

General Manager's Signature Used Under Delegation for Development Services:

Date	Document	Address	PID or DA
05.01.2022	337 Certificate	Lot 200 Sunnybank Close, St Helens (CT182122-30)	9169308
05.01.2022	337 Certificate	Lot 200 Sunnybank Close, St Helens (CT182122-29)	9169308
05.01.2022	337 Certificate	26 Albert Street (CT42317/1) Fingal	6410318
07.01.2022	337 Certificate	U8 72 Tully Street, St Helens	9415386
07.01.2022	337 Certificate	8 Kismet Place, St Helens	7386153
07.01.2022	337 Certificate	27 Henry Street, Mangana	7626962
07.01.2022	337 Certificate	11 Medea Street, St Helens	6794630
07.01.2022	337 Certificate	75 Quail Street, St Helens	6795203
07.01.2022	337 Certificate	147 St Helens Point Road, Stieglitz	6790365
07.01.2022	337 Certificate	21 Skyline Drive, Beaumaris	1906082
10.01.2022	337 Certificate	1 Seymour Street, Fingal	6411994
10.01.2022	337 Certificate	64 Peron Street, Stieglitz	6785195
12.01.2022	337 Certificate	191 Lottah Road, Goulds Country	6805512
12.01.2022	337 Certificate	11 Maclean Road, Seymour	2077984
13.01.2022	337 Certificate	167 Scamander Avenue, Scamander	6405906
14.01.2022	337 Certificate	1178 Tasman Highway, Beaumaris	6791237
17.01.2022	337 Certificate	Horne Street, Fingal	3265311
18.01.2022	337 Certificate	62 Lyall Road, Binalong Bay	3403016
18.01.2022	337 Certificate	Lot 200 Wedge Court, Binalong Bay	3496152
19.01.2022	337 Certificate	19 Susan Court, St Helens	2282742
19.01.2022	337 Certificate	86 High Street, Mathinna	6414976
20.01.2022	337 Certificate	3 Douglas Court, St Helens	7551315
20.01.2022	337 Certificate	30 Tully Street, St Helens	3575141
20.01.2022	337 Certificate	9 Barrack Street, Akaroa	7220882
20.01.2022	337 Certificate	11 Lindsay Parade, St Helens	7731666
20.01.2022	337 Certificate	102 Main Street, St Marys	9183661
21.01.2022	337 Certificate	Tasman Highway, St Helens	9697916
24.01.2022	337 Certificate	7 Champ Street, Fingal	2175357
24.01.2022	337 Certificate	17 Gray Road, St Marys	7774973
24.01.2022	337 Certificate	Elizabeth Street, Mangana	6413471
25.01.2022	337 Certificate	Davis Gully Road, Four Mile Creek	2116912
27.01.2022	337 Certificate	Unit 8, 45 Quail Street, St Helens	2744484
31.01.2022	337 Certificate	40 Acacia Drive, Ansons Bay	6804413
31.01.2022	337 Certificate	3 View Street, St Helens	7827983
31.01.2022	337 Certificate	60 Cecilia Street, St Helens	2838245
31.01.2022	337 Certificate	18 Scamander Avenue, Scamander	6783720
31.01.2022	337 Certificate	102 High Street, Mathinna	6415012

Tenders and Contracts Awarded:

Nil.

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.

ACTION	DISCUSSION
PROPONENT	Council Officer
OFFICER	John Brown, General Manager
FILE REFERENCE	018\033\007\
ASSOCIATED REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS	Report on Outcomes of Annual Plan 2021/2022 as at 31 December 2021

OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receive the Review as at the 31 December 2021 of the Break O'Day Council Annual Plan 2021/2022.

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:

Annual Plans are adopted as part of the budget process in each financial year and reports are prepared quarterly on achieving the identified annual planning outcomes.

The 2021/2022 Annual Plan was adopted at the August 2021 Council Meeting.

OFFICER'S REPORT:

This plan is generally based on the 10 Year Strategic Plan 2017 – 2027. The finalised 2021 - 2022 Annual Plan has been included in Cascade.

During the development phase we have used a four (4) year format to assist in seeing the flow and development of activities across multiple years, this is a work in progress. A key component of developing the Plan has been continuing the priorities identified by Council during the Strategic Priorities Workshop in February 2019. Some of the strategies identified in 2019 - 2020 are carried on, or built on, in the new financial year.

The key factors and themes for 2021 - 2022 include:

- Premiers Economic and Social Recovery Advisory Council (PESRAC) Report recommendations
- Focus on waste minimisation and circular economy
- Community Wellbeing project linked to building resilience
- Employment and business support including the Employment Partnership project
- NRM Action Plan
- Strategic land use planning at the regional and local level
- Understanding our Population and addressing the challenges

Other significant areas of attention in 2021 - 2022 include:

- Local Government Reform
- Housing challenges within Break O'Day and pursuing solutions in a number of directions
- Delivery of additional projects arising from Government Funding commitments, Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Program and Black Summer Bushfire Program.
- Project development in preparation for Federal election
- Projects linked to Tourism and the Mountain Bike Trails including event attraction
- Developing a number of Master Plans, Bay of Fires, Marine Facilities, Recreational Trails, St Helens Foreshore and St Helens Sports Complex
- Financial sustainability
- Community Engagement Framework

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.

Strategies

Create an informed and involved community by developing channels of communication.

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.

Strategies

Ensure Council services support the betterment of the community while balancing statutory requirements with community and customer needs.

LEGISLATION & POLICIES:

Local Government Act 1993 - Section 71 specifies that Council is to prepare an "Annual Plan" for the municipal area each financial year.

BUDGET; FUNDING AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:

The financial implications of the 2021 - 2022 Annual Plan are detailed in Council adopted budget but are summarised in the Plan.

VOTING REQUIREMENTS:

Simple Majority.



ANNUAL PLAN 2021 - 2022 - QUARTERLY REVIEW @ 31 DECEMBER 2021 01/02/2022

200

GOALS

50%

GOAL COMPLETION

● Draft ● Not started ● Behind ● On Track ● Overdue ● Complete → Direct Alignment → Indirect Alignment

BREAK O'DAY COUNCIL PLAN

COMMUNITY

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
91%	01/07/2020	01/07/2021	Strategy 1.1 Create an informed and involved community by developing channels of communication.: 30 to 100	
91%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Key Focus Area 1.1.1 Communication: Improve and develop communication processes that lead to the community feeling more informed and involved.: 100%	Good progress has been made with activities in this area, with some specific actions occurring in relation to specific purpose pages on the Website being established as well as the use of Surveys for projects such as the Recreational Trails Strategy. Further refinement in communications methods will evolve during the year
86%	01/10/2021	31/12/2021	→ Actions 1.1.1.1 Newsletter - Review Council newsletter in terms of format (digital and print) as well as frequency.: 100%	<p>The Communications Coordinator continues to promote the Electronic Direct Mail (EDM) database for distribution of the Council's monthly newsletter.</p> <p>Promotion includes directing people to register for the digital newsletter every month via Facebook when each newsletter is released as well as including a promotion where space allows in the print newsletter itself.</p> <p>When new residents move to the area they receive our "Welcome" letter which includes a survey which asks residents whether they would like to register for our newsletter via email. This has been highly successful and has resulted in a large increase of residents now receiving the newsletter via email.</p> <p>We have also been developing EDMs for specific townships and when residents sign up to this their email is followed up by asking if they would also like to register to receive the newsletter via email.</p> <p>Once the email list for the newsletter reaches 500 we will shift to a primarily digital delivery of the newsletter. This number has been determined by the fact that around 600 newsletters are currently printed and distributed. To date the digital newsletter database has 350 recipients.</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
87%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	<p>→ Actions 1.1.1.2 Online Surveys - Use surveys as a key process for community engagement regarding Council activities and projects.: 100%</p>	<p>The Communications Coordinator continues to work across departments to ensure that online surveys are used when relevant for community consultation.</p> <p>The implementation of the Community Engagement Strategy will provide more guidance on how and when to use surveys for community consultation.</p> <p>The aim of using online surveys is to ensure that community consultation is as broad and easy to access as possible.</p> <p>One regular survey used by Council is the Business Visitation survey which is bi-annual survey sent out at the end of summer and the end of winter. It compares year on year visitation and employment outcomes for local businesses.</p> <p>Due to a small number of respondents to the last survey (Dec 2020 - Feb 2021) we decided to give the survey a break over the winter period this year.</p> <p>In order to encourage more respondents when it goes out in March 2022, there will also be a competition to win a \$50 voucher at Raida.</p> <p>The Wellbeing Officer is using surveys through the Wellbeing program in order to understand where students are at through the process as well as measure outcomes of the project.</p> <p>The Communications Officer assisted TRC Tourism with the development of their survey for Community Consultation of the Recreational Strategy.</p> <p>A Mountain Bike Survey was developed which was promoted via social media, the MTB newsletter database as well as through a QR code on posters placed at the Flagstaff Trailhead. These posters will remain in place through the summer holidays before results are collated. To date there has been approximately 250 respondents.</p> <p>The New resident survey continues to be a source of valuable information for Council. Sent out to all new residents the survey has a good return rate. It collates information on who these new residents are, why they purchased in the area and what their plans are for their property.</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
91%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	<p>→ Actions 1.1.1.3 Break O'Day Council (BODC) Website - Improve the relevance and usability of information on the website relating to Planning and Building information to assist in reducing basic enquiries.: 100%</p>	<p>The Council website is annually audited with a focus on finding any broken links or major issues with the site. Department staff responsible for the website are also asked to check and update their information at the end of the Financial year.</p> <p>Current activity in this space includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing and updating of Environmental Health information - A new page has been created based on community feedback regarding Wood heater etiquette. This page includes tips, FAQs and videos on how to use your wood heater efficiently. • Working with the Planning Department to update information on the Local Provisions Schedule (LPS). It is planned that a new page will be created to host all relevant information on the LPS. • Working with the Works Department to ensure that the Current Works page is regularly updated • Ensuring quarterly updates on the Annual Plan are available for the Community to ensure transparency of process. <p>Aside from the annual review, the Communications Coordinator continually changes and updates information on the website to ensure the community are informed of Council projects and activities. Some of the work in this space includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Local Provisions Schedule page containing all relevant information including links and FAQ sheets • Development of the Community Wellbeing page to better reflect the activity happening in this area • A new Current Works webpage that is easier to read and access - this is regularly updated <p>The Communications Coordinator and new Economic Development Officer have also begun discussions around highlighting economic development on the site.</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
100%	01/07/2021	30/09/2021	<p>→ Actions 1.1.1.4 Direct Mail Database - Create an Electronic Direct Mail Database (EDM) that Council can use to disseminate information on a wide range of topics.: 100%</p>	<p>In June 2020 Council undertook Community Engagement activities as part of the COVID 10 Recovery and Resilience project.</p> <p>When asked what their preferred method of communication was with Council, more than 50% of respondents said direct email.</p> <p>In line with these findings Council has been focusing on the development of Electronic Direct Mail databases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity in this space includes: • Promoting the email list for Council's newsletter • Using the Welcome letter to new residents as a prompt to join our newsletter list • Using surveys to gather email addresses - eg: the Business survey • Gathering email addresses during other forms of community consultation for example township meetings. <p>To date we have been working on the newsletter database as well as Township databases.</p> <p>So far we have developed contact databases for:</p> <p>Townships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ansons Bay • Binalong Bay • Falmouth <p>As well as;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shuttle operators • Businesses • Newsletter • Community Groups <p>The Communications Coordinator will continue looking for opportunities to grow existing databases and developing one for each township.</p> <p>The contact databases have are stored on the shared server and can be accessed by all staff members for use.</p>
90%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	<p>→ Actions 1.1.1.5 Plain English Communication - Develop the capacity of Council Officers and Departments to communicate in a 'Plain English' approach to communications in line with the Communications Guide: 100%</p>	<p>Ensuring that information is easy to understand and easy to access is a focus for the Communications Coordinator.</p> <p>Activity in this space to date includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with the Planning Department to produce easy to understand FAQ sheets • Reviewing department managers and officers correspondence • Arranging Plain English training for relevant staff <p>A Writing Clearly Workshop was delivered to key staff in November 2021 by Philip Blake from the Tasmanian Training Consortium. The sessions included written correspondence and how to ensure your writing was clear to the average person.</p> <p>The sessions were well attended with many staff commenting that they had gotten something out of the session.</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
44%	01/07/2021	01/07/2022	Strategy 1.2 Build community capacity by creating opportunities for involvement or enjoyment that enable people to share their skills and knowledge.: 30 to 100	
44%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 1.2.1 Events and Activities: Creates a culture of volunteering and support to enable vibrant and sustainable events, activities and community groups: 100%: 100%	Activity in this area is slowly rebuilding after the impact that Covid has had over the last 18 months though the recent impact of the latest variety is impacting on events being delivered and resulting in cancellations and changes. Challenges remain in relation to major events which have happened in the past which may not reappear. Work in relation to volunteering is progressing which is important for the future.
80%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 1.2.1.1 Increasing Volunteers - Work with Community Groups and Volunteering Tasmania on local strategies to increase Volunteer connection and engagement with Community.: 100%	Community Services Department has assessed and approved the Memorandum of Understanding from Volunteering Tasmania, for the Community Co-Designed Volunteer Strategy, commencing in January 2022. Within the Volunteering profile for Break O'Day Municipality it states that In 2019 the estimated number of volunteers in Break O'Day was 2,106 people. If the decline in volunteering remains consistent with current trends the estimated number of volunteers in Break O'Day LGA in 2029 will be 1,692 people. In 2029 it is estimated there will be demand for 2,943 volunteers in the Break O'Day. There is a identified need to work with Community on how we can co-design a local solution to the declining trend of connected Volunteers. Community Services Department are in the early stages of discussions with Volunteering Tasmania on how a Co-Designed Volunteering framework can be effectively achieved between Council and Community.
90%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 1.2.1.2 Community Event Support - Assist community groups with event delivery by providing support and assistance with planning, approvals processes, COVID-19 compliance and arrangements for Council assistance and resources.: 100%	Community Services Department has been assisting the following Event Organisers and Community Groups for the planning and delivery of their events: December • 24 - St Helens Volunteer Fire Brigade – Christmas Lolly run – St Helens Foreshore • 24 - St Marys Christmas Children's Party – St Marys Community Space • 27-28 – Blueberries Dance Party – Bendigo Bank Community Stadium (Cancelled due to COVID requirements) January • 1 – St Marys races – St Marys Recreation Ground • 3-11 – Scripture Union Beach Mission – Portland Hall • 26 - Australia Day Awards – Portland Hall • 29-30 Tas Bream Classic – St Helens Foreshore March • 17-19 Dragon Trail MTB - St Helens MTB Trail Network and Bendigo Bank Community Stadium • 29 - Break O'Day Council Woodchopping – St Helens Foreshore
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 1.2.1.3 Event Attraction – Actively promote the Break O'Day Municipality as an event destination and work with event organisers and organisations to develop and attract new events to the area.: 100%	Event Organisers are currently hesitant to create new events with the current COVID situation. At this stage Dragon Trail MTB is still on track for delivery 17-19 March 2021.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
27%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 1.2.1.4 Trails Event - Work with local community and interested organisations to develop a signature Mountain Bike event/festival and a trail running event for the St Helens Network.: 100%	A draft framework is currently being developed for the Mountains to the Sea Trail Fest 2023
30%	01/07/2021	01/07/2022	Strategy 1.3 Foster and support leadership within the community to share the responsibility for securing the future we desire.: 30 to 100	The major item in this area is development of the Community Engagement Framework. This has previously been on hold pending understanding of requirements in the new Local Government Act. The ongoing delay with this has no end in sight and given the information already available the decision was made to progress and hopefully we will meet requirements.
30%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 1.3.1 Community and Council Collaboration: Work within a community engagement framework which defines the relationship between the community and Council in decision making and project delivery.: 100%: 100%	Progress in this area has been variable with the main areas of activity being the Community Engagement Framework and the Wellbeing Project. Priority is being given to progressing the other key activities in this KFA, in particular the Township Plans.
85%	01/08/2021	31/12/2022	→ Actions 1.3.1.1 Community Engagement Framework - Finalise and adopt a Community Engagement Framework to support Council activities which reflects the new Local Government Act requirements.: 100%	Officers are making changes to the draft document as suggested by Council. Once these are made, the draft will go back to Council to endorse to seek community feedback.
59%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 1.3.1.5 Wellbeing Pilot Project - Support the implementation of the Break O'Day Community Wellbeing Pilot Project and related project activities.: 100%	Year 1 of Wellbeing Training complete and under review as part of planning for year 2 training. Planning also underway for year 2 community conversations. Year 1 progress report submitted to TCF.
0%	01/01/2022	30/06/2022	→ Actions 1.3.1.2 Framework Integration - Embed the Community Engagement Framework within Council activities.: 100%	Activity will commence once Engagement Framework adopted
0%	01/11/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 1.3.1.3 Local Township Plans - Undertake a review of all Township Plans (10) and develop new Local Township Plans in consultation with community members.: 100%	No further action has taken place in this period in relation to the development of the new township plans as currently waiting the completion of some of the projects that had received grant funding - for example Binalong Bay shared trail.
5%	01/11/2021	28/02/2022	→ Actions 1.3.1.4 Arts & Cultural Strategy - Work with Art Groups to review the Strategy and reflect changes in an update of the document.: 100%	No action at this stage but a conversation has occurred with an interested party who has shown a strong interest in being part of the process in the review of the current document.
0%	01/07/2021	01/07/2022	Strategy 1.4 Foster a range of community facilities and programs which strengthen the capacity, wellbeing and cultural identity of our community.: 30 to 100	

ECONOMY

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
56%	01/07/2021	01/07/2023	Strategy 2.1 Develop and highlight opportunities which exist and can be realised in a manner that respects the natural environment and lifestyle of the Break O'Day area.: 30 to 100	
58%	01/07/2021	30/06/2023	→ Key Focus Area 2.1.1 Opportunities: Prepare and maintain an economic prospectus which details opportunities; infrastructure and land availability; and local resources.: 100%: 100%	This is a very substantial area of activity for the year with some actions completed. Initial steps have been taken in relation to a number of housing related actions and important work in understanding the Population situation in Break O'Day has been presented to Council and made available more widely. The areas of Housing and Population are likely to become a Key Focus Area of Council moving forward. With the employment of an Economic Development Officer, an increased focus is occurring on all activities within this area.
100%	01/07/2021	30/09/2023	→ Actions 2.1.1.1 Prospectus - Provide information on the Break O'Day area to the Office of the Coordinator General for inclusion in a Northern Tasmania Region Prospectus.: 100%	Relevant case studies and information on the area was provided to the Office of Coordinator General for the development of a Northern Region Prospectus. Information included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A case study on Lease 65 • A digital copy of the Break O'Day prospectus The Northern Prospectus is now in development
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2023	→ Actions 2.1.1.2 Irrigation Projects - Support the investigations by Tas Irrigation for construction of infrastructure servicing the eastern end of the Fingal Valley.: 100%	Continuing to monitor progress with the project. It appears that the project has been placed on hold following completion of the expressions of interest from farmers through the Water Sales process. This could be due to low water sales occurring.
5%	01/07/2021	30/06/2023	→ Actions 2.1.1.3 Agriculture Opportunities - Research and examine potential opportunities to develop agriculture and horticulture within the Break O'Day Council area with particular focus on the Fingal Valley.: 100%	No substantial progress was made in the first 6 months pending commencement of Economic Development Officer. This has now occurred and will be progressed over the next 6 months.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2023	→ Actions 2.1.1.4 Circular Economy - Participate in projects focused on developing the Circular Economy at the regional and local level.: 100%	Participating in discussions which are occurring at the regional level through NTDC. Examining how the Break O'Day area will be an effective part of the Container Refund Scheme which will commence within the State. Investigation and report provided to Council in relation to textile recycling.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2023	→ Actions 2.1.1.5 Population Strategy - Support and participate in the regional approach being delivered by Northern Tasmania Development Corporation (NTDC): 100%	Council officers continue to participate in this project from what is effectively a watching brief basis whilst also feeding in to the regional approach the work and understanding we are developing in this space.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
100%	01/07/2021	31/08/2021	→ Actions 2.1.1.6 Growing the Population - Develop a clear understanding of the Break O'Day (BOD) situation and potential strategies Council can focus on to meet the challenges of population change.: 100%	An analysis of the Break O'Day population situation has been prepared by Dr Lisa Denny and was presented to Councillors at a special Workshop on 17/9/21. The analysis confirms the rapidly ageing population of Break O'Day, we will be the oldest LGA by 2024 and by 2034 47% of the population will be 65+ years. Our population numbers will also be in Absolute Decline. A number of actions have been identified in the analysis for Council to consider. Council organised a presentation from Dr Denny for a wider group of stakeholders and interested community members which occurred on 7/12/21.
25%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.1.1.7 Aged Housing - Pursue investment in construction of Independent Living Units in the area.: 100%	Initial understanding of funding models supported through the Tasmanian Government has been developed and investigations into ILUs is occurring as part of Council looking at participation in housing supply.
25%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.1.1.8 Public Housing - Lobby and work with the State Government and housing providers to build new affordable housing.: 100%	Discussions with Department of Communities Tasmania are occurring in relation to potential small scale Affordable Housing sites in the area.
100%	01/09/2021	31/12/2021	→ Actions 2.1.1.9 Housing - Advocate for the Tasmanian Government to complete a housing needs assessment for the East Coast.: 100%	The Tasmanian Government have recently commenced work on developing a new statewide Housing Strategy. Information in relation to the Break O'Day population trend has been provided to the Department of Communities Tasmania. Request to develop a Break O'Day Housing Strategy has been made as part of Council's submission to the 2022 Tasmanian State Budget community consultation process.
75%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	→ Actions 2.1.1.10 Housing Provision - Examine opportunities for greater Council involvement in the provision of housing.: 100%	Initial report prepared and discussed with Council at its workshop on 6/9/21 which had a focus on Council being actively involved in the provision of housing where opportunities were logical. Subsequent to this discussions have commenced with Department of Communities Tasmania and other State Agencies regarding potential opportunities for Council to pursue through supply of housing for affordable housing or the broader rental market.
55%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Key Focus Area 2.1.2 Tourism: Broadening, lengthening and improving the visitor experience through development of attract activities; promotion and signage; and great customer service.: 100%: 100%	Steady progress in this area with the exception of the Visitor Information servicing review which is an ongoing frustration. Some delays have been experienced in progressing the Bay of Fires Master Plan towards the end of the year which has been disappointing.
0%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	→ Actions 2.1.2.1 Visitor Information Provision - Strategically review the provision of visitor information services in Break O'Day.: 100%	Need for this work to occur discussed with Chairperson and CEO of East Coast Tasmania Tourism during a meeting on 13/9/21. Tourism Tasmania have engaged a Consultant to review Visitor Information Service touch points. (GM observation - Tourism Tas reviews seem to be ongoing with little progress made)

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
78%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.1.2.2 Marketing - Work with Tourism Agencies and the Break O'Day Chamber of Commerce & Tourism to ensure that Break O'Day is represented in interstate and international marketing campaigns.: 100%	<p>The Communications Coordinator continues to work with relevant state, regional and local agencies to find ways to promote our region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This includes involvement in the Destination Action Plan committee. Working with East Coast Tourism on the development of a Destination Management Plan for the East Coast region Working with Tourism Tasmania on destination and MTB marketing opportunities Working with the local chamber when local marketing opportunities arise. <p>Activity in this space to date includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with Country Life Magazine on a six page spread on the St Helens region Updating Visitor Information sites across the municipality Working with the DAP group on a grant funding submission for a sculpture trail in St Helens - this was successful Pursuing relevant funding opportunities for tourism development and infrastructure Ensuring positive stories about our region are promoted to relevant media outlets Working with Tourism Tasmania and East Coast Tourism to facilitate famils
75%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.1.2.3 Mountain Bike (MTB) Data - Create and implement a MTB survey aimed at riders that will measure usage as well as inform future developments.: 100%	<p>A hardcopy survey has been developed however due to COVID lock downs the survey has not yet been implemented.</p> <p>The digital Mountain Bike Survey was rolled out in the September holidays. It was promoted via social media, the MTB newsletter database as well as through a QR code on posters placed at the Flagstaff Trailhead. These posters will remain in place through the summer holidays before results are collated. To date there has been approximately 250 respondents.</p>
70%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.1.2.4 Bay of Fires Master Plan - Support and participate in the process to develop a Master Plan for the Bay of Fires area.: 100%	<p>The draft Bay of Fires Master Plan was forwarded to Parks & Wildlife (PWS) for their approval before the document is put out for expressions of interest for a consultant to be engaged. There has been a slight hold up due to PWS requesting that Aboriginal Land Council be invited to be part of the Steering Committee and a community representative position becoming vacant and the need to fill same. PWS have now advised that after a number of attempts to invite a member of the Aboriginal Land Council of Tasmania to be part of the Steering Committee we no longer are required to offer that position on the Steering Committee.</p>
52%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.1.2.5 Fingal Valley Tourism - Support Fingal Valley Community groups to undertake tourism activities and projects and review the current Destination Action Plan.: 100%	<p>No action at this stage but significant work has previously been undertaken in the development of short walks and a community session held in the development of the Recreational Trails Strategy which picked up a lot of the ideas that had been in discussion with the group.</p>
30%	01/07/2021	01/07/2021	Strategy 2.2 Provision of relevant training and skills development programs to create a workforce for the future that meets the changing needs of business.: 30 to 100	
30%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Key Focus Area 2.2.1 Employment: Create a variety of jobs that will reduce the seasonality of the local economy and provide ample opportunities for youth to remain in the area.: 100%: 100%	<p>Activity in this area is tracking well. The major focus is centered on the operations of the Break O'Day Employment Connect Project which is delivering important outcomes.</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.2.1.1 Economic Development Assistance - Provide direct support for new and existing businesses wishing to establish or expand activities.: 100%	Assistance provided to businesses when Council is approached. Following the recent appointment of the Economic Development Officer, the depth of activity is increasing in this area.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.2.1.2 Business Enterprise Centre (BEC) - Support the activities of the BEC in accordance with the agreed Service Agreement.: 100%	Support provided to the Break O'Day BEC through Council's budgetary processes, engagement with the BEC Manager occurs on an as needed basis. Council's Economic Development Officer has established a working relationship with the BEC Manager.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.2.1.3 Jobs Action Package - Participate in the Break O'Day Employment Connect (BODEC) project and steering committee which focuses on addressing barriers to employment.: 100%	<p>BODEC Steering Committee are busy preparing for expansion in to Bicheno / Coles Bay area, as well as Dorset. Jobseekers who are not engaged with a Job Service Provider or linked to the Centrelink system, are averaging 80-84%.</p> <p>There is a developing trend of Jobseekers recently moving to the local area seeking employment, averaging 50% of all walk-ins.</p> <p>Hospitality, Cleaning and retail are the three industry sectors who are struggling to find staff.</p> <p>The BODEC (Break O'Day Employment Connect) Committee have identified the two largest barriers to local employment, being access to Childcare and available Transport.</p> <p>Access to Childcare at the times needed is becoming minimal in Break O'Day, with one Child Care centre in St Helens, a family Day Care in Stieglitz area and one Day Care Centre in St Marys. All are almost completely full.</p> <p>Jobseekers who are parents and looking for employment are not usually able to access the days and times when employers are requiring them for work. Especially in the Hospitality/Tourism and Accommodation industries.</p> <p>Lack of access to Before/After School Care is also a part of the issue, whereby a child reaches a certain age, they no longer qualify for Before/After School Care and then the parent is unable to take up any employment in peak periods of trade the local Businesses within the industries mentioned.</p> <p>The need for transport solution(s) in Break O'Day is becoming more urgent, with public transport being minimal. The conversations that the BODEC Steering Committee has engaged with about barrier has now formed a need for a sub-committee to explore the access, gaps and any potential transport solutions.</p>
100%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 2.2.1.4 Business Opportunities - Research and examine opportunities that could create jobs in Break O'Day (BOD): 100%	There was no specific action in this area pending commencement of Economic Development Officer.
50%	01/07/2020	01/07/2021	Strategy 2.3 Create a positive brand which draws on the attractiveness of the area and lifestyle to entice people and businesses to live and work in Break O'Day: 30 to 100	
40%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Key Focus Area 2.3.1 Brand Development: Undertake and identify opportunities to develop a positive brand for Break O'Day Council and the area.: 100%: 100%	

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
50%	01/07/2020	01/07/2021	Strategy 2.4 Support and encourage innovation and growth in the economy through local leadership; infrastructure provision; support services and customer focused service delivery.: 30 to 100	
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	↳ Key Focus Area 2.4.1 Support: Integrate and simplify processes and services to facilitate the development and growth of businesses.: 100%: 100%	Minor area of activity within the Plan which we support where we can.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	↳ Actions 2.4.1.1 Business Community Leadership - Support the development of strong leadership in the community to facilitate overall development and growth.: 100%	Council officers continue to support the activities of the Break O'Day Chamber of Commerce and Tourism as well as the St Helens Destination Action Plan committee. Leadership and participation is also being fostered through the Break O'Day Employment Connect project.

ENVIRONMENT

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
50%	01/07/2020	01/07/2021	Strategy 3.1 Ensure the necessary regulations and information is in place to enable appropriate use and address inappropriate actions.: 30 to 100	
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 3.1.1 Appropriate Development: Encourage sensible and sustainable development through sound land use planning, building and design.: 100%: 100%	Good solid progress has been made in this area with a focus on strategic land use activities being a key part of activities
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.1.1.1 Communication Improvements - Continue to communicate with local industry and within Council to build an understanding of the critical changes in land use planning and other Development Services activities and issues.: 100%	Significant progress has been made here which has included a revision of external and internal communications. Improvements to streamline Development Application lodgements and significant community consultation in relation to the Local Provisions Schedule (Statewide Planning Scheme). Information Session on other regulatory changes and FAQ's have been developed and sessions are to be scheduled upon fulfilling of current vacancies.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.1.1.2 Regional Land Use Strategy - Actively participate in and support the review of the Northern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy.: 100%	Continued attendance at Regional Land Use Planning Group Meetings including significant data collection exercise which will feed into upcoming Northern Tasmania Residential Demand and Supply Study
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.1.1.3 Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Progress the Approval of the Local Provisions Schedule in accordance with requirements of the Tasmanian Planning Commission: 100%	Exhibition Phase Completed of Statewide Planning Scheme, Analysis of 82 representations now required and report to be drafted and aiming to present Section 35F Report to March Council Meeting and subsequent submission to Tasmanian Planning Commission late March 2022.
40%	01/07/2021	27/05/2022	→ Actions 3.1.1.4 Strategic Land Use Review - Undertake a review of strategic land use documents with a focus on population, township expansion, rural living and industrial land availability: 5 unit	Kinetica (Consultant) have commenced work and project was delayed due to requirement for significant data collection effort. Data collection underway which will also feed into consultants scope for RLUS study. Timelines for completion of project to be re-negotiated with Kinetica.
56%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.1.1.5 Climate Change Action - Pursue priorities in the Break O'Day Climate Change Action Plan 2020 and opportunities for climate change mitigation and adaptation action in the municipality: 100%	Preparations for the installation of an electric vehicle recharging station at Fingal are underway. Break O'Day is active in development of a regional councils partnership on climate change action, which will increase capacity and opportunities for local mitigation and adaptation priorities and the Action Plan. Advice and support on flood risks affecting properties, including projected increased risks with climate change, has been provided to land owners and buyers.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
35%	01/07/2021	01/12/2021	→ Actions 3.1.1.6 Future Potential Production Forest (FPPF) - Examine the impact on values and interests from potential changes to Future Potential Production Forest Land in the municipality.: 100%	A presentation to Council from the Regional Manager North for Sustainable Timbers Tasmania provided background on forest production from Timber Production Zone Land in Break O'Day. Information of socioeconomic and environmental values and associated with Future Potential Production Forest Land in Break O'Day Land and implications if it were to change, will be reported and discussed at a follow-up presentation.
67%	01/07/2021	01/07/2022	Strategy 3.2 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.: 30 to 100	Activity in this area is progressing well. Waste Education within the community is particularly challenging and requires a continual focus
67%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Key Focus Area 3.2.1 Enjoying our Environment: Provide opportunities to access and learn more about our environment and the ways it can be enjoyed in a sustainable manner.: 100%: 100%	Activity in this area is progressing as planned with the activity relating to AirBNB Information Packs being completed.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 3.2.1.1 Community Activation - Undertake activities which increase awareness and participation in Natural Resource Management and recognition of achievements.: 100%	Council has worked with community and partners such as the Parks and Wildlife Service on the a shorebird and dogs-on-beaches campaign, the <i>Biota in the Bush</i> research project awarded the Velvet Worm Action Award grant, and the <i>Irapuna Community Weekend</i> of beach clean-ups. Public communications, such as our Newsletter's 'Weed of the Month' series, and servicing of customer enquiries, has given the community and landholders information and advice to increase their appreciation and practical knowledge of natural values and management on shorebirds, flood risk, weeds, river erosion, cats and dogs.
80%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 3.2.1.2 Waste Reduction - Undertake community education and activities focused on waste reduction and minimisation.: 100%	<p>Waste Education is an ongoing activity and the Communications Coordinator continues to look for opportunities to deliver messaging around waste to the community.</p> <p>Due to the large contamination rates in our municipal recycling and the challenges Local Government face in waste reduction including fee increases, education in this space remains a priority for BODC.</p> <p>Education activity in this space includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Waste Education Communication Plan that is now being reviewed with budgetary requirements in mind. The campaign will utilise various platforms and focus on educating the community to be a "Good Sort" and will provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tips on how to sort waste • Highlight areas of concern for our area raised through bin audits • Provide a platform for residents to share their own ideas and efforts to reduce, reuse, and recycle. • Inclusion of a large Waste education article in the Council Rates Newsletter - this included information on how to be a "Good Sort" and promotion of the Recycle Coach app as well as a visual prompt o what can and be recycled • An article in the Annual Report on waste <p>The focus of the education campaign must be around; educating the community about recycling as well as encouraging conversations around what individuals can do to reduce waste.</p> <p>Facebook is being used to share waste education posts including re-sharing relevant posts from rethink waste.</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
100%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.2.1.3 Air BnB - Develop information pack for Air BnB properties supporting sustainability of the area.: 100%	<p>The Communications Coordinator has worked with relevant officers and state agencies around what information should be included in these information packs. The list includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog Management Zone info • Shore birds • Waste and Recycling Information • Wood heater etiquette • Leave no trace - enjoying the environment • Links to relevant tourism information • Septic and waste water <p>Parks and Wildlife have given permission for their leave no trace flyer and the shore bird advocate group has been very supportive in the inclusion of information on dog management zones as well as shorebirds.</p> <p>The packs have now been developed and are updated and controlled by the Corporate Services Team. A letter has also been developed which is sent to new short term accommodation property owners.</p> <p>The letter is triggered by a 'Change of Use' Development Application. The letter alerts the property owners of the packs as well as asks them whether they have considered the impacts of the change of use ie, septic and potable water.</p>
59%	01/07/2020	01/07/2022	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.: 30 to 100	
59%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ 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.: 100%: 100%	Good progress is being made in the key activities of Weed Management and Dog Management.
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.3.1.1 Land Management Activities - Secure financial and human resources for projects to rehabilitate degraded land and sustain soil productivity.: 100%	Opportunities for farmers and landholders promoted and explored include National Smart Farms offer for Soil Extension Activities, Landcare Grants, Weed Action Fund grants and the Federal Agriculture Stewardship Package and Future Drought Fund. The Break O'Day Drought Weeds project has supported farmers to improve productivity.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.3.1.2 Activity and Condition Review - Investigate soil and water management performance by works and land development projects to identify planning and management improvements.: 100%	This activity is yet to be progressed. Selection of works and land development projects to investigate and their baseline site and approvals conditions is planned for later in the year.
70%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.3.1.3 Weed Action Plan - Implement Weed Action Plan priorities to control weeds on Council land and roadsides; coordinate weed management with other land managers; and provide biosecurity advice, compliance and support services.: 100%	Weeds have been controlled on Council's roads, waste transfer stations, quarries and other properties, such as Binalong bay foreshore reserve and the MTB Trails. They include Spanish heath, blackberry, gorse, caper spurge, watsonia, sweet pittosporum, brooms, periwinkle, mullein, mignonette and others. Information and advice has been provided to landholders, and with public land managers, to support and coordinate their control programs and preventative measures.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
95%	01/07/2021	01/12/2021	→ Actions 3.3.1.4 Drought Weeds Project - Conduct Weed ID and control workshop and complete final project 'Farm Weed Plan' report.: 100%	A draft <i>Farm Sector Drought Weeds Plan</i> is being finalised with NRM North as the final output for the Drought Weeds Project. Grant funded farm weed control activities are either completed or underway. Three field days, on weedy Nassella grasses and Patersons curse, were undertaken and farmers were supported with their weed farm weed programs.
30%	01/12/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.3.1.5 Weed Action Plan 2022 - Updated with review of weed priorities and strategies for Break O'Day and the community.: 100%	Compilation of weed mapping is yet to be completed, and will underpin draft weed priorities maps for the community and Council to consider later in the year, to update shared weed action strategies in Break O'Day.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.3.1.6 Best Practice Activities - Facilitate weed, pest and disease hygiene protocols and best practice in Council operations and promote benefits in industry.: 100%	After developing a monitoring program for weed and disease risks on the St Helens MTB Trails, a report for 2021 is being reviewed by an ecologist. Training in soil and water hygiene best practice is included in agenda for Development Services information forums for property and development industry sector in February.
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.3.1.7 Dog Management Policy - Secure and implement a formal cooperative dog management arrangement with Parks & Wildlife Service.: 100%	Council is actively working with the Parks and Wildlife Service on Break O'Day's beaches with a dog and shorebird management campaign that also involves community volunteers, Birdlife Tasmania and NRM North, after a successful trial campaign in 2020/21. Break O'Day experience and concerns for cooperation on state-level issues were presented at a state dog management workshop held by the Local Government Association of Tasmania. The workshop was well attended and will promote cooperation and consistency between councils and the Department of Natural Resources and Environment at a higher level.
30%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.3.1.8 Regional Cat Management - Work with NRM North and regional Councils to implement the outcomes of the Northern Tasmania Regional Cat Management Strategy.: 100%	Cat management activities have been planned and scheduled for this autumn and winter with the RSPCA and local Vet. They include using a mobile Cat Management Facility pilot (using a Animal Welfare Response vehicle) targeted and safe cat trapping activities, along with subsidizing of microchipping and desexing of cats and a responsible cat management information campaign.
100%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.3.1.9 NRM North Regional Strategy - Participate in the process to update the Regional Strategy for the next five (5) years.: 100%	Consultation on the Northern Regional Natural Resource Management Strategy review and draft Strategy has been completed. NRM North provided an opportunity for early input on local priorities and opportunities, and comments were made on the public draft. The draft regional Strategy recognized a number of Land, Water and Biodiversity priorities in Break O'Day and the final Strategy should facilitate funded opportunities to address them over the next five years.
31%	01/07/2021	01/07/2022	Strategy 3.4 Recognise and alleviate the issues and risks to the environment from our use and the risk to us from a changing environment (for example flood and fire): 30 to 100	
51%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 3.4.1 Water: Develop and implement strategies and activities to reduce the risk of flooding, inundation and erosion within our rivers, estuaries and coastal areas.: 100%: 100%	Progress in this area is generally as planned with St Marys Flood Risk Management activities well progressed though lagging slightly in relation to the Lower George River activities.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.4.1.1 George River Catchment and Bay - Support development of a land and water producers action group to investigate land and water productivity opportunities; water quality and riparian issues; identify management priorities and projects to action.: 100%	Mobilisation of a land and water producers action group will continue to be encouraged. Interest in funding opportunities has been limited.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.4.1.2 South Esk River and Coastal Catchments - Identify catchment, water quality and riparian issues and management priorities and facilitate projects to stabilise and protect priority stream reaches, address pollution issues and catchment water quality priorities.: 100%	Concerns for state management of water quality and river health are being considered by Council and it's NRM Committee. Broad review of South Esk and coastal catchment priorities is planned for later in the year.
80%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 3.4.1.3 St Marys Flood Risk Management Plan - Implementation channel management and flood preparedness projects with the community and landholders.: 100%	St Marys Flash Flood Warning System is active for Council and SES recipients of flood alerts. The system's monitoring of moderate and major flood level thresholds is being rechecked before inviting community registrations. Vegetation, debris and erosion issues are intrinsic to the channel and continue to be a concern for management with landholders.
75%	01/07/2021	01/03/2022	→ Actions 3.4.1.4 Lower George Floodplain Impact Assessment Project - Socioeconomic assessment with community of impact of likely changes in river course over floodplain and management options.: 100%	An investigation and report on likely river-breakout scenarios across the floodplain, their likelihood and management implications has been completed. To recover from significant delays the project plan will be revised to complete the next stages: evaluating possible consequences of these these scenarios with those who would be impacted, and informing the wider community.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
33%	01/07/2020	01/07/2021	Strategy 4.1 Be proactive infrastructure managers by anticipating and responding to the growing and changing needs of the community and the area.: 30 to 100	
33%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 4.1.1 Community Facilities: Provide community facilities that encourage participation and supports the lifestyle of residents and growing visitor numbers.: 100%: 100%	Some progress has occurred during the quarter with most of the activity centred on the St Helens Sports Complex Master Plan that has been reviewed by the Council. Resource limitations initially slowed progress on the development of the Marine Strategy and St Helens Foreshore Master Plan however this has now been addressed and activity will pick up over the next 6 months.
70%	01/07/2021	31/12/2022	→ Actions 4.1.1.1 St Helens Sports Complex Master Plan - Complete user consultation and review of Master Plan prior to adoption by Council.: 100%	Council has reviewed feedback from facility users and the draft master plan updated. The plan will be available for community comment during February 2022.
30%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.1.1.2 Marine Facilities Strategy - Develop a Strategy for the management and development of marine infrastructure around Georges Bay including land based facilities integral to the infrastructure.: 100%	Funding for this project has been identified in the 2021-2022 budget. The project has not yet commenced but a draft Brief has been developed for the project. Resource has now been identified to undertake the work based on the Brief which had been prepared.
0%	01/09/2021	31/03/2022	→ Actions 4.1.1.3 St Helens Foreshore Master Plan - Develop and commence a process to undertake a review of the St Helens Foreshore Master Plan.: 100%	No action at this stage due to resource limitations. Resource options to progress the strategy development are being considered.
34%	01/07/2020	01/07/2021	Strategy 4.2 Work with stakeholders to ensure the community can access the infrastructure necessary to maintain their lifestyle.: 30 to 100	
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 4.2.2 Telecommunications: Ensure residents and visitors can access telecommunication services such as NBN and mobile phone coverage where they are living and visiting.: 100%: 100%	Progress has occurred in relation to the blackspot in the Mangana and Mathinna areas.
45%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.2.2.1 Telecommunications - Monitor the roll-out of the Mobile Black Spot Program and advocate for the installation of small cell technology to service black spot areas across the municipality.: 100%	Round 6 of the Australian Government Black Spot Mobile program is to be opened during this financial year. Council will be nominating improved coverage at Ansons Bay and Mangana.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.2.2.2 Mangana Blackspot - Pursue the installation of a small cell or some other service to provide communications especially in times of an emergency.: 100%	A Black Summer Bushfire Recovery funding application has been submitted for the installation of a satellite telecommunications small cell at Mangana. The solution will be designed and installed by Telstra and seamlessly integrated into Telstra's national network. Telecommunications were unreliable, and in some areas, unavailable during the 2019-20 bushfires which placed this township in significant danger resulting in the complete evacuation of the township and surrounding area. Improved telecommunication capacity will improve community safety every day and in an emergency. Improved mobile and internet coverage will help build community connection and resilience and support the social and economic recovery of this community.
18%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 4.2.1 Towns: Create townships that are vibrant and welcoming through improvements to infrastructure such as streetscapes, parking, safety and signage.: 100%; 100%	Progress is occurring in relation to the next stage of the St Helens streetscape. Parking related actions are being prioritised as resources free up.
53%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.2.1.1 St Helens Streetscape - Undertake construction of the next stage of the St Helens Streetscape Project including the upgrade of The Esplanade / Cecilia Street intersection.: 100%	<p>The next stage of the St Helens streetscape upgrade was developed and scoped during 2018/2019. The project would see streetscape development for Improved Accessibility of Community Facilities and Areas, Streetscape beautification on the eastern side of Cecilia Street between Circassian Street and Georges Bay Esplanade and the upgrading of the Cecilia Street/ Georges Bay Esplanade road junction.</p> <p>The project endorsed by Council in November 2021 has been nominated for \$320,000 funding under the Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Programme - Phase 3 and submitted to government for approval.</p> <p>Subject to approval, works would be undertaken in Spring 2022.</p>
0%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.2.1.2 St Marys Parking Strategy - Develop a car parking strategy for St Marys providing a long term plan for off-street parking.: 100%	Not progressed in the reporting period. Scheduled start January 2022.
0%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.2.1.3 St Helens Parking Strategy - Develop a car parking strategy for St Helens providing a long term plan for off-street parking.: 100%	Not progressed in the reporting period. Scheduled start January 2022.
19%	01/07/2021	01/07/2022	Strategy 4.3 Develop and maintain infrastructure assets in line with affordable long-term strategies.: 30 to 100	
61%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 4.3.2 Roads and Streets: Develop a well-maintained road network that recognises the changing demands and requirements of residents and visitors.: 100%; 100%	Solid progress is being made in all areas of activity except the Strategic Road Plan. The Binalong Bay Road transfer has been completed

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
54%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.2.1 State Road Network - Pursue upgrades to State Government road infrastructure assets (Tasman Highway) to improve safety and reliability; Result, network quality.: 100%	State Growth works in progress are: - Realignment and inclusion of overtaking lanes on the Tasman Highway between Diann's Basin and St Helens Point Road. - Pavement rehabilitation - St Marys Pass. First round of works completed during November. Second round of works scheduled for February 2022. Completed works - quarter ending December 2021 - Binalong Bay Road - shoulder widening. - Upper Scamander Road/Tasman Highway junction upgrade.
100%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	→ Actions 4.3.2.2 Municipal Road Network - Complete transfer of the responsibility of Binalong Bay Road to the State Government.: 100%	Binalong Bay Road from its junction with the Tasman Highway in St Helens to a point 108m south of the centre of the junction of Cray Court, a distance of 8.82 km was by proclamation of the Governor (State of Tasmania) under section 7 of the Roads and Jetties Act 1935 declared to be a subsidiary road, classified as a tourist road that became effective on 20 October 2021. The road is now under the jurisdiction of the State Government and known as Binalong Bay Tourist Road.
0%	01/07/2021	31/03/2022	→ Actions 4.3.2.3 Strategic Road Plan - Update Council's plan to identify routes of strategic importance and urgency for the purpose of securing future road upgrade funding.: 100%	No activity on this action for the reporting period to end September 2021, due to resources being directed to other priority tasks.
90%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	→ Actions 4.3.2.4 Scamander Wrinklers Entrance - Finalise approvals and undertake construction works to enhance the northern entrance of Scamander at Wrinklers Lagoon Bridge.: 100%	New toilet block built and opened. Car park pavement preparation completed. Sealing contractor to seal car park Jan/Feb 2022.
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.2.5 Airport Master Planning - Identify and assess user needs including commercial and tourism operators, RFDS, Air Ambulance, State Emergency Services, TasPol and determine infrastructure cost estimates.: 100%	The status of the St Helens Airport (registered as YSTH), a previously registered aerodrome has been deemed certified from 13 August 2020 by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) under changes made to the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations, CASR Part 139. The change requires that the Council update its aerodrome manual in accordance with new requirements by May 2022. Council officers are currently in the process of updating the airport manual and which is consuming resource time due to the level of detail required by the regulators.
42%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 4.3.1 Waste Management: Provide access to services and facilities which support a sustainable lifestyle.: 100%: 100%	Activities are progressing as planned with the exception of the Container Refund Scheme which is dependent on progress at the State Government level.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.1.1 Green Waste Recycling - Develop operations to produce green mulch for sale (single and double shredded material) on a cost recovery basis at the Scamander, St Helens and St Marys Waste Transfer Stations.: 100%	<p>David Jolly:</p> <p>The green waste shredding campaign scheduled for November has been delayed to late January due to the mechanical break down of the northern regional contractors shredder.</p> <p>Green waste at St Helens will be double shredded and aged and available for sale during March 2022. Green waste at Scamander and St Marys will be single shredded and composted for internal use.</p>
100%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.1.2 Inert Landfill Resource Recovery - Investigate re-use/recovery/commercial salvage options and opportunities for concrete, soil, untreated timber and other non-asbestos containing builders waste currently placed at the St Helens Waste Transfer Station.: 100%	<p>No action during the reporting period apart from maintaining current segregation and landfill avoidance practices.</p>
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.1.3 Waste Management - Participate in the Northern Tasmania Waste Management Group (NTWMG) activities to achieve improvements in waste reduction and resource recovery.: 100%	<p>David Jolly:</p> <p>Via an advertised tender process, the Northern Tasmania Waste Management Group (NTWMG) awarded JustWaste Consulting to conduct an aggregated audit of the kerbside residual waste streams for its seven member councils: Launceston City, West Tamar, Meander Valley, Dorset, George Town, Break O'Day and Northern Midlands.</p> <p>The aim of the audit (June/July 2021) was to quantify the waste material quantities in municipal kerbside general waste bins. The audit provided some relevant information associated with the contamination rates for comingled recycling and organics waste streams.</p> <p>Key findings and recommendations have been detailed and will provide guidance for individual Councils and the NTWMG on future waste management planning activity to improve municipal resource recovery and education strategies in line with the NTWMG 2017-2022 Waste Strategy, plus help shape the focus of the NTWMG 2023-2028 Waste Strategy.</p> <p>For Break O'Day, the audit involved the collection of 70 kerbside general waste bins from the St Helens township that was then manually segregated into material types and each type of waste weighed. Within this sample, the recyclables component accounted for 21% by weight, 46% organics (putrescible waste) by weight. The opportunity exists for the community to further reduce the waste load on landfill by placing recyclable items into the recyclable bins provided by the Council.</p>
40%	01/07/2021	31/03/2022	→ Actions 4.3.1.4 Inert Waste Landfill - Develop Scamander Waste Transfer as an Inert Landfill Site - secure environmental regulatory approvals to enable progression to the design and costing of Inert Landfill.: 100%	<p>Break O' Day Council (Council) owns and maintains the Scamander waste transfer station site, which includes the closed putrescible landfill, located on Coach Road, Scamander.</p> <p>Council is proposing to develop an inert landfill on top of the closed putrescible landfill. The proposed development has been assessed as a Level 2 activity under the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 (EMPCA) and as such requires EPA Tasmania (EPA) approval.</p> <p>Extensive investigative work and assessment has been undertaken by council officers with the assistance from GHD (consulting firm) year to date to progress this project with the objective of referring a permit application to the EPA prior to a subsequent public consultation process.</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
100%	01/01/2022	31/03/2022	→ Actions 4.3.1.5 Container Deposit Scheme - Review waste transfer station layouts and capability to accommodate container deposit infrastructure and associated costs for scheme rollout.: 100%	<p>Tasmanian Government Container Refund Scheme Bill 2021 - The Tasmanian Government sought public and business feedback on the draft Container Refund Scheme Bill 2021 from Saturday 5 June until 5pm Friday 9 July. The draft Bill, Explanatory Paper, the Regulatory Impact Statement, and FAQs on the Container Refund Scheme can be viewed on the website https://dipw.tas.gov.au/crs.</p> <p>The draft legislation covers establishment of the Scheme, requirements for container approvals, and identifies Scheme participants. It also explains the administration of the Scheme, including the roles of Scheme Coordinator, Network Operator, and other key participants.</p> <p>Operational details of the Scheme are to be addressed through regulations. Regulations are not available at this stage.</p> <p>Council has received enquires from waste management companies in relation to placing container receiving infrastructure at Councils Waste Transfer Stations.</p> <p>Council will continue to monitor CRS scheme developments, given the intended commencement of the scheme in 2022.</p>
80%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	→ Actions 4.3.1.6 Single Use Plastics - Single-use Plastics Policy approval and implementation.: 100%	Policy options and approach discussed with Cllr Drummond in December 2021, Draft policy prepared for discussion with Councillors at the February Council Workshop.
40%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 4.3.3 Recreational Facilities: Support an outdoor, active and healthy lifestyle for residents and visitors through a range of recreational facilities including walking trails, bike trails and other identified infrastructure.: 100%	Activity is well underway in relation to actions in this area which were due to commence. A couple of actions are dependent on completion of the Recreational Trails Strategy
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.1 St Helens to Binalong Bay Link - Complete the project to a shovel ready stage and pursue funding.: 100%	<p>The objective of this project is to provide a shared pathway the links St Helens (end of existing path on Binalong Bay Road) to Binalong Bay that is wide enough to allow pedestrians, bicycles or other mobility aid users to access the pathways safely and without obstruction.</p> <p>During the quarter ending September 2021, work detailing a preferred pathway route between St Helens and Binalong Bay focused on determining the best path alignment in and parallel to the Binalong Bay Road containment, identifying physical alignment constraints that require solutions to be developed and costed.</p> <p>An updated broad project estimate of \$2.14million was derived during the quarter ending December 2021. The estimate includes the undertaking of required flora & fauna and heritage studies, surveying, detailed design and pathway construction. Further work is required to detail accessibility in and around narrow road segments and a final route reported to the Council.</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
90%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.2 St Helens MTB Network - Examine opportunities to evolve the network to enhance its attractiveness.: 100%	<p>Consultants World Trail have been engaged to develop a suit of trail options that will be used to engage with the community to seek input to develop a priorities list of options that could then be used for future development of the St Helens MTB Network.</p> <p>Trail option locations established July 2021</p> <p>Engagement process with select key individuals / organisations commenced early August 2021 until end of August 2021.</p> <p>Feedback has been received from key individuals, businesses and organisations closely involved locally in the Mountain Bike industry and is being collated to provide a prioritisation list of trails for future development of the network.</p> <p>This information will be presented as part of the Recreation Trails Strategy</p> <p>Draft report received December 2021 and is currently being reviewed internally with completed report due early January 2022.</p>
55%	01/07/2021	31/12/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.3 Bay of Fires Trail - Complete Trail enhancement to enable achievement of IMBA Epic Status.: 100%	<p>Development Assessment process underway with Environmental and Cultural assessments commenced</p> <p>Advertisement for tender to undertake works commenced 7 August 2021</p> <p>Liaison with Parks and Wildlife Tasmania commenced</p> <p>Tenders for the construction closed Monday 30 August 2021 with assessment underway targeting October Council meeting to award contract. Commencement of works will only begin once all approvals have been attained</p> <p>Parks have the Application for Development Assessment documentation to sign and following consent received public notification process will commence</p> <p>Contract to construct trail has been awarded to World Trail - commencement date 24 Jan 2022</p> <p>Planning approval received and Grant of Authority from Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Services received</p> <p>Program of works is 6 to 8 weeks from commencement</p> <p>Application for International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA) EPIC Status for the Bay of Fires Trail will commence later in 2022 once trail construction is complete</p>
10%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.4 Skills Track / Pump Track - Examine options to establish a skills/pump track in the St Helens area.: 100%	<p>The establishment of a Pump Track in St Helens has been prioritised highly as infrastructure that would enhance the experience of users and provide activation of the location with the financial gain to businesses.</p> <p>This piece of infrastructure is likely to feature within the Recreational Trails Strategy when it is completed.</p> <p>The Collective has been requested to provide some ideas of suitable locations</p>
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.5 St Helens MTB Network - Increase the engagement of the businesses and the community in the development and operation of the trails through The BOD Trails Collective.: 100%	<p>The Collective committee has been established with and has held several meetings (monthly) creating a purpose document and priority items which will provide focus and direction of the committee.</p> <p>A broad cross section of the community is represented on the committee and will focus on activation and future development of the St Helens MTB Network.</p> <p>The Collective at its meeting of 13 October will be developing a vision statement which will provide clarity and direction for the group.</p> <p>The vision statement document is in draft and will be finalised in Jan 2022 which will clearly define the purpose and goals for The Collective.</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.6 MTB Events - Identify ongoing opportunities for activation of the MTB Network by identifying Local/State/National/International events.: 100%	<p>Working with The Collective to identify existing State and National events as well as the potential to create a unique and new event for St Helens MTB Network is a high priority.</p> <p>Auscycling has provided their draft 2022 calendar for consideration to host their Cross Country / Downhill / Gravity Enduro / E- MTB events which are being considered.</p> <p>Pedal Heads, the local MTB Club has initiated a Winter Race Series of a 4 race series between August and September 2021 which will be a great way for the local community to engage in the MTB sport and for the Local Club to develop processes, skills and capacity in running events.</p> <p>The Pedal Heads Race Series has been a great success with up to 70 riders participating in the first 3 races. The fourth and last race was postponed due to extreme windy weather and will be run on the first week of the school holidays 26 September 2021.</p> <p>Through the school holidays there are several learn to ride sessions being offered by qualified instructors which will provide opportunities for people new to the sport to attain key skills to ride safely and established riders to improve and develop new skills.</p> <p>There was one extra race run in December 2021 with another good turn out of racers.</p> <p>A focus for The Collective and Pedal Heads MTB Club will be to continue grow the race series and are investing in more timing devices to enable a greater number of participants.</p> <p>The Pedal Heads are also seeking grant funding to provide a subsidy for Wilderness First Aid training to be undertaken for their members to increase the first aid response skills in the local community.</p> <p>The Dragon Trail MTB Race is again planned for March 2022 which will highlight the region and showcase our trails</p>
0%	01/03/2022	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.7 Fingal to St Marys Trail - Review the project following completion of the Recreational Trails Strategy and determine direction of the project.: 100%	Recreational Trails Strategy currently being prepared.
0%	01/03/2022	30/06/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.8 St Marys Trail - Review the project following completion of the Recreational Trails Strategy and determine direction of the project.: 100%	Recreational Trails Strategy currently being prepared
75%	01/07/2021	30/09/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.9 MTB Network Operation - Develop and implement operational/maintenance plan for the MTB trail networks.: 100%	<p>Operational Plan to incorporate the maintenance requirements including managing the trail surfaces and drainage devices, environmental aspects like vegetation management, weed and hygiene control, raptor habitat protection and infrastructure supporting the St Helens MTB Network.</p> <p>Safety Management component to include trail closure procedures and incident management.</p> <p>Development of Service Levels and Service Standards that are sustainable and suitably resourced</p>

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
76%	01/07/2021	28/02/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.10 Recreational Trails Strategy - Manage the delivery of the consultancy leading to consideration and adoption by Council.: 100%	<p>TRC Tourism visited the municipality in July 2021 gathering information; interviewing key individuals across the region and undertaking site visits at key locations as part of the initial data collection and fact finding process.</p> <p>A second visit is planned for September 2021 to engage more broadly across the community based on the initial feedback attained from the key individual sessions and locations visited.</p> <p>Insights plan developed outlining key points identified from initial site visit and reviewed by Council staff.</p> <p>Workshops / Drop-in sessions have been arranged for Fingal, St Marys, Scamander and St Helens in October 2021 to enable locals and visitors to meet with consultants and Council staff to reflect their opinions into the development of the strategy.</p> <p>An on-line Survey is also available via Councils web page to provide opportunity for input for those not able to attend any of the sessions in person.</p> <p>Draft Strategy received in early December and currently undergoing internal review with feedback to be provided to consultant mid Jan 2022 with final to be issued February 2022.</p>
10%	01/09/2021	31/03/2022	→ Actions 4.3.3.11 Swimming and Hydra Therapy Pool – Investigate the opportunity to establish a centre incorporating a swimming pool and hydra therapy pool.: 100%	Initial high level investigation undertaken in relation to the characteristics of building and operating a Hydra-therapy Pool.

SERVICES

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
50%	01/07/2020	01/07/2021	Strategy 5.1 Improve accessibility to a range of quality services and programs by advocating and pursuing for local delivery.: 30 to 100	
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Key Focus Area 5.1.2 Youth: 100%: 100%	Activity is progressing as planned with the focus being on Council supporting activities by other organisations.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 5.1.2.1 Local Government - Participate as the Council Representative as an active Committee Member for YCNECT, providing support encouraging the participation & engagement of young people learning the functions of Local Government & how to influence Council decisions.: 100%	YCNECT have been meeting on a monthly basis to discuss strategic planning strategies, School Holiday programs and finalising planning so the YCNECT Outreach van can be accessed by young people who live in outer lying areas. There are a few School Holiday events planned: * Fingal Games Day - 11 January * St Marys Skate Park Meet Up - 13, 20 & 27 January - St Marys Community Space * Binalong Beach Day - 16 & 26 January * Pool Party - St Marys Pool - Mondays (January - February 2022) * Falmouth Games Day - 19 January - Falmouth Community Centre * Scamander Beach Day - 23 & 30 January All events are free and transport is available.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 5.1.2.2 Work Experience - Participate in the Break O'Day Employment Connect (BODEC) project to develop Work Experience opportunities for young people: 100%	BODEC Project Team are collaborating with the local Schools and Trade Training Centre to try to support them with developing Work Experience opportunities for Break O'Day.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Actions 5.1.2.3 THRIVE - Maintain working relationship with THRIVE and participate in the activities which benefit the community.: 100%	THRIVE's sub committees continue to work with community support. The Community Garden has moved to the new site and Council has assisted the St Helens Neighbourhood with the move. The Mentoring Group has continued to work with the St Helens District High School and a number of Council staff are now mentoring our young people. The Mentoring Group has a break over the school holiday period and will commence again in 2022. The Suicide Trial Site's funding expired in December, 2021 but a new round is expected to be announced in early 2022. Community support for this project is very strong and some of the programs can still run without external funding.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Key Focus Area 5.1.1 Health: Retain and expand local provision of disability, preventative, chronic and acute health care services including pursuing innovative healthcare delivery options.: 100%: 100%	Small area of activity but important to ensure that progress continues to occur and we assist where we can. Council was successful in retaining the Hub4Health building for the provision of health services within Break O'Day. Council is currently working with the committee of Hub4Health in the transition of ownership to Council. Current services being delivered to the community are still working under this new arrangement.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 5.1.1.1 Local Services - Strengthen relations with Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) to ensure the number of services to be delivered within our community continues to grow.: 100%	No further action at this stage as currently waiting on the Royal Flying Doctor Service to engage with Local Government as to what services they intend to tender for.
80%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 5.1.1.2 Old St Helens Hospital - Secure a decision from the Department of Communities Tasmania on the future use of the site following the community engagement process.: 100%	The old Hospital site is currently being leased by Ochre for a Respiratory Clinic whilst Covid impacts on our community from Communities Tasmania - so no further action on the future of this facility has been undertaken.
75%	01/10/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 5.1.1.3 Local Service Delivery - Work with the NGO's on the Mental Health Directory to complete a community wide survey to understand the needs of health service delivery within Break O'Day (BOD) and identify gaps.: 100%	The Mental Health Directory continues to be updated every quarter or as changes occur adding or deleting new businesses who service our community.
75%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 5.1.1.4 Doctors - Provide support to OCHRE Health with the recruitment of GPs to ensure consistency of Medical Practitioners and service delivery.: 100%	No further update on this action. Ochre continue to provide medical practitioners to our community by servicing the St Helens Hospital, Respiratory Clinic and provide General Practitioners practice to our community.
63%	01/07/2021	01/07/2022	Strategy 5.2 Work collaboratively to ensure services and service providers are coordinated and meeting the actual and changing needs of the community.: 30 to 100	
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 5.2.3 Transport: Facilitate a range of transport options that support movement within and outside the Break O'Day area.: 100%: 100%	Significant barrier affecting local communities, work has commenced involving key stakeholders in addressing this barrier
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 5.2.3.1 Local Transport Network - Work with YCONNECT and BODEC to help advocate and bridge the barrier to transport for the Break O'Day community.: 100%	BODEC Sub Transport Committee have drafted a Transport Survey - see attached. The Survey is currently being entered into Survey Monkey and will be distributed throughout the wider community once complete.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 5.2.3.2 Learner Driver Mentor Program - Recruit and train additional mentors to support the program.: 100%	Program Coordinator has received new Covid plan. All mentors and learners are now required to wear face masks when driving. one Mentor has taken a break from the program due to Covid circumstances two new mentors are hopefully coming on board once relevant paperwork has been submitted and approved.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
63%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 5.2.2 Education & Skills Training: Improve education and skills training opportunities and encourage greater personal development through delivery of programs locally which meet the needs of industry and the community. Implement outcomes of the BDO Report.: 100%: 100%	Through Council officer participation in BODEC this area of activity is receiving attention and progress is being made.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 5.2.2.1 Skills Delivery - Work with Break O'Day Employment Connect (BODEC) in relation to the delivery of skills training needed to support job seekers and industry.: 100%	<p>BODEC Project team met with Trade Training Centre, St Helens Neighbourhood House and Fingal Neighbourhood House to try and collaborate with all scheduled training opportunities for 2022. It is suggested that they may be able to create a Calendar and promote via the BODEC Website.</p> <p>The BODEC Project Team are working with the local Job Service Providers to identify local training needs, as well as supporting these conversations with the Jobseekers that are walking in to the office or connecting with the Project Team another way. Through these conversations, it was identified that there is a need for Cert III in Driver Operations, with potential employment outcomes with all the road projects occurring in Break O'Day and widely Tasmania.</p> <p>A Launceston based RTO has committed to delivering this course locally and it will run for a period of 40 weeks, during school terms, with a commitment of 2 days per week for the participants.</p> <p>There are other Training opportunities in planning stages, which will be promoted once finalised.</p>
75%	01/07/2021	31/12/2022	→ Actions 5.2.2.2 Trade Training Centre - Work with stakeholders and local High Schools to establish a range of Vocational Education & Training (VET) programs and other training delivery in line with the intended purposes of this Centre.: 100%	The situation with the operation of the Trade Training Centre and the lack of VET Courses has been discussed with the Principal of the St Helens District High School. There will be some VET courses offered in the 2022 School year but not to the extent which should be occurring which seems to be as a result of what has happened within this school in recent years. Both Schools have now engaged with Break O'Day Employment Connect in a positive way which could assist in resolving the situation. Concerns regarding the operation of the TTC and control by the Education Department is ongoing and have been raised with the Minister for Education. Subsequently they have been raised with Jobs Tasmania in October and December 2021.
76%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 5.2.1 Mental Health: Improve the mental health of our community through stability in service delivery and a holistic approach to the provision of services locally.: 100%: 100%	No specific summary comment
76%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Actions 5.2.1.1 Suicide Prevention - Maintain involvement in the Suicide Prevention Trial and continue to work with the agencies involved to ensure sustainability of some of the programs developed once funding is no longer available through Primary Health Tasmania (PHT).: 100%	The quarterly review of the Community Suicide Plan was undertaken to ensure that the group were still able to identify issues and still support the community if a suicide impacted on our community. Several workshops were also held with the community to ensure that community support continues.
81%	01/07/2020	01/07/2022	Strategy 5.3 Ensure Council services support the betterment of the community while balancing statutory requirements with community and customer needs.: 30 to 100	
81%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Key Focus Area 5.3.1 Service Delivery: Improvement: 100%: 100%	Activity is tracking in line with resources available

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
75%	01/06/2021	01/03/2022	→ Actions 5.3.1.1 - Development Information - Review and simplify information relating to undertaking development including fact sheets and website information for re-occurring enquiries.: 100%	Agenda items drafted for information sessions. Dates to be identified and advertised in consultation with Communications Coordinator
95%	01/10/2021	31/12/2021	→ Actions 5.3.1.2 Emergency Management Volunteers - Work with agencies to undertake training with people who have responded to Council's call out for volunteers with regard to emergency situations.: 100%	Council staff worked with Red Cross to train a number of community members in how to manage Evacuation Centres. Sessions were held in Fingal and St Helens in conjunction with the Neighbourhood Houses.
73%	01/01/2022	30/04/2022	→ Actions 5.3.1.3 Municipal Emergency Management Plan - Review and adopt the Plan in line with the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan.: 100%	The Municipal Emergency Management Plan is currently with the State Emergency Service for review. The review has been held up with significant staff changes in the planning section of the State Emergency Service.

CORPORATE PLANNING ACTIVITIES PLAN

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update																				
42%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Financial Sustainability: 100%																					
15%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Value for Money Reviews - Undertake reviews of operational activities to identify revenue opportunities, cost savings of \$40,000 and process improvements resulting in savings of 500 hours.: 100%	Reviewing operations for opportunities for savings in costs or staff time is a standing item on the fortnightly management team agenda. Service improvements unrelated to savings are also considered. A review of options for the maintenance and servicing of plant and vehicles is generating savings expected to be between \$1,500 and \$2,500 annually. Printing the waste collection fridge magnet double sided has saved \$1,500 with some additional postage savings to be identified.																				
100%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Grant Funding- Secure grant funding through competitive processes totalling \$250,000 which assists Council to achieve its identified priorities with an over success rate of 75%.: 100%	Council has already almost achieved the \$250,000 grant funds raised target, mainly through funding for relocating an important section of the Bay of Fires Descent MBT. <table><tr><td>Well being Festival</td><td>2,000</td></tr><tr><td>Bay of Fires Trail relocation</td><td>185,000</td></tr><tr><td>Replacement Kirwans Beach Jetty</td><td>14,400</td></tr><tr><td>Out of this World Touring exhibit</td><td>6,500</td></tr><tr><td>Noticeboard and PA at Flagstaff</td><td>19,485</td></tr><tr><td>Learner driver mentor program</td><td>21,000</td></tr><tr><td>Black Spot - Quail/Medea Street</td><td>32,500</td></tr><tr><td>Tussock Grass Weed Control</td><td>21,530</td></tr><tr><td>Replacement Beauty Bay Jetty</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>362,415</td></tr></table>	Well being Festival	2,000	Bay of Fires Trail relocation	185,000	Replacement Kirwans Beach Jetty	14,400	Out of this World Touring exhibit	6,500	Noticeboard and PA at Flagstaff	19,485	Learner driver mentor program	21,000	Black Spot - Quail/Medea Street	32,500	Tussock Grass Weed Control	21,530	Replacement Beauty Bay Jetty	60,000		362,415
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15%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Revenue Generation - Identify opportunities to generate alternative revenue sources and secure a better return on the Cash holdings of Council.: 100%	Opportunities for private works, particularly road works, continue to be explored. Using funds that are presently earning minimal interest for property/housing development is being explored, initial opportunities/options have been considered with Council. Various private works and hire of approximately \$20,000 have been undertaken.																				
28%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Financial Management: 100%																					
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Audit Panel - Meetings facilitated in accordance with legislative requirements, responding to all recommendations of the Panel.: 100%	October and December Meetings were held, minutes of the meetings reported and received by Council																				
36%	30/09/2021	31/12/2022	→ Long Term Financial Plan (LTFP) - Review of the Plan completed to reflect updated Four (4) Year Capital Works & Projects Budget and Asset Management Plan and updated Plan adopted by Council.: 100%	Review of Long Term Financial Plan occurs following completion of the external audit, this is now complete and review will be undertaken in the next month or two																				

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
11%	01/08/2021	30/09/2021	→ Plant Efficiency - Undertake a review of plant and vehicle utilisation and internal charging rates to ensure that cost recovery and future replacement is being adequately provided for as a basis to update the Plant Replacement Program.: 100%	Initial identification of options for undertaking a review have commenced
14%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	→ Internal Audit - System audits scheduled are completed, recorded and reported for the following: contract management from awarding tender to payment of invoices; Customer Service Charter; Fraud Management Policy & Procedure; and, appropriate management of risk: 100%	The scheduled internal audit tasks have been identified and allocated for action, not audits have yet been undertaken

HUMAN RESOURCES / TRAINING / WORK HEALTH & SAFETY

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
46%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	Workforce Plan - Complete and commence implementation of the Plan to prepare for and manage succession requirements and an ageing workforce.: 100%	Workforce Planning Survey (People Matter) is currently under review and will be implemented early January 2022 with aim for completion by end of March 2022.
33%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	Elected Members: 100%	
33%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	Professional Development - Facilitate participation of Councillors in Professional Development through development of a training plan for individual Councillors.: 100%	Initial review work has been undertaken to see what is used within other northern region Councils or what LGAT might be aware of. No formal Plan in place with other Councils. Local Government Capability Framework in NSW identified as having merit. This is being explored further
100%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	Council Advocacy: 100%	
100%	01/07/2021	31/10/2021	Council Priority Projects - Finalise project briefs and pursue identified priority projects through Federal election process.: 100%	Project Briefs finalised for the Stieglitz section of the Georges Bay Foreshore Multi-user Track, Binalong Bay to St Helens Multi-user pathway and Binalong Bay to Swimcart Multi-user track. Information being used for lobbying activities in relation to the Federal election with a focus on the Georges Bay multi-user track project as the priority project.
100%	01/11/2021	31/01/2021	State Budget - Provide submission to the 2022 - 2023 State Budget community consultation process advocating for local priorities.: 100%	Submission prepared and lodged covering the following projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasman Highway - Great Eastern Drive • Bay of Fires Master Plan • Relocation of St Helens District High School • Climate Change • Housing Needs assessment • State Highway Maintenance • St Helens Wharf - Ownership and assessment • Alternative Route to St Marys Pass
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	Wellbeing Program: 100%	
75%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	Wellbeing Program - Finalise and implement a Mental Health and Wellbeing Plan with a focus on capacity building across the organisation.: 100%	Currently refining the discussion paper into a plan for review with staff and identifying appropriate activities that can be implemented now
25%	01/07/2021	30/06/2021	Employee Wellbeing Program - Undertake actions to improve the well-being of workers including appropriate training and awareness sessions.: 100%	

CORPORATE RISK

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
49%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Risk Management/Work Health & Safety: 100%	
52%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Risk Reporting - Risk updates and activities are regularly reported to management, Council and Audit Panel.: 100%	Standard risk reports are provided monthly to Council. Risk reporting is an agenda item for Council's Audit Panel as part of the Annual Work Plan and reports are provided to the Panel for that purpose. Risk Reports and minutes of the Work Place Health & Safety and Risk Management Committee are considered by management. The Management Team specifically addresses risk management as a standing agenda item.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Risk Register Review - Review risk register twice a year for high risks, annually for all others.: 100%	Risk Register reviews have been ongoing through the first Six months with 2 Risks being removed from the Register following assessment by Managers.
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Workplace Safety - Ensure that the necessary systems are in place to reduce the likelihood of incidents of injury and illness in the workplace.: 100%	<p>SIX MONTHLY REPORT</p> <p>Review of 10 incidents by the appropriate manager, worker and WHS Coordinator. One incident was a workers compensation claim which was reported to WorkSafe Tas and comprised an investigation report recommending short term and long term actions by management.</p> <p>During the past 10 months, 8 contractors were inducted. As well as 7 new indoor workers, 3 new contract outdoor workers (LRCI) and 2 new outdoor trainees.</p> <p>Training opportunities included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle Safety Sessions • Transport & Store Chemicals and Prepare and apply chemicals to control weeds, pests and diseases • Elevated Working Platform • Provide First Aid in Remote Locations • Forklift Training/Assessment • MR Assessments
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ COVID-19 Response - Ensure that Council's COVID-19 Response Plan is regularly reviewed and maintained in a state of readiness.: 100%	Management has an adopted Covid Plan which is reviewed in response to significant changed advice from appropriate government/health authorities. Ongoing implementation of the Plan includes implementing and updating check in QR codes on Council buildings and facilities and ensuring appropriate notices and levels of hygiene supplies. Specifically, the state government introduced a Lock Down Plan for Tasmania, responding to the impact of the Delta strain. Management prepared a Break O'Day Council Lock Down Plan based on the content of the state government plan in order to facilitate a prompt response should the state Plan be activated. The State subsequently "opened the borders" and Council has prepared Outbreak Management Plans and implemented Work From Home and other measures to mitigate against impacts to staff and Council operations.
49%	01/09/2021	31/12/2022	→ Cyber Security - Develop and implement a Cyber Security Response Plan to address Council's exposure to this risk.: 100%	Council implements cyber security through the contracted IT support through: hardware and software safeguards, promptly implementing updates, strong back up systems and responding to the regular advice from the Department of Premier & Cabinet's cyber security team. Initial discussions have been held with Council's contracted IT support with respect to preparing a specific Plan/Report and emails exchanged outlining the content of the Plan.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
20%	01/01/2022	31/03/2022	→ Risk Management Framework - Undertake an external review of Council's Risk Management Framework to identify opportunities for improvement.: 100%	Initial consideration has been made for options to a review of Council's Risk Framework/Register, including undertaking this in conjunction with Internal Audit processes or use of a contracted service provider. The Framework has also been considered by Council's Audit Panel.

ORGANISATIONAL EFFICIENCY

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
49%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Local Government Reform: 100%	
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Northern Region Shared Services - Pursue joint procurement opportunities involving Northern Region Councils.: 100%	Northern region Councils have been pursuing a common IT Platform for quite a few months and were well progressed with an approach to this. Recent changes by a major IT provider to Local Government has put the brakes on this. Legal services procurement is ongoing and is generating very substantial savings for the region. Further work in this area is likely to be a low priority given the recently announced broader Local Government review process.
43%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Northern Shared Services Common IT Platform - Participate in the investigations and report to the Management Team and Council on the opportunity this provides with recommendations.: 100%	The Northern Region group, including Break O'Day Council, initially identified a strong commitment to progressing a shared IT platform based on the Launceston City Council integrated IT system with individually time frames for joining. This was at the point of requesting specific commitments from member Councils. The system provider to Launceston City Council changed the parameters of support for the IT platform which made the approach being considered unviable. At this stage, there is still general support for a shared IT platform but different Councils have different levels of urgency for changing their systems and the project has reverted to general communication rather than any specific action, at the moment, and Council is monitoring options from the group and individual Councils in the group.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Local Government Reform - Participate actively in the process arising from the PESRAC Report with a focus on achieving the best outcome for the Break O'Day area.: 100%	The Local Government reform process shifted from the PESRAC Report late in 2021 when the Liberal government could not get the broad support of all parties to the proposed Terms of Reference. This has now evolved to become the Broader review into Local Government announced by the State Government with Terms of reference and Local Government Board membership announced in mid-December.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Break O'Day Organisation: 100%	
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Organisational Development - Focus on the development of the organisation to reflect the agreed values including updating the Employee Code of Conduct.: 100%	Internal survey work undertaken with recent new hires and recent departed employees to determine their observations in relation to the values in action in the BODC team. Whole of organisation survey developed alongside an initial survey in relation to workforce planning. This will roll out in Jan/Feb 2022.
40%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Strategic Plan: 100%	
40%	01/07/2021	30/09/2022	→ 2017 - 2027 Break O'Day Strategic Plan - Complete review of the relevance of the Key Focus Areas within the Plan.: 100%	Completion of the population analysis work was a critical precursor to the review process which has now been completed. Review process discussed with Council at the December meeting with a special workshop scheduled for February 2022. Council officers have commenced the initial stages of the review process.
42%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Management Systems: 100%	
0%	01/07/2021	30/09/2022	→ Cascade Community Dashboard - ensure the community dashboard is operating on Council's website.: 100%	This will be progressed when training has been undertaken to develop the dashboard and when the Cascade system is ready to be viewed publicly.
60%	01/07/2021	31/10/2022	→ Accounting Software - Complete examination of transition from Navision to Xero and implement if decided to progress.: 100%	Management have commenced implementation of a detailed review of the option of transitioning Council's financial software from Microsoft Navision to Xero. Implementation is progressing with payroll and costing reports being implemented and tested. Covid restrictions has impacted on options for inspection of other Council's systems.

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
67%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	→ Cascade - Progress with integration of Cascade as the key platform for managing day-to-day activities with a focus on project management.: 100%	Integration of Cascade into everyday activities is progressing well. Council Resolutions, Grants, Contracts, Leases and Policy processes are now managed this way. Project Management work process has been developed and tested for commencement. Risk Management being considered.
13%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Customer Service: 100%	
15%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Service Improvements - Encourage ongoing improvement to the customer service approach of the organisation through identified professional development and other activities.: 100%	Council HR staff are implementing projects to identify professional development and training needs through the organisation, in conjunction with other perspectives and ideas of staff. It is expected that this project will inform potential service improvements. Team members meet regularly as teams and individually with managers and ongoing identification of potential improvements is encouraged.
8%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Business Customer Experience - Develop and implement a program focused on service process mapping.: 100%	Initial investigations into service process mapping and experience in the organisation has commenced.
10%	01/01/2022	31/03/2022	→ Customer Satisfaction - Research and develop a report in relation to options to monitor customer satisfaction.: 100%	Discussions undertaken with relevant staff to identify options for identifying customer satisfaction and clarifying further information requirements to progress a report.
20%	01/08/2021	30/06/2022	→ Flood Application Procedure - Develop a procedure that informs assessment officer within Council that controls Developments within Councils 1:100 Year Mapped Flood Prone Areas.: 100%	Some internal referral procedures have commenced however formalising of Council procedure has been deferred due to impending state government direction (SES).
100%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Asset Management: 100%	
100%	01/07/2021	31/10/2021	→ Building Asset Management Plan - Prepare Building Asset Management Plan and include in Municipal Asset Management Plan.: 100%	Councils Building Asset Management Plan written in February 2021 has been linked to the draft update of the Strategic Asset Management Plan 2020. The building asset management plan was reviewed during the quarter ending September 2021 and no changes have been made to the plan.
100%	01/07/2021	31/12/2021	→ Asset Management Plan - Complete review of the Municipal Asset Management Plan and present to Council for adoption.: 100%	Council adopted in principle the the Strategic Asset Management Plan 2020-2029 at the December 2021 Council Meeting - Agenda item 12/21.14.6 The plan includes the financial impact of the transfer of Binalong Bay Road, road, bridge and culvert assets to the Tasmanian State Government in October 2021.
34%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Public & Environmental Health: 100%	
30%	01/09/2021	16/05/2022	→ Temporary Food Premises - Develop a mobile and temporary food business policy and operator guide, to facilitate the service of food outside the traditional fixed premises model.: 100%	This process has begun with the review of what other Councils are doing in this space - benchmarking.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Caravan By-Law - Review Councils Caravan By-Law and identify any improvements to process.: 100%	This action will dovetail into the making of a by law for the keeping of roosters and other animals. If updates are needed, there is potential to do it at the same time. Other Tasmanian Councils have rolled up a number of by-laws into an environmental health omnibus by-law.
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Food Premises - Deliver a regular program of Food Premises inspections.: 100%	Inspection program developed based on risk categories. All highest risk level premises inspected.
5%	01/12/2021	30/06/2022	→ Water Quality Monitoring - Undertake monitoring and reporting in recreational waters.: 100%	Planning has commenced for this activity with the handover of the task from Polly Bucchorn. Sampling to commence in the first week of December 2021

Current ...	Start D...	Due Da...	Goal	Update
50%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Stakeholder Management: 100%	
10%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Northern Tasmania Development Corporation (NTDC) - Participate in NTDC activities focused on developing the regional economy.: 100%	Mayor and General Manager have ongoing participation in NTDC activities directly through meetings and via northern region General Manager meetings. This has also included lobbying activities relating to the forthcoming Federal election with both major parties.
60%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) and Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) - Participate actively at the State and National level in Local Government matters including policy development.: 100%	Mayor and General Manager have been participating actively in Local Government matters through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at LGAT meetings and Annual Conference 6-7/8/21 • Membership of LGAT General Management Committee and Vice President of LGAT by Mayor • Australian Local Government Association Board member by Mayor • Premier's Local Government Council membership by Mayor • LGAT Special Meeting re Local Government Reform 4/11/21 • LGAT General Meeting 3/12/21
10%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ Legislative Reviews - Participate in reviews of legislation affecting Local Government.: 100%	Legislative review participation for the year to date has included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning & Building Portal project by the State Government through participation on Working Group
22%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	Organisational Efficiency: 100%	
14%	01/07/2021	30/06/2022	→ System and Process Improvements - Undertake an ongoing review of Council's systems and processes with a focus on simplification, time and resource reduction including intra-departmental and inter-departmental processes.: 100%	Council HR staff are implementing projects to identify professional development and training needs through the organisation, in conjunction with other perspectives and ideas of staff. It is expected that this project will inform potential system and service improvements. Team members meet regularly as teams and individually with managers and ongoing identification of potential improvements is encouraged, including improvements affecting other departments or between departments.
30%	01/09/2021	30/11/2022	→ Customer Request System - Review Council's existing system and examine other systems which provide improved performance reporting.: 100%	Discussions have been undertaken with current users of the system to clarify potential improvements although the limitations of the system minimise opportunities for improvement. There was potential, although not in the short term, to access improvements through the Northern Region Local Government Shared Services project but this is no longer a viable option in even the medium term. A potentially suitable option was demonstrated but is still being developed. A well developed solution was demonstrated but was far too expensive to be considered, being a module of a larger IT platform.

Pursuant to Regulation 15(1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015 that Council move into Closed Council.

IN CONFIDENCE

02/22.18.0 **CLOSED COUNCIL**

02/22.18.1 **Confirmation of Closed Council Minutes – Council Meeting 17 January 2022**

02/22.18.2 **Outstanding Actions List for Closed Council**

02/22.18.3 **Sale of Properties for Non-Payment of Rates - Closed Council Item Pursuant to Section 15(2)F of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015**

02/22.18.4 **Remote Roads Upgrade Pilot Program (RRUP) – North Ansons Bay Road Upgrade - Closed Council Item Pursuant to Section 15(2)B of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015**

Pursuant to Regulation 15(1) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2005 that Council move out of Closed Council.