

**GLENORCHY CITY COUNCIL
ATTACHMENTS
MONDAY, 24 FEBRUARY 2025**



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Version 31.01.2025



STRLUS Urban Growth Boundary Update

Consultation Paper

February 2025

State Planning Office
Department of State Growth



We acknowledge and pay our respects to all Aboriginal people in Tasmania; their identity and culture.

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1.0 Introduction

The Minister for Housing, Planning and Consumer Affairs has requested an update to the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) within the Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy (STRLUS).

This paper provides an overview of the proposed update, which involves a change to the mapped boundary of the UGB as shown on Map 10 of the STRLUS.

The capacity to rezone land within the areas identified will be subject to all other requirements being met for a planning scheme amendment, including all other applicable STRLUS policies, State Policies and other requirements of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the Act).

2.0 Background

The UGB is shown in Map 10 of the STRLUS and comprises land within the metropolitan areas within Hobart, Glenorchy, Clarence, Kingborough, Brighton and Sorell.

Map 10 shows the preferred extent of urban development for Greater Hobart as well as identified greenfield development precincts and densification areas. The densification areas show where infrastructure and services can support a comparatively higher density of urban development.

Settlement growth in Hobart is managed through the application of the UGB and the associated regional policies under SRD 2 of the STRLUS settlement strategy. A fundamental objective of the UGB is to ensure the supply of residential land is sufficient to accommodate projected growth over time, and that infrastructure and services can accommodate that growth.

The UGB facilitates a more orderly and sustainable use and development of land by helping to contain development to areas already zoned for urban purposes, or identified as being suitable for growth from an economic, environmental and liveability perspective. It takes into consideration:

- infrastructure capacity (road, water, sewer, electricity, telecommunications),
- access to services such as health, education and public transport,
- natural values, environmental, landscape and heritage values, and natural hazards.

Importantly, the UGB provides certainty for government, infrastructure and service providers, industry, landowners and the general community, by identifying where urban growth should occur.

2.1 Periodic and Recent Reviews of the UGB

Periodic review of the Urban Growth Boundary is important to ensure the strategy remains relevant and fit for purpose, but also to ensure the supply of land for residential development is sufficient to meet projected demand.

The existing STRLUS was first declared on 27 October 2011 and has since undergone several amendments, the most recent being on 17 May 2023 in response to residential growth needs identified as part of the Greater Hobart Plan. That amendment involved:

- Changes to Map 10 to rectify a number of anomalies and errors, and an expansion of the boundary to include several new areas; and;
- An amended Settlement and Residential Development Regional Policy SRD 2.12 to allow for land outside but adjoining the UGB, it to be considered for urban development, if it meets all requirements in that policy.

2.2 Methodology

The Minister has identified potential changes to the boundary to accommodate land identified through the STRLUS comprehensive review currently underway, and potential additional growth opportunities.

The intention is to bring forward changes which would otherwise not occur until after the STRLUS comprehensive review is completed later in 2025, thus ensuring the timely release of land for residential development.

A summary of the additional land area and the approximate maximum dwelling yield resulting from the proposed UGB update is provided in Table 16 (Section 5 of this report).

3.0 Timing and Implementation

Under s5A of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the Act), the Minister, in reviewing a Regional Land Use Strategy, must consult with the Tasmanian Planning Commission, planning authorities in the region, and the State Agencies and State Authorities as he or she thinks fit.

Given the nature and extent of the proposed changes to the UGB, the Minister has requested a six-week public consultation period.

Once approved, changes to the UGB will be brought into effect through the Minister's declaration of an amended STRLUS (with a revised Map 10).

4.0 STRLUS Urban Growth Boundary Update

4.1 Brighton

Figure 1 shows the areas for inclusion in the Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) at Brighton.

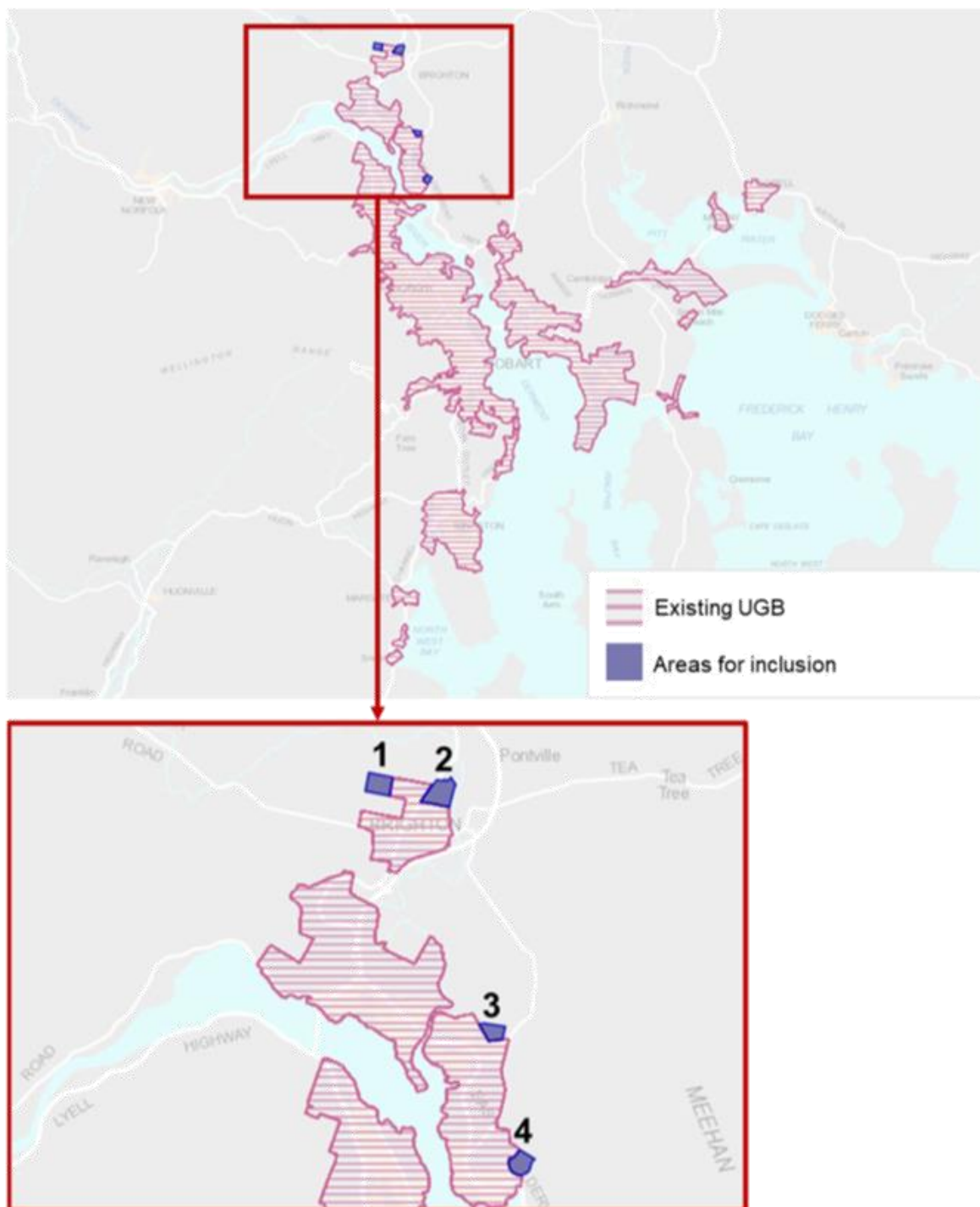


Figure 1. Areas for inclusion in the UGB at Brighton.

4.1.1 Area 1

Municipal Area	Brighton
Reference	Cartwright Street, Brighton
Current Zoning	11.0 Rural Living (Zone A)
Current Use	Residential & Utilities
Approximate Total Land Area	26.7 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield¹	474
Comments	Identified through the STRLUS comprehensive review process

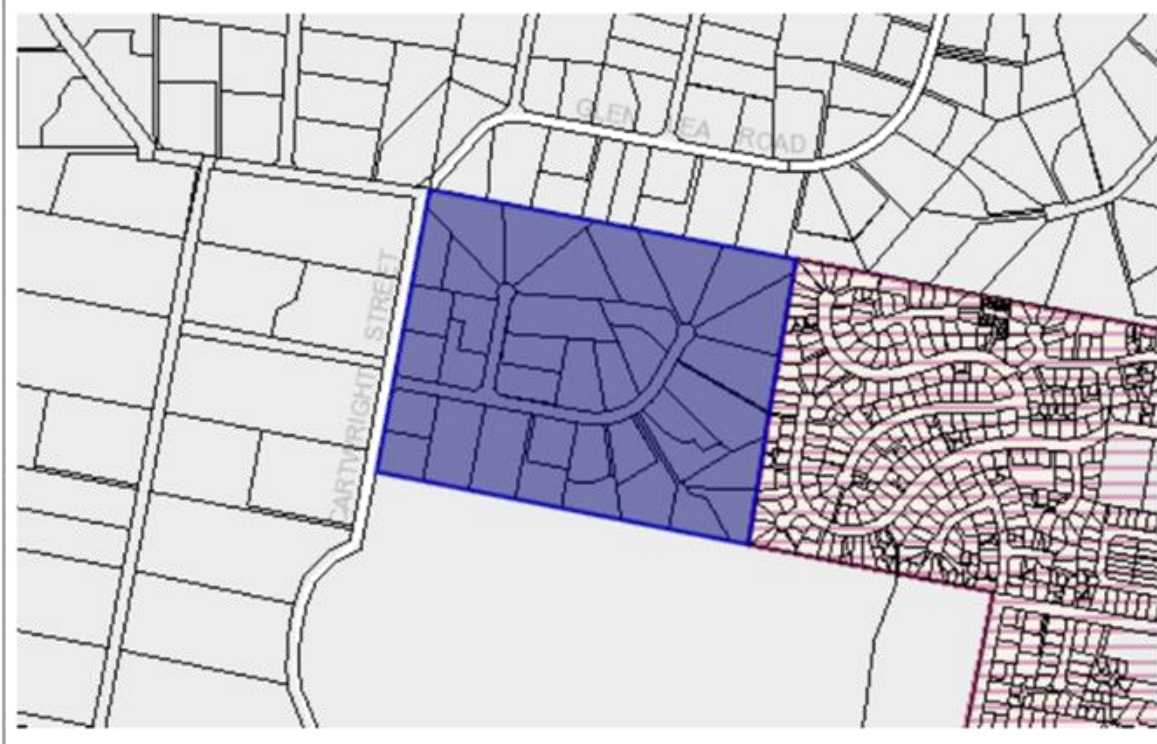


Table 1. Brighton – Area 1.

¹ Unless a different approach to calculating the approximate maximum dwelling yield is specified, assume that the approximate maximum dwelling yield was calculated by discounting 20% of the approximate total land area to factor in required physical and social infrastructure, such as access roads and public open space, and then dividing the remaining area by 450m², which corresponds with the minimum subdivision lot size under clause 8.6.1 A1 of the State Planning Provisions (SPPs) of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme (TPS) for General Residential-zoned land. The actual dwelling yield may vary, considering factors such as land constraints, the actual use or development that occurs on the land and how, and the zoning ultimately applied to the land.

4.1.2 Area 2

Municipal Area	Brighton
Reference	Brighton Road, Brighton
Current Zoning	8.0 General Residential 11.0 Rural Living (Zone A) 29.0 Open Space
Current Use	Residential & Utilities
Approximate Total Land Area	35.9 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	638
Comments	Identified through the STRLUS comprehensive review process

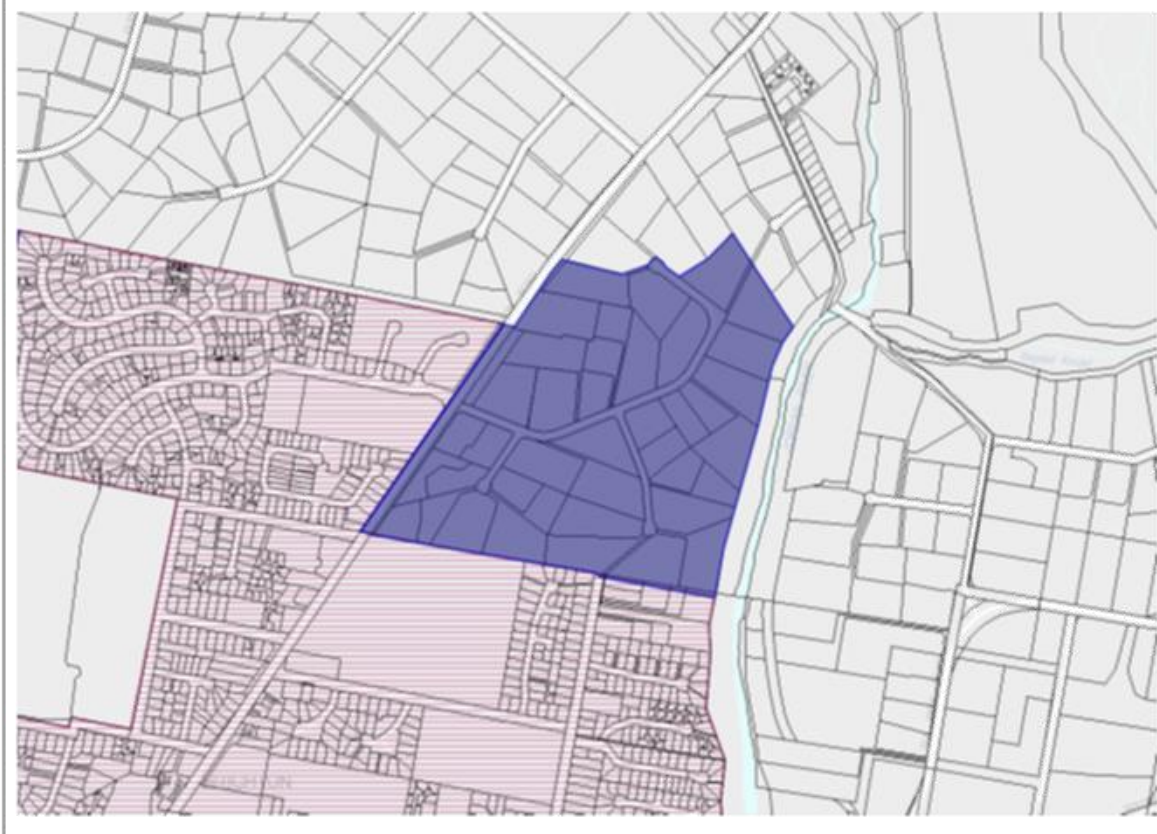


Table 2. Brighton – Area 2.

4.1.3 Area 3

Municipal Area	Brighton
Reference	Plymouth Road, Gagebrook
Current Zoning	20.0 Rural
Current Use	Utilities & Vacant Land
Approximate Total Land Area	18.1 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	321
Comments	Identified through the STRLUS comprehensive review process

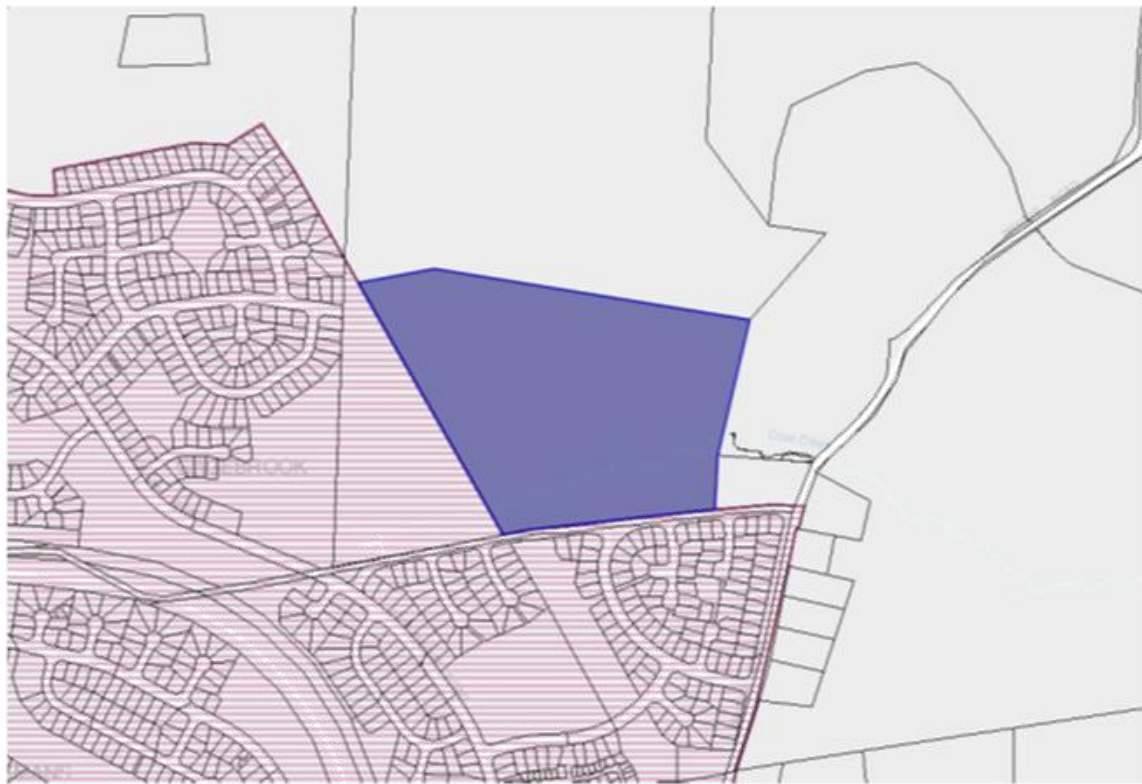


Table 3. Brighton – Area 3.

4.1.4 Area 4

Municipal Area	Brighton
Reference	Baskerville Road, Old Beach
Current Zoning	8.0 General Residential 11.0 Rural Living (Zone A)
Current Use	Extractive Industry, Residential, Resource Development & Vacant Land
Approximate Total Land Area	23.8 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	423
Comments	Identified through the STRLUS comprehensive review process

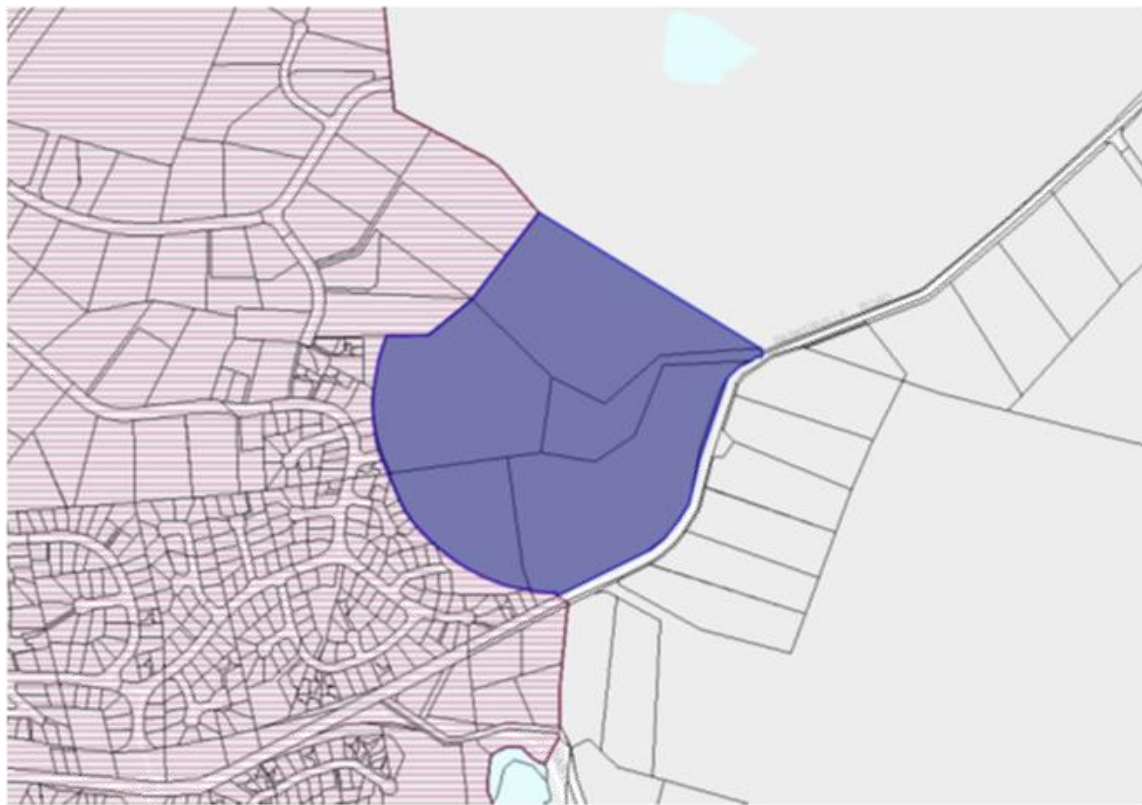


Table 4. Brighton – Area 4.

4.2 Clarence

Figure 2 shows the areas for inclusion in the UGB at Clarence.

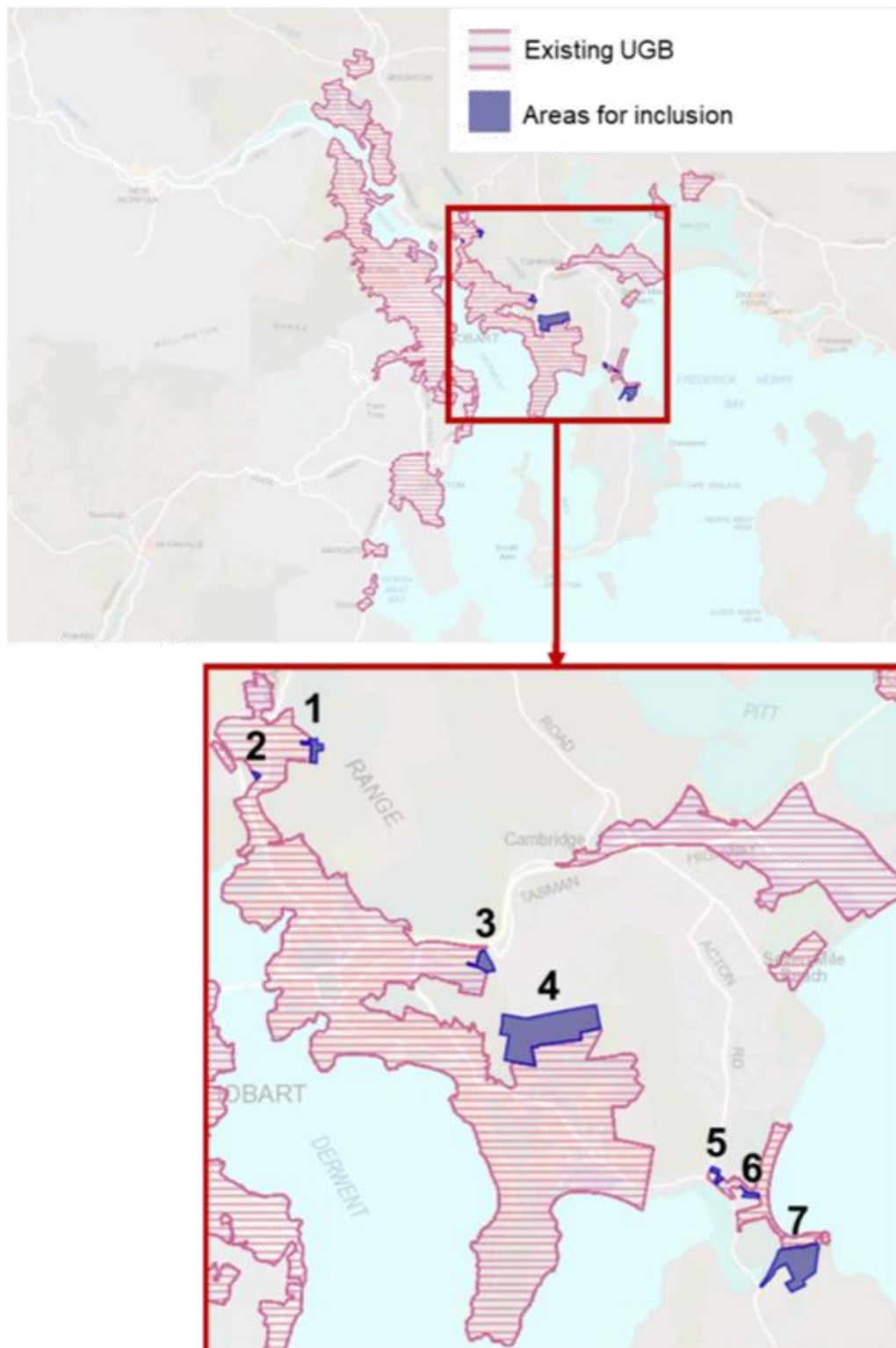


Figure 2. Areas for inclusion in the UGB at Clarence.

4.2.1 Area 1

Municipal Area	Clarence
Reference	Downhams Road, Risdon Vale
Current Zoning	20.0 Rural 22.0 Landscape Conservation 29.0 Open Space
Current Use	Passive Recreation & Residential
Approximate Total Land Area	11.5 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	204
Comments	Identified through dialogue with council officers

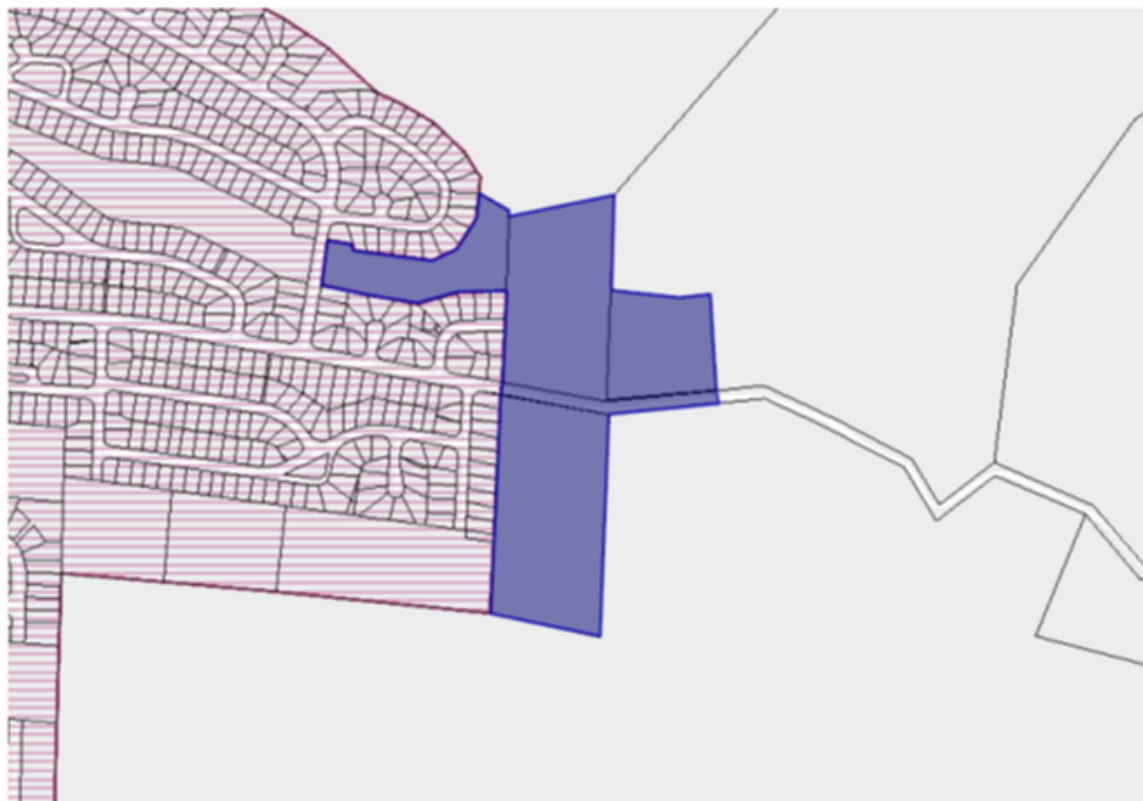


Table 5. Clarence – Area 1.

4.2.2 Area 2

Municipal Area	Clarence
Reference	Sugarloaf Road, Risdon Vale
Current Zoning	20.0 Rural
Current Use	Residential
Approximate Total Land Area	1.5 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	26
Comments	Identified through dialogue with council officers



Table 6. Clarence – Area 2.

4.2.3 Area 3

Municipal Area	Clarence
Reference	Pass Road (North), Rokeby
Current Zoning	11.0 Rural Living (Zone B) 19.0 General Industrial 29.0 Open Space
Current Use	Residential, Storage & Vacant Land
Approximate Total Land Area	13.7 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	243
Comments	Identified through dialogue with council officers

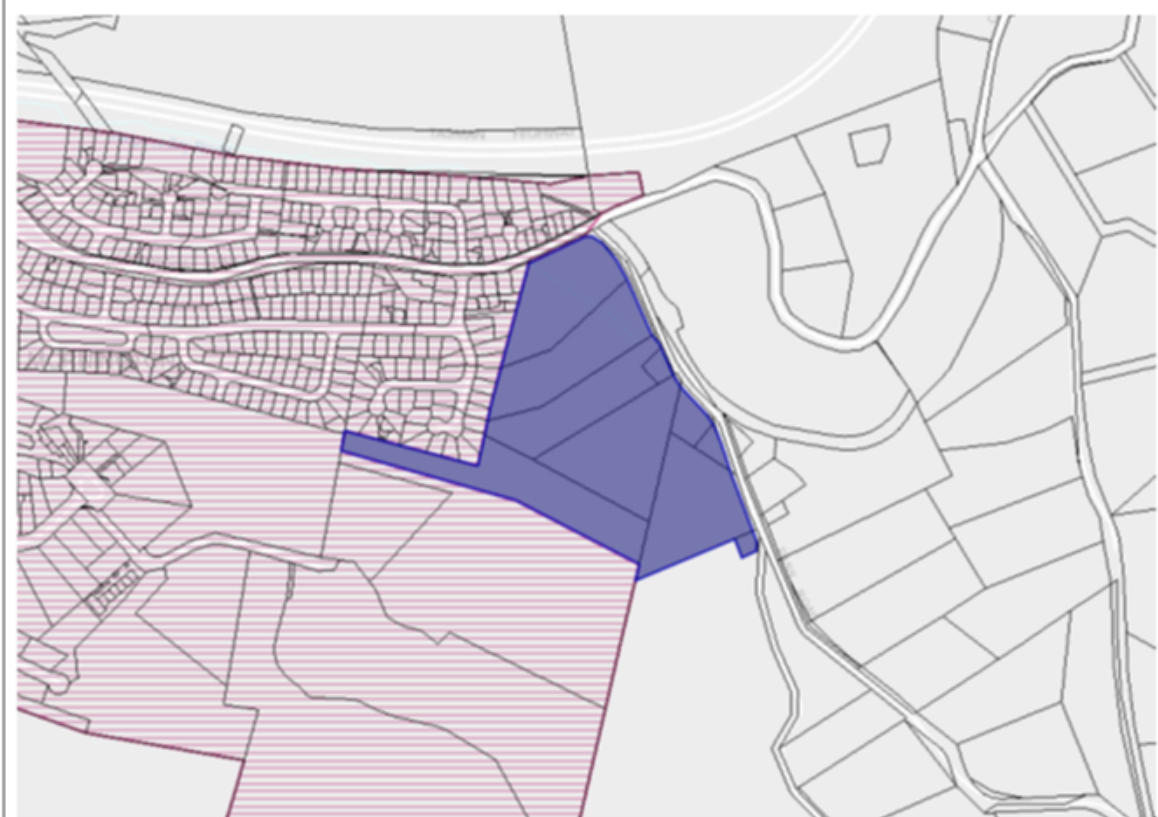


Table 7. Clarence – Area 3.

4.2.4 Area 4

Municipal Area	Clarence
Reference	Pass Road (South), Rokeby
Current Zoning	8.0 General Residential 20.0 Rural 22.0 Landscape Conservation 29.0 Open Space
Current Use	Residential, Resource Development, Utilities & Vacant Land
Approximate Total Land Area	176.0 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	3,128
Comments	Identified through dialogue with council officers

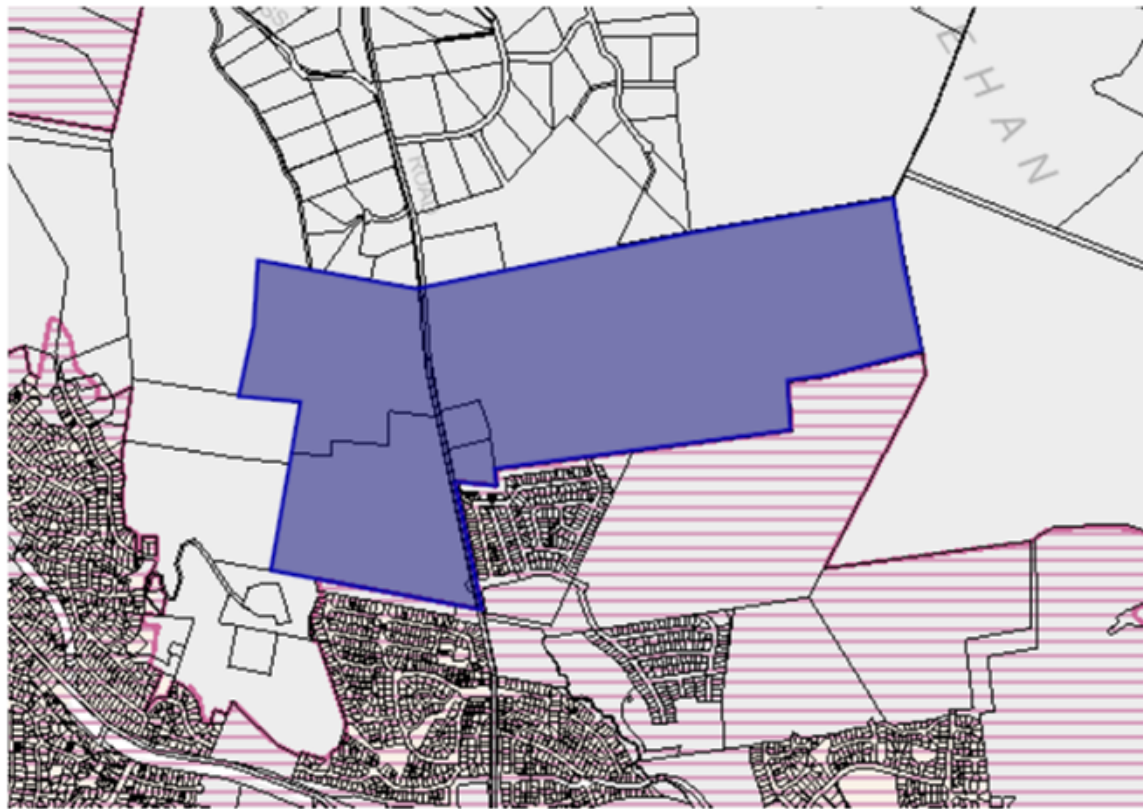


Table 8. Clarence – Area 4.

4.2.5 Area 5

Municipal Area	Clarence
Reference	Acton Road & South Arm Road, Acton Park & Lauderdale
Current Zoning	11.0 Rural Living (Zone B) 27.0 Community Purpose
Current Use	Education and Occasional Care & Residential
Approximate Total Land Area	4.1 ha (Out of which 2.1 ha are for community purpose)
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	35
Comments	Identified through dialogue with council officers

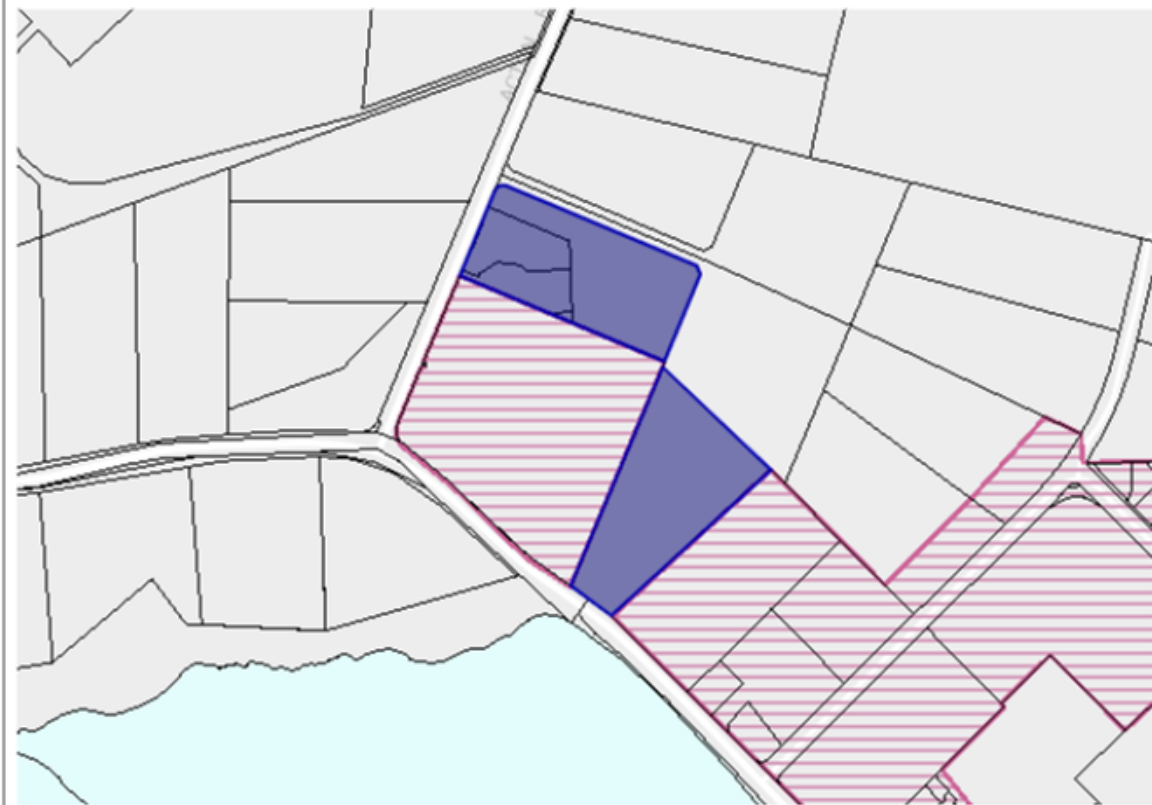


Table 9. Clarence – Area 5.

4.2.6 Area 6

Municipal Area	Clarence
Reference	Mannata Street, Lauderdale
Current Zoning	8.0 General Residential 11.0 Rural Living (Zone B) 14.0 Local Business
Current Use	Residential & Vacant Land
Approximate Total Land Area	3.7 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield ²	44
Comments	Identified through dialogue with a developer

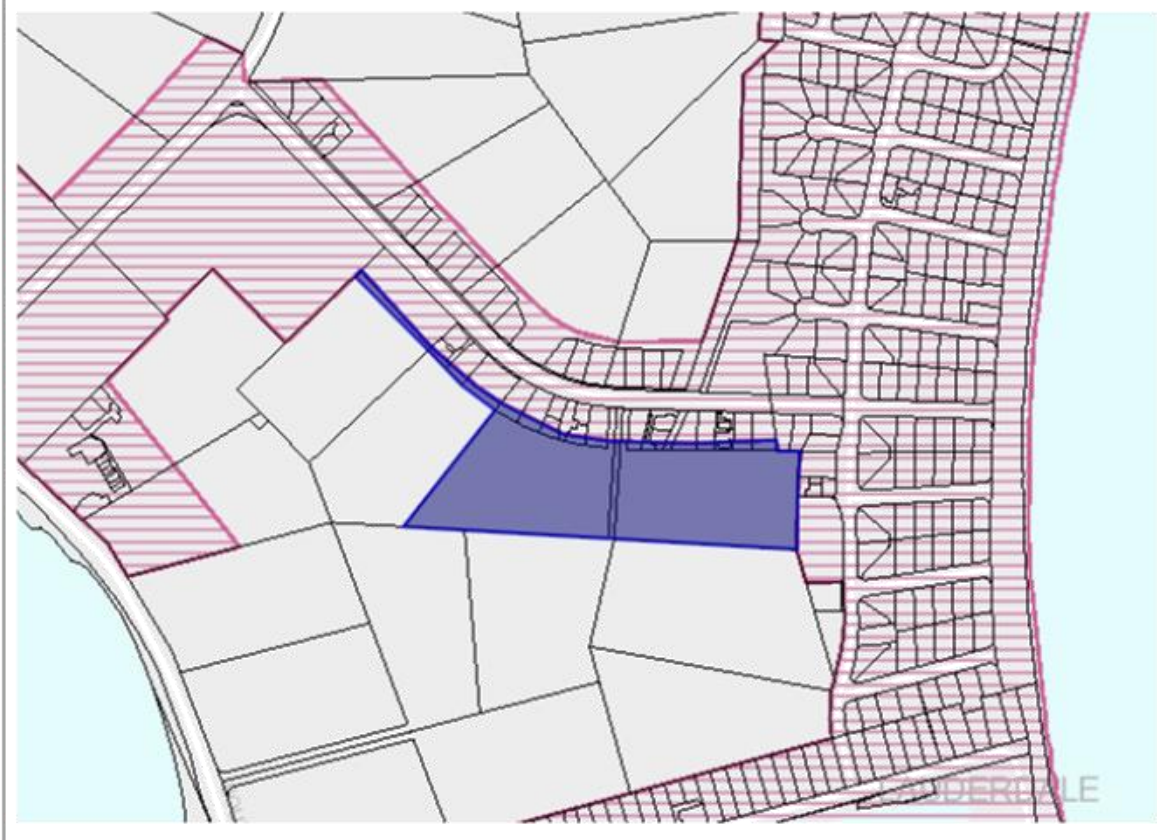


Table 10. Clarence – Area 6.

² The approximate maximum dwelling yield was calculated using proposed subdivision plans for the site.

4.2.7 Area 7

Municipal Area	Clarence
Reference	Richardsons Road, Sandford
Current Zoning	20.0 Rural 22.0 Landscape Conservation
Current Use	Vacant Land
Approximate Total Land Area	72.9 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield³	147
Comments	Identified through dialogue with a developer

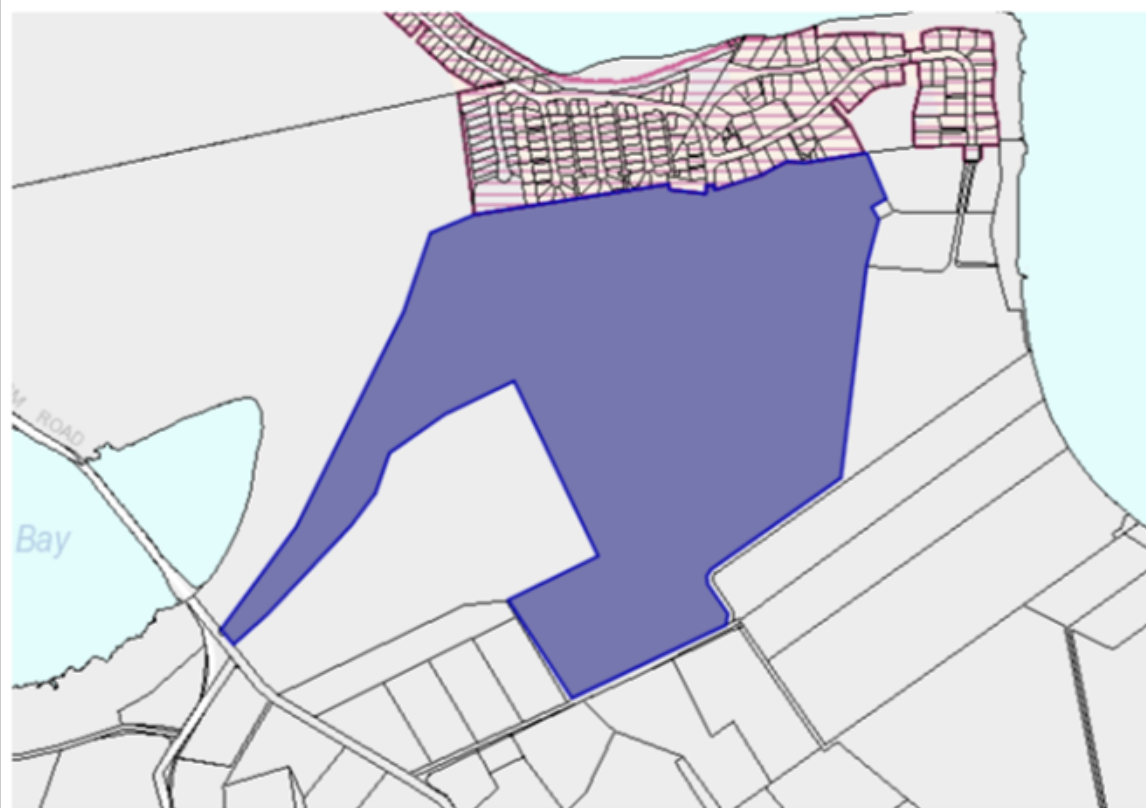


Table 11. Clarence – Area 7.

³ The approximate maximum dwelling yield was calculated using proposed subdivision plans for the site.

4.3 Kingborough

Figure 3 shows the areas for inclusion in the UGB at Kingborough.

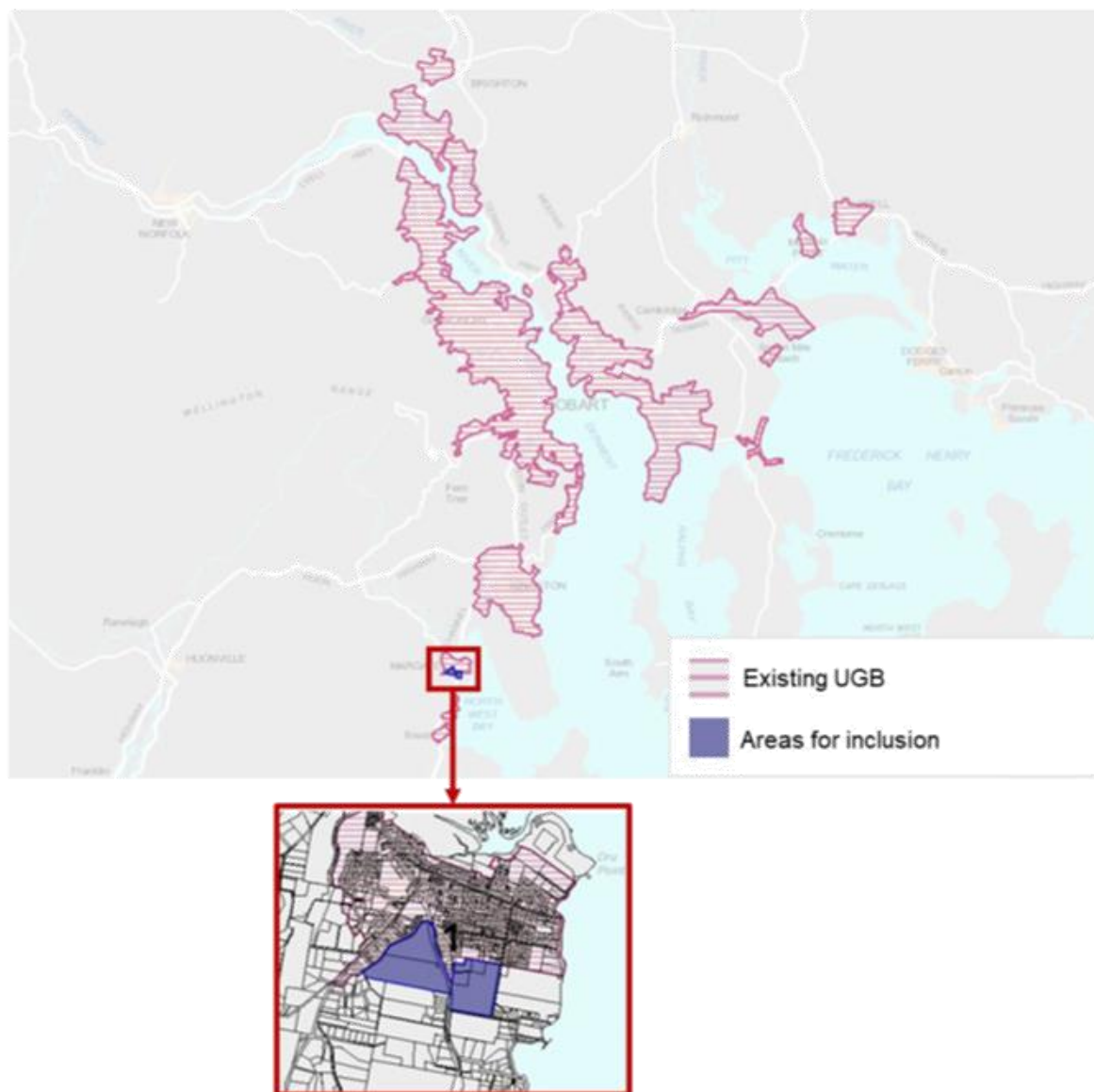


Figure 3. Areas for inclusion in the UGB at Kingborough.

4.3.1 Area 1

Municipal Area	Kingborough
Reference	Channel Highway, Margate
Current Zoning	13.0 Rural Living* 26.0 Rural Resource* 28.0 Utilities* *Under the Kingborough Interim Planning Scheme 2015
Current Use	General Retail and Hire, Residential, Utilities & Vacant Land
Approximate Total Land Area	33.1 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	588
Comments	Identified through the STRLUS comprehensive review process

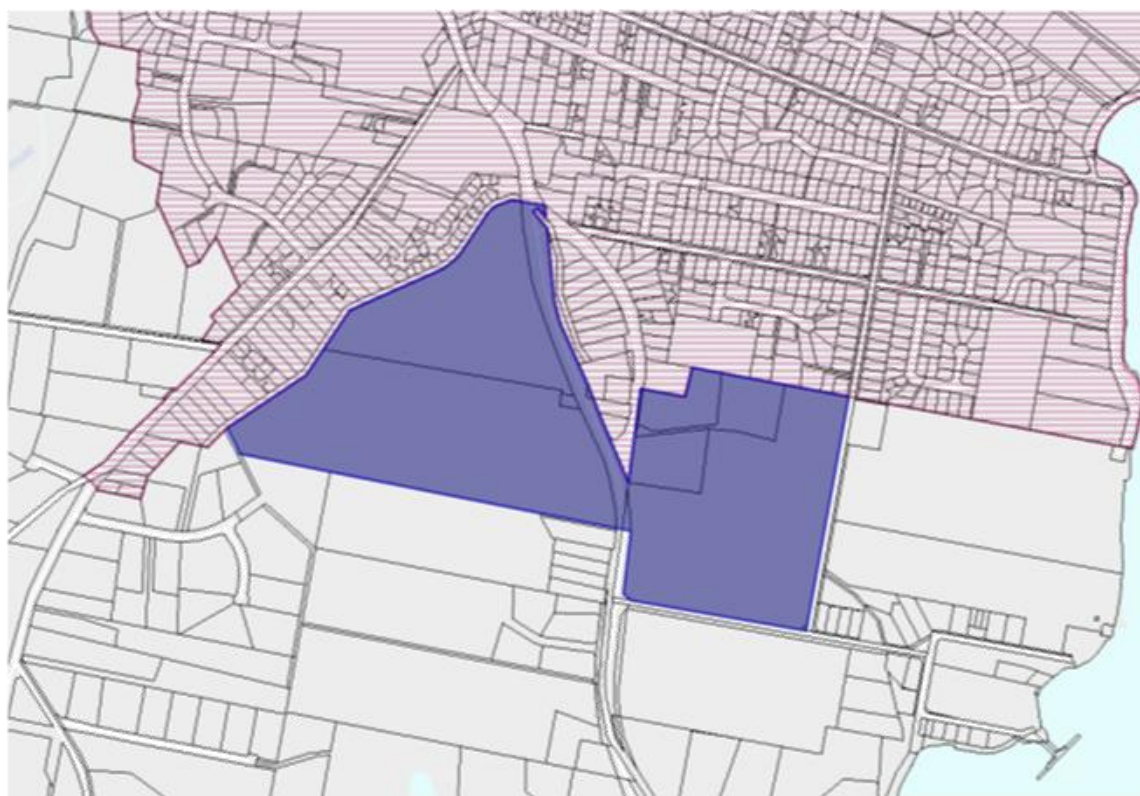


Table 12. Kingborough – Area 1.

4.4 Sorell

Figure 4 shows the areas for inclusion in the UGB at Sorell.

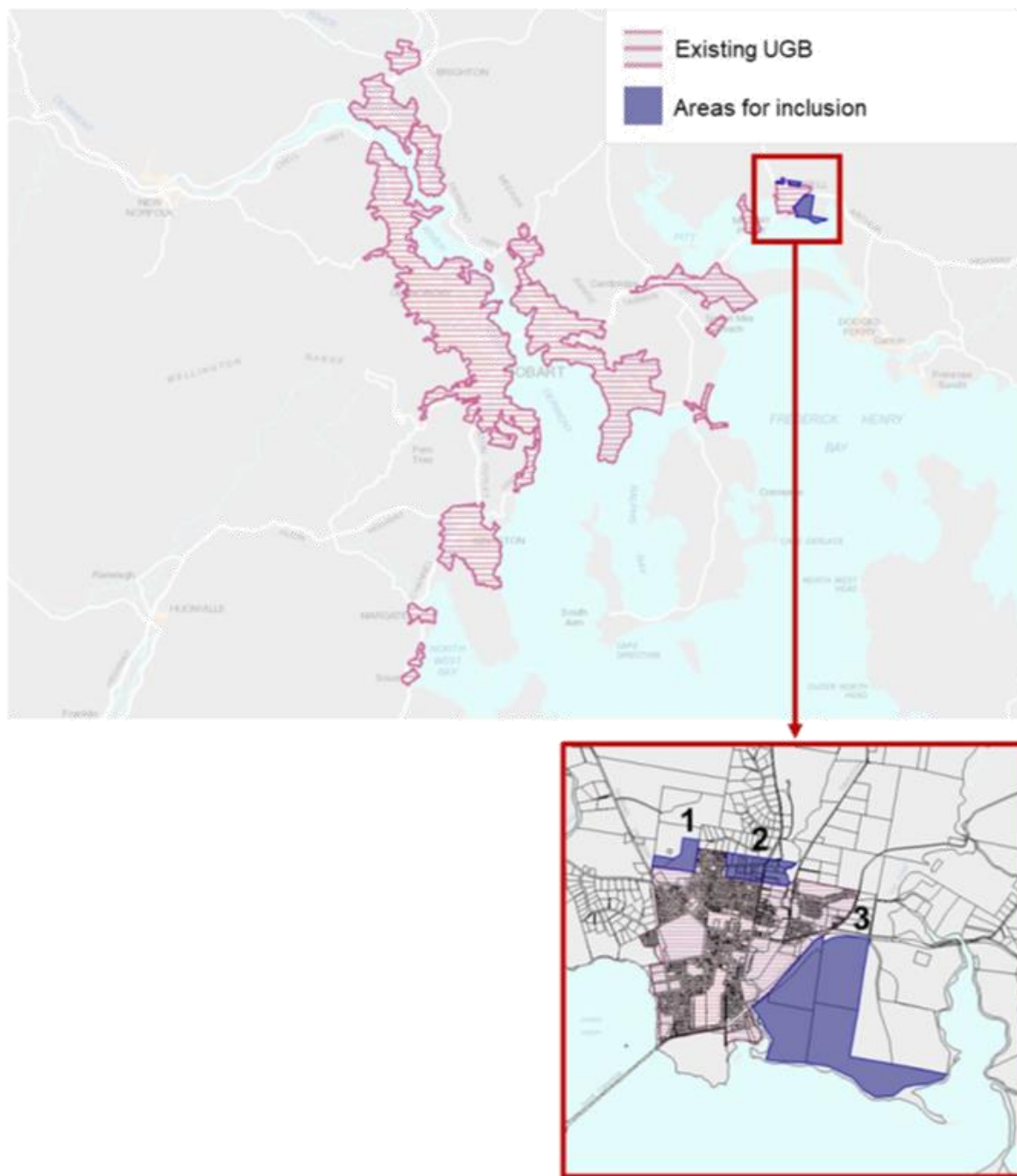


Figure 4. Areas for inclusion in the UGB at Sorell.

4.4.1 Area 1

Municipal Area	Sorell
Reference	Tasman Highway, Sorell
Current Zoning	21.0 Agriculture
Current Use	Residential & Utilities
Approximate Total Land Area	10.9 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	193
Comments	Identified through the STRLUS comprehensive review process



Table 13. Sorell – Area 1.

4.4.2 Area 2

Municipal Area	Sorell
Reference	Gatehouse Drive & Weston Hill Road, Sorell
Current Zoning	10.0 Low-Density Residential
Current Use	Residential & Utilities
Approximate Total Land Area	20.0 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	355
Comments	Identified through the STRLUS comprehensive review process



Table 14. Sorell – Area 2.

4.4.3 Area 3

Municipal Area	Sorell
Reference	Arthur Highway, Sorell
Current Zoning	21.0 Agriculture 26.0 Utilities
Current Use	Residential, Utilities & Vacant Land
Approximate Total Land Area	166.0 ha
Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield	2,951
Comments	Identified through the STRLUS comprehensive review process

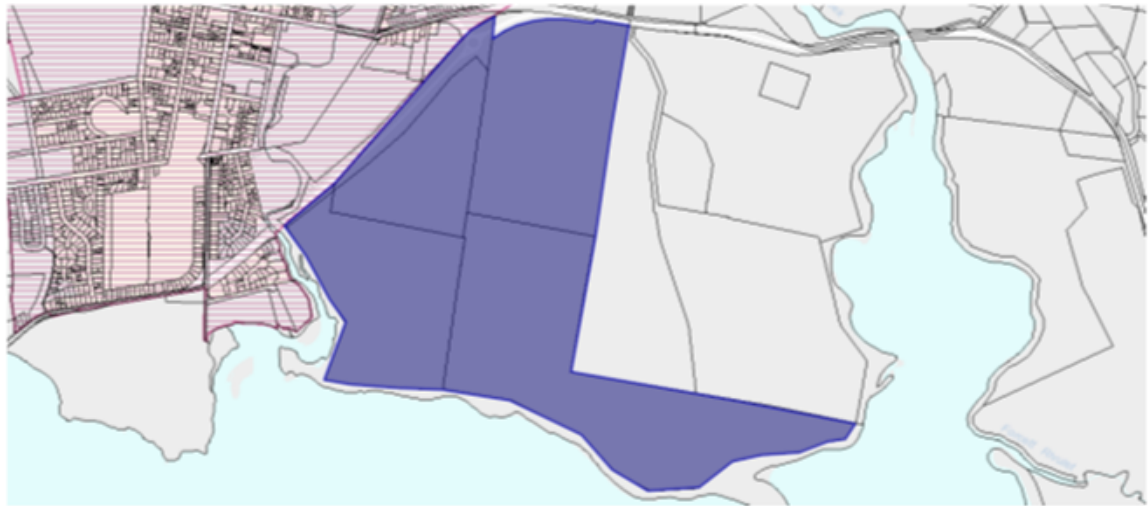


Table 15. Sorell – Area 3.

5.0 Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield Summary

Municipality	Reference	Approx. total land area (in ha)	Approx. max. dwelling yield (in units)
Brighton	Cartwright Street, Brighton	26.7	474
	Brighton Road, Brighton	35.9	638
	Plymouth Road, Gagebrook	18.1	321
	Baskerville Road, Old Beach	23.8	423
	Subtotal	104.5	1,856
Clarence	Downhams Road, Risdon Vale	11.5	204
	Sugarloaf Road, Risdon Vale	1.5	26
	Pass Road (North), Rokeby	13.7	243
	Pass Road (South), Rokeby	176.0	3,128
	Acton Road & South Arm Road, Acton Park & Lauderdale	4.1	35
	Mannata Street, Lauderdale	3.7	44
	Richardsons Road, Sandford	72.9	147
	Subtotal	281.3	3,827
Glenorchy	No areas for inclusion	0.0	0
	Subtotal	0.0	0
Hobart	No areas for inclusion	0.0	0
	Subtotal	0.0	0
Kingborough	Channel Highway, Margate	33.1	588
	Subtotal	33.1	588
Sorell	Tasman Highway, Sorell	10.9	193
	Gatehouse Drive & Weston Hill Road, Sorell	20.0	355
	Arthur Highway, Sorell	166.0	2,951
	Subtotal	196.9	3,499
Altogether	Total	615.8	9,770

Table 16. Approximate Maximum Dwelling Yield Summary.

Note: Table 16 summarises the approximate maximum dwelling yield that may result from this UGB update. It does not factor in dwelling yield that may result from residential infill development or the conversion of Future Urban-zoned land in the UGB for residential purposes.

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Phone: 1300 703 977
Email: spo@stateplanning.tas.gov.au





Our ref: Regional Land Use Strategy
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Phone: (03) 6216 6800
Email: Lyndal.Byrne@gcc.tas.gov.au

25 February 2025

yoursay.planning@dpac.tas.gov.au

Dear Mr McPhail

SUBMISSION ON MINISTER FOR PLANNING'S PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARY STRLUS AMENDMENT

I refer to your letter dated 3 February 2025 seeking comments on the Minister for Planning's proposed changes to the Greater Hobart Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) that would amend Map 10 of the Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy 2010 - 2035 (STRLUS).

Here is Glenorchy City Council's submission on the Minister for Planning's proposed changes to the Urban Growth Boundary, as endorsed at its meeting on 24 February 2025.

The need for these premature and ad hoc proposed extensions to the UGB has not been substantiated or demonstrated

It is noted in your letter you identify that: *the UGB facilitates a more orderly and sustainable use and development of land in Greater Hobart by helping to contain development to areas already zoned for urban purposes, or identified as being suitable for growth from an economic, environmental and liveability perspective.*

The existing STRLUS was first declared on 27 October 2011 and is now finally undergoing a comprehensive review. This review has involved the gathering of evidence from a number of sources, such as a residential demand and supply study, economic profiles and Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data to understand, among other things, the causes of growth and change and to provide projections of what may occur over the next 25-30 years.

Sustainability is recognised as a key principle for shaping the region to ensure communities are sustainable, connected, and diverse and that social services and infrastructure are planned and delivered to support a growing and changing community.

Council notes that without a Developer Contributions framework in Tasmania it is imperative that expansion of the UGB is comprehensively assessed and justified so as

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to limit the significant infrastructure costs that further expansion of the UGB brings to the community.

The Minister's draft amendment includes a number of land parcels that have been considered appropriate to be considered through the formal consultation process under the STRLUS review, that is, allowing the community to provide feedback on these changes and for Councils to review any matters before providing the draft revised STRLUS to be considered by the Tasmanian Planning Commission and the Minister for Planning for endorsement.

However, the Minister's draft amendment also includes a number of parcels that have **not** been considered by the STRLUS working group, Steering Committee or State agencies and have **not** been assessed as part of the region's residential demand and supply study calculation. It is unclear how these additional parcels in Clarence have demonstrated they are *suitable for growth from an economic, environmental and liveability perspective*.

Further, noting that the Minister is seeking to introduce this additional land as an amendment to the STRLUS, rather than have these changed considered as part of the formal STRLUS review, no documentation addressing the requirements of SRD 2.12 has been provided – i.e.

Notwithstanding SRD 2.2 and SRD 2.8, and having regard to the strategic intent of the Urban Growth Boundary under SRD 2 to manage and contain growth across greater Hobart, land outside the Urban Growth Boundary shown in Map 10 may be considered for urban development if it:

- (a) shares a common boundary with land zoned for urban development within the Urban Growth Boundary and:*
 - i. only provides for a small and logical extension, in the context of the immediate area, to land zoned for urban development beyond the Urban Growth Boundary; or*
 - ii. does not constitute a significant increase in land zoned for urban development in the context of the suburb, or the major or minor satellite as identified in Table 3, and is identified in a contemporary settlement strategy or structure plan produced or endorsed by the relevant planning authority; and*
- (b) can be supplied with reticulated water, sewerage and stormwater services; and*
- (c) can be accommodated by the existing transport system, does not reduce the level of service of the existing road network, and would provide for an efficient and connected extension of existing passenger and active transport services and networks; and*
- (d) results in minimal potential for land use conflicts with adjoining uses.*



Council remains concerned with unsubstantiated expansions to the UGB that do not assess the impacts on how such an expansion affects the ability of other local government areas to achieve infill targets. We are concerned that this may significantly compromise Council's ability to achieve its obligations under the STRLUS, promote the vision of the Hobart City Deal and encourage affordable housing and urban renewal opportunities along the Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor.

As no evidence has been provided to demonstrate whether any of the proposed additional sites in Clarence can meet the SRD 2.12 requirements, or what impacts their inclusion would have on the region they are not supported as part of the Minister's amendment or for inclusion as part of the current STRLUS review (as this would result in further stalling of the review process to reassess the residential supply and demand impacts of these additional sites).

Unsubstantiated expansions to the UGB that do not assess the impacts on how such an expansion affects Glenorchy's ability to achieve infill targets. As the Clarence additions have not been assessed for their impacts at a regional scale, their inclusion in the UGB through this fast-track ad hoc process may compromise Council's ability to achieve its obligations under the STRLUS, to promote the vision of the Hobart City Deal and to encourage affordable housing and urban renewal opportunities along the Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor.

It has always been Council's view, when previously asked to comment on ad hoc requests to amend the UGB that they be considered holistically and their impacts assessed at a regional level. The sites in Brighton, Kingborough and Sorell have been identified to be considered through such a process (the current STRLUS review) giving the community opportunity to consider documentation that supports their inclusion in the UGB and to understand, at a holistic level, what impacts such expansions to the UGB would incur.

These premature and ad hoc proposed extensions to the UGB would compromise the Greater Hobart Plan adopted by the State Liberal Government in August 2022

The present State government is walking away from its own plan.

The Greater Hobart Plan found that there was more than enough land to accommodate Greater Hobart's growth (30,00 dwellings) within the existing UGB. The addition of land for a further nearly 10,000 dwellings beyond the existing UGB is unjustifiable under the terms of that previously adopted Plan.



These premature and ad hoc proposed extensions to the UGB would compromise the prospects of infill development

The focus for housing provision within Glenorchy is primarily through infill. This seeks to maximise use of existing facilities and services whilst minimising the costs of new infrastructure to the community. For this reason, Council is not seeking an expansion to the UGB during this STRLUS review cycle.

In short, the more unrestrained fringe development is allowed, the less discipline is imposed on growth to enable in-fill development.

These changes will be to the detriment of Glenorchy's infill development.

Glenorchy City Council is strongly committed to increasing the supply of housing. As a partner to the Hobart City Deal and a member of the Greater Hobart Committee, Council is conscious of the need to provide affordable housing and urban renewal opportunities through infill development giving people the opportunity to live close to services and reducing the overall costs of infrastructure to both Council and the community, in-line with the vision of the Hobart City Deal.

These premature and ad hoc proposed extensions to the UGB would make Greater Hobart less liveable

The more a city sprawls – the less liveable it becomes, there are longer daily commutes; longer times to access essential services (schools, medical and essential services); limited access to and less reliable public transport; increased pollution and traffic. There are also negative impacts on the environment and on our health (as we must drive everywhere rather than walk and we become socially isolated); we also pay more to cover fuel and transport costs.

These premature and ad hoc proposed extensions to the UGB would impose unnecessary additional infrastructure cost at the community's expense

Importantly, building new infrastructure on the urban fringe is more expensive than through infill development. Noting that Tasmania is the only State without Developer Infrastructure Contributions, local government must pay for this additional infrastructure over its lifecycle which is ultimately paid for by the community.

Please contact me on (03) 6216 6767 should you wish to discuss this matter further.

Yours sincerely

Tony McMullen
Chief Executive Officer

COMMITTEE DETAIL SHEET

Committee Name: Chief Executive Officer Performance Review Committee

Type of Committee: Council Committee (Section 23 of *Local Government Act 1993*)

Purpose of Committee

To review the performance of the Chief Executive Officer on an annual basis and make recommendations to Council.

Extent of Delegated Authority

No delegated authority

Membership of Committee

Mayor
2 Elected Members

Council Representation

As above

Term of Appointment

2 years from each Council election.

Office Bearers Required (And method of Appointment)

Chairperson – Mayor

Quorum Requirements

3 members

Circulation of Minutes

To committee members

Reporting Requirements (to Council)

Mayor to submit committee's report to Council

Frequency of Meetings

As required - at least annually

Audit Requirements

None

Any other Requirements

- Elected Members other than those appointed to the Chief Executive Officer's Performance review committee may not participate in, or observe, meetings of that committee.
- Secretarial support for the Chief Executive Officer's Performance Review Committee may be contracted by the Chairman of the committee provided that:
 - a) Secretarial support is not provided by a Glenorchy City Council employee or Elected Member.
 - b) There is a reasonable expectation that the information available to the support person will remain confidential.
- Council's solicitor(s) may be present if the chairman considers that legal advice may be needed during the meeting.

- The chairperson may permit others to be present during meetings of the committee for the purpose of providing additional information about the Chief Executive Officer's performance.

COMMITTEE NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS



PURPOSE

This policy sets out the procedures which Council will follow when making nominations and appointments to Committees and External Bodies.

The policy aims to ensure that nominations and appointments are fair, democratic, and transparent.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all nominations and appointments to Committees and External Bodies, other than the appointment of independent persons to Council's Audit Panel (the procedure for which is as set out in the Audit Panel Charter).

RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Committees Policy
- Media & Communications Policy
- Social Media Policy

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Section 20 of the *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) provides that one of the functions of a Council is to represent and promote the interests of the community.

Section 23 of the Act provides that Council may establish council Committees to assist it in carrying out its functions under the Act or any other Act, and that a Committee consists of councillors appointed by the Council.

Section 24 of the Act provides that a council may establish special Committees, which consist of such persons appointed by the Council as the Council considers appropriate.

Acts	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i> (Tas)
Regulations	<i>Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015</i>
Australian/International Standards	N/A

DEFINITIONS

Ballot means a ballot conducted in accordance with Part 3 of this Policy.

Chair means the person chairing a council meeting in accordance with the Regulations.

Committee means any Committee or other body established by Council over which Council has control, whether comprised of Elected Member, independent person, or both and includes, but not limited to:

- (a) A Council Committee
- (b) A Special Committee
- (c) An Internal Committee
- (d) An Audit Panel established under Section 85 of the Act.

Council Committee means Committees established by a Council resolution made under section 23 of the Act. Council Committees assist Council in carrying out its functions under the Act or any other Act. Council Committees are constituted by Elected Member only.

Council Election means an election held under Part 15 of the Act.

Council Meeting means an ordinary council meeting or special council meeting, unless expressly specified otherwise.

External Body means Committees or other bodies that are established and administered by an external organisation to which representatives of Council have been appointed and with which Council has a formal and ongoing relationship.

Internal Committee means Committees or other bodies established by Council over which Council has control. An Internal Committee is formed to oversee and implement a project, plan, strategy, or event. Internal Committees may be working groups, steering groups, organising Committees, taskforces, and other groups. Internal Committees can be constituted by Elected Members, Council staff and external representatives.

General Manager means the General Manager of Council, or delegate.

Regulations means the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

Special Committee means Committees established by a Council resolution made under section 24 of the Act. A Special Committee is established to oversee or implement a project, plan, strategy, or event. Special Committees can be constituted by anyone, including Elected Members.

POLICY STATEMENT

From time to time, Council is required to appoint Elected Members and independent persons to Committees and External Bodies.

PART 1 – NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF ELECTED MEMBERSAppointments Following Council Election

Council will appoint and re-appoint (and, where necessary, nominate or re-nominate) Elected Members to Committees and External Bodies at the first ordinary meeting of council following a council election (or at a special meeting of Council if a special meeting for that purpose is called).

Procedure

1. Where it is necessary to appoint Elected Members to Committees (including as a result of a casual vacancy), the General Manager will circulate a notice to Elected Members which—
 - (a) notifies Elected Members that appointments, re-appointments, and nominations for appointment to Committees and External Bodies are to be made at the relevant meeting, and
 - (b) lists the appointments and nominations to be made, and, for each, identifies—
 - i) the Committee or External Body
 - ii) the position available (including, for an External Body, whether Council will be making a nomination only)
 - iii) the nature of the duties to be undertaken
 - iv) the proposed term of the appointment
 - v) whether the position is to be held ex-officio by the Mayor or Deputy Mayor, and
 - vi) any other information the General Manager considers relevant.
 - (c) requests that Elected Members submit nominations for the available positions one (1) week before the next council meeting.
2. The notice is to be circulated to all Elected Members by email no later than five days before nominations close (or as soon as practicable if it is not possible to circulate the notice five days before nominations close), and
3. Nominations may contain a statement in support of the nomination, to a maximum of 150 words.
4. Nominations may be for a position or a proxy position.
5. The General Manager will present a report to Council for consideration at the relevant council meeting which will contain, for each available position—

- (a) the information specified in clause 2(1)(b), and
 - (b) a list of the nominations received, and the documentation provided in support of each.
6. Where the number of nominees for a position does not exceed the number of positions available, the Council will determine the appointment in accordance with its ordinary meeting procedures.
7. If the number of nominees for a position exceeds the number of positions available—
- (a) a ballot will be held to select the appointee or appointees (or nominees for a position on an External Body, if applicable), and
 - (b) once the result of the ballot is determined, the chair will call for the appointment to be confirmed in accordance with Council's ordinary meeting procedures.
8. Where Council's nominee for a position on an External Body is required to be confirmed by the External Body, the General Manager is to write to the External Body advising it of Council's decision.
9. For the avoidance of doubt, where a Committee detail sheet that has previously been adopted by Council provides for a position to be held ex officio by the Mayor or the Deputy Mayor, the appointment of the Mayor or Deputy Mayor to that position is automatic, and no other Elected Members are entitled to nominate for that position.

PART 2 – NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF INDEPENDENT PERSONS OR SUBJECT MATTER EXPERTS

Procedure

1. Where there is a vacancy for the position of an independent person or subject matter expert on a Committee or External Body, the General Manager is to circulate a notice calling for expressions of interest for appointment, containing the information specified in clause 2(1)(b)—
2. The notice is to be circulated by—
 - (a) publishing the notice on Council's website
 - (b) sending an email to all Council staff, and
 - (c) if the General Manager considers it necessary, publishing the notice in a local newspaper.
3. The General Manager must circulate the notice under 3(1) no later than five days before nominations close (or as soon as practicable if it is not possible to circulate the notice five days before nominations close).
4. Following the receipt of nominations, the appointment of the independent person is to be determined in accordance with the procedure set out in the Committee's Terms of Reference.
5. For nominations or appointments to External Bodies, or if no procedure is specified in the Committee detail sheet, the General Manager will assess each nomination on its merits and will make a recommendation to



Council seeking Council's endorsement and nomination or appointment (as applicable) of the preferred nominee.

PART 3 – BALLOTS

Application

Where the provisions of this policy require that a ballot is held, the ballot is to be conducted in accordance with this part.

Rules for Ballots

1. When a ballot is required under this policy, the chair of the council meeting will call a ballot.
2. Ballots are to be secret unless Council resolves otherwise.
3. Votes are to be cast on ballot papers distributed to Elected Members by the General Manager. Ballot papers may be distributed either prior to or at the relevant council meeting.
4. Elected Members are to place completed ballot papers in a ballot box which is to be visible to all attendees of the Council meeting during the process of casting the ballots.
5. The ballot box must not be opened until all Elected Members who intend to vote have cast their votes.
6. Votes will be counted by a Council officer nominated by the General Manager, with another Council officer acting as a scrutineer.
7. Where there are—
 - (a) two or more candidates for a single position, the candidate with the most votes will be the appointee, or
 - (b) more than two candidates for multiple positions (for example, two member spots on a council Committee), the successful candidates will be the candidates with the most votes, in descending order until the number of positions have been filled. For example, if there are 2 positions and 4 candidates, the successful candidates will be those with the highest and second highest number of votes.
8. The officer who counts the votes will advise the chair of the council meeting by writing the name of the successful candidate/s on a piece of paper and delivering it to the chair.
9. In the event of a tie, the chair (at their discretion) may determine the winner by:
 - (a) the toss of a coin (conducted by the chair), or
 - (b) a further ballot, in which the only candidates are those which were tied in the first ballot.
10. All ballot papers and other ballot material are to be destroyed as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the ballot.

Proxies

1. Where proxy positions for Committees or External Bodies are available, unsuccessful candidates will be offered the position of proxy in the order in which they placed in the ballot.
2. Where a proxy is required but there are not sufficient candidates for a proxy after positions have been filled, or if all unsuccessful candidates decline the proxy appointment, the chair may call for nominations for proxy positions.
3. Where the chair has called for nominations in accordance with subclause (2), the selection of the nominees is to be determined in accordance with Council's ordinary meeting procedures.

MISCELLANEOUSVacation of Positions on Leaving Office

An Elected Member's appointment to a Committee or External Body will cease immediately upon the person ceasing, for any reason, to be an Elected Member.

Nominations Need not be Personal

To avoid any doubt, a person may nominate another person for a position the subject of this policy, and the nomination need not be made by the person seeking nomination.

Refusal of Nominations or Appointments

1. An Elected Member or independent person may refuse any nomination or appointment made under this policy, including nomination or appointment as a proxy.
2. Council may refuse to appoint or nominate a person (including an Elected Member) to a position if it considers that the person is not suitably qualified for or is otherwise unable to provide satisfactory representation on the Committee or External Body.

Inconsistency with Meeting Procedures Regulations

If a provision of this policy is inconsistent with the Regulations, the Regulations will prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.

Attendance and Performance

If an Elected Member's attendance record at Committee or External Body meetings is unsatisfactory, or if Council receives notification from a Committee or External Body that the Elected Member is not properly discharging the duties required of the position, Council may resolve to withdraw the Elected Member's appointment and appoint another Elected Member as a replacement.

BACKGROUND

Council has established and maintains control over multiple Committees, special Committees, working groups, steering Committees, task forces and other bodies to assist in discharging its role and functions. Council is also, required to appoint (or nominate) representatives to External Bodies.

In making any nomination or appointment, Council must ensure that the process for determining appointees and nominees is fair, democratic, and transparent.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

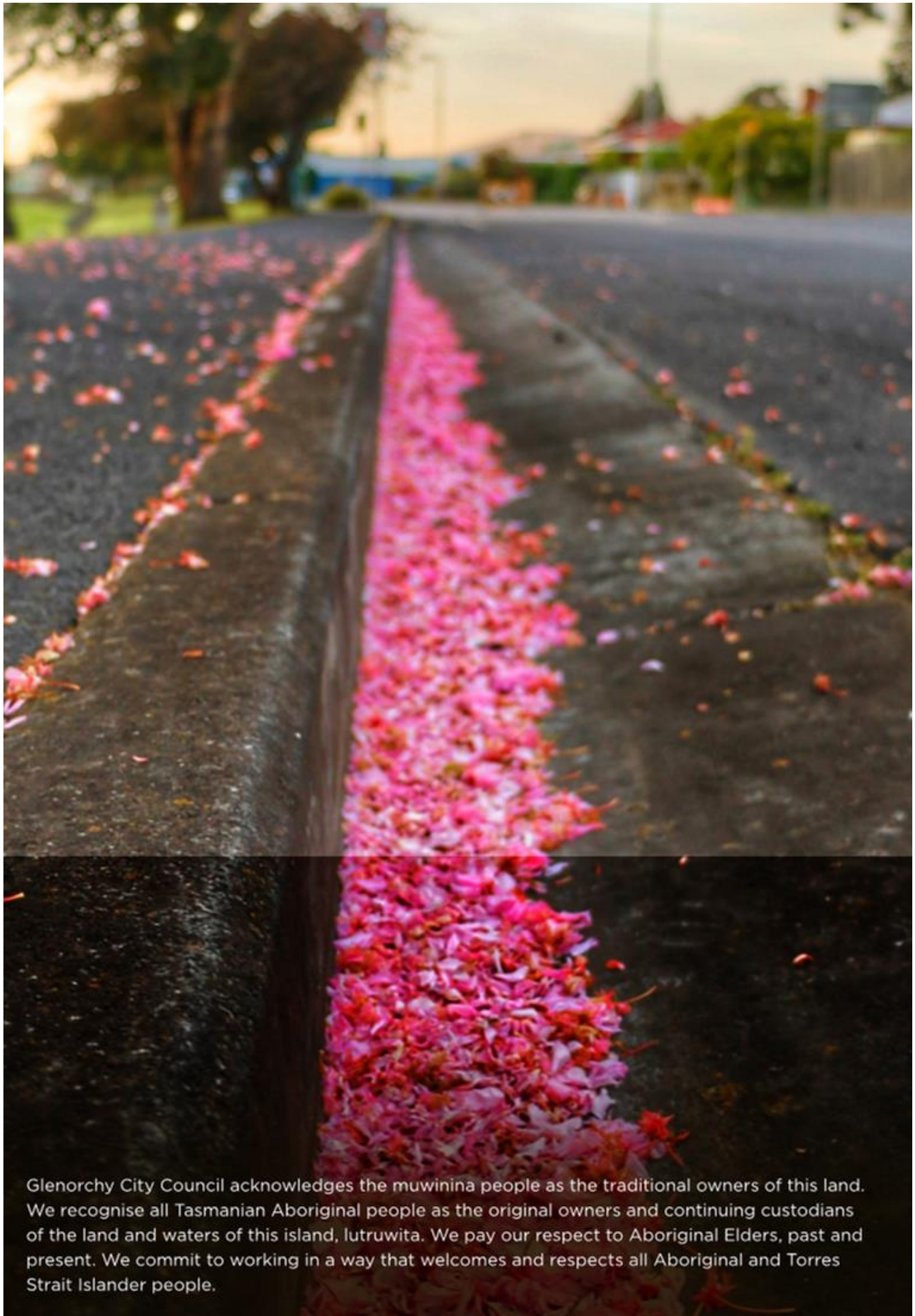
Version:	3.0	Adopted	25 September 2023	Commencement Date	26 September 2023
Minutes Reference	Council Meeting, 25 September 2023 (Item 9)			Review Period	4 Years from adoption
Previous Versions:	v 1.0 adopted 19 December 2016 (Council meeting, Item 17) 2.0 adopted 19 December 2022 (Council meeting, item 8)				
Responsible Directorate	General Manager	Controller:	Executive Manager Stakeholder Engagement		
ECM Document No.:	Policies by Directorate				



Quarterly Report

Quarter 2, 2024/25





Glenorchy City Council acknowledges the muwinina people as the traditional owners of this land. We recognise all Tasmanian Aboriginal people as the original owners and continuing custodians of the land and waters of this island, lutruwita. We pay our respect to Aboriginal Elders, past and present. We commit to working in a way that welcomes and respects all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

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STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE QUARTER

I am pleased to bring you the strategic and operational highlights for the second quarter of the 2024/2025 financial year, ending 31 December 2024.

This quarter was marked by several milestones for Council. Most significantly and sadly, the passing of two Elected Members.

Councillor Harry Quick passed away on Saturday, 19 October 2024. Harry was a former Deputy Mayor of Glenorchy and was first elected to Council in 2014. He was re-elected to Council in 2022. Harry was born in Victoria and educated in Victoria and South Australia. He had lived in Berriedale since 1977. Harry worked for the Tasmanian Education Department and taught in schools around the State for 23 years. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1993 as Member for Franklin and retired in 2007. He was a Member of the Branch Executive for Scouts Tasmania and The Headstone Project.

Alderman Jan Dunsby passed away on Tuesday 12 November 2024. Jan was first elected to Council in 2014. Jan was a proud lifelong resident of Glenorchy and was in her third term of office. Over her professional career, she worked in the education, defence, legal, accounting, and community sectors. In addition to Council duties, Jan also volunteered for a range of organisations, including Claremont College, Paraquad Tasmania, Lady Clark Retirement Village, and Neighbourhood Watch. As a Justice of the Peace, Jan volunteered at the document signing centre and also acted as a Bench Justice.

Harry and Jan will be remembered for their passionate advocacy for and service to the Glenorchy community.

Recounts from the 2022 General Council Election were undertaken to fill the vacancies created. This resulted in Alderman Peter Ridler and Alderman Tim Marks joining Council in November and December 2024 respectively.

On a lighter note, during this quarter, we celebrated 60 years since Glenorchy became a City. A vibrant family fun day was held on council lawns on Sunday 20 October to mark the occasion. Teams across Glenorchy City Council came together to deliver a positive day for the community, with the city's history and multiculturalism on display.

In November, Glenorchy City Council was officially recognised as a Tasmanian Employer of Choice! This prestigious acknowledgment reflects Council's commitment to fostering a workplace that prioritises staff wellbeing, embraces inclusivity, supports positive work-life balance, and upholds best-practice workplace policies and procedures.

Council also continued delivering actions against the Strategic and new 2024/25 Annual Plan.

TOLOSA PARK

Following the \$6.2 million redevelopment of the old dam site, TasWater officially handed over Tolosa Park to Council on 9 December. Council is continuing to work on the site to make sure the trees, grasses and paths are established.

Council is lobbying government for funding for Stage B of the development that will include:

- a destination play area catering to all ages and abilities,
- BBQ shelters, drink fountains and accessible toilets,
- native landscaping, irrigation systems and footbridges over the wetlands and ponds,
- a full-sized multi-use games arena and pump track,
- partial realignment of the criterium track and car park extension.

LONG TERM FUTURE OF THE GLENORCHY WAR MEMORIAL POOL

At its November meeting, Council endorsed its preferred business case for the future development of the Glenorchy War Memorial Pool site. With the support of a \$200,000 State Government Grant, Council commissioned a study of long-term options for the site. The project included extensive community engagement, concept plans, and cost benefit analysis. The final outcome of this project was the preparation of a business case, which is intended to form the basis for future grant applications for a redeveloped facility. The final business case includes a larger outdoor and indoor aquatic facility with a health club. Council has now authorised me to utilise the business case to seek funding support for the project.

This project is running in parallel to the \$5 million project to repair and reopen the existing pool.

10 PLAYSPACE UPGRADES NOW COMPLETE

On 19 December 2024, Council officially opened the final playground from the Playspace Renewal Program. This \$2 million project has seen 10 playspaces upgraded across the city. The co-funded initiative has developed modern and engaging recreational spaces in neighbourhoods from Collinsvale to Lutana.

The final Playspace upgrade at Roseneath Reserve in Austins Ferry has been completed, marking the culmination of the two-year grant project.

Completed Playspaces:

- Collinsvale
- Alroy Court, Rosetta
- Chardonay Drive, Berriedale
- Chandos Drive Reserve, Berriedale
- Pitcairn Street Reserve, Montrose
- Barossa Road, Glenorchy
- Battersby Drive, Claremont
- Cooinda Park, West Moonah
- Lutana Woodlands, Lutana
- Roseneath Reserve, Austins Ferry

TREASURE TRAIL

On Friday 6 December 2024, the Glenorchy Treasure Trail was launched. To mark the occasion, eight local op shops set up stalls on Council's front lawns. Elected Members and staff were styled in op shop gems by the operators and participated in a fashion show. The Treasure Trail is an ongoing marketing campaign that highlights the second-hand stores in our region, promoting lower cost alternatives for consumers. It is hoped that the Trail will promote a circular economy which aims to eliminate waste and continually reuse, repair and recycle resources to create a closed loop of goods.

GLENORCHY CITY COUNCIL ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Council held its Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 2 December 2024. Several motions were put by community members and carried by the majority of electors present at the meeting. Motions related to:

- rates calculations and payment methods,
- disposal of public land.

Council considered the motions passed at an AGM at the December Council meeting as required by the *Local Government Act 1993*.

APPOINTMENT OF ELECTED MEMBERS TO VACANT COMMITTEE POSITIONS

At the December meeting, Council made the following appointments to fill vacancies created by the passing of Cr. Harry Quick and Ald. Jan Dunsby:

- Audit Panel – Ald. Peter Ridler
- Proxy membership to the Audit Panel – Ald. Tim Marks
- Chief Executive Officer's Performance Review Committee – Ald. Steven King
- Glenorchy Planning Authority – Ald. Tim Marks
- Access and Inclusion Committee – Ald. Tim Marks
- Safer City Working Group – Ald. Shane Alderton

2025/26 PRIORITY PROSPECTUS AND STATE BUDGET SUBMISSION

At its December meeting, Council endorsed a Priority Projects Prospectus to assist in advocacy efforts and a submission to the 2025/26 State Government budget process. The key financial asks across both documents are:

- Glenorchy War Memorial Pool Redevelopment – \$83.8 million
- Tolosa Park Stage B – \$9 million
- Humphreys Rivulet Path – \$17.5 million
- Glenorchy Youth Hub – \$1.3 million over three years

This prospectus will be used to clearly communicate our priority projects with other tiers of government and stakeholders.

SUBMISSION ON DRAFT DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT PANELS BILL 2024

At the October meeting, Council endorsed a submission to the State Planning Office on proposed changes to planning legislation to introduce Development Assessment Panels to decide certain planning applications.

Council holds concerns about five key areas:

1. The triggers to refer an application to a Development Assessment Panel are too broad and ambiguous.
2. Proposed measures such as removing appeal rights, delaying exhibition until a recommended decision has been made, and introducing Ministerial intervention would significantly undermine public confidence in the planning system.
3. Elements of the Bill are unclear, particularly the ad-hoc process where a Minister determines, on subjective grounds, to refer an application to a DAP.
4. Uncertainty about whether significant costs to planning authorities for resource assessments, administration, and enforcement of applications involving DAPs can be reimbursed.
5. Tight timeframes for assessments would adversely affect the feasibility and resourcing of Council inputs to the process.

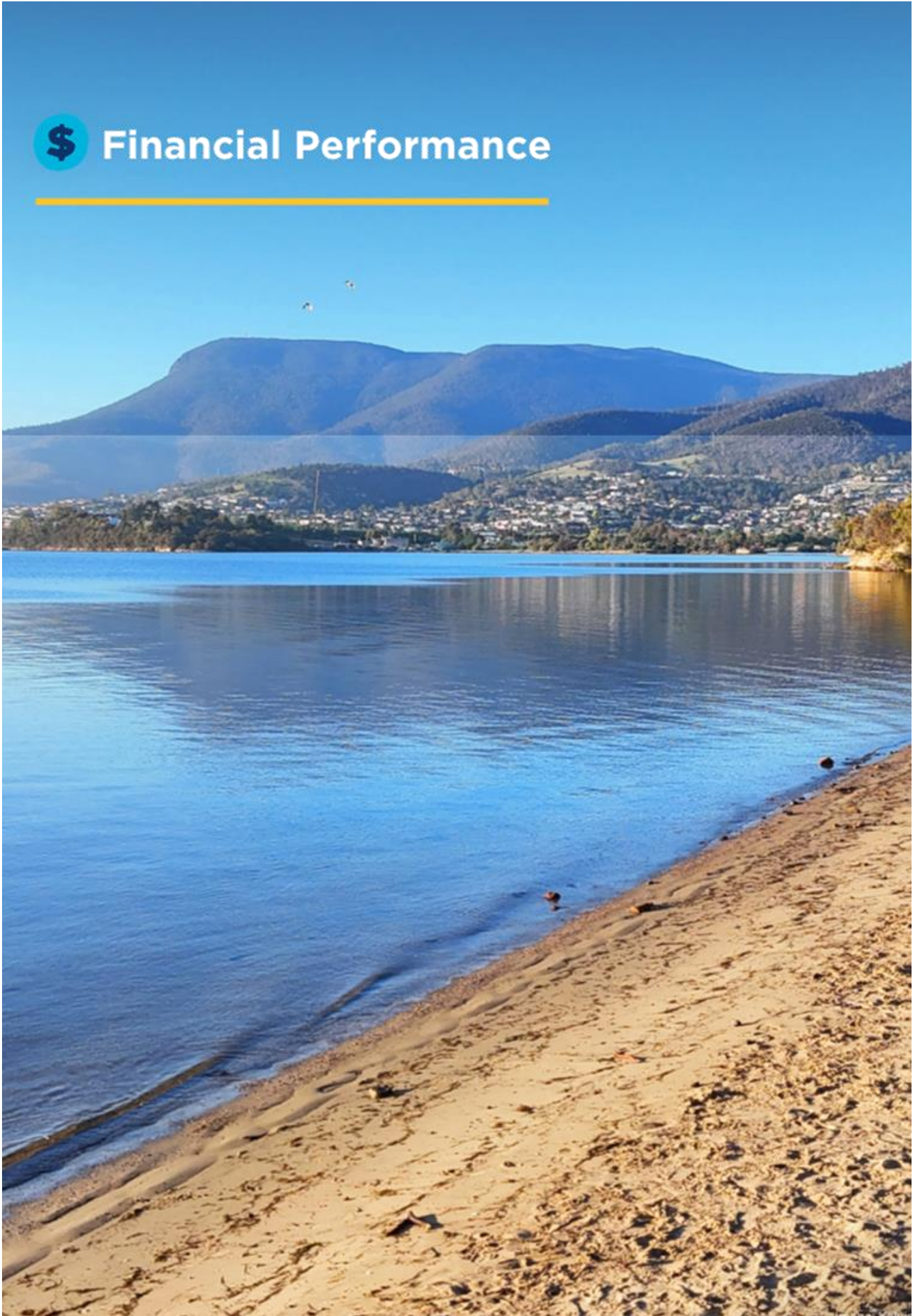
COUNCIL'S RESPONSE TO INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF EDUCATION IN TASMANIA PUBLIC CONSULTATION PAPER

At its October meeting, Council endorsed a submission to the review which focused on ensuring:

- flexible approaches to education,
- offering diverse pathways to ensure students stay engaged,
- support and recognition for teachers and school leaders,
- mentorship programs for early career teachers,
- consistency in policies,
- providing clear goals, resources, and a collaborative approach.

Council's submission has been published on the Independent Education Review's website.

Financial Performance



Quarterly Financial Performance Report

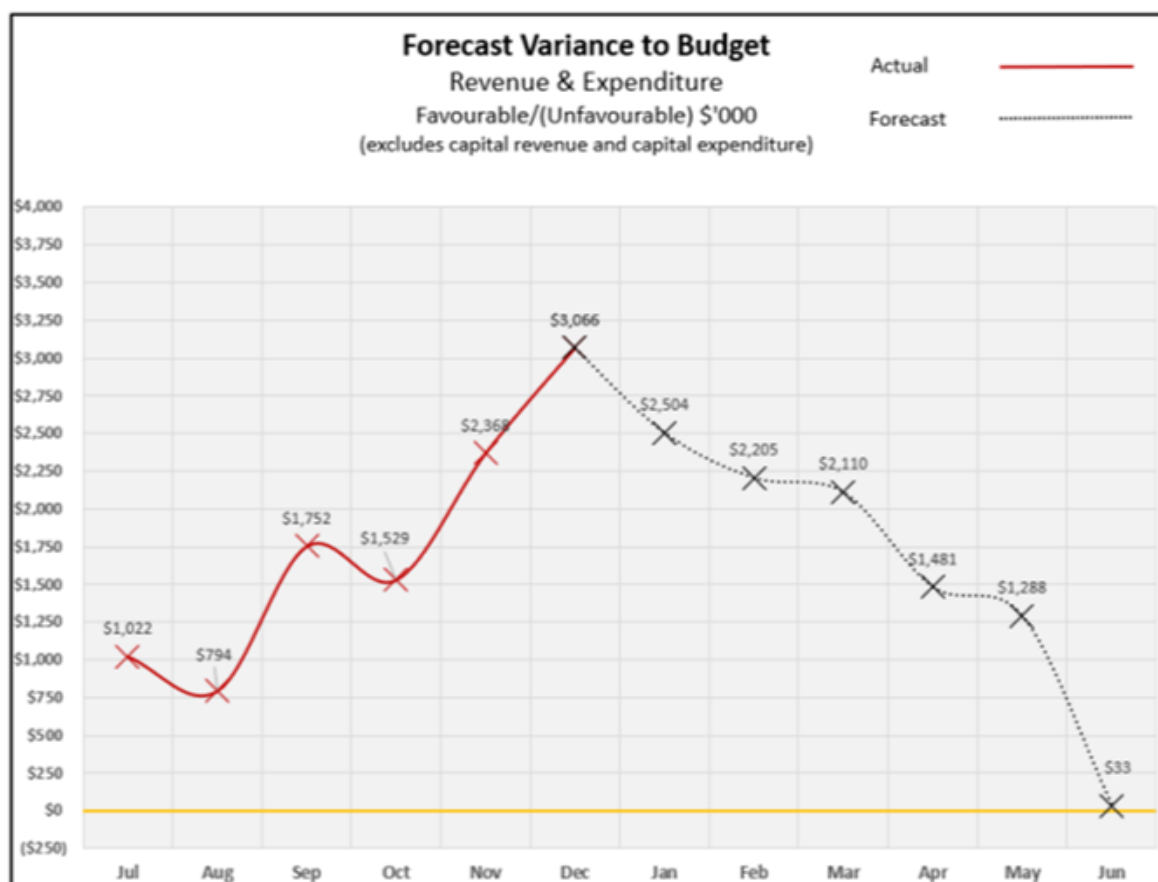
For the year-to-date ending 31 December 2024

OPERATING SUMMARY

Council's operating result as at the end of the December 2024 quarter is \$3.065m better than the budgeted position. The favourable variance is the combined result of \$0.608m less revenue than budgeted and \$2.457m less expenditure than budgeted.

The forecast result to 30 June 2025 is a small \$33,000 surplus.

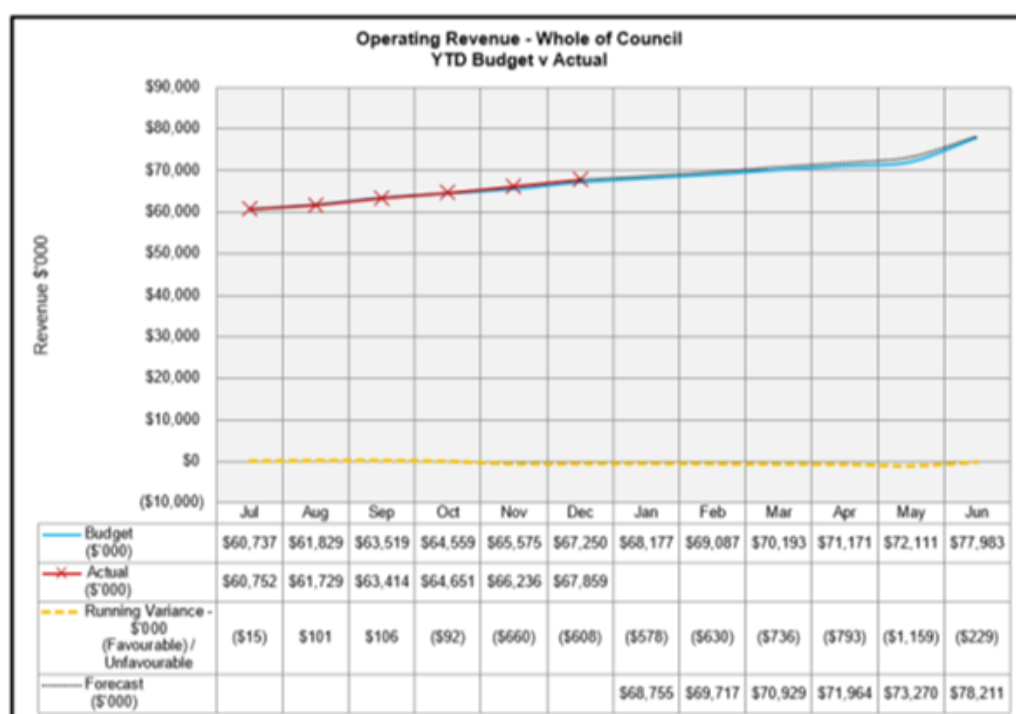
OPERATING FORECAST TO 30 JUNE 2025



Note 1: The data in this chart is a compilation of actual, budget and forecast revenue / expenditure. It is recalculated each month to ensure it represents the most up-to-date analysis of Council's financial position which may result in differences to previously reported charts.

OPERATING REVENUE

Year-to-date operational revenue is \$67.859m compared to budgeted operational revenue of \$67.250m. This represents a favourable result of \$0.609m or 0.9% against budget.



Note: operational revenue does not include capital revenue or gain/loss on sale of assets but does include unspent grants received in the prior year.

NOTE 1 - RATES REVENUE

Favourable against the year-to-date \$51.982m budget by \$121k, noting the ending of the rating remission relating to the sale of the Derwent Entertainment Centre \$98k and late payment penalties \$23k.

NOTE 2 - USER CHARGES AND LICENCES REVENUE

Unfavourable against the year-to-date \$11.561m budget by \$133k, noting cost centre revenue shortfalls in Planning \$55k and Landfill \$82k offset by an increase in Property Services \$54k.

NOTE 3 - INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS

Interest received to date \$991k less \$153k partial accrual back to 2023/24 for term deposits maturing in 2024/25.

NOTE 4 - OPERATING GRANTS

Favourable against the year-to-date \$1.781m budget by \$373k, noting quarterly financial assistant grant payments \$237k, Working Together (Benjafield) \$69k & (Berriedale) \$48k and Moonah Music \$34k.

NOTE 5 - CONTRIBUTIONS - CASH

Favourable against the year-to-date \$22k budget by \$32k, noting a cash-in-lieu for open space contribution of \$27k and stormwater connection point fess of \$5k.

NOTE 6 – TASWATER INCOME

On track noting interim dividends of \$1.086m have been received.

NOTE 7 – OTHER INCOME

Favourable against the year-to-date \$138k budget by \$58k, noting insurance claim reimbursements \$35k, immunisation fees \$10k and miscellaneous \$19k.

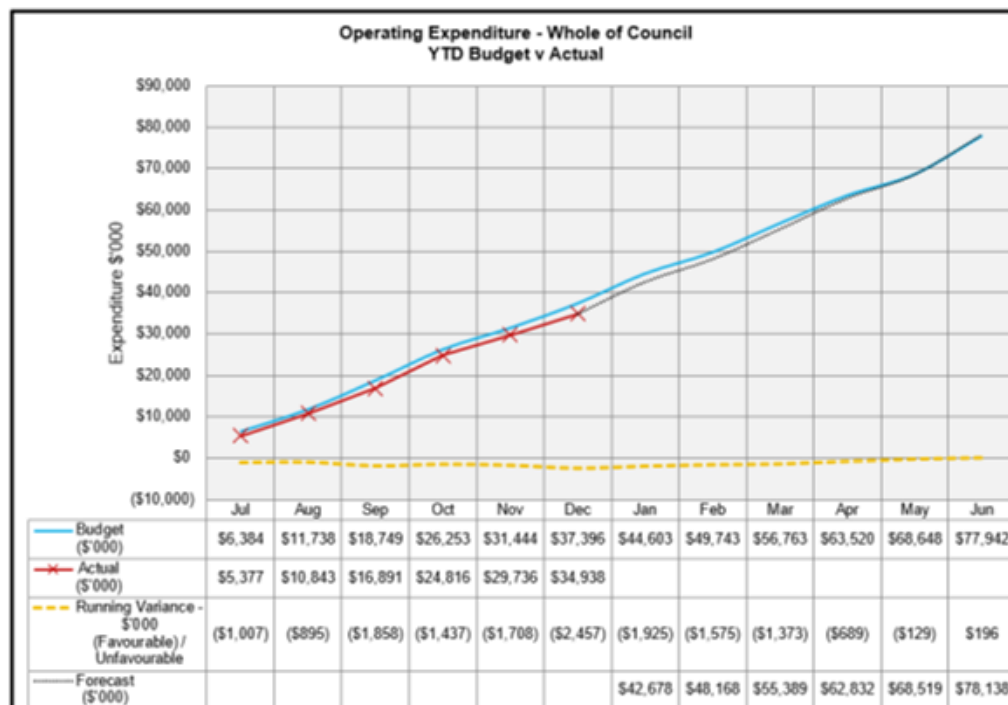
OPERATING EXPENDITURE

Year-to-date operational expenditure is \$34.938m compared to budgeted expenditure of \$37.396m. This represents a favourable result of \$2.458m or 6.6% against budget.

All noted amounts are reported as variance to budget.

NOTE 8 – EMPLOYMENT COSTS

Favourable against the year-to-date \$15.027m budget by \$1.037m, representing position vacancies and recruitment lead times across the organisation.

**NOTE 9 – MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENDITURE**

Favourable against the year-to-date \$11.105m budget by \$1.107m, noting underspends in information technology systems and software \$644k, waste management / landfill \$581k, regional contributions \$164k and insurance premiums \$113k.

NOTE 10 – DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION

Unfavourable against the year-to-date \$8.901m budget by \$47k, with minor variances between asset categories.

NOTE 11 – FINANCE COSTS

Favourable against the year-to-date \$76k budget by \$2k, noting minor variation to loan interest.

NOTE 12 – BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS

No bad or doubtful debts identified to date.

NOTE 13 – OTHER EXPENSES

Favourable against the year-to-date \$2.294m budget by \$260k, with cultural celebration grants yet to be distributed.

NON-OPERATING REVENUE**NOTE 14 – CONTRIBUTIONS – NON-MONETARY ASSETS**

No non-monetary assets have been received to date against an annual budget of \$3.675m.

NOTE 15 – GAIN OR LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS/DERECOGNITION OF ASSETS

Gain on disposal of assets is \$608k against the annual \$1.375m budget loss, noting \$32k expenses in preparing land for sale and offset by \$640k received from the sale/derecognition of fleet, plant and obsolete technology equipment.

NOTE 16 – CAPITAL GRANTS

Capital grant revenue is \$6.252m against the annual \$7.598m budget, noting funding received for 'pool reopening \$2.500m, north chigwell / kgv football redevelopment \$1.280m, playground renewals \$675k, Irci phase 4 \$547k, roads to recovery \$518k, better active transport \$385k, vrup \$99k and blackspots \$207k.

'A budget allocation will be provided in the mid-year budget review

NOTE 17 – CONTRIBUTIONS – MONETARY

Contributions – Monetary revenue is \$9k against no budget allocation, noting a contribution for stormwater WSUD has been received.

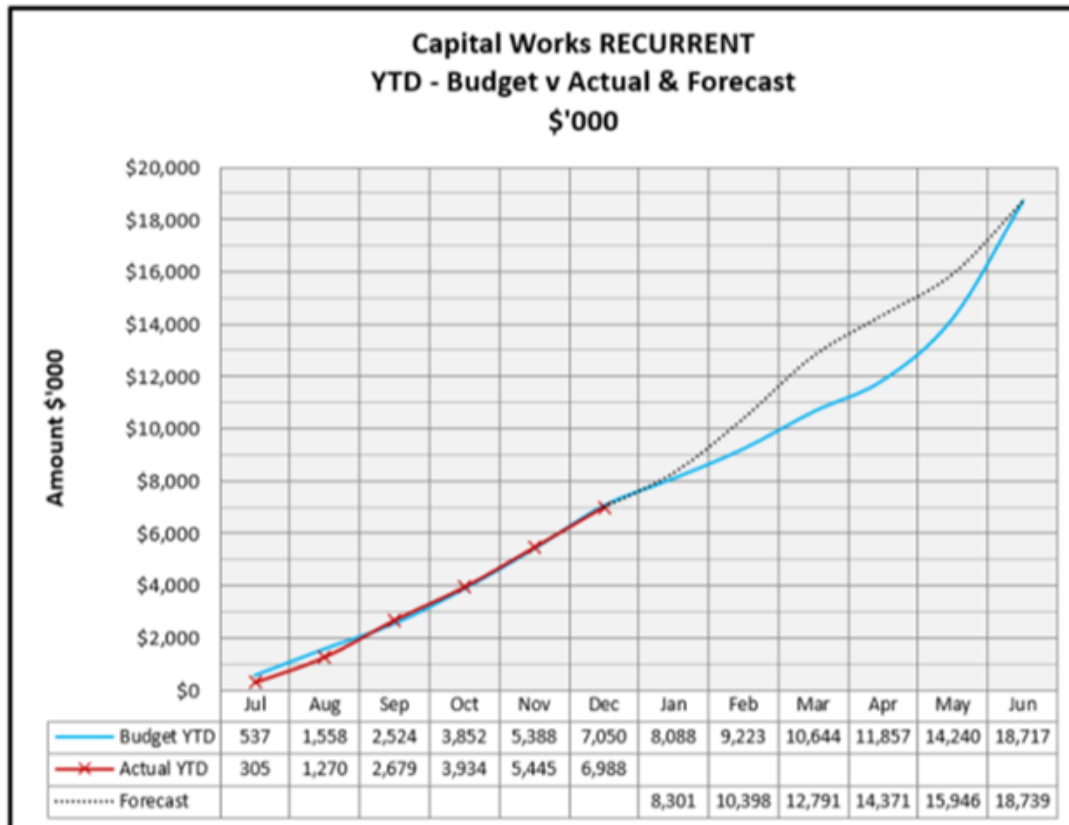
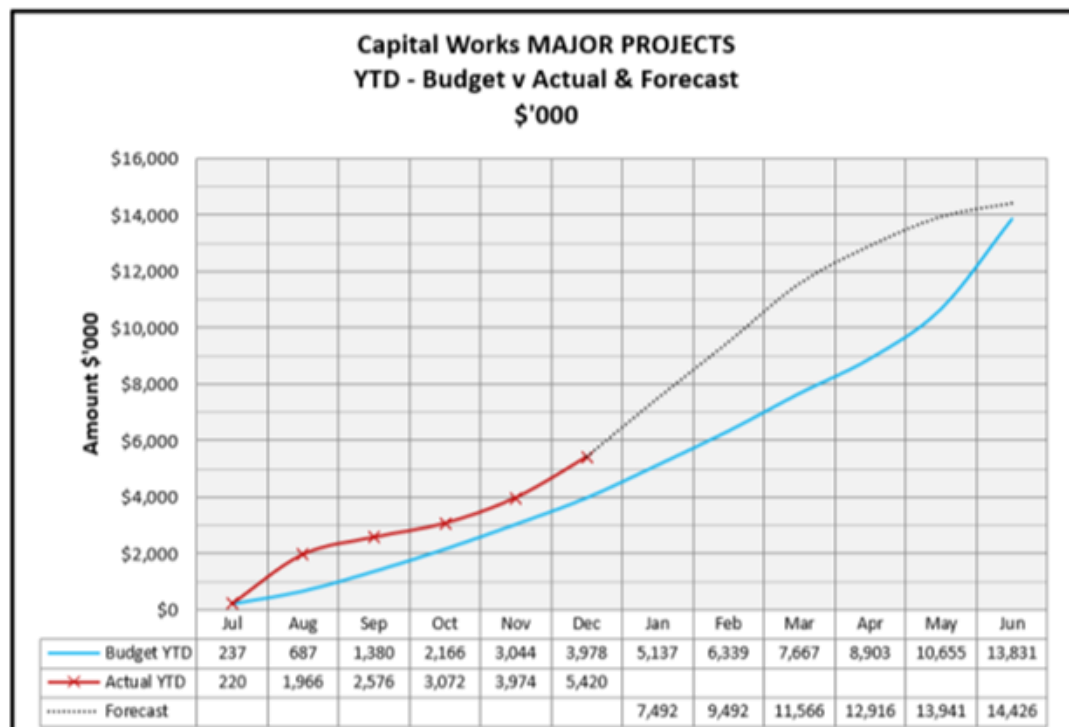
NON-OPERATING EXPENDITURE**NOTE 18 – ASSETS WRITTEN OFF**

No assets have been written off to date against an annual budget of \$1.700m.

CAPITAL WORKS

Year-to-date Capital Works expenditure is \$12.408m against a combined annual budget of \$32.548m. At the end of December, the expenditure split between recurrent and major projects is:

- \$6.988m or 37% of the annual RECURRENT budget has been expended
- \$5.420m or 39% of the MAJOR PROJECTS budget has been expended

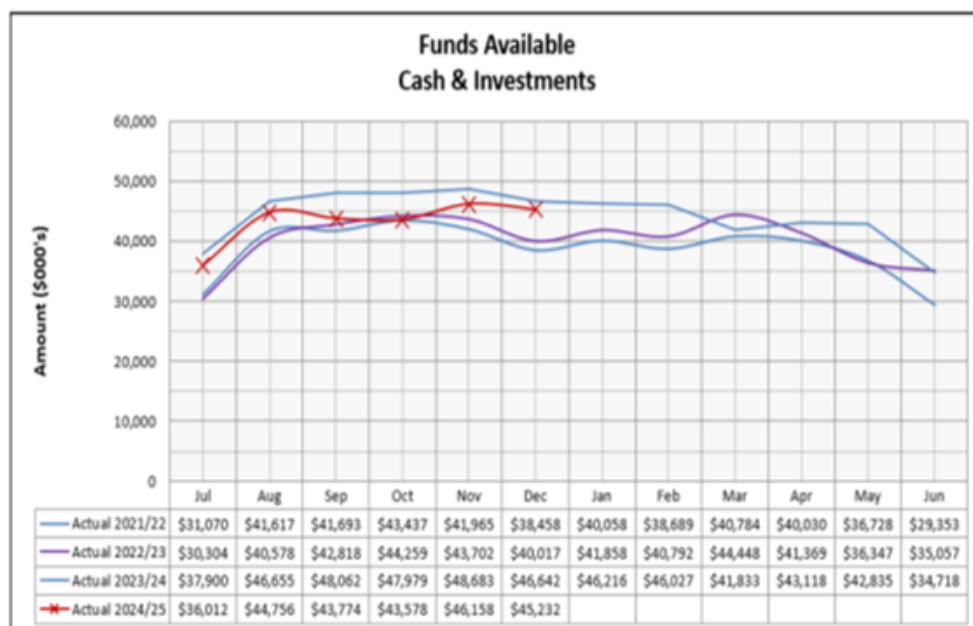
CAPITAL PROGRAM - RECURRENT**CAPITAL PROGRAM - MAJOR PROJECTS***

*The following projects form the Major Projects capital works program:

Project	YTD Actual	ANNUAL Budget	ANNUAL Forecast
101059 - KGV Soccer Design & Construction	\$1,211,849	\$1,755,000	\$1,757,838
101250 - North Chigwell Football and Community Facility	\$2,338,634	\$4,065,000	\$4,065,868
101536 - Tolosa Park Dam Rehabilitation	\$900,116	\$1,373,000	\$1,361,551
101915 - Playground Renewal - Federal	\$668,742	\$250,000	\$1,297,631
102173 - Landfill Lift	\$21,500	\$700,000	\$1,101,500
102174 - Benjafield Child Care	\$43,287	\$500,000	\$617,287
102175 - Landfill Office	\$402	\$450,000	\$450,000
102176 - Chambers Renovations - Stage 2	\$22,323	\$200,000	\$200,000
102177 - Roseneath Reserve	\$0	\$440,000	\$0
102178 - Lutana Woodland	\$0	\$127,772	\$0
102179 - Battersby Drive	\$0	\$90,000	\$0
102180 - Coolinda Reserve	\$0	\$380,045	\$0
102231 - Glenorchy Pool Repairs	\$146,970	\$3,500,000	\$3,508,138
Various Unbudgeted Expenditure on Carryover Projects	\$65,825	\$0	\$65,825
TOTALS	\$5,419,648	\$13,830,817	\$14,425,638

CASH AND INVESTMENTS

At 31 December 2024, cash and investments totalled \$45.232m¹ compared to \$46.642m for the same period last year. The cash balance year-on-year reduction is primarily due to the full repayment of the \$1.138m Vehicle Replacement Overdraft Facility in September 2024.



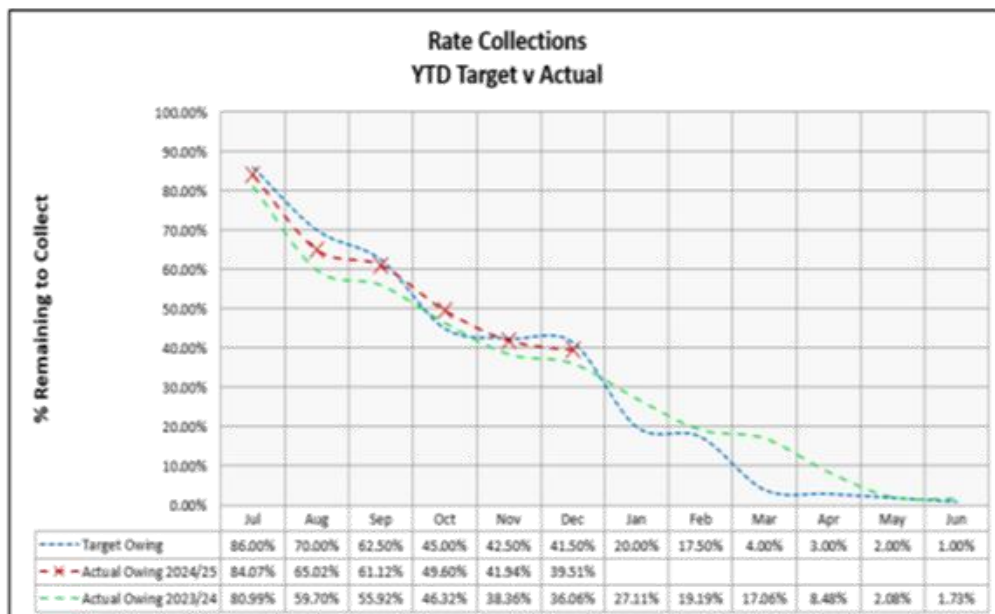
¹Total cash and investments includes non-restricted operating funds and funds restricted by policy

RATES COLLECTIONS

At 31 December 2024, rates collected totalled 60.49% compared to 63.94% in the prior year.

The primary reason for the reduction in rates collected compared to last year is the Department of Housing have historically paid the annual rates in full on the first instalment date, however this year they are paying by instalments. The Department of Housing is entitled to pay rates by instalments and Council has no power to demand payment in full.

If the Department of Housing had paid the rates in full upfront, the comparative collection rate for this year would have been better than last year at 63.05%.



STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

31 December 2024

Year-to-Date (YTD)	Note	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2025 Variance Actual to Budget
Operating Revenue					
Rates	1	51,982	52,103	49,258	▲
User charges and licences	2	11,561	11,428	10,885	▼
Interest	3	681	838	659	▲
Grants	4	1,781	2,155	2,827	▲
Contributions - cash	5	22	54	10	▲
Investment income from TasWater	6	1,086	1,086	1,086	↔
Other income	7	138	196	278	▲
Total Operating Revenue		67,250	67,859	65,003	▲
Operating Expenditure					
Employment costs	8	15,027	13,989	13,103	▼
Materials and services	9	11,098	9,894	8,457	▼
Depreciation and amortisation	10	8,901	8,948	9,101	▲
Finance costs	11	76	74	77	▼
Bad and doubtful debts	12	-	-	-	↔
Other expenses	13	2,294	2,033	1,988	▼
Total Operating Expenditure		37,396	34,938	32,727	▼
Total Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		29,855	32,920	32,276	▲
Non-Operating Revenue					
Contributions - non-monetary assets	14	-	-	-	↔
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant, and equipment	15	(5)	608	4	▲
Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets	16	3,311	6,252	6,056	▲
Contributions - Monetary	17	-	9	-	▲
Total Non-Operating Revenue		3,306	6,870	6,060	▲
Non-Operating Expense					
Assets written off	18	-	-	-	↔
Total Non-Operating Expense		-	-	-	
Total Surplus/(Deficit)		33,160	39,790	38,337	▲

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2024

	2025 YTD \$'000	2024 YTD \$'000
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	13,108	3,464
Trade and Other Receivables	25,313	22,050
Inventories	159	137
Assets Classified as Held for Sale	1,183	1,197
Contract Assets	-	-
Current Investments	32,125	41,841
Other Current Assets	39	70
Total Current Assets	71,926	68,759
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment	1,219,358	858,778
Investment in Water Corporation	177,228	168,374
Intangible Assets	-	(33)
Right of Use Assets	1,923	1,529
Other Non-Current Assets	24,893	22,880
Total Non-Current Assets	1,423,401	1,051,529
Total Assets	1,495,326	1,120,288
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade and Other Payables	(3,662)	(8,960)
Provisions	(5,925)	(5,110)
Borrowings	(169)	(319)
Trust Funds and Deposits	(744)	(833)
Lease Liabilities	(865)	(559)
Contract Liabilities	-	-
Other Liabilities	(48)	(153)
Total Current Liabilities	(11,412)	(15,935)
Non-Current Liabilities		
Provisions	(12,615)	(7,536)
Borrowings	(182)	(984)
Lease Liabilities	(1,136)	(1,037)
Total Non-Current Liabilities	(13,934)	(9,558)
Total Liabilities	(25,345)	(25,493)
Net Position	1,469,981	1,094,794

Adjustments to amounts previously reported

There are instances where ledger adjustments are required in respect of amounts reported in prior periods. These adjustments will be visible when comparing this report against previously presented Financial Performance Reports.



GCC Annual Plan Measures

MAKING LIVES BETTER

We continue to be a safe, inclusive, active, healthy and vibrant community. We will focus on developing a hub of multiculturalism, arts and culture.

PERCENTAGE OF DIRECT COUNCIL OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON PRIORITY COMMUNITY SERVICES

Program	Targeted Expenditure	Employee Effort	Total Expenditure on Priority Community Services	Program Consumption of Total Expenditure	Annual Budget for Priority Community Services	Percentage of Program Annual Budget Spent
Bushfire Mitigation	\$56,613	\$118,250	\$174,863	2.45%	\$582,170	30.04%
Childcare	\$82,584	\$1,250,427	\$1,333,010	18.68%	\$2,890,718	46.11%
Community Development	\$153,102	\$437,421	\$590,523	8.27%	\$1,548,378	38.14%
Community Engagement	\$92,431	\$173,427	\$265,858	3.73%	\$568,129	46.80%
Community Recognition	\$1,881	\$24,215	\$26,076	0.37%	\$68,794	37.90%
Environment	\$38,768	\$168,871	\$207,639	2.91%	\$916,344	22.66%
Glenorchy Jobs Hub	\$5,095	\$252,551	\$257,646	3.61%	\$594,206	43.36%
Moonah Arts Centre	\$94,933	\$265,387	\$360,320	5.05%	\$686,151	52.51%
Parks & Recreation	\$332,753	\$648,816	\$981,568	13.75%	\$2,447,803	40.10%
Roads & Stormwater	\$780,313	\$718,012	\$1,498,324	21.00%	\$3,486,140	42.98%
Urban Services	\$529,248	\$505,542	\$1,034,789	14.50%	\$2,159,964	47.91%
Vegetation Control	\$152,669	\$253,210	\$405,878	5.69%	\$1,096,971	37.00%
Total Direct Expenditure - Priority Community Services	\$2,320,368	\$4,816,127	\$7,136,495	100%	\$17,045,768	Average 40.46%

NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS RECEIVING SERVICES THROUGH COUNCIL PARTNERS

Over the quarter, Officers created a workbook logging all stakeholder interactions from 2024 and outlined the project plan for 2025.

This quarter:

- 26Ten Coord and Digital Trainer assisted Metro workforce EBA voting.
- Held a digital drop-in session at Mates4Mates with 13 participants engaged.
- Held a digital drop-in session at West Moonah Neighbourhood House with 4 participants engaged.

NUMBER OF MAYORAL ADVOCACY LETTERS AND DEPUTATIONS

Date of letter	Correspondence to	Subject	Author
2 Oct 2024	Karadi Aboriginal Corporation	Letter of Support - SEE First Nations Grant Opportunity	Sue Hickey
2 Oct 2024	Coles Glenorchy	Cessation of the Promotion of Kitchen Knives	Sue Hickey
4 Nov 2024	B Kinder Foundation	Letter of Support - Tasmanian Community Fund Action Grant	Sue Hickey
13 Nov 2024	The Hon Kerry Vincent	Draft Tasmanian Walk, Wheel, Ride Strategy 2024-2034	Sue Hickey Mayor
26 Nov 2024	Dr Kate Law	Sue Hickey	Sue Hickey Mayor
9 Dec 2024	Jeff Bronstein	Sue Hickey	Sue Hickey Mayor
19 Dec 2024	The Hon Guy Barnett MP	Letter of support - Glenview's application for a residential based Aged Care Services Grant	Sue Hickey Mayor

NUMBER OF COUNCIL SUBMISSIONS ON POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

Council made three submissions during the quarter:

1. Draft Development Assessment Panels Bill 2024.
2. Independent Review of Education in Tasmania Public Consultation Paper.
3. State Government FY2025/26 Budget.

The submission to the State Government budget process outlined key priorities to enhance community services, infrastructure, and economic growth. Major initiatives include a \$500,000-per-year youth hub to tackle youth mental health, isolation, and crime and recreational projects including the \$9M Tolosa Park upgrade, \$83.8M Glenorchy War Memorial Pool redevelopment, and a \$17.5M shared-use path for Humphreys Rivulet. In this submission, Council also provided advocacy for the Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor, integrated youth and civic services, economic efficiency through tax reforms, and partnerships with state and federal governments, ensuring long-term social and economic benefits.

A Priority Project Prospectus was drafted and shared with Carol Brown, Andrew Wilkie and Jonno Duniam ahead of the upcoming Federal election.

COUNCIL LAND RELEASED FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL HOUSING PROJECTS (NUMBER OF LOTS)

No new council land was released for housing development and social housing in Q2.

NUMBER OF REZONING AMENDMENTS PREPARED TO INCREASE CAPACITY FOR HOUSING

The Mill Lane Precinct amendment was approved by the Tasmanian Planning Commission and came into effect on 6 December 2024. The amendment rezones the land within the Mill Lane Precinct to an Urban-Mixed Use Zone so existing business can stay while providing opportunities for well-designed apartments close to the Glenorchy CBD.

A planning scheme amendment was lodged in February 2024 for the Royal Agricultural Society of Tasmania showgrounds to facilitate redevelopment of the site to accommodate residential development.

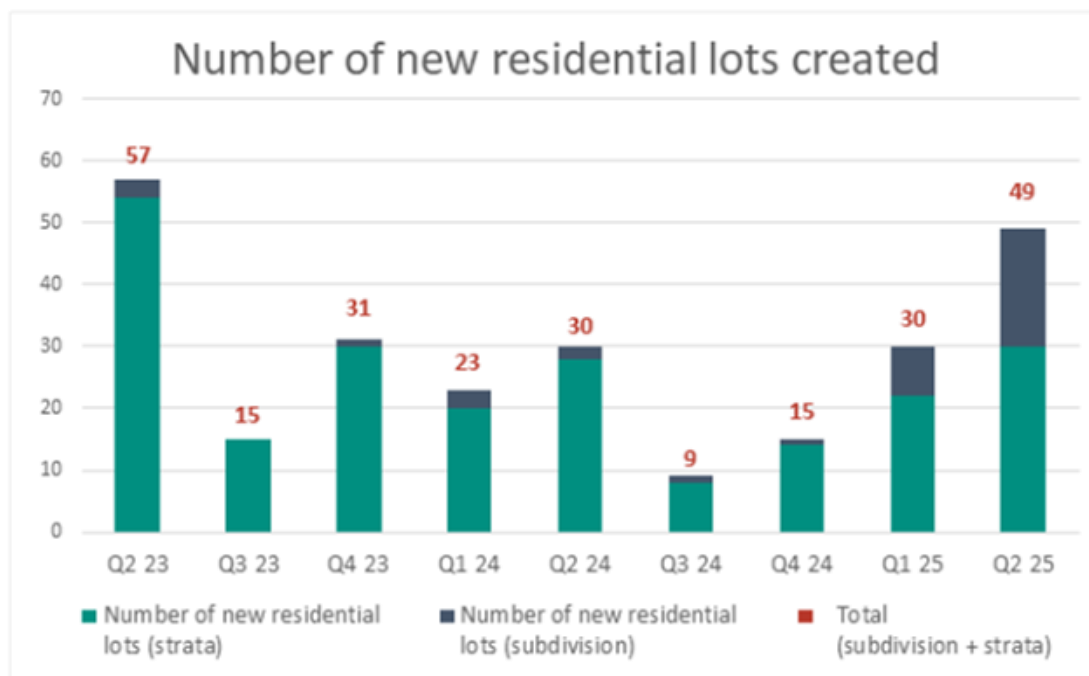
A planning scheme amendment to rezone land at 271, 293, and 263 Main Road Austins Ferry from Rural Living to General Residential and apply a specific area plan control to manage the residential and industrial land interfaces was lodged in December 2024. The request includes an application for 42 multiple dwellings on 271 Main Road. A similar amendment was rejected by the Tasmanian Planning Commission in February 2023.

Work on the review of the Regional Land Use Strategy continues, with officers participating in workshops and reviewing proposed methodology that will assist in developing growth management strategies, including for residential development. The first stage of community engagement occurred from 23 September 2024 to 16 December 2024.

NUMBER OF NEW RESIDENTIAL LOTS CREATED

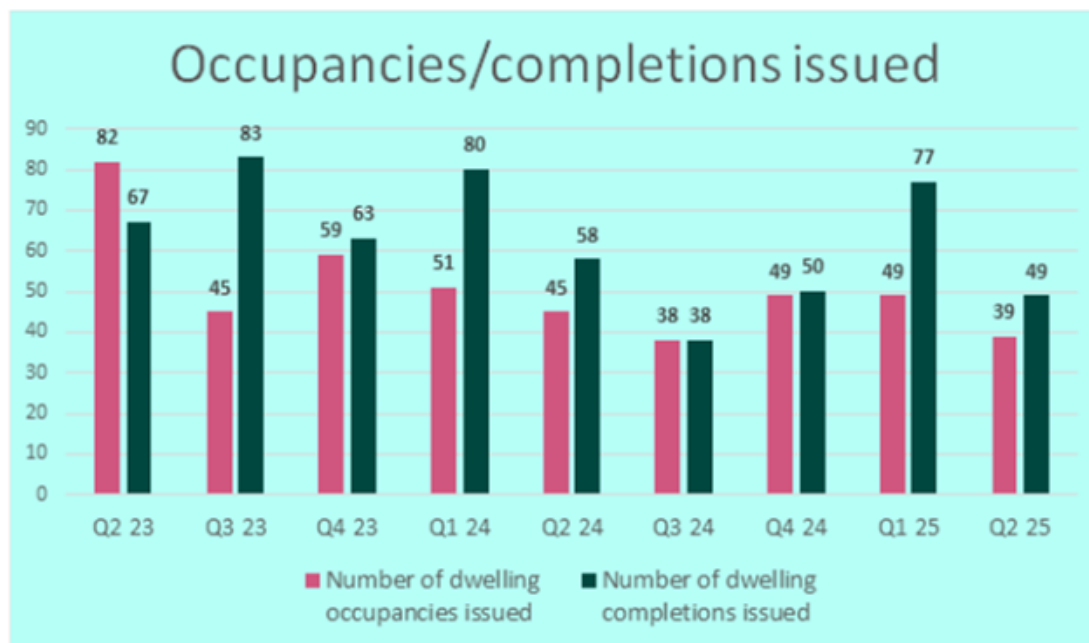
While the number of new lots created is still relatively low (19), this figure is double the last quarter and well above the three year average of about 5 lots. There is also a significant increase in strata lots with 30 lots being approved, up from 22 lots last quarter.

Strata lot creation continues to dominate subdivision. This is potentially due to the increased yield it provides, and the applicants not being required to provide road infrastructure.



NUMBER OF DWELLING COMPLETIONS

Dwelling completions remained in line with the rest of the calendar year, but were slightly lower than the previous year as fewer outstanding follow-ups have been completed within the last 6 months. This is due to a slight increase in application numbers and a focus in follow-up of illegal works.



STATUS OF THE NORTHERN SUBURBS TRANSIT CORRIDOR (NSTC) PROJECT

The NSTC forms an important part of the City Deal. Funding for the NSTC includes: \$2,500,000 (planning) and \$22,500,000 (construction). This quarter, the CEO provided input to an Implementation Board meeting and has met on several occasions with Greater Hobart CEOs and the State Government to discuss a path forward.

BUILDING IMAGE AND PRIDE

We will show our pride as a city and others will see it

NUMBER OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING AND REFERRALS

Ongoing collaboration with the Jobs Hub resulted in six youth referrals for employment and training opportunities.

The Youth Connector was present regularly in the forecourt, providing engagement and guidance to young people.

Programs Developed and Delivered:

- First Tee Program: Engaged over 90 students across Cosgrove and Montrose High Schools, teaching life skills through golf.
- RESET Program: Supported 8 families, referring them to local services including Pulse Health, Food Bank, and Jobs Hub.
- Happy Mentor Program: Delivered term-based mentoring sessions, wrapping up for 2024 with plans to re-launch in 2025.
- First Gear Program: Completed another cycle, teaching safe driving skills, with 7 participants successfully finishing the program.

Partnerships and Collaborations:

- Worked with a variety of organisations, including Mission Australia, Pulse Health, Dress for Success, and the Salvation Army, to enhance service delivery and youth outcomes.
- Mission Australia maintained regular outreach on GCC lawns, supporting young people twice a week.

RECRUITMENT OF A YOUTH ENGAGEMENT OFFICER

A Youth Engagement Officer has been recruited and has begun working with the community and stakeholders.

NUMBER OF PROGRAMS DEVELOPED AND RUN BY COUNCIL

Mission Australia will now attend Council forecourt every Monday and Thursday, replacing the previous Friday schedule.

Summer break youth engagement commenced every weekday from 1pm to 4pm on the forecourt during the school holidays.

A thrive to 25 Youth Network meeting took place on 17 Dec 2024 at Council Chambers. The next meeting is scheduled for 27 February 2025.

A meeting between the Safe City Lead, Wellbeing & Resilience Officer, and Youth Engagement Officer was held to plan youth engagement activities for the first half of 2025, including marking key dates for events.

- Ongoing planning for upcoming activities, including a school holiday BBQ, Back to School BBQ, Youth Week celebrations, skate events, and more.

No updates on the Happy Mentor Program until Q3.

NUMBER AND VARIETY OF PARTNER ORGANISATIONS ENGAGED WITH COUNCIL.

Organisations engaged with a focus on improving safety and inclusion, including:

- Multicultural Council of Tasmania (MCOT)
- Migrant Resource Centre
- Karadi
- B Kinder Foundation
- Ending Loneliness Foundation
- Kevlar Security Solutions
- Ogilvy Jennings
- Welcoming Australia
- Reconciliation Tasmania
- Working It Out
- Tasmanian Police
- Department of Home Affairs
- Department of Social Services
- Local Schools: Montrose Bay High School, Cosgrove High School, St Francis Alternative Learning, T4

NEW APPROACH TO MANAGING GRAFFITI – STATUS OF A REVIEW OF CURRENT POLICY AND PRACTICES UNDERTAKEN

Infrastructure & Development and Community & Corporate Services are working collaboratively to work with other external service providers to raise graffiti awareness and action prompt removal of graffiti from their assets. So far, two businesses have been contacted and we have had positive responses and outcomes. This will continue to build momentum in the 2025 calendar year.

In addition to this, the Operations & Maintenance team gave a presentation to the Elected Members. This outlined the challenges that face the Urban Services Team and what could be changed to better service the community. This presentation received well and additional funding has been secured to increase focus on cleanliness with the three major CBD areas.

NUMBER OF COMPLETED MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES (SERVICE REQUESTS) FOR DIFFERENT ASSET CLASSES

The Work Centre has worked alongside Recreation and Environment to ensure the best outcomes for the municipality. This has encompassed working together on project delivery and ongoing maintenance after assets have been handed over.

In Q2, Council saw a sharp rise in vegetation growth due to the warm and wet weather. This has led to a spike in vegetation related requests.

A clearance rate of customer requests of 82.5% has been achieved, with the remainder being reviewed and actioned to align with works scheduling.

682 request were received in the second quarter.

- Facilities: 85
- Parks & Rec: 72
- Roads: 245
- Stormwater: 60
- Urban Services: 82
- Vegetation: 138

VISITATION AT THE MOONAH ARTS CENTRE AND ATTENDANCE AT OTHER COUNCIL-RUN EVENTS

Over the October to December 2024 quarter 13,305 people visited the Moonah Arts Centre. The monthly breakdown is:

- October – 5,799
- November – 3,125
- December – 4,381

The quarter saw an average weekly attendance being 1,108 people visiting the Centre.

NUMBER OF REFLECT RECONCILIATION ACTION PLAN ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED

Key Achievements in Strengthening Relationships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples:

- Community Inclusion and Connection.
- Delivered a Thursdays Together Lunch at Salvos on 26 September 2024, serving meals to over 40 individuals, fostering community connection and providing support for those affected by the rising cost of living.
- Participated in planning and coordination for World Kindness Day.
- Reconciliation and Inclusion Planning.
- Continued efforts to implement the Reconciliation Action Plan (RAP) by creating opportunities for engagement and cultural awareness within the community.
- Supported cultural safety and inclusion initiatives as part of ongoing commitments under the RAP.
- Progress on Inclusion Frameworks.

- Advanced the formation of the LGBTIQA+ advisory group, including recruitment, stakeholder engagement, and the first meeting of the group.
- Promoted collaboration with organisations such as Equality Tasmania, Working It Out, and TasPride, fostering intersectional inclusion.
- Community Cultural Engagement Initiatives.
- Worked on the inclusion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural elements in Council activities and continued collaborations with community groups to strengthen relationships.

OVERALL ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE AT CIVIC EVENTS

Council hosted one Citizenship Ceremonies during Q2 where 43 conferees from 13 countries became Australian Citizens. Over 120 guests attended this ceremony.

On the October 20, Council hosted a free event on the Council Lawns celebrating the 60th Anniversary of Glenorchy being declared a city. The day included an address from the Mayor and CEO, a history exhibition, musical performances featuring local talent, local food trucks and children's activities. Over 400 guests attended this event. In addition to the anniversary event, an art exhibition, "Glenorchy in Watercolour: Through the eyes of Mollie Tomlin" was held at the Moonah Arts Centre from 1 November 14 to December 24. The exhibition featured watercolours of historic Glenorchy landscapes and buildings, painted by local art hero, Mollie Tomlin. The exhibition was well attended for its duration.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

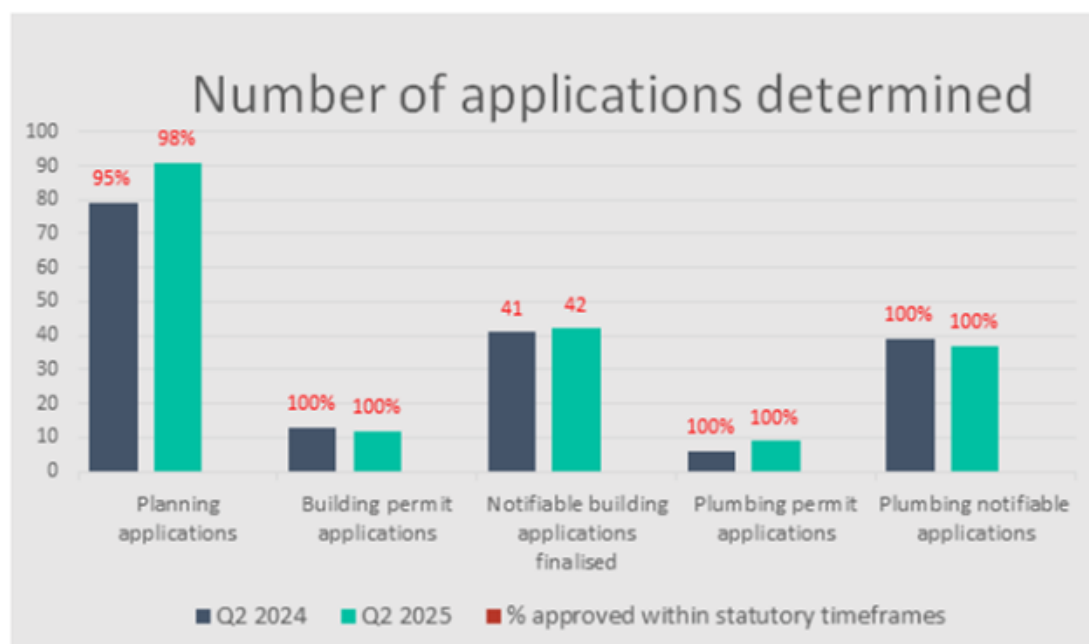
We will create a strong economy and jobs for the future. We will encourage business diversity, innovation and new technologies to stimulate jobs, creativity and collaboration. We will be a place where business can establish, continue and flourish.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF ENGAGEMENT WITH GLENORCHY BUSINESSES

Following on from the business safety breakfast in Q1, Council developed and distributed a series of safety brochures to provide local businesses with advice on how to keep themselves and their staff safe in the event of anti-social or criminal behaviour.

In December 2024, Council launched the Treasure Trail with eight local charities participating. The Treasure Trail is an initiative to promote local op shops, the circular economy and sustainability.

NUMBER OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS DETERMINED WITHIN STATUTORY TIMEFRAMES



CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SCORE (GOAL IS GREATER THAN 75%)

Council's Customer Satisfaction (CSAT) Score for the second quarter of 2024/25 is 87.5%. This score was calculated from 736 responses received from customers via after-call, e-mail signature and tablet surveys.

PERCENTAGE OF CALLS ANSWERED WITHIN 60 SECONDS (GOAL IS GREATER THAN 80%)

For this quarter, the Customer Service Centre answered 83% of the 7,874 calls received within one minute.

PERCENTAGE OF FRONT COUNTER VISITS COMPLETED WITHIN 5 MINUTES

For this quarter, the Customer Service Centre completed 97% of the 3,135 enquiries at the front counter in under 5 minutes.

PERCENTAGE OF CALL BACK REQUESTS COMPLETED WITHIN OUR SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT

Unfortunately, according to our data, only 50% of the 776 call-back requests were returned by the end of the next business day. This is an area we can improve upon, however we are somewhat restricted by our core system in both completing the requests and reporting on them, so accuracy of this statistic can vary. Once our new corporate system is live, this figure is expected to become more accurate, and it is predicted to show a significantly higher percentage.

PERCENTAGE OF COMPLAINTS COMPLETED WITHIN OUR SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT

Council has responded to four (100%) of the complaints received this quarter, within 10 days.

NUMBER OF JOB PLACEMENTS THROUGH THE GLENORCHY JOB HUBS BY TYPE

Total Registered	84
Full time	29
Part time	16
Casual	48
Contract casual	0
Contract part-time	1
Contract full time	0
Total	94

PROGRESS OF COUNCIL LED PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENTS

A response to a further information request was provided in November 2024, however it was only partially satisfied. Council officers are aiming to continue to work with the applicant to develop sound planning controls so the land can be released for residential development.

NUMBER OF ACTIONS IMPLEMENTED FROM THE GLENORCHY PARKING STRATEGY

A draft Parking Plan and Cash in Lieu of Parking was taken to Council workshop in September. Feedback was received and the documents are being reviewed and updated prior to be taken to Council for adoption.

A review of accessible car parking spaces is complete.

An investigation into network capacity for electric vehicle chargers has been completed with Tas Networks.

A parking directional signage project has been completed.

LEADING OUR COMMUNITY

We will be a progressive, positive community with strong council leadership, striving to make Our Community's Vision a reality.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS COMPLETED.

With 40 new registrations during Q2, there are now 1727 people registered on Council's 'Let's Talk, Glenorchy' engagement site. During the reporting period 'Let's Talk, Glenorchy' received 3,111 visits with 340 contributions to engagement projects.

There was one engagement project during Q2 – Review of GCC Animal Management By-Law which was at the 'Inform' level on the Spectrum of Public Participation and at a Level 3 on the Level of Impact Scale.

The Open Workshop trial continued during the quarter with three held. These included a presentation on the Future of Glenorchy War Memorial Pool in October which was attended by 180 people in person and online, a presentation on Bushfire Preparedness and the Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor in November was attended by 47 people in person and online, and a presentation on Council's Future Direction Survey results and the Glenorchy Sports Centre attended by 81 people in person and online.

HARDSHIP APPLICATIONS ARE PROCESSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH POLICY

There was one Hardship Application received in Q2 and this received support with their payment difficulty.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH COMMUNITY, INCLUDING SOCIAL MEDIA AND WEBSITE ANALYTICS

Council continues to communicate regularly with community through a number of channels across social and traditional media. Each month the Glenorchy Gazette features an average of eight stories on Council activities and updates. During the quarter Council released 12 media statements, all of which were picked up across traditional media channels. They included statements on the redevelopment of the pool, the passing of Alderman Dunsby and appointment of Aldermen Ridler and Marks, the completion of playspaces projects and various community initiatives. During this quarter GCC also contributed to three third party media releases including a Tas Police safety drive, TasWater's handover of Tolosa Park to GCC and the launch of TasWaters refilling station project. During Q2 GCC Facebook page saw a 18.4% increase in reach with content reaching over 111,000 accounts and page visits have increased by 29.2% with over 33,000 visits. The GCC page recorded a 7.8% increase in link clicks, with 377 new followers recorded during the time period. This represents an increase of 43.3%.

NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS WITH STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS AND PEAK BODIES

In December the State Government released a discussion paper on its legislative change proposal to support its Priority Reform Project. Council will provide comments to the Minister in Q3.

Senior Leaders participated in: Southern General Manager's Meetings, Greater Hobart Digital Twin Briefing, Committee for Greater Hobart meeting, Greater Hobart CEO/GM meeting, Greater Hobart Advisory Group meeting, Ferry SteerCo meeting, GM Workshop, TasWater General Meeting, Greater Hobart Mayors Forums, 1 MAC Point Meeting, TasWater South AGM, Southern Tasmanian Regional Waste Authority Owners Forum, Greater Hobart Committee meeting, Derwent Estuary Program meeting, LGAT General Meeting, Housing Forum, STRLUS steering committee meetings, other meetings and forums.

Key Achievements in Housing Advocacy:

- Policy Contributions
 - Provided information for the 'Increasing Housing Supply' report for the Deputy CEO.
 - Collaborated with the City of Hobart on a Greater Hobart Homelessness Position Statement, discussed at the Greater Hobart Homelessness Alliance (GHHA) meeting on 5th December.
- Collaboration and Engagement
 - Officers attended GHHA meeting on 2 December 2025 to contribute to regional housing solutions.

Key Achievements in Reducing Gambling Harm:

- Awareness and Advocacy
 - Promoted Gamble Aware Month resources online and at a Community BBQ.
 - Prepared advocacy materials supporting the introduction of a pokies pre-commitment card and briefed the Mayor.
- Research and Collaboration
 - Updated local gambling statistics and tracked national reforms.
 - Strengthened relationships with peak bodies to align on harm reduction priorities.

Key Achievements in Housing Advocacy:

- Policy Contributions:
 - Provided information for the 'Increasing Housing Supply' report for the Deputy CEO.
 - Collaborated with the City of Hobart on a Greater Hobart Homelessness Position Statement, discussed at the Greater Hobart Homelessness Alliance (GHHA) meeting on 5th December.
- Collaboration and Engagement:
 - Attended GHHA meeting on 2nd December to contribute to regional housing solutions.

NUMBER OF RESOLUTIONS (DECISIONS) BY COUNCIL, PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL DECISIONS MADE IN OPEN MEETINGS

76 Council decisions were made in Q2, of which 64% were made in open Council.

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL MEETING AGENDAS AND MINUTES WITHIN STATUTORY TIMEFRAMES

All agendas and minutes were developed and released within statutory timeframes during Q2.

COMPLETED FUEL REDUCTION BURNS

During Q2 there were no fuel reduction burns completed. Typically Q2 aligns with the spring season of controlled burning. Work has been progressing with the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) to conduct one fuel reduction burn during the current financial year. The TFS' negotiations with private landholders included in the proposed burn are still ongoing with some resistance being apparent. The Bushfire Mitigation Team has offered to support the TFS in their negotiations. As highlighted in the first quarter reporting, it remains unlikely a planned burn will proceed before Q4.

METRES OF FIRE TRACKS MAINTAINED

Approximately 40km of council managed fire trails (the entirety of the GCC fire trail network) have been regularly inspected and maintained to specifications through Q2. Weed control, trail-edge vegetation management and drainage maintenance continued as part of scheduled inspections. A 500m stretch of the Chapel Fire Trail was reconstructed during Q2, significantly improving the trail surface. Scoping was undertaken and Works Order issued for Q3 culvert and pothole works.

NUMBER OF STORM WATER PITS INSTALLED

Approximately 32 new stormwater pits (including Inlet Pit, Maintenance Hole, Head Wall/End Wall) have been installed in Q2.

METRES OF PIPES AND DRAINS INSTALLED

546m of new stormwater pipe was installed in Q2.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION PREPAREDNESS

A review of the Municipal Recovery Plan is almost complete.

NUMBER OF ACTIONS DELIVERED FROM THE STORMWATER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

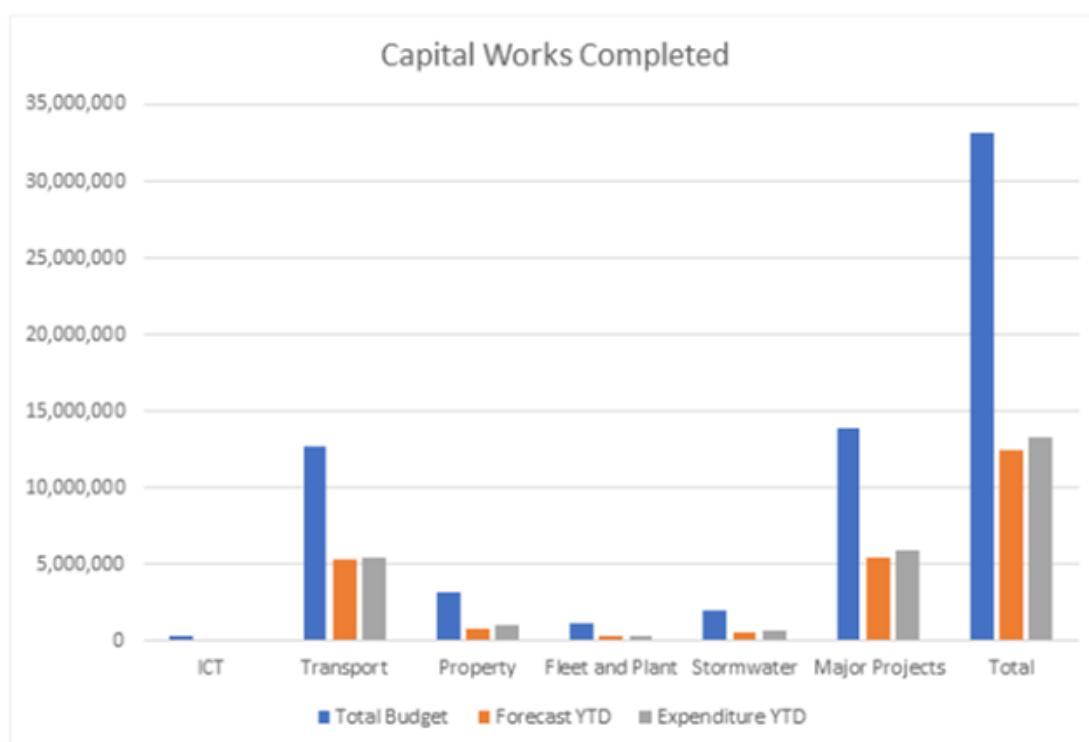
Abbotsfield Park stormwater replacement was completed. Humphreys Rivulet retaining wall at Murrayfield Court complete. Works are yet to commence on Redlands Drive Flood Remediation Works and Chandos Drive Stormwater Diversion which will commence later this financial year.

PERCENTAGE OF RECURRENT CAPITAL WORK PROGRAM DELIVERED AGAINST ANNUAL BUDGET – RECURRENT AND MAJOR WORKS

Council's Capital Works program has an annual budget for this year of \$33.1 million. Council's expenditure on its normal body of capital works is slightly ahead of forecast (106% vs forecast). It is anticipated that Council will complete most of all roads, footpath, bridge, stormwater and property renewal and upgrade works that have been planned for this financial year.

Council is undertaking a large program of grant funded major projects, which involves some major sporting facility redevelopments. The scope and size of these projects is a resource intensive process. Expenditure is also slightly ahead of forecast for this time of year (107% vs forecast).

Overall, Council has spent 40% of the entire capital budget at the halfway point of the financial year, which is a strong position to be in as expenditure usually ramps up towards the end of the financial year.



NUMBER OF IMPROVEMENTS PLAN ACTIONS DELIVERED FROM COUNCIL'S STRATEGIC ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

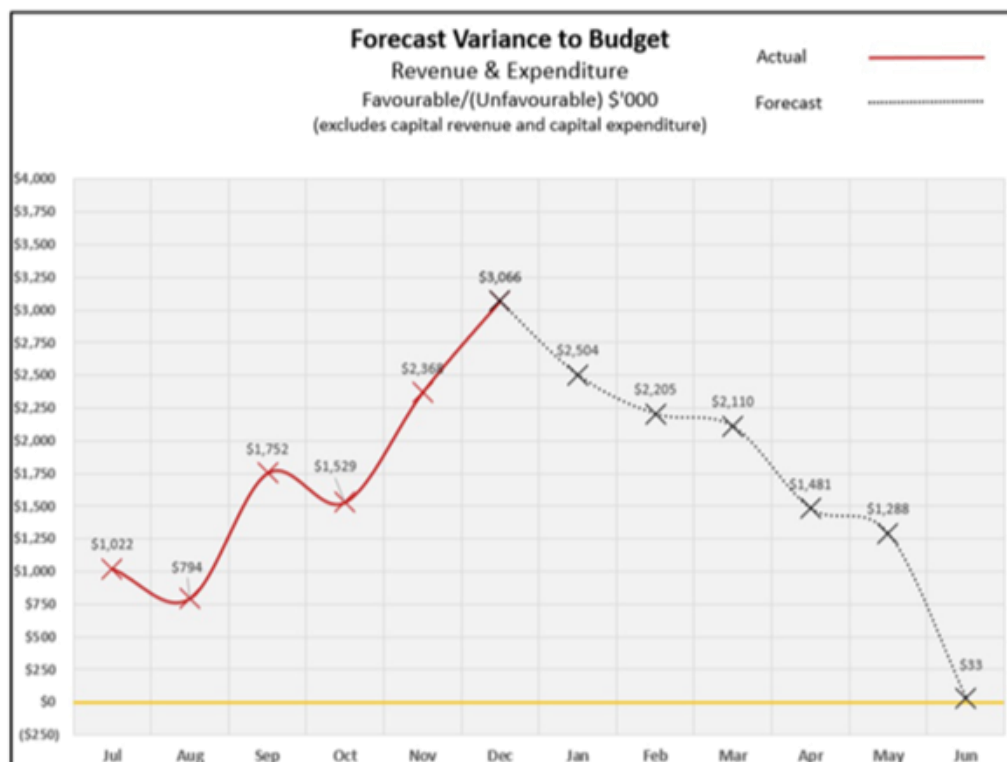
Council's Capital Works program has an annual budget for this year of \$27.3 million. Council's expenditure on its normal body of capital works is slightly behind forecast (75% vs forecast), however spending always ramps up as the financial year progresses. It is anticipated that Council will complete the majority of all road, footpath, bridge, stormwater and property renewal and upgrade works that have been planned for this financial year.

Council is undertaking a large program of grant funded major projects, which involves some major sport and recreation redevelopments. The scope and size of these projects is a resource intensive process. 82% of expenditure has been spent against original forecasts.

In total 17% of the total capital budget has been spent year to date.

Drainage asset management dashboard is currently under development. Condition and revaluation specifications have been developed. Two actions are yet to be commenced for this financial year.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST BUDGET REPORTED MONTHLY, QUARTERLY AND ANNUALLY



Note 1: The data in this chart is a compilation of actual, budget and forecast revenue / expenditure. It is recalculated each month to ensure it represents the most up-to-date analysis of Council's financial position which may result in differences to previously reported charts.

CASH COVER RATIO IN MONTHS



DELIVER ANNUAL, QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY REPORTS ON TIME

In quarter two, Council received two monthly and one quarterly financial performance reports. The annual accounts for 2023/24 were signed off by the Tasmanian Audit Office on 8 October 2024.

Annual Plan actions continue to be monitored via new reporting system for presentation to Council and community. Q1 reporting was positively received.

COMPLETION OF MI GLOBAL STUDY AND PROGRESS ON POOL REFURBISHMENT.

The final Business case endorsed by Council at the November Council meeting. The final business case includes a larger outdoor and indoor aquatic facility with a health club. Council has authorised the CEO to utilise the business case to seek funding support for the project.

STATUS OF REPAIR AND REOPENING OF THE GLENORCHY WAR MEMORIAL POOL PROJECT

Design works continuing for the refurbishment of the existing pool site. Council is aiming to issue request for tenders for construction work in early 2025. The State Government Grant Deed was received in Q2.

NUMBER OF EXTERNAL GRANTS APPLIED FOR, AND NUMBER OF GRANTS SECURED.

During the quarter a submission was made to the 2025-26 Tasmanian Government Budget Community Consultation process. This submission outlined key priorities to enhance community services, infrastructure, and economic growth. Major initiatives include a \$500,000-per-year youth hub to tackle youth mental health, isolation, and crime and recreational projects including the \$9M Tolosa Park upgrade, \$83.8M Glenorchy War Memorial Pool redevelopment, and a \$17.5M shared-use path for Humphreys Rivulet. The Council advocates the Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor, integrated youth and civic services, economic efficiency through tax reforms, and partnerships with state and federal governments, ensuring long-term social and economic benefits. A prospectus outlining Council's 2025/26 priority projects was drafted and sent to Senator Carol Brown, Andrew Wilkie and Jonno Duniam in preparation for potential election commitments ahead of the 2025 Federal election.

PERCENTAGE OF STRATEGIC RISKS WITHIN AGREED RISK APPETITE

Meetings were held with managers to review Councils risk register. This information is now being collated.

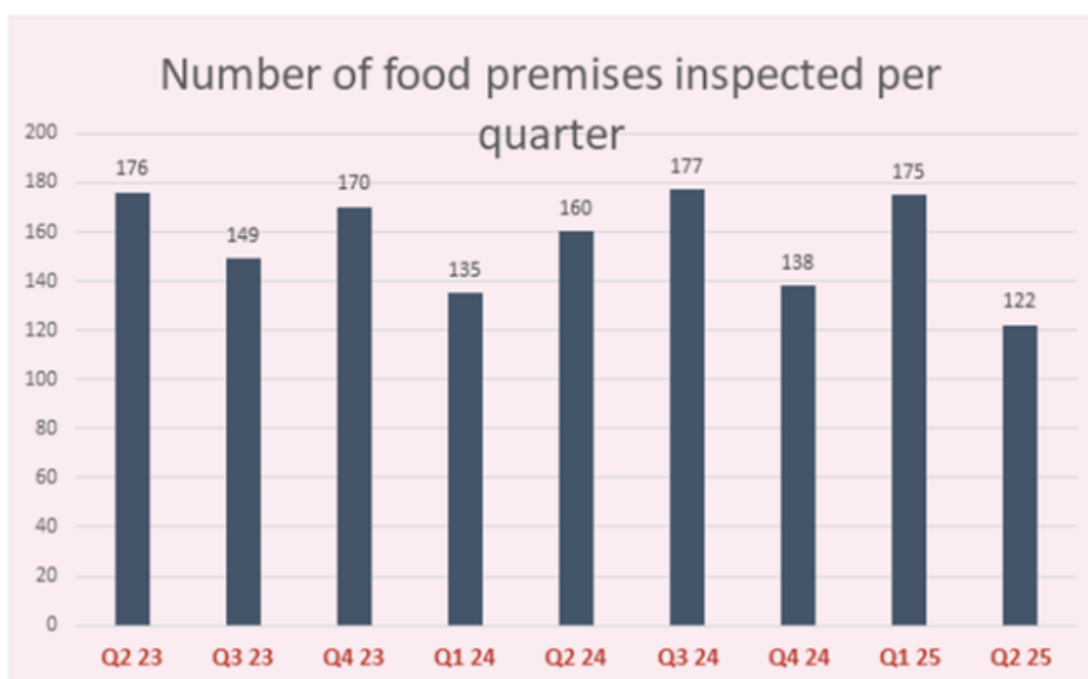
NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS ADDED TO COUNCIL'S DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Council received, registered, and tasked 5,605 articles of incoming correspondence during Q2, adhering to regulatory obligations.

NUMBER OF PROPERTIES INSPECTED FOR FIRE RISK AND NUMBER OF ABATEMENT NOTICES ISSUED FOR FIRE RISK.

During Q2, 167 general fire risk notices were sent, 204 properties were inspected, and 54 abatement notices were issued.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES INSPECTED



NUMBER OF PATROLS CONDUCTED AND NUMBER OF PARKING TICKETS ISSUED

Council Officers have conducted over 1,200 parking patrols across Q2, issuing 1,365 infringement notices.

NUMBER OF DOGS REGISTERED

At the end of Q2, a total of 6,498 dogs have been registered with the Council.

NUMBER OF INFRINGEMENTS ISSUED FOR NON-COMPLIANCE OF THE *DOG CONTROL ACT 2000* AND COUNCIL'S ANIMAL MANAGEMENT BY-LAW

Council issued 45 infringement notices during Q2 for non-compliance of the *Dog Control Act 2000*, and none for non-compliance of Council's Animal Management By-Law.

COMPENSATION INCIDENT RATE 20 BENCHMARK

During Q2 there were five compensation claims.

NUMBER OF STAFF PARTICIPATING IN TRAINING

During Q2, Council officers have been actively working toward completing the action items in the Workforce Development Plan. A variety of impactful training programs were delivered that have supported the organization's growth and development, covering a diverse range of essential topics.

20 training programs were delivered during Q2, covering topics such as safety and emergency response, operational skills, health awareness and wellbeing, soft skills development, and compliance and regulatory.

Safety and Emergency Response:

- Licence to Operate a Forklift Truck
- Provide First Aid
- CPR Training
- Remote First Aid
- Fire Warden Training
- AIIMS Training (Incident Management)
- Working at Heights Refresher

Operational Skills:

- Operate a Drain Cleaning System
- Conduct Roller Operations
- Traffic Management Course
- Traffic Management – Practical Sessions
- Operate and Recover Four Wheel Drive

Health Awareness and Wellbeing:

- StrokeSafe Awareness
- Mental Health First Aid

Soft Skills Development

- Customer Service Workshop
- Emotional Intelligence Workshop

Compliance and Regulatory

- HSR Introductory Course

Over 218 hours, a total of 233 employees participated in these programs, demonstrating Council's commitment to developing a knowledgeable and skilled workforce.

PROJECT HUDSON MILESTONES COMPLETED

Configuration workshops, user acceptance testing, and change impact assessment activities were substantially progressed for Project Hudson Phase 1 and Phase 2 Core System Modules. For Phase 1 this included extensive activity within the modules of Finance, Cash Receipting, Payroll, Human Resources, and Property & Rating. For Phase 2 this included Customer Service, Infringements, Animals, Environmental Health, Local Laws, Events, and Licensing and Compliance.

VALUING OUR ENVIRONMENT

We will value and enhance our natural and built environment. Our CBD areas of Glenorchy, Moonah and Claremont will be revitalised, with a strong emphasis on great design, open spaces and public art.

NUMBER OF WATER SAMPLES PROVIDED TO THE DERWENT ESTUARY PROGRAM

The Derwent Estuary Program's Recreational Water Sampling program commenced for the season on the 3 December 2024. Samples are being taken at Windermere Beach (primary water contact) and Elwick Bay (environmental sample). Windermere Beach has needed two resamples since the program has commenced due to the large volume of rain received preceding sampling. The Stormwater and Rivulet Sampling program has continued with monthly environmental water samples are being collected from five sample points.

NUMBER OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ENGAGEMENT EVENTS

There were 21 Care Group events in Q2 supported by Council.

COMPLETION OF BERRIEDALE-WINDERMERE FORESHORE PROJECT

Walking track connecting Lowestoft Bay to Connewarre Bay was completed in Q1 including Aboriginal naming 'takara makuminya - Walking track on Timtumili Minanya/Derwent River', and sensitive construction techniques due to nearby artefact sites.

Contract awarded with work scheduled to commence in February for an extension of the Windermere pathway and boardwalk, in collaboration with the Derwent Estuary Program project to restore salt marsh communities in the area.

PERCENTAGE OF WASTE DIVERTED FROM LANDFILL. PROGRESS ON WASTE STRATEGY ACTIONS

1,081 tonnes of materials diverted from the Jackson Street Landfill in Q2 through recovery of materials. An additional 1584 tonnes of kerbside waste diverted through FOGO kerbside collection, and 911 tonnes through recycling kerbside collections in Q2.

COUNCIL'S CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION ACTION PLAN - ACTIONS PROGRESSED

Works have now been completed for a fenced enclosure at Council carpark including the installation of two electric vehicle chargers. Two electric fleet vehicles have now been delivered and are in service. Council has lodged an application for solar panels for Council chambers which is currently awaiting a response. 1.4 million m³ of biogas has been captured from the Jackson Street landfill. This is the equivalent of removing 12,700 tonnes of Co₂ from the atmosphere. Three separate Biorchar events were undertaken with approximately 960L of biochar created. No native trees were planted in Q2.

BERRIEDALE FORESHORE PUBLIC TOILET DELIVERED AS AN ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC TOILET STRATEGY DOUBLE

The tender process complete and contract awarded to Faulkner Construction – works due to commence early February 2025.

UPGRADES COMPLETED AT LUTANA WOODLANDS, COOINDA PARK AND ROSENEATH RESERVE LOCAL PLAYSPACES

All Playspace construction works are now completed.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC ART OVERSIGHT GROUP MEETING.

The Public Art Policy is being reviewed. The Executive Leadership Team has provided broad feedback, and a follow up meeting is scheduled for Q3.

COMPLETION OF MAJOR RECREATION PROJECTS AT KGV, AND NORTH CHIGWELL

Building works for KGV & North Chigwell progressed well during Q2 and is expected to be complete in Q3 (KGV) and Q4 (North Chigwell). All other sub-projects are completed.

PUMP TRACK/SKATEPARK AT CLAREMONT PROJECT MILESTONES COMPLETED

Skate Ramp construction was completed in December 2024. Pump track construction is commencing in January 2025.

UPGRADE PROJECTS IDENTIFIED AND COMPLETED

Renfrew Circle Road Reconstruction Stage 1 completed. Ashbourne Grove Reconstruction Stage 2 has commenced.

NUMBER OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDED BLACK SPOT PROJECTS DELIVERED

Renfrew Circle raised table completed. Anfield Street intersection and Kensington Street school crossing is yet to commence.

NUMBER OF VULNERABLE ROAD USERS PROJECTS DELIVERED

The KGV pedestrian crossing, Bayswater Road kerb ramps at Bowden to Terry Street is yet to commence.



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Annual Plan Actions - Complete List									
Community Goal	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Lead	Outcomes	Deliverables	Measure	Q1 Percent Complete	Q2 Percent Complete
Making lives better	We deliver services to meet our community's needs	Deliver services to our community at defined service levels.	1.1.1.1 Implement the Moonah Arts Centre Business Plan	Corporate & Community Services	Services delivered meet community needs	Services delivered by council	Percentage of direct Council operational expenditure on priority community services: - community development and welfare programs	20%	50%
Making lives better	We deliver services to meet our community's needs	Deliver services to our community at defined service levels.	1.1.1.2 Provide quality, sustainable, compliant childcare services	Corporate & Community Services	Services delivered meet community needs	Services delivered by council	Percentage of direct Council operational expenditure on priority community services: - community development and welfare programs	25%	50%
Making lives better	We deliver services to meet our community's needs	Identify and engage with partnerships that provide services effectively to our community	1.1.2.1 Coordinate literacy activities including digital skills, employment services, family literacy and volunteering	Corporate & Community Services	Services delivered meet community needs	Services delivered with partners	Number of customers receiving services through Council partners	25%	50%
Making lives better	We deliver services to meet our community's needs	In partnership with others, advocate for and facilitate a welcoming, inclusive, healthy and learning community.	1.2.1.1 Deliver the Multicultural Hub commercial kitchen development	Infrastructure & Development	Services delivered meet community needs	Services delivered with partners	Number of Cultural groups using the Multicultural Hub space, and Type of activities to show the diversity of use (Cultural, Sport & Rec)	100%	100%
Making lives better	We champion greater opportunities for our community.	In partnership with others, advocate for and facilitate a welcoming, inclusive, healthy and learning community.	1.2.1.2 Deliver grant funded projects that support mental health courses and "Genochry on the Go"	Corporate & Community Services	Services delivered meet community needs	Services delivered with partners	Number of users	25%	50%
Making lives better	We champion greater opportunities for our community.	In partnership with others, advocate for and facilitate a welcoming, inclusive, healthy and learning community.	1.2.1.3 Advocate for key community priorities	Stakeholder Engagement	Council advocacy and facilitation on important community issues	Advocacy undertaken	Amount of advocacy undertaken on community priorities	25%	50%
Making lives better							Number of mayoral advocacy letters and deputations		
Making lives better							Number of Council submissions on policy and legislative review		
Making lives better	We champion greater opportunities for our community.	Work with others to improve access to housing and transport choices for our community	1.2.2.1 Support increased housing supply in the City through land release, proactive planning and advocacy	Infrastructure & Development	Work with others to improve access to housing for our community	Support increased housing supply	Council land released for housing development and social housing projects (number of lots) Number of rezoning amendments prepared to increase capacity for housing Number of new residential lots created Number of dwelling completions Status of the NSTC project	25%	50%
Building image and pride city	We work for a safe and clean city	Work proactively with other governments, service providers and the community to improve public safety in our City	2.1.1.1 Deliver programs to improve opportunities for our young people	Corporate & Community Services	A safe and clean city	Youth engagement	Youth employment, training and referrals Recruitment of a Participation Officer Number of programs developed and run Number and variety of partner organisations	25%	50%
Building image and pride city	We work for a safe and clean city	Work proactively with other governments, service providers and the community to improve public safety in our City	2.1.1.2 Partner with government and community organisations to deliver programs that improve community safety and inclusion	Corporate & Community Services	A safe and clean city	Improved public safety	Programs developed and run Number and variety of partner organisations	25%	50%

Community Goal	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Lead	Outcomes	Deliverables	Measure	Q1 Percent Complete	Q2 Percent Complete
Building image and pride city	We work for a safe and clean city	Maintain our roads, footpaths, trails, parks, playgrounds, open spaces, stormwater and building assets so they are functional, safe, and clean.	2.1.2.1 Research and recommend an improved approach to tackle graffiti in our City	Infrastructure & Development	A safe and clean city	Community infrastructure is functional, safe and clean	Review of current policy and practices undertaken Proposal of new approach developed	25%	50%
Building image and pride city	We work for a safe and clean city	Maintain our roads, footpaths, trails, parks, playgrounds, open spaces, stormwater and building assets so they are functional, safe, and clean.	2.1.2.2 Maintain the City's infrastructure within defined service levels so that it is in good condition for our community	Infrastructure & Development	A safe and clean city	Community infrastructure in functional, safe, and clean	Number of completed maintenance activities (service requests) for different asset classes: - roads - parks and recreation - footpaths - stormwater - building Frequency of principal activity centre cleaning activities and municipal street sweeping	22%	50%
Building image and pride	We nurture and celebrate our proud City with its strong sense of belonging.	Encourage creative expression and participation in our community.	2.2.1.1 Plan, promote and present an annual program of arts and cultural exhibitions, workshops, concerts and events for our diverse community	Corporate & Community Services	A proud city with increased sense of belonging	Create expression in our community	Visitation at the Moonah Arts Centre and attendance at other Council-run events	25%	50%
Building image and pride	We nurture and celebrate our proud City with its strong sense of belonging.	Welcome diversity and inclusion in our community, creating connections that enable a sense of belonging and acceptance.	2.2.2.2 Implement the Reconciliation Action Plan to strengthen relationships with and opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples including staff and community cultural safety.	Corporate & Community Services	A proud city with increased sense of belonging	A welcoming and connected community	Number of Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan actions implemented	25%	50%
Building image and pride	We nurture and celebrate our proud City with its strong sense of belonging.	Deliver or facilitate events to strengthen our community's sense of pride and belonging.	2.2.3.1 Plan and support the delivery of civic events and awards programs	Stakeholder Engagement	A proud city with increased sense of belonging	A welcoming and connected community	Overall estimated attendance at civic events	25%	50%
Open for Business	We value our community by delivering positive experiences	Build and maintain relationships with government and the private sector that creates job opportunities and help our City to prosper	3.1.1.1 Progress Glenorchy's economic development through infrastructure support, job creation, city marketing, and a proactive regulatory approach	Stakeholder Engagement	Positive relationships and interactions	Connection to local Business and industry	Number and types of engagement with Glenorchy businesses	25%	50%
Open for Business	We value our community by delivering positive experiences	Work constructively with the development sector and the community to enable acceptable development opportunities	3.1.2.1 Assess planning permit applications against the Tasmanian Planning Scheme, working constructively with parties through the process	Infrastructure & Development	Positive relationships and interactions	High standard of customer service	Number of applications determined within statutory timeframes	25%	50%
Open for Business	We value our community by delivering positive experiences	Work constructively with the development sector and the community to enable acceptable development opportunities.	3.1.2.2 Assess building and plumbing applications against the National Construction Code, working constructively with parties through the process	Infrastructure & Development	Positive relationships and interactions	High standard of customer service	Number of applications determined within statutory timeframes	25%	50%
Open for Business	We value our community by delivering positive experiences	Provide a high standard of customer service and continuous improvement by investing in our people, systems and processes.	3.1.3.1. Provide a high standard of customer service by meeting or exceeding service levels in our Customer Service Charter	Corporate & Community Services	High standard of customer service	High standard of customer service	CSAT Score (>75%) Percentage of calls answered within 60 seconds (>80%) Percentage of front counter visits completed within 5 minutes Percentage of call back requests completed within Service Level Agreement Percentage of complaints completed within Service Level Agreement	25%	50%
Open for Business	We encourage responsible growth for our City	Maintain a progressive approach that encourages investment and jobs	3.2.1.1 Operate the Glenorchy Jobs Hub to connect local people with local jobs and assist local industry and business to meet current and future workforce needs	Corporate & Community Services	Well-managed growth encouraged	Investment in job creation	Number of job placements through the Glenorchy Job Hubs by type (casual, permanent etc.)	25%	50%

Community Goal	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Lead	Outcomes	Deliverables	Measure	Q1 Percent Complete	Q2 Percent Complete
Open for Business	We encourage responsible growth for our City	Plan for the orderly future growth of our City, including opportunities for more housing and improvements in transport.	3.2.2.1 Identify and progress amendments required to Glenorchy's planning scheme to facilitate growth	Infrastructure & Development	Well- managed growth encouraged	Future growth planned for	Progress of Council led amendments	25%	50%
Open for Business	We encourage responsible growth for our City	Plan for the orderly future growth of our City, including opportunities for more housing and improvements in transport.	3.2.2.2 Implement the Glenorchy Parking Strategy 2017/2027 to include the development of parking plans and cash-in-lieu of car parking policy	Infrastructure & Development	Well- managed growth encouraged	Future growth planned for	Number of actions implemented from the Glenorchy Parking Strategy	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Listen to our community to understand their needs and priorities	4.1.1.1 Actively listen to and include community feedback in our decision-making	Stakeholder Engagement	Leadership in the community's best interests	Engagement with the community using the Community Engagement Framework	Number and type of community engagements completed.	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Listen to our community to understand their needs and priorities	4.1.1.2 Assist people in financial hardship by reviewing applications in a timely and sensitive manner	Corporate & Community Services	Leadership in the community's best interests	Good decision-making	Applications are processed in accordance with the policy	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Communicate effectively with our community & stakeholders about what Council is doing.	4.1.2.1 Keep the community up to date about what Council is doing and the decisions that are being made	Stakeholder Engagement	Leadership in the community's best interests	Engagement with the community using the Community Engagement Framework	Number and type of communications with the community, including social media and website analytics	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Champion and work together to address our community's needs and priorities.	4.1.3.1 Advocate for the reduction of harm caused to our community by gaming machines in our City	Corporate & Community Services	Leadership in the community's best interests	productive relationships with government and peak bodies	Number of engagements with strategic partnerships and peak bodies	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Champion and work together to address our community's needs and priorities.	4.1.3.2 Implement Council's Statement of Commitment on Housing and contribute to State Government policy and legislation	Corporate & Community Services	Leadership in the community's best interests	productive relationships with government and peak bodies	Number of engagements with strategic partnerships and peak bodies	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Make informed decisions that are open and transparent and in the best interests of our community.	4.1.4.1 Ensure high quality officer Council reports, agendas and minutes to assist Elected Member decision-making	Stakeholder Engagement	Leadership in the community's best interests	Good decision-making	Number of resolutions by Council Percentage of Council decisions made in open meetings Percentage of Council meeting agendas and minutes within statutory timeframes	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Build and maintain productive relationships with all levels of government, other councils and peak bodies to achieve community outcomes.	4.1.5.1 Participate in the Hobart City Deal, Greater Hobart Committee, Greater Hobart Strategic Partnership, Local Government Association of Tasmania, TasWater Owners representatives' Group and Southern Tasmanian Regional Waste Authority Owners Forum, to advocate for the interests of the Glenorchy community	Stakeholder Engagement	Leadership in the community's best interests	Productive relationships with government and peak bodies	Number of engagements with strategic partnerships and peak bodies	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Ensure our City is well planned and prepared to minimise the impact of emergency events and is resilient in responding to and recovering from them.	4.1.5.2 Where appropriate, actively support the implementation of the future of local government review outcomes in the interest of the Glenorchy community.	Stakeholder Engagement	Leadership in the community's best interests	productive relationships with government and peak bodies	Number of engagements with strategic partnerships and peak bodies	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Build and maintain productive relationships with all levels of government, other councils and peak bodies to achieve community outcomes.	4.1.6.1 Implement the Bushfire Mitigation program to manage the risk of bushfire and undertake flood mitigation activities to mitigate flood impacts.	Infrastructure & Development	Leadership in the community's best interests	Prepared for emergency events	Completed fuel reduction burns Metres of fire tracks maintained Number of storm water pits installed Metres of pipes and drains installed	25%	50%

Community Goal	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Lead	Outcomes	Deliverables	Measure	Q1 Percent Complete	Q2 Percent Complete
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Build and maintain productive relationships with all levels of government, other councils and peak bodies to achieve community outcomes.	Ensure we are prepared for disaster and maintain Emergency Management Plans	Corporate & Community Services	Leadership in the community's best interests	Prepare for emergency events	Emergency management organisation preparedness	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Manage the city's assets responsibly for the long-term benefit and growth of the community	4.2.1.1 Maintain and upgrade stormwater infrastructure with priority on reducing flood risk	Infrastructure & Development	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Responsible asset management	Number of Actions delivered from the Stormwater System Management Plan	40%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Manage the city's assets responsibly for the long-term benefit and growth of the community	4.2.1.2 Manage the city's property, parks and recreation facilities for the long term benefit of the community through effective asset management	Infrastructure & Development	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Responsible asset management	Percentage of recurrent capital work program delivered against annual budget	25%	50%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value while being financially responsible.	4.2.2.1 Produce and monitor the Annual Budget in line with the long term financial management plan	Corporate & Community Services	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective resource use and financial management	Financial performance against budget reported monthly, quarterly and annually Cash cover ratio in months Deliver annual, quarterly and monthly reports on time	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value while being financially responsible.	4.2.2.2 Prepare Council's Annual Plan and monitor the progress of actions	Stakeholder Engagement	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective resource use and financial management	Financial performance against budget reported monthly, quarterly and annually Cash cover ratio in months	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value while being financially responsible.	4.2.2.3 Complete the project to investigate options for the future Glenorchy War Memorial Pool redevelopment	Infrastructure & Development	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective resource use and financial management	Completion of M1 Global study, Progress on pool refurbishment.	80%	100%
Leading our community	We are a leader and partner that acts with integrity and upholds our community's best interests	Manage the city's assets responsibly for the long-term benefit and growth of the community	4.2.2.4 Actively pursue external grant funding to support and deliver on strategic priority projects including Tolosa Park Stage B and the Glenorchy War Memorial Pool	Stakeholder Engagement	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective resource use and financial management	Number of external grants applied for and number of grants secured.	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Manage compliance and risk in Council and the community through effective systems and processes.	4.2.3.1 Actively manage Council's strategic risks within their agreed risk appetites and provide regular status reports	Corporate & Community Services	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective risk management and compliance	Percentage of strategic risks within agreed risk appetite Percentage of internal audit recommendations completed	13%	40%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Manage compliance and risk in Council and the community through effective systems and processes.	4.2.3.2 Manage Council's information assets within statutory requirements	Corporate & Community Services	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective risk management and compliance	Number of Council documents added to Council's document management system	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Manage compliance and risk in Council and the community through effective systems and processes.	4.2.3.3 Undertake property inspections to address possible fire abatement risks	Corporate & Community Services	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective risk management and compliance	Number of properties inspected for fire risk Number of abatement notices issued for fire risk	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Manage compliance and risk in Council and the community through effective systems and processes.	4.2.3.4 Assist businesses to comply with public health requirements	Infrastructure & Development	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective risk management and compliance	Number of food premises inspected.	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Manage compliance and risk in Council and the community through effective systems and processes.	4.2.3.5 Manage compliance with parking regulations	Corporate & Community Services	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective risk management and compliance	Number of parking tickets issued Number of patrols conducted	25%	50%

Community Goal	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Lead	Outcomes	Deliverables	Measure	Q1 Percent Complete	Q2 Percent Complete
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Manage compliance and risk in Council and the community through effective systems and processes.	4.2.3.6 Assist residents to comply with animal management requirements	Corporate & Community Services	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Effective risk management and compliance	Number of dogs registered Number of infringements issued for non-compliance of the Dog Control Act 2000 and Council's Animal Management By-Law	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Be a healthy, proactive and forward-looking organisation with a strong safety culture and a skilled and adaptable workforce.	4.2.4.1 Support staff to deliver services in a safe workplace through the Work Health and Safety Development Framework	Corporate & Community Services	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Strong Safety Culture	Compensation incident rate 20 benchmark Number of staff participating in training	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Be a healthy, proactive and forward-looking organisation with a strong safety culture and a skilled and adaptable workforce.	4.2.4.2 Support staff to continuously improve service delivery by implementing the Workforce Development Framework 2023-2026	Corporate & Community Services	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Skilled and adaptable workforce	Number of staff participating in training	25%	50%
Leading our community	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Be a healthy, proactive and forward-looking organisation with a strong safety culture and a skilled and adaptable workforce.	4.2.4.3 Deliver Council's core technology project (Project Hudson) to enhance customer and user experience and productivity	Corporate & Community Services	Effective management of assets, resources, compliance, risk and WHS	Skilled and adaptable workforce	Project milestones completed	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We protect and manage our City's natural environment and special places now and for the future	Identify and protect our natural values and special places including Wellington Park and River Derwent foreshore	5.1.1.1 Participate in the Derwent Estuary Program by undertaking water quality monitoring and reporting	Infrastructure & Development	Natural environment protected	Increased access to natural areas	Number of water samples provided to the Derwent Estuary Program	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We protect and manage our City's natural environment and special places now and for the future	Encourage access to and appreciation of natural areas	5.1.2.1 Support stewardship of our natural environment through education programs and volunteer events in natural reserves	Infrastructure & Development	Natural environment protected	Increased access to natural areas	Number of natural environment engagement events	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We protect and manage our City's natural environment and special places now and for the future	Encourage access to and appreciation of natural areas	5.1.2.2 Increase Council's tracks and trails network through the Berriedale-Windermere Foreshore Project	Infrastructure & Development	Natural environment protected	Increased access to natural areas	Completion of foreshore project	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We protect and manage our City's natural environment and special places now and for the future	Manage waste responsibly and innovate to reduce waste to landfill	5.1.3.1 Implement and update the Waste Management Strategy to reduce waste to landfill and identify preferred waste management arrangements beyond the life of the landfill	Infrastructure & Development	Natural environment protected	Responsible waste management	Percentage of waste diverted from landfill. Progress on actions.	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We protect and manage our City's natural environment and special places now and for the future	Manage waste responsibly and innovate to reduce waste to landfill	5.1.3.2 Extend the Jackson Street landfill cell to increase Council's waste management capacity	Infrastructure & Development	Natural environment protected	Responsible waste management	Percentage of waste diverted from landfill. Progress on actions.	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We protect and manage our City's natural environment and special places now and for the future	Work to reduce our resource use and carbon emissions and prepare the City for the impacts of a change climate	5.1.4.1 Implement the climate change mitigation and adaptation action plans	Infrastructure & Development	Natural environment protected	Reduced carbon emissions and adaption to climate change	Council's Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan - actions progressed.	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We improve the quality of our urban and rural areas as places to live, work and play.	Make our city more liveable by providing and upgrading public spaces and facilities for people to come together	5.2.1.1 Implement and update the Public Toilet Strategy	Infrastructure & Development	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options.	Infrastructure investment	Berriedale Foreshore Public Toilet delivered as an action under the Public Toilet Strategy	25%	50%

Community Goal	Objectives	Strategies	Actions	Lead	Outcomes	Deliverables	Measure	Q1 Percent Complete	Q2 Percent Complete
Valuing our environment	We improve the quality of our urban and rural areas as places to live, work and play.	Make our city more liveable by investing in our City's infrastructure	5.2.2.1 Deliver the capital works program to renew and upgrade Council infrastructure	Infrastructure & Development	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options	Infrastructure investment	Percentage of Capital Works Program delivered - recurrent and major works	17%	40%
Valuing our environment	We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most	Make our city more liveable by investing in our City's infrastructure	5.2.2.2 Commence the project to repair and reopen the Glenorchy War Memorial Pool	Infrastructure & Development	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options	Infrastructure investment	Project milestones completed	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We improve the quality of our urban and rural areas as places to live, work and play.	Improve our parks and public spaces for the wellbeing and enjoyment of our community	5.2.3.1 Complete Federally funded upgrades to the Lutana Woodlands, Coolinda Park and Roseneath Reserve local playspaces	Infrastructure & Development	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options	Improved parks and playgrounds	Upgrades completed	50%	100%
Valuing our environment	We improve the quality of our urban and rural areas as places to live, work and play.	Improve our parks and public spaces for the wellbeing and enjoyment of our community	5.2.3.2 Continue to advise on and oversee the development and maintenance of public art in the City's public spaces through the Public Art Oversight Group	Corporate & Community Services	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options	The public art oversight group meets one a quarter	Number of public art oversight group meetings.	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We improve the quality of our urban and rural areas as places to live, work and play.	Improve our parks and public spaces for the wellbeing and enjoyment of our community	5.2.3.3 Complete the delivery of the federally funded sport and recreation projects at KGV Soccer Park and North Chigwell Soccer Club	Infrastructure & Development	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options	Improved parks and playgrounds	Completion of major recreation projects at KGV, and North Chigwell	40%	70%
Valuing our environment	We improve the quality of our urban and rural areas as places to live, work and play.	Make our city more liveable by providing and upgrading public spaces and facilities for people to come together	5.2.3.4 Develop a new Pumptrack/ Skatepark at Claremont	Infrastructure & Development	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options	Infrastructure investment	Project milestones completed	25%	70%
Valuing our environment	We improve the quality of our urban and rural areas as places to live, work and play.	Working proactively with providers, manage the City's transport infrastructure sustainably to secure accessible, safe and reliable transport options for everyone.	5.2.4.1 Provide road network infrastructure that supports public transport modes and meets the needs of the community	Infrastructure & Development	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options	Accessible, safe and reliable transport options	Upgrade projects identified and completed	30%	50%
Valuing our environment	We improve the quality of our urban and rural areas as places to live, work and play.	Working proactively with providers, manage the City's transport infrastructure sustainably to secure accessible, safe and reliable transport options for everyone.	5.2.4.2 Review Urban Road Network to prioritise blackspot and vulnerable road users funding addressing identified safety issues	Infrastructure & Development	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options	Accessible, safe and reliable transport options	Number of Federal Government Funded Black Spot projects delivered	25%	50%
Valuing our environment	We improve the quality of our urban and rural areas as places to live, work and play.	Working proactively with providers, manage the City's transport infrastructure sustainably to secure accessible, safe and reliable transport options for everyone.	5.2.4.3 Provide a network of shared paths, footpaths and trails that is safe and provides access to people of all abilities	Infrastructure & Development	Improved public places through infrastructure investment in public spaces, facilities, parks, and transport options	Accessible, safe and reliable transport options	Number of Vulnerable Road Users projects delivered	50%	60%

Attachment 1



Monthly Financial Performance Report

For the year-to-date ending 31 January 2025

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Glenorchy City Council Financial Report Statement of Comprehensive Income to 31 January 2025					
Year-to-Date (YTD)	Note	2025 Budget \$'000	2025 Actual \$'000	2024 Actual \$'000	2025 Variance Actual to Budget
Operating Revenue					
Rates	1	52,032	52,098	49,279	↑
User charges and licences	2	12,148	12,066	11,953	↓
Interest	3	718	887	709	↑
Grants	4	1,951	2,536	2,911	↑
Contributions - cash	5	25	56	10	↑
Investment income from Tas Water	6	1,086	1,086	1,086	↔
Other income	7	216	275	357	↑
Total Operating Revenue		68,177	69,005	66,306	↑
Operating Expenditure					
Employment costs	8	17,384	15,864	14,903	↓
Materials and services	9	12,408	11,396	9,993	↓
Depreciation and amortisation	10	10,385	10,461	10,614	↑
Finance costs	11	88	86	88	↓
Bad and doubtful debts	13	-	-	-	↔
Other expenses	14	4,339	3,990	3,880	↓
Total Operating Expenditure		44,603	41,797	39,477	↓
Total Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		23,574	27,208	26,829	↑
Non-Operating Revenue					
Contributions – non-monetary assets	15	-	-	-	↔
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	16	(5)	639	10	↑
Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets	17	3,586	6,594	6,394	↑
Contributions –monetary	18	-	9	-	↑
Total Non-Operating Revenue		3,581	7,242	6,403	↑
Non-Operating Expenses					
Assets written off	12	-	-	-	↔
Total Non-Operating Expense		-	-	-	
Total Surplus/(Deficit)		27,154	34,451	33,232	↑

Operating Revenue

Year-to-date operational revenue is \$69.005m compared to budgeted operational revenue of \$68.177m. This represents a favourable result of \$0.828m or 1.2% against budget.

All noted amounts are reported as variance to budget.

Note 1 – Rates Revenue

Favourable against the year-to-date \$52.032m budget by \$65k, noting the ending of the rating remission relating to the sale of the Derwent Entertainment Centre \$98k and ratepayer late payment penalties \$22k.

Note 2 – User Charges and Licences Revenue

Unfavourable against the year-to-date \$12.148m budget by \$82k, noting cost centre revenue shortfalls in planning \$77k, public compliance \$31k and landfill \$28k offset by an increase in property services \$93k and environmental health \$36k.

Note 3 – Interest on Investments

Interest received to date \$1.041m less \$153k partial accrual back to 2023/24 for term deposits maturing in 2024/25.

Note 4 – Operating Grants

Favourable against the year-to-date \$1.951m budget by \$585k, noting quarterly financial assistant grant payments \$237k, Working Together (Benjafield) \$123k & (Berriedale) \$95k, Jobs Hub Partnership \$60k, Landfill Infrastructure \$50k and Moonah Music \$34k.

Note 5 – Contributions - Cash

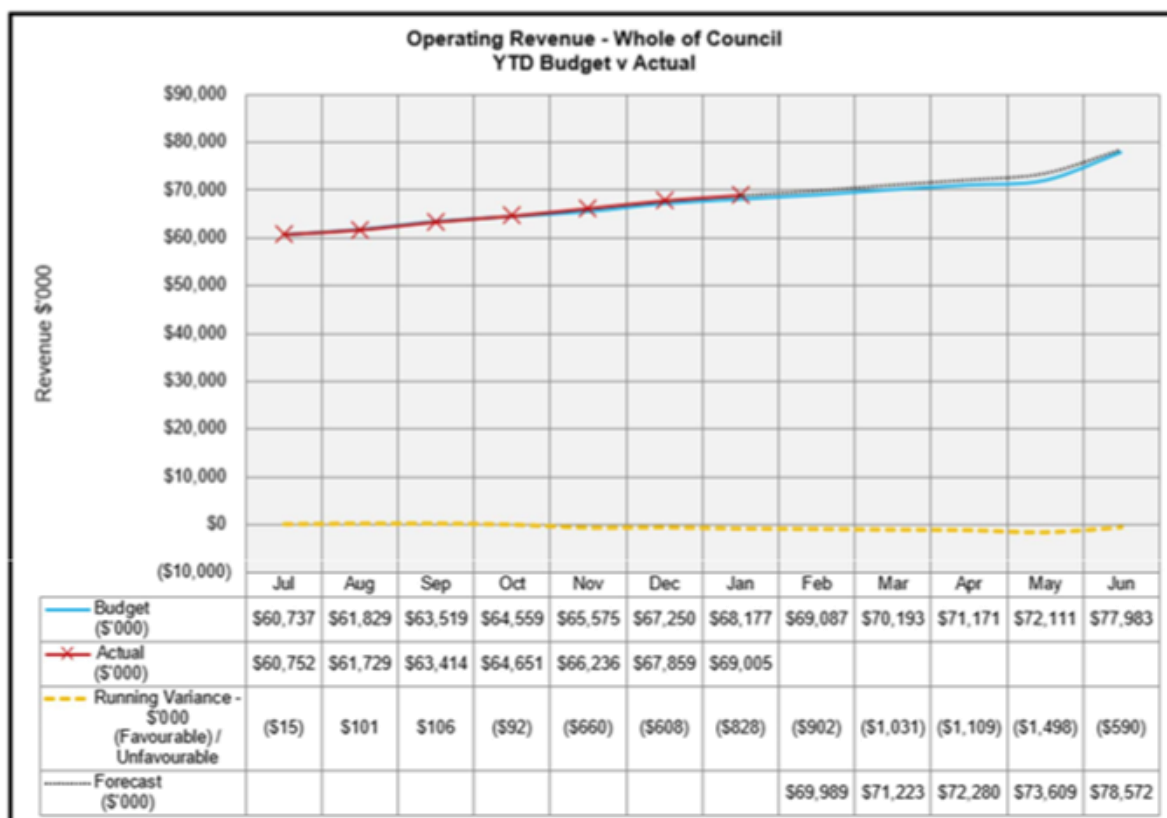
Favourable against the year-to-date \$25k budget by \$31k, noting a cash-in-lieu for open space contribution of \$25k and stormwater connection point fess of \$6k.

Note 6 – Tas Water Income

On track noting interim dividends of \$1.086m have been received.

Note 7 – Other Income

Favourable against the year-to-date \$216k budget by \$59k, noting insurance claim reimbursements \$35k, miscellaneous income \$21k and immunisation fees \$10k offset by lower fuel tax credits \$9k.



Operating Expenditure

Year-to-date operational expenditure is \$41.797m compared to budgeted expenditure of \$44.603m. This represents a favourable result of \$2.806m or 6.3% against budget.

All noted amounts are reported as variance to budget.

Note 8 – Employment Costs

Favourable against the year-to-date \$17.384m budget by \$1.520m, representing position vacancies and recruitment lead times across the organisation.

Note 9 – Materials and Services Expenditure

Favourable against the year-to-date \$12.408m budget by \$1.012m, noting cost centre underspends in information technology systems \$528k, waste management / landfill \$370k, community development \$193k, asset management \$185k and governance & risk \$182k.

Note 10 – Depreciation and Amortisation

Unfavourable against the year-to-date \$10.385m budget by \$76k, with minor variances between asset categories.

Note 11 – Finance Costs

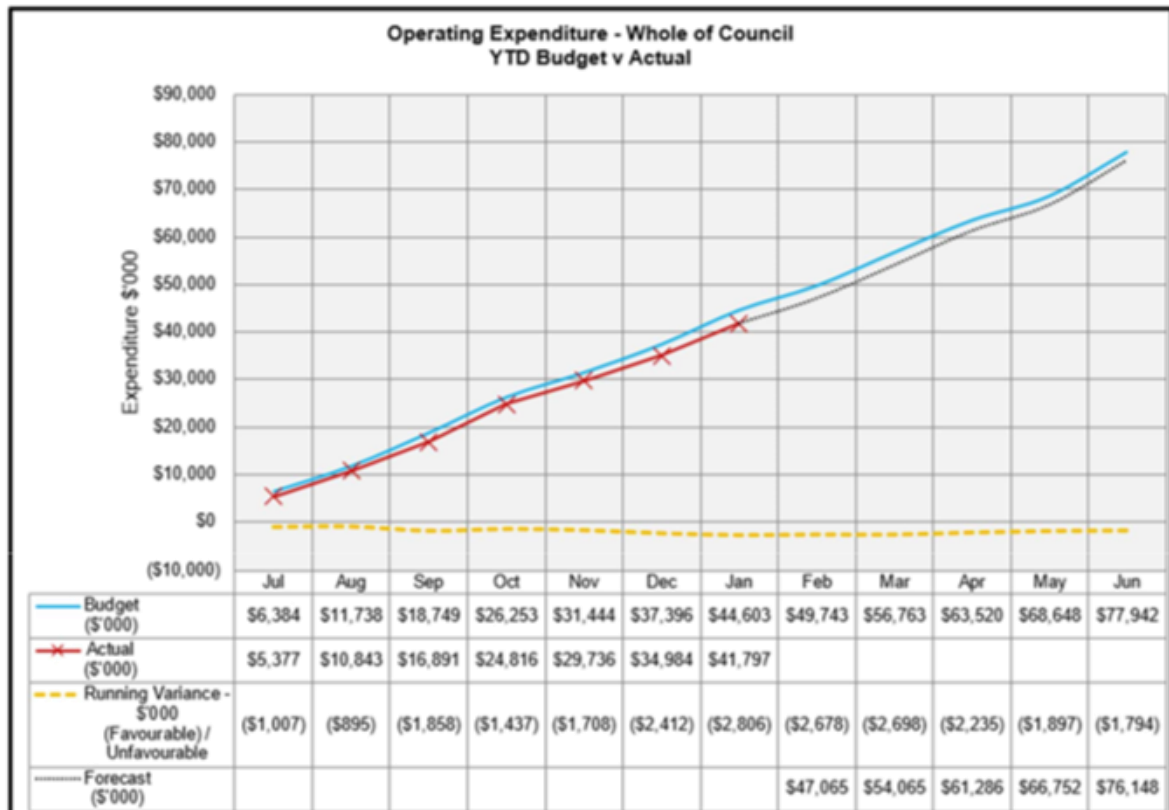
Favourable against the year-to-date \$88k budget by \$2k, noting minor variation to loan interest.

Note 13 – Bad and Doubtful Debts

No bad or doubtful debts identified to date.

Note 14 – Other Expenses

Favourable against the year-to-date \$4.339m budget by \$348k, noting fleet leasing amortisation \$167k, cultural celebration grants yet to be distributed \$75k and property lease \$57k.

**Non-Operating Revenue****Note 15 – Contributions – Non-Monetary Assets**

No non-monetary assets have been received to date against an annual budget of \$3.675m.

Note 16 – Gain or Loss on Disposal of Assets / Derecognition of Assets

Gain on disposal of assets is \$639k against the annual \$1.375m budget loss, noting \$31k expenses in preparing land for sale and offset by \$670k received from the sale/derecognition of fleet, plant and obsolete technology equipment.

Note 17 – Capital Grants

Capital grant revenue is \$6.594m against the annual \$8.435m budget, noting funding received for pool reopening¹ \$2.500m, north chigwell / kgv football redevelopment \$1.280m, playground renewals \$825k, Irci phase 4 \$547k, roads to recovery \$518k, better active transport \$135k, blackspots \$207k, claremont skate park \$193k and vulnerable road users program \$99k.

¹A budget allocation will be provided in the mid-year budget review

Note 18 – Contributions - Monetary

Contributions - Monetary revenue is \$9k against no budget allocation, noting a contribution for stormwater WSUD has been received.

Non-Operating Expenditure

Note 12 – Assets Written Off

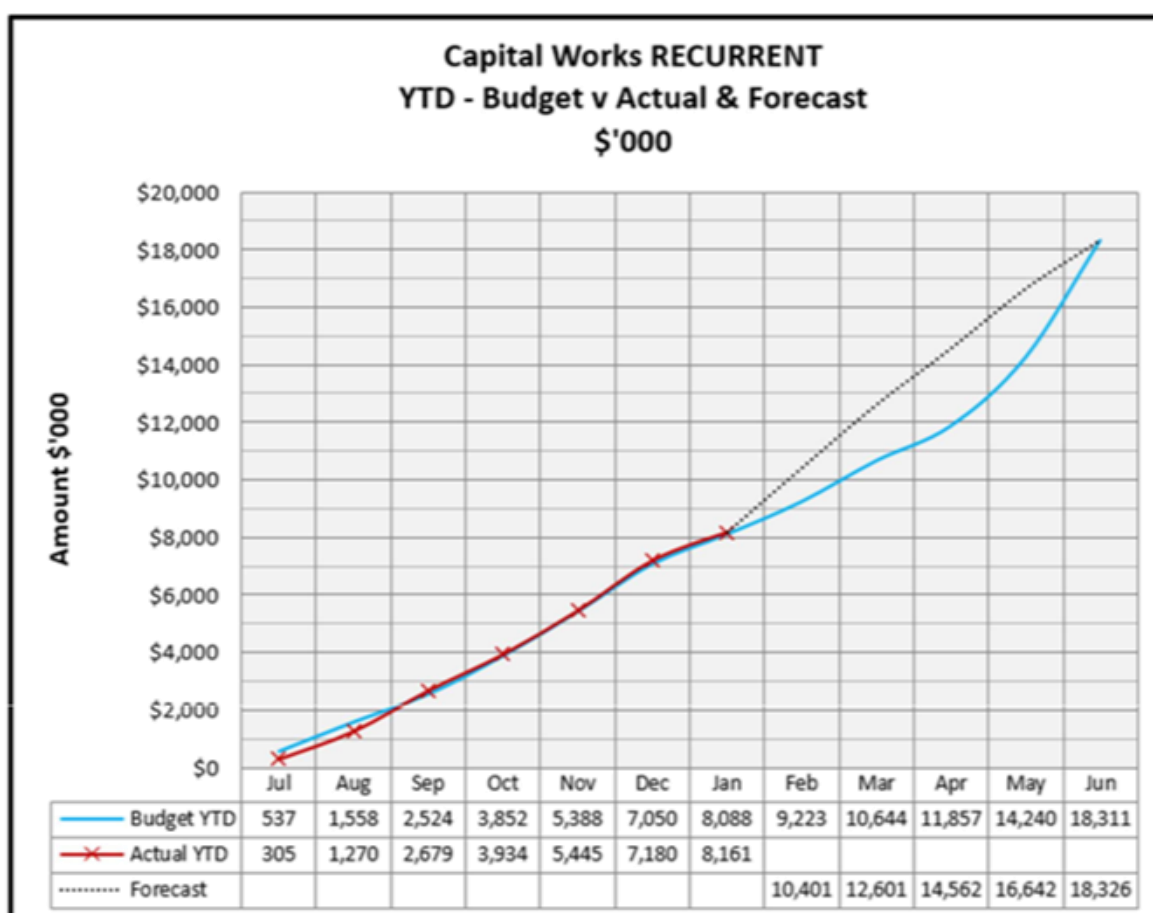
No assets have been written off to date against an annual budget of \$1.700m.

Capital Works

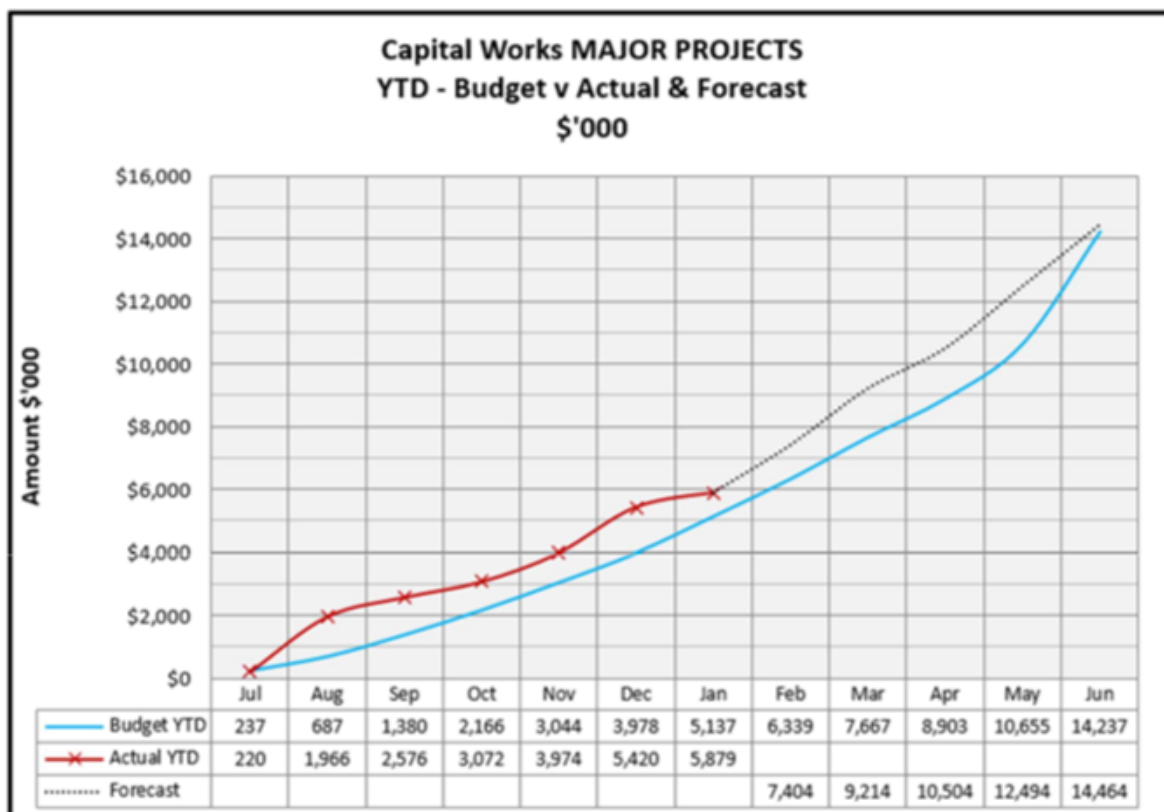
Year-to-date Capital Works expenditure is \$14.040m against a combined annual budget of \$32.548m. At the end of January, the expenditure split between recurrent and major projects is:

- \$8.161m or 58% of the annual RECURRENT budget has been expended
- \$5.879m or 42% of the MAJOR PROJECTS budget has been expended

Capital Program – Recurrent



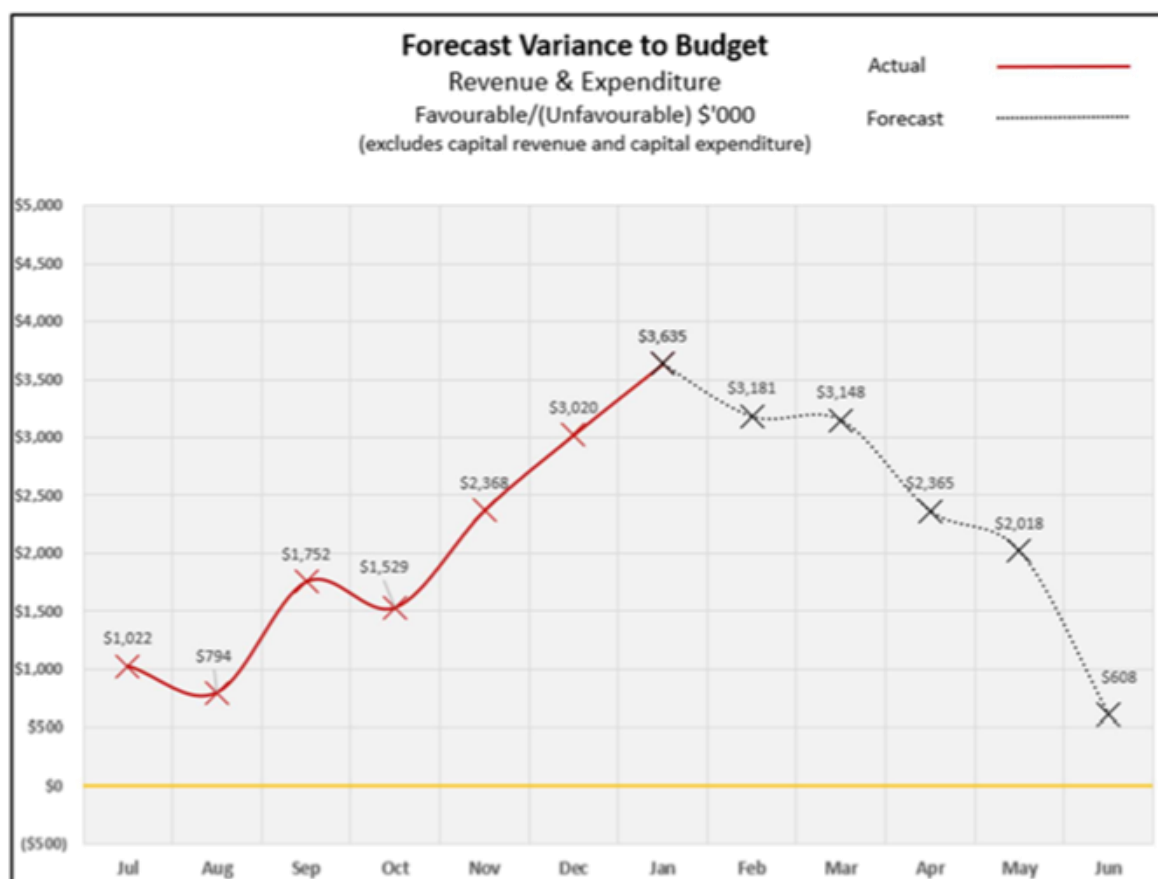
Capital Program – Major Projects*



*The following projects form the Major Projects capital works program:

Project	YTD Actual	ANNUAL Budget	ANNUAL Forecast
101059 - KGV Soccer Design & Construction	\$1,218,912	\$1,755,000	\$1,918,912
101250 - North Chigwell Football and Community Facility	\$2,746,788	\$4,065,000	\$4,196,788
101536 - Tolosa Park Dam Rehabilitation	\$904,825	\$1,373,000	\$1,374,825
101915 - Playground Renewal - Federal	\$668,742	\$250,000	\$958,742
102173 - Landfill Lift	\$21,500	\$1,106,024	\$1,131,500
102174 - Benjafield Child Care	\$5,182	\$500,000	\$570,182
102175 - Landfill Office	\$402	\$450,000	\$450,402
102176 - Chambers Renovations - Stage 2	\$54,580	\$200,000	\$204,580
102177 - Roseneath Reserve	\$0	\$440,000	\$0
102178 - Lutana Woodland	\$0	\$127,772	\$0
102179 - Battersby Drive	\$0	\$90,000	\$0
102180 - Coolinda Reserve	\$0	\$380,045	\$0
102231 - Glenorchy Pool Repairs	\$153,678	\$3,500,000	\$3,553,678
Various Unbudgeted Expenditure on Carryover Projects	\$103,930	\$0	\$103,930
TOTALS	\$5,878,537	\$14,236,841	\$14,463,537

Operating Forecast to 30 June 2025



Note 1: The data in this chart is a compilation of actual, budget and forecast revenue / expenditure. It is recalculated each month to ensure it represents the most up-to-date analysis of Councils financial position which may result in differences to previously reported charts.

Adjustments to amounts previously reported

There are instances where ledger adjustments are required in respect of amounts reported in prior periods. These adjustments will be visible when comparing this report against previously presented Financial Performance Report.

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Statement of Local Historic Heritage Significance

Glenorchy Aquatic Centre
2a Anfield Street
GLENORCHY TASMANIA

Brad Williams
Heritage Consultant

For Glenorchy City Council

November 2023

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This document was written by Brad Williams (BA.Hons Archaeology, G.Dip Maritime Archaeology, MA Cultural Heritage Management)
Historical Archaeologist, Heritage Consultant and Director of Praxis Environment – a division of Praxis Synergy Pty. Ltd. ACN 623 700 818.
Supplementary historical research was provided by Alan Townsend, consultant historian.

Unless otherwise stated, all photographs were taken by Brad Williams, September-November 2023.

Unless otherwise stated, the north point (or approximate) of maps and plans is to the top of the page – project north is designated as the deep end of the pool (although technically north-east).

Cadastral information depicted in this document must not be relied upon without verification by a Surveyor. Rectified aerial imagery has not been used; therefore the actual location as depicted in aerial images may differ to that of actual survey.

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Draft complete	25/11/23	BW
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Final provided	08/12/23	BW

1. Introduction, rationale and brief

This report has been commissioned by Glenorchy City Council to assess the possible local historic heritage significance of the Glenorchy Aquatic Centre at 2a Anfield Street, Glenorchy.

The brief for this project was to:

- *understand through a combination of historical research and site inspection, the heritage significance of the pool complex, and;*
- *establish whether any of the values identified meet the threshold-level that would justify any further consideration of the pool complex for entry via planning scheme amendment in the Local Historic Heritage Code Lists - GLE-Table 6.1 Heritage Places, TPS-Glenorchy.*

Via the following tasks:

- a) *Preparation of an illustrated history of the pool complex at a level of detail sufficient to establish its historic cultural heritage significance;*
- b) *Site inspection for the purposes of description and to inform assessment of the physical attributes/surviving integrity of the pool complex;*
- c) *Assessment of the possible historic cultural heritage significance of the site informed by Heritage Tasmania's guideline for Assessing Historic Heritage Significance and, where justified by findings;*
- d) *Preparation of a written Statement of Significance framed in accordance with the content requirements prescribed for Heritage Places in the Local Provisions Schedule GLE-Table C6.1 along with any mapping/written qualifications reflecting the recommended specific extent.*
- e) *Submission of an illustrated local Historic Heritage Assessment report addressing the content and deliverable requirements of this Brief.*

There is currently no statutory heritage requirements applicable to the place.

The cadastral configuration of the site and surrounding area is complex, with a number of Council-owned titles forming the site, carparks, Humphrey's Rivulet, the Tasmanian Transport Museum and KGV Oval. The study area defined here (as per the brief) comprises of C/T's 216773/1, 218468/1 and 134558/1 – which covers the 'fenced' area of the complex. As per Figures 1.1 – 1.3:



Figure 1.1 – Aerial photograph of the area (the place denoted in red) Adapted from www.thelist.tas.gov.au



Figure 1.2 – Detailed aerial photograph of the place. Adapted from Adapted from www.thelists.tas.gov.au



Figure 1.3 – Cadastral boundaries of the site (the subject site shaded red) and wider area. Adapted from www.thelist.tas.gov.au

A note on nomenclature: The site has been (and is) known by a number of names. The official name as per www.thelist.tas.gov.au is the *Glenorchy Aquatic Centre*. Original plans name it the *Northern Suburbs War Memorial Olympic Pool*. The signage on site gives the name *Glenorchy War Memorial Pool*. For the sake of simplicity, this document will refer to the site as the *Glenorchy Pool* or more generically *the complex* (unless directly quoting another source).

2. Assessment methodology

This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the ICOMOS Australia **Burra Charter**, which is considered to be the Australian heritage industry's benchmark for assessing, understanding and managing heritage values. Figure 3.1 depicts this process (note that the scope of the current project only seeks to achieve the first step of understanding significance):

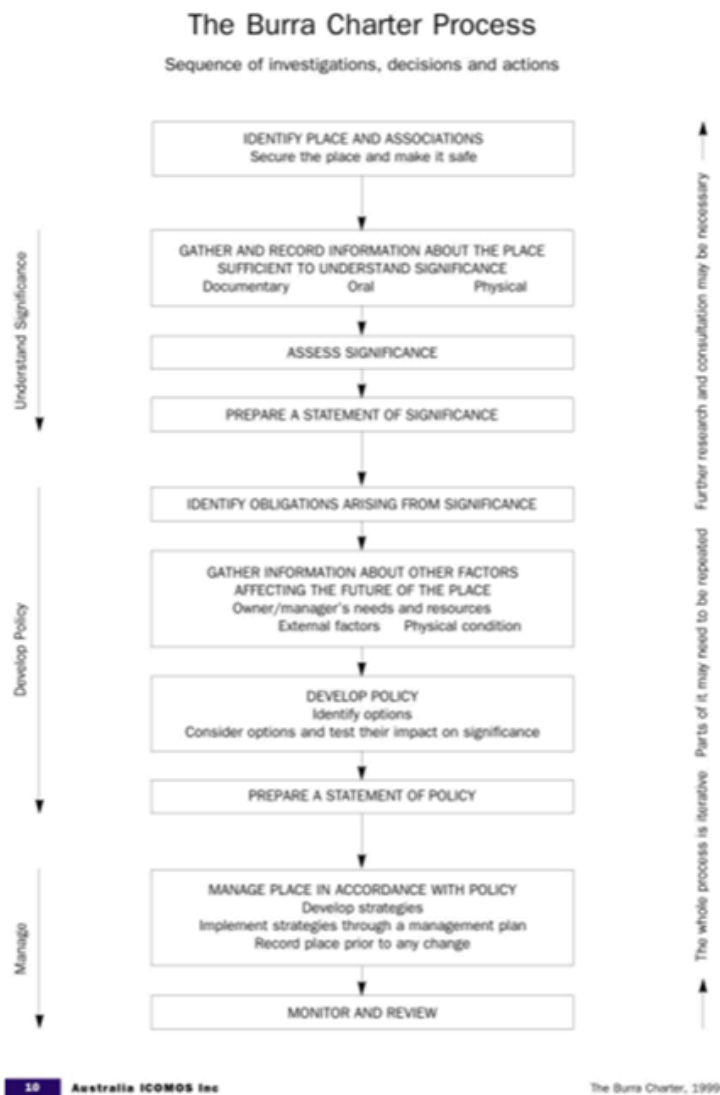


Figure 3.1 – The Burra Charter Process. ICOMOS Australia.

The method of assessing possible local historic heritage significance used here is the Tasmanian Government's *Assessing Historic Heritage Significance for Application with the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* (October 2011) which is considered to represent a sound approach to assessing values – as further elaborated in Section 5.1.

3. Overview of the history and historical context of the place

3.1. Historical research methodology

As outlined in the methodology in Section 3, the key to assessing historic heritage significance is to gain an understanding of the history of the place, the context of it within its surrounds, associated thematic contexts, and other intangible values (e.g. community value, value associated with people, events etc.). Whilst the scope of the current assessment did not allow a full and comprehensive historical research project into the place, it has been commissioned to provide sufficient understanding of the physical context of the building and surrounds upon which decisions regarding the management of heritage values can be made.

The following sources were consulted as part of this project, in relation to the place, and within wider environs of Lenah Valley:

- Lands titles records, in particular titles transfers and memorials (DPIPWE).
- Early town maps/surveys of the area – held by DPIPWE and TAHO.
- Aerial photographs – held by DPIPWE (Aerial Photograph Division, 134 Macquarie Street, Hobart).
- Plans and photographs held by Glenorchy City Council.

3.2. Previous heritage studies and other secondary source material

There are no known previous conservation planning documents, heritage/streetscape assessments specifically regarding the place or immediate environs, however there is a brief heritage datasheet which was produced as part of a 2005 heritage survey of Glenorchy¹:

¹ DAVIES, P. TERRY, I. (2005): *Glenorchy Heritage Place Assessment Project*. Glenorchy City Council.

<i>Glenorchy</i>	8
<i>Glenorchy War Memorial Pool</i>	0
<i>Anfield Street</i>	<i>Glenorchy</i>
Status	Type Recreation 7010
Tas Heritage Register ☐	Architectural_Style Post-War Period c.1940-1960
Status Tick ☐	Date: 1963
Setting	<i>The pool is modest element in a setting dominated by a large expanse of car park and the KGV Oval opposite.</i>
History	<i>The pool was built in 1963 as a war memorial to Glenorchy veterans. The construction of utilitarian memorials, including municipal swimming pools, was common in the post war period in recognition of the need for public amenities for a growing population.</i>
Brief Description	<i>A municipal swimming pool with a low flat roofed brick clad façade with plate glass entrance and high mesh fences to the sides. The pool itself is an Olympic sized pool with later recreational additions.</i>



STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

(a)-Historical

The Glenorchy War Memorial Pool is significant as it demonstrates the post World War II movement away from symbolic to utilitarian war memorials.

(b)-Rarity

(c)-Research Potential

(d)-Representative of

(e)-Creative/Technical

(f)-Community

The Glenorchy War Memorial Pool is significant as it is a community expression of commemoration for the municipality's servicemen and women.

(g)-Association

Figure 3.1 – Datasheet from the Glenorchy Heritage Places Assessment Project (as cited above).

3.3. Early planning of the pool

A small children's pool had been built in Humphrey's Rivulet in 1953. The idea of a more substantial pool at Glenorchy was first mooted by local residents A.H. McGrath and R.G. Williams – who had proposed a site on a state government block of land on the corner of Goodwood Road and the Brooker Highway.

In January 1962 Council discussed the state of the "Swimming Pool in Humphrey's Rivulet", Upper Chapel Street. Concerns were raised that the pool was "in an almost stagnant condition due to the lack of running water". Samples of the pool water were taken and found to be highly contaminated; it was therefore recommended that, if the pool could not be thoroughly cleansed, then consideration should be given to banning its use entirely². The Chapel Street Pool was closed permanently once the new pool was opened³.

In June 1962, work had begun on a swimming pool at the Windermere Reserve. However the site soon proved problematic; probing indicated that the riverbed consisted of soft silt unsuitable for holding wooden piles; sandstone underlay the silt, which was too hard to allow wooden piles to be driven in. As a result of these issues, consideration was given to constructing a pool 25 yards by 25 metres and three feet deep, fed either by mains water or by river water.

However, Council's Engineer suggested that:

"It is probable however that representations would be made at a later date to have the pool finished to a higher standard, i.e. tiled or painted, provided with a filtration plant, diving pool, fencing and provide general supervision. All these 'extras' would be exceedingly costly and before approving such a scheme the Council should consider whether a pool more centrally placed would not meet the needs of the public better"⁴

3.4. The Anfield Street site

As per section 2, the land which comprises the complex is part of two larger titles plus one other title amongst a number of council-owned land forming a wider sporting and recreation complex.

² Tasmanian Archive & Heritage Office (TAHO) Glenorchy City Council Minutes (MCC12/69/1/22) 8 January 1962 and 30 January 1962

³ TAHO MCC12/69/1/22, 23 September 1963

⁴ TAHO MCC 12/69/1/22, 25 June 1962



Figure 3.2 – Council owned land in the vicinity of the complex (shaded orange). Adapted from www.thelist.tas.gov.au

In the consideration of the possible significance of the site, it is relevant to consider how the site came into Council ownership – i.e. was the land donated or allocated for that specific purpose? Early ownership of the sites is not considered relevant – the table below provides a brief commentary as to how Council ownership arose.



Figure 3.3 – The three lots comprising the complex. Adapted from www.thelist.tas.gov.au

Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3
C/T 218468/1	Part of C/T 216733/1	Part of C/T 134668/1
Purchased by the Warden, Councillors and Electors of the Municipality of Glenorchy on the 29 th April 1948 from Bertie Mollineaux ⁵ . The land noted at the time as having a dam on it. Mollineaux, a nurseryman, had sold this 2ac 0r 22p parcel from the south-eastern side of the rivulet from a larger landholding (the 29-acre remnant of the Grove Estate) which he had purchased the year before.	Purchased by the Warden, Councillors and Electors of the Municipality of Glenorchy 15 th October 1962 ⁶ from the estate of Eva Olive Bottcher (dec. 1960). Eva Bottcher had previously been married to William Henry Hills, a dairyman, who had owned the land since August 1942 ⁷ . This lot included a house facing King George V Avenue which was demolished sometime between 1978 and 1984.	The c20th title history of this portion of the site is complicated – as part of the wider area including KGV oval, owned by the War Service Homes Commissioner from 1927 until at least the 1960s ⁸ . It does not appear to have been formally transferred to Council until 1994 ⁹ although noting that the KGV oval was on the site (probably through informal arrangement) since at least the 1940s.

⁵ Lands Tasmania C/T 552/99.

⁶ Lands Tasmania C/T 620/76.

⁷ Lands Tasmania C/T 460/60.

⁸ Lands Tasmania C/T 350/193.

⁹ Lands Tasmania C/T 3206/74.



Figure 3.4 – The subject site in relation to c1927 land tenure. From Lands Tasmania C/T 350/193.

The summary of Council tenure of the land above suggests that the site and wider environs of the complex were acquired by Council during the mid c20th *probably* with the intention of providing for community recreation facilities as an adjunct to the occupation of the land to the east owned by the War Service Homes Commissioner. The core of the pool complex was the last acquired (by purchase) from the estate of a private owner in 1962 which would have probably been strategic in consolidating the large parcel of land from near Constance Avenue Road through to Humphrey's Rivulet. This coincides with the abandonment of the Windermere Bay scheme. No part of the land was a bequest to Council.

Figure 3.5 - Excerpt from a 1946 aerial photograph. DPIPWE 0016-215.



This aerial from 17 years prior to the construction of the pool shows the area as farmland, mostly part of what was likely to have been Hills dairy. The 'dam' on the Mollineaux portion can be seen as a dry area.

Figure 3.6 - Excerpt from a 1958 aerial photograph. DPIPWE 0326-114



Comments as per 1946 aerial, although the 'dam' area appears to have been rehabilitated/filled by that time.

3.5. Planning and fundraising for the Anfield Street pool.

The *Northern Suburbs War Memorial Pool Committee* was formed in February 1961 and chaired by Mr. G Hodson. Patrons of the committee were Governor Sir Stanley Burbury and Premier the Hon. Eric Reece.

At the July 1962 Council meeting, the Council Clerk reported that Council had received a government grant of £20,000 towards the cost of the pool. The Clerk also reported that the Pool Committee had £2500, and Council committed £2500 in-kind. This made for a total of £25,000 which rendered Council eligible for a £25,000 loan under the Community Centres Loans Act 1959 (Tasmania). It was also reported that:

“a preliminary report from the Architects¹⁰ [sic] indicated the minimum cost of the swimming pool would be £70,000... In order that the work may be commenced within two months, it was considered that Council should approve, in principle, the proposal to build a £70,000 Swimming Pool and request the Architect to proceed with the designs immediately”¹¹.

The committee were charged with raising the shortfall for its construction and undertook consultation and fundraising activities with some 70 local community organisations. There are countless stories of local individuals and families all assisting with fundraising. Around £10,000 was raised by community organisations and fundraising.

Although the above seems to indicate that Council initially intended their own Architect to furnish the design, Council instead commissioned the firm of IG & LG Anderson. In August 1962, IG & LG Anderson confirmed their acceptance of the contract on condition that the costs be reduced from £84,390 to £71,340 by the following changes:

1. Pool reinforcement and steel being provided by Council	£2000
2. Concourse reinforcement steel ditto	£400
3. Omitting all tiling from pool floor and walls	£3500
4. Omitting pool floor cement rendering	£300
5. Savings on men’s dressing rooms, toilets, showers and change rooms	£1000
6. Savings on ladies ditto and managers office and first aid room	£1000
7. Savings on plant and boiler room	£500
8. Savings on chemical and store rooms`	£300
9. Omitting broadcasting box and pool equipment	£800
10. Savings in planning the foyer, ticket box, glass-walled supply room and doors and gates	£500
11. Reduction of PC allowance of £4000 as requested by the Warden from dressing room lockers	£1000
12. Deduction from furnishings, incidental equipment, fees and contingencies	<u>£1750</u>
Total reduction	£13,050

At the 11th September Council meeting, the Chairman of the *Northern Suburbs War Memorial Olympic Pool Committee* approved IG & LG Anderson’s reductions and reported that the preliminary detailed drawings were sufficient for work to begin on Saturday 26 August 1962¹². The Chairman was Mr G I A Hodson, who was later commended by Council *for his outstanding services as Chairman of the Pool Committee...he had been instrumental in bringing about the project and has put a lot of time and work into bringing about the establishment of a swimming pool in Glenorchy*¹³.

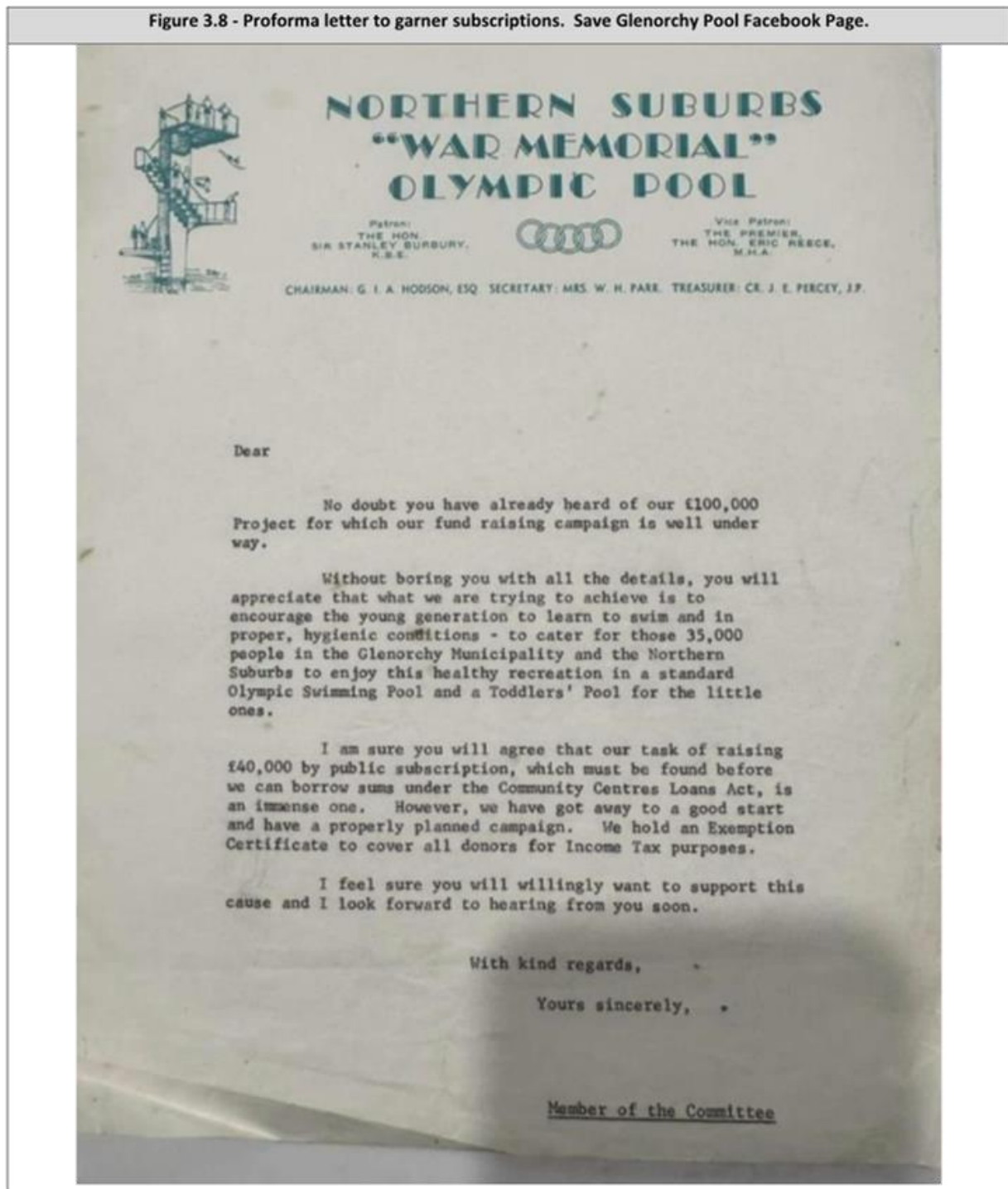
¹⁰ Read in context, this is probably a typo for ‘Architect’ – i.e., the Council Architect

¹¹ TAHO MCC12/69/1/22, 16 July 1962

¹² TAHO MCC12/69/1/22, 26 August 1962

¹³ TAHO MCC12/69/1/22, 14 August 1963

Figure 3.8 - Proforma letter to garner subscriptions. Save Glenorchy Pool Facebook Page.



In October 1962 IG & LG Anderson submitted their plans and estimates to Council; tenders were called in November 1962¹⁴. Six tenders were received for construction of the pool itself (exclusive of the change rooms, plant etc); in December 1962 the Council Engineer recommended the work be undertaken by J Dunn & Son for £14,777. The Engineer reported that:

*"works that have been undertaken by this firm include St Charles Church Elizabeth Street, Brick Kilns at Hobart Brick Co, Chapel at Savio College, the top floor additions to Calvary Hospital and Snow's Dry-Cleaning Factory. The first two projects listed involved substantial concrete works. Investigations into this firms activities have resulted in every case in good recommendations both for the method of executing and the type of work produced"*¹⁵

Council agreed to accept Dunn & Sons' tender, and in January 1963 accepted the tender of Filtration & Water Softening Pty Ltd.'s tender of £12,316 to supply and erect the water filtration plant¹⁶. For the pool itself (given that tiling to floor and walls had already been removed from the plan), Council's Engineer recommended the use of chlorinated rubber paint¹⁷.

For erection of the change rooms, IG & LG Anderson received six tenders and recommended acceptance of AV Jennings' tender for £27,959, noting that this company had recently built the new Glenorchy Municipal Administration Building¹⁸.

At the same time, Council took the naming of the new pool under consideration, adopting the recommendation of the Pool Committee that the pool be officially named "'Glenorchy War Memorial Olympic Swimming Pool'.....as with the advent of City Status, the name 'Northern Suburbs' would not be applicable"¹⁹

In July 1963 consideration was given to the method of heating the pool water. Coal and wood were both considered but rejected on the grounds of cost "and the associated smoke problem". Instead the decision was made to install electric heating at a cost of £2,750²⁰

In July 1963 Council considered options around leasing the pool to a community association but decided to operate the pool themselves; applications were to be sought for a Pool Manager and a new Advisory Committee established²¹. At the same time, the tender for pool fencing was awarded to E Blackburn for £649. By August 1963, construction had progressed to the point where the electrical work could begin, with the tender being awarded to Sandy Bay Electric for £8,569²². Concurrently, tenders were received for construction of the concourse, with the Engineer recommending that the

¹⁴ TAHO MCC12/69/1/22, 29 October 1962 and 19 November 1962

¹⁵ TAHO MCC12/69/1/22, 17 December 1962

¹⁶ TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 21 January 1962

¹⁷ TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 4 February 1963

¹⁸ TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 6 May 1963

¹⁹ TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 6 May 1963

²⁰ TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 1 July 1963

²¹ TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 8 July 1963

²² TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 26 August 1963

earthworks and drainage be undertaken by Council labour, and the concrete concourse work be undertaken by Tasmanian Terrazzo Flooring for £1700²³.

With the pool almost finished, the ABC approached Council for permission to broadcast the Tasmanian Amateur Swimming Association's swimming carnivals²⁴. The opening date was set for Saturday 30th November 1963, with demonstrations of life saving, swimming strokes and diving preceded by a short speech. To help with the official opening, 10,000 copies of a commemorative brochure were produced.²⁵

Figure 3.8 - Inspecting plans for the site. Glenorchy City Council.



From left: Ian Johnstone (consulting engineer), G.I.A. Hodson (chairman of committee), late I.G. Anderson (architect), Inspector A.C. O'Neal (member of committee).

²³ TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 9 September 1963

²⁴ TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 23 September 1963

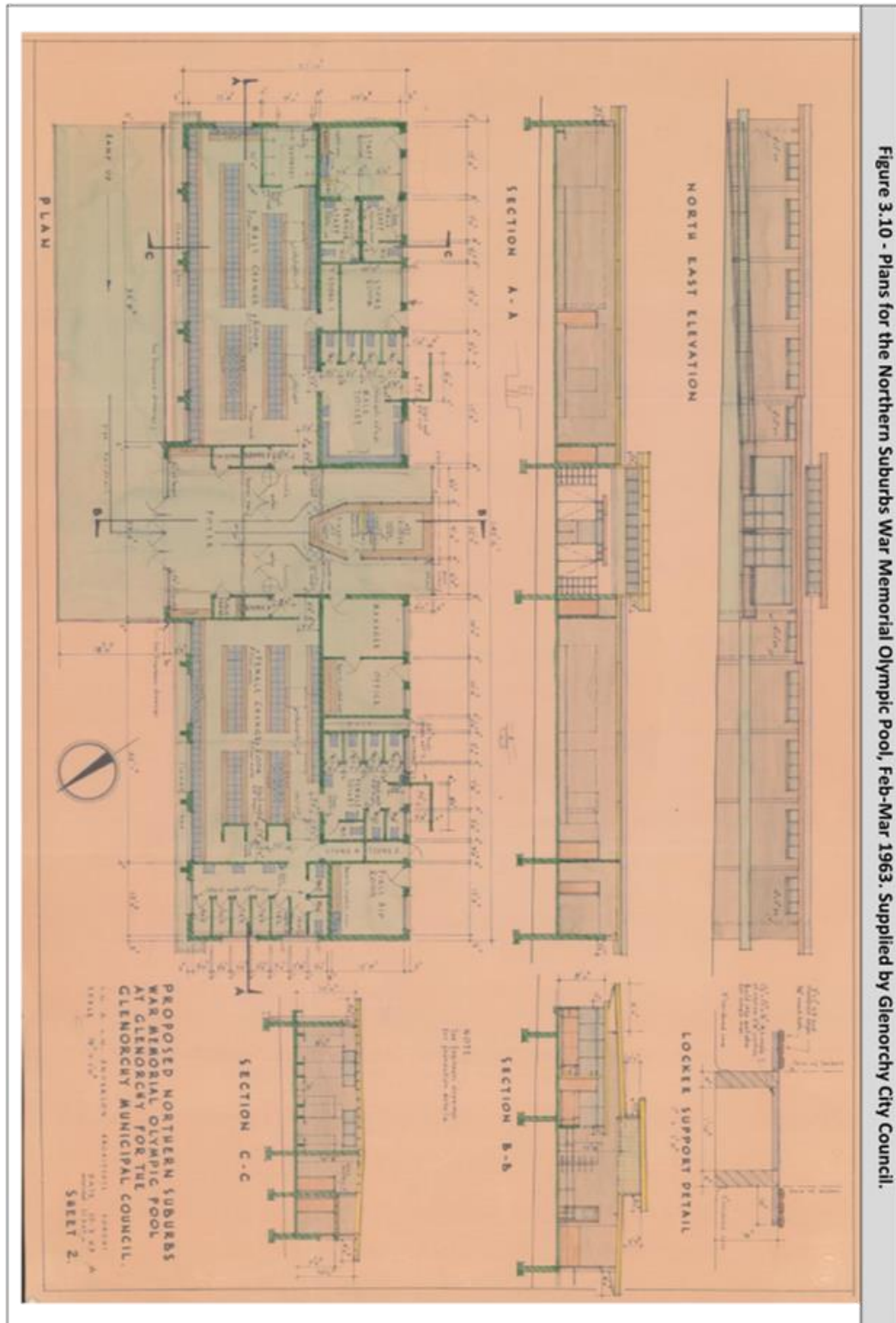
²⁵ TAHO MCC12/69/1/23, 14 October 1963

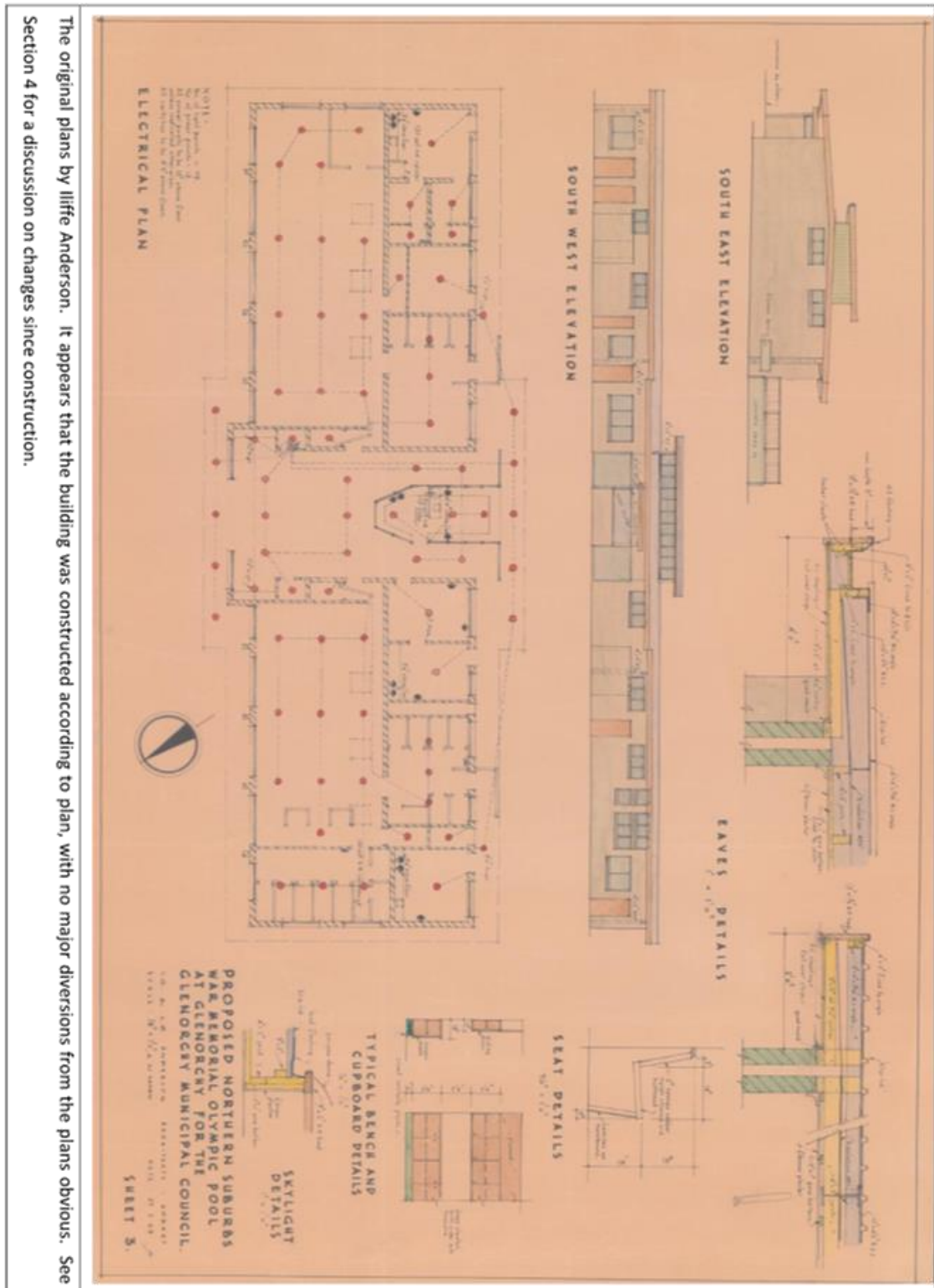
Figure 3.9 - The Glenorchy War Memorial Pool Committee. Glenorchy City Council.



From left: Ian Johnstone (consulting engineer), G.I.A. Hodson (chairman of committee), late I.G. Anderson (architect), Inspector A.C. O'Neal (member of committee).

Figure 3.10 - Plans for the Northern Suburbs War Memorial Olympic Pool, Feb-Mar 1963. Supplied by Glenorchy City Council.

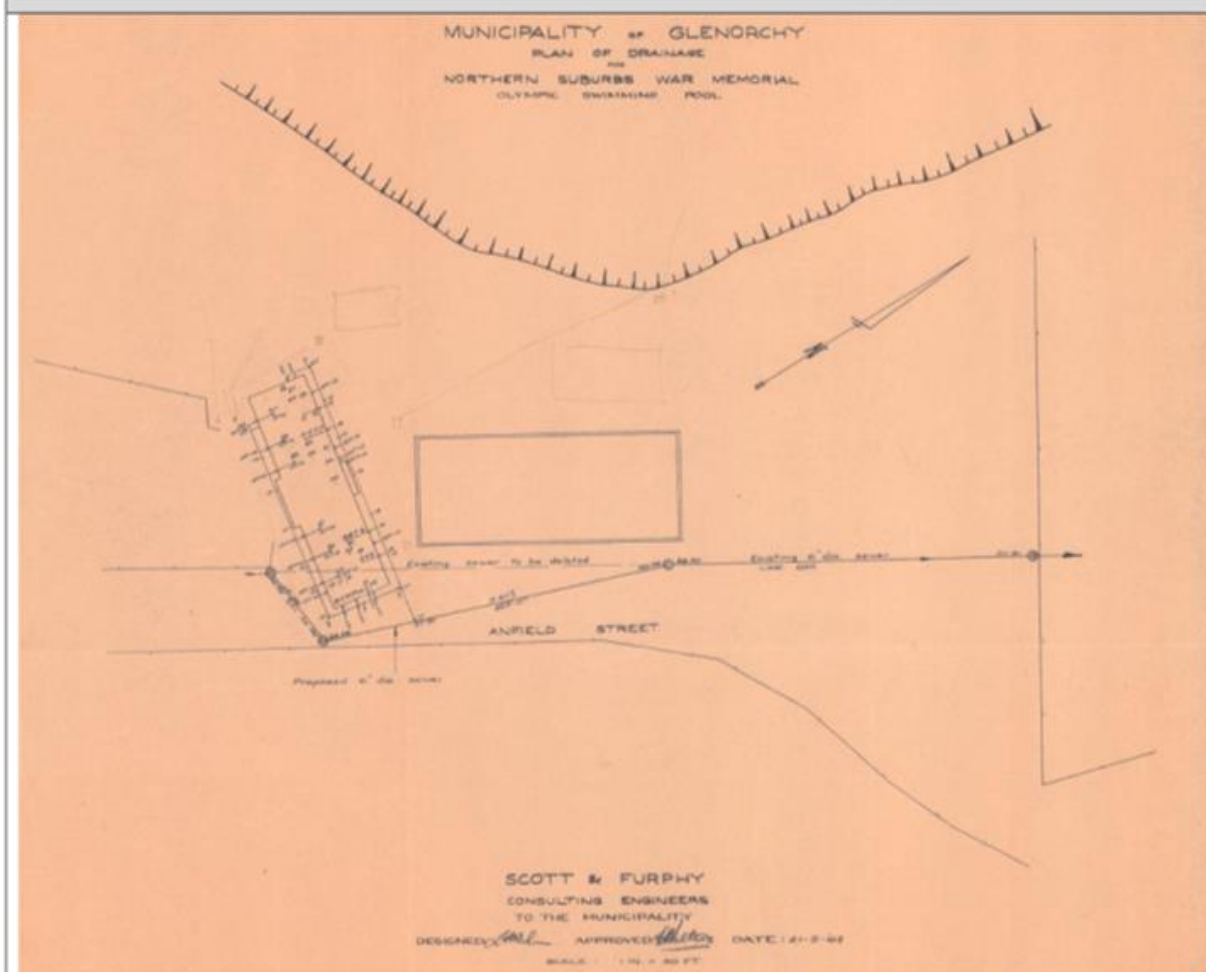




The original plans by Iliffe Anderson. It appears that the building was constructed according to plan, with no major diversions from the plans obvious. See Section 4 for a discussion on changes since construction.

PROPOSED NORTHERN SUBURBS
WAR MEMORIAL OLYMPIC POOL
AT GLENORCHY FOR THE
GLENORCHY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Figure 3.12 - Site and drainage plan May 1963. Supplied by Glenorchy City Council.



Note the penciled in location of the grandstand and children's pool.

Figure 3.13 - Glenorchy Primary School children viewing work in progress 1963. Glenorchy City Council.



This image shows the shuttered concrete pool walls apparently complete, with integral concrete diving blocks at the shallow end (now removed). The blockwork walls of the main building appear complete.

Figure 3.14 - Working bee constructing the wading pool 1963. Glenorchy City Council.



The exterior of the main building appears complete by this time. Note the still-standing Bottcher/Hills homestead in what is now the pool/KGV carpark area.

The architect (I.G. Anderson) died before completion and the construction of the amenities building was undertaken by A.V. Jennings. J. Dunn and Sons were the contractors who built the pool itself and J.W. Cutcliffe Pty. Ltd. built the grandstand.

Figure 3.15 - Working bee constructing the wading pool 1963. Glenorchy City Council.



Note the still-standing Bottcher/Hills house in what is now the pool/KGV carpark area.

300 people attended the official opening, where it was dedicated as a war memorial by the Rev. Marshall Potter (Rector of Moonah). The construction and dedication of utilitarian public facilities (e.g. pools, halls, libraries etc.), as opposed to purely commemorative structures, was a common mid-c20th occurrence to provide meaningful amenity to a booming population. Glenorchy was just about to celebrate its 100th year as a municipality and to be declared a city. Australia's

success in swimming at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics heightened the profile of the sport and the construction of the pool also followed a recent upgrade of the adjacent King George V oval and facilities.

In April 1964 five stainless steel plaques were installed on the diving blocks on the shallow end of the pool to commemorate major fundraising organisations – these plaques are still held by council. Whilst the grandstand did not appear to be part of the original plan, it was completed by the opening of the pool – documentation on the addition of the grandstand and associated funding has not been found in the course of the current research – nor was any documentation as to where the plant room may have been intended without the presence of the grandstand, therefore it is possible that it was always part of the scheme, albeit no plans have been found. The original scheme included a diving tower and pool and a restaurant – which were never realised. A railway overpass linking the pool (and KGV) with the town centre was underway by the end of 1963.

Figure 3.16 - Opening of the Olympic Pool, 30th November 1963 by Sir Stanley Burbury. Glenorchy City Council.



Figure 3.17 - Opening of the pool, 30th November 1963. The Saturday Evening Mercury, 30/11/63:3.



Figure 3.18 - Opening of the pool, 30th November 1963. The Mercury, 30/11/63.

Olympic pool in less than years

GLENORCHY'S Olympic Pool became reality this morning less than three years after the formation of an appeal committee to take charge of the project.

The pool which the Chief Justice (Sir Stanley Burbury), who has been patron of the appeal since it was launched, opened today, is a war memorial that will provide a much-needed amenity for a fast-growing urban area with a large youthful population.

It is also a striking example of co-operation between State and local government, architects and engineers, ex-service and swimming organisations, and the community as a whole — stimulated by the enthusiasm and drive of citizen-minded residents.

The pool has been built largely as a result of the efforts of many well-known Glenorchy people who have devoted time and energy to the project.

With the size given to the Glenorchy Council, the original estimate of the cost was £18,000. The Govern-

Glenorchy's achievement

ment gave £20,000. The council raised £40,000, and the appeal committee undertook responsibility for £10,000.

Modifications and improvements to the plan increased the sum required to £30,000, and the council guaranteed the additional amount.

In addition to steady fund-raising, which embraced all kinds of efforts, from sporting fixtures to a big art union, the appeal committee enlisted the support of ex-service organisations, several of which sponsored memorial lanes in the pool.

All those who helped can now look with pride and satisfaction on a pool and facilities that can accommodate 1,500, a grandstand for 400 spectators, and parking provision for 400 cars.

The swimming pool measures 145 feet by 45 feet, and is 3½ feet deep at the shallow end, sloping to 4½ feet.

Its capacity is 340,000 gallons, and the water is chlorinated, heated by an electric unit, and filtered every six hours.

Adjoining the main pool is a wading and learn-to-swim pool, 30 feet by 18 and varying in depth from 10 inches to 3½ feet, and purified every two hours.

Both pools are surrounded by a wide concrete concourse, and sheltered from the south by the amenities building.

This artist's drawing shows the location of the main pool, wading pool, amenities room, and grandstand at Glenorchy. The diving pool and tower on the right will be built later.

10½ hours a day

FROM tomorrow normal opening times at the Glenorchy Pool will be from 6.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. and from 10.30 a.m. to 7.00 p.m., seven days a week.

Admission charges will be 3/- for adults and 1/- for children, plus 3d. for a shower locker if one is required.

Organised classes of schoolchildren, in the care of a teacher, will be admitted on school days for 4d. a child.

Another special children's concession — to cover the Christmas holiday period — will be made in the case of Glenorchy Junior Children, who have been working steadily on civic projects for the past eight months.

Children who have earned at least 10 civic tags in their pocket money by the end of the school term will receive a half-price holiday admission and the grandstand free with 25 or more tags.

More star awards will be admitted free during the holidays.

Other concessions include: 13/6/- for adults and 12/12/- for children. In both cases, this includes 5/- deposit on a season locker — refunded on return of ticket and key.

Season tickets on sale at

PHILLIP LOVETT & CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
TO THE NEW
GLENORCHY OLYMPIC POOL

WERE ENTRUSTED WITH THE INSTALLATION OF

- MAIN POWER SUPPLY.
- POOL HEATING.
- AND AREA LIGHTING.

15 BAYHURST ST., HOBART, PH. 2 3224.

GLENORCHY SWIMMING POOL.....

ANOTHER

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Has been used in construction of all facilities at the

GLENORCHY POOL

For quality and economy in modern building choose versatile

BESSER

Besser Vibrapac Masonry (Tos.) Ltd.
127 DERWENT PARK ROAD, 7 6778.

It is a striking example of co-operation between State and Local Government architects and engineers, ex-service and swimming organisations and the community as a whole. The pool has been built largely as a result of the efforts of many well-known Glenorchy people who have devoted time and energy to the project.

Figure 3.19 - Oblique aerial photograph of the new pool, probably shortly after opening (c1965). Glenorchy City Council Heritage Photograph Collection GCC000396.



This image shows the recently completed pool, wading pool, main building and grandstand (noting that the grandstand was not initially roofed). Note the recently constructed KGV grandstand and council chambers. The (empty) former dam on the former Mollineaux property can be seen to the right, and the former Bottcher/Hills homestead in the now carpark area was still standing.

3.6. Evolution of the site

Figure 3.20 - Excerpt from a 1969 aerial photograph. DPIPWE 0016-215.



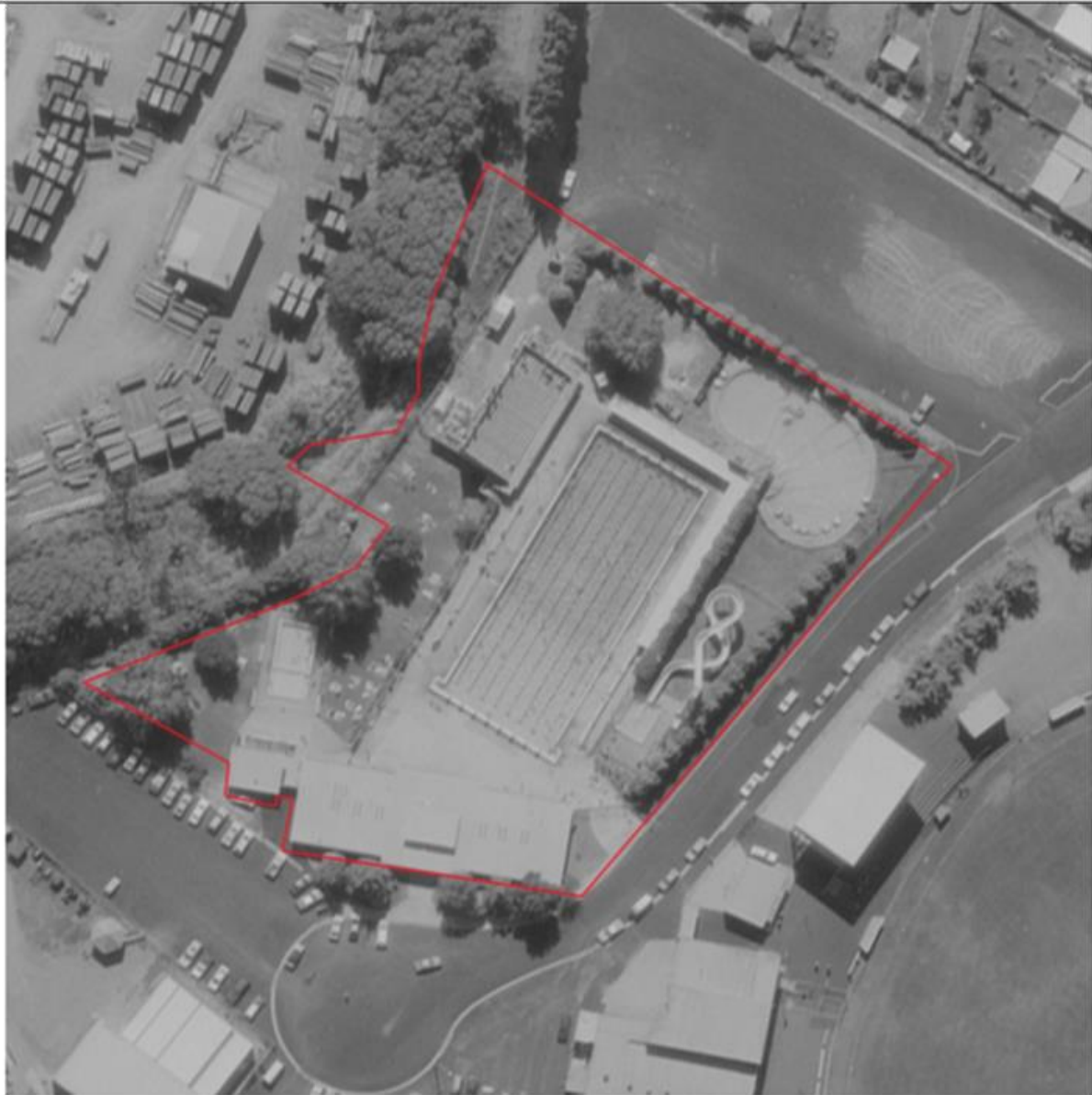
This image shows the recently completed pool, wading pool, main building and grandstand. There appears to be bleacher seating on the western side of the pool and noting the shadow what appears to be shelter hedging to the eastern side. Note the 'rocket ship' play structure to the left (west) of the wading pool.

Figure 3.21 - Excerpt from a 1978 aerial photograph. DPIPWE 0760-122.



As per Figure 3.20 – noting the added building on the southern end of the wading pool – possibly built for added supervision or indoor activities. A shelter had been built on the northern end of the pool by this time.

Figure 3.22 - Excerpt from a 1984 aerial photograph. DPIPW 0995-150.



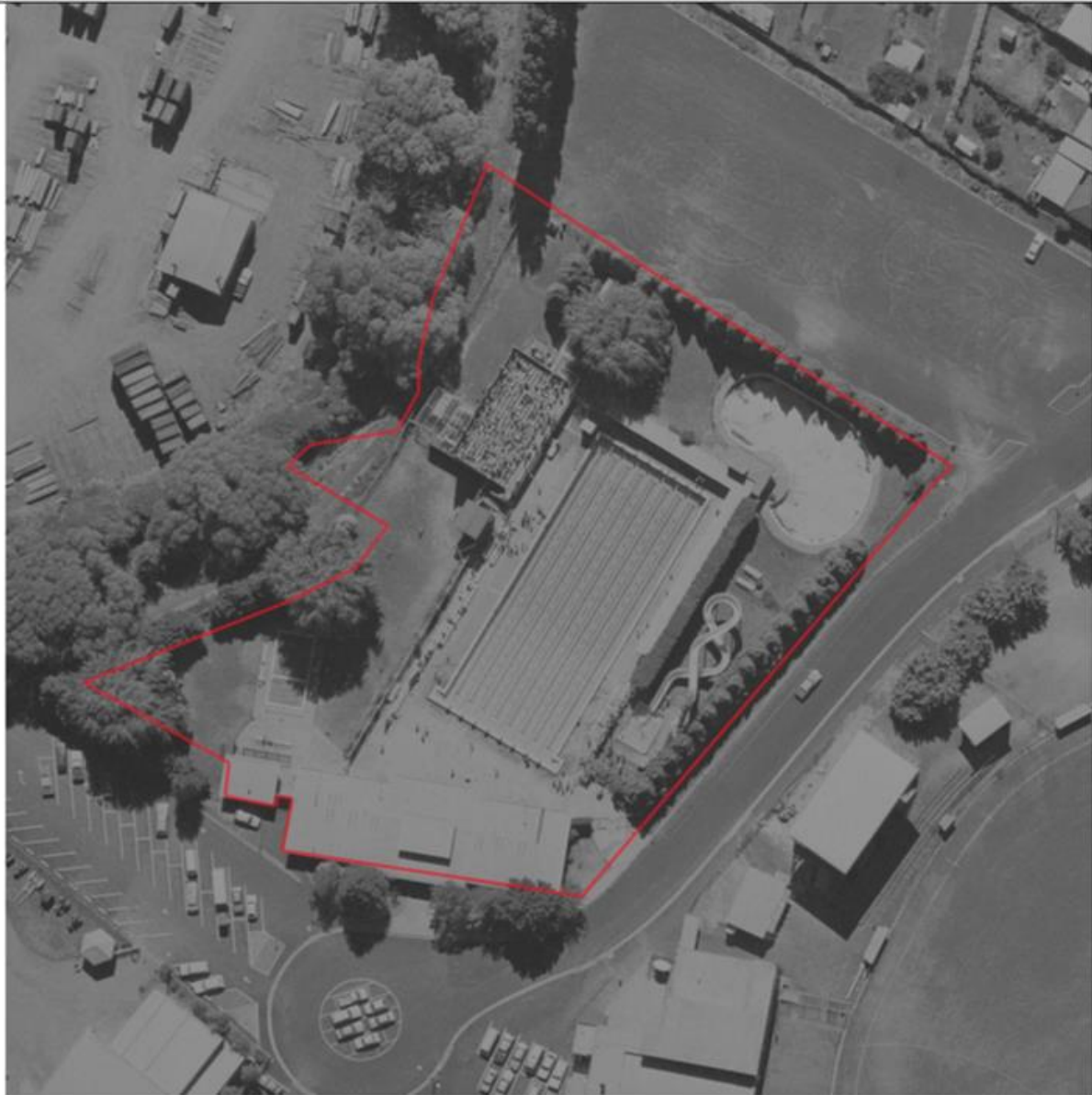
By this time there had been the addition of the bumper-boat pool and waterslide. The Bottcher/Hills homestead had been demolished by this time with expanded car parking. Shelters had been added along the eastern side of the pool near the established hedge.

Figure 3.23 - 1980s oblique aerial. Save Glenorchy Pool Action Group Facebook page.



This image shows the facility in much the same form as today, with the exception of the now removed/filled bumper boat pool.

Figure 3.24 - Excerpt from a 1990 aerial photograph. DPIPW 1154-234.



This image shows the facility in much the same form as today, with the exception of the now removed/filled bumper boat pool. Also noting that the grandstand had not then been roofed. The timekeeper/judges box adjacent to the grandstand had been added (with function space beneath).

Figure 3.25 - Excerpt from a 2006 aerial photograph. DPIPW 0410-064.



This image shows the facility in much the same form as today. By this time the bumper boat pool had been filled/removed and the grandstand partially roofed.

3.7. Iliffe Gordon Anderson, Architect (1890-1963)²⁶

Born in South Yarra in 1890, I.G. Anderson moved to Geelong in 1910. Listed as a carpenter in 1912, he later studied architecture at the Gordon Institute of Technology under George King and later at the University of Melbourne Architectural Atelier. Early projects included remodeling of the Grammar School Mansions at the Old Geelong Grammar School. He began designing residential houses in 1917. His first notable commission came in 1919, when he designed the Mildura Club in Mildura, Victoria. During the 1920s his firm was responsible for the designs of many substantial buildings in Geelong, including the Geelong West Town Hall, the 'O'Connell Block' of commercial buildings in Little Malop Street, CML Insurance building and Belcher's Corner building. By 1924, he was associated with the Melbourne architectural firm of Irwin and Stephenson for the design of the Corio Garden Suburb. During the 1930s, Anderson's Geelong practice was commissioned for works in Melbourne including Lonsdale House (since demolished). During the Second World War between 1939 and 1945, Anderson served as Chief Architect to the United States Army in Victoria.

In 1947 Anderson established his practice in Hobart in partnership with his son, Leslie Gordon. Other known examples of his work include:

- Transport Department Building, Hobart (demolished);
- Hobart Swimming Pool (demolished);
- Lilydale Chalet Hotel (demolished);
- Richardson's Building, Murray St., Hobart, 1954;
- The Manhattan Cafe (opened 1955) and the Tattler Theatre; Criterion building, cnr. Criterion & Liverpool Sts., Hobart;
- Magnet Court Shopping Centre, Sandy Bay;
- Residence, 78 Nelson Rd., Sandy Bay, 1954;
- Additions to Hobart Railway Station, 1950s;
- Blue Hills Motel, Battery Point, Hobart, 1960;
- Blue Waters Motel, Orford;
- Motel, Bicheno;
- Motel, Scamander;
- Motel Derwent, Berriedale;
- Motel Hobart, Brooker Highway;
- Motel Marine; 153 Risdon Rd., Hobart ('Waterfront Motel');
- Howrah Methodist Church, 1960;
- Council Chambers, Ulverstone;

²⁶ Biography drawn from Tasmanian Heritage Register datasheet 11248 for another of Anderson's works. See bibliography of that datasheet for further information.

- Broad Arrow Cafe, Port Arthur (demolished);
- RSL Hall, South Arm;
- Community Hall (extension), Kempton;
- Community Hall, Woodbridge;
- Motel, Scottsdale;
- Council Chambers, Glenorchy;
- Remodeling of the Palfreyman's building in Burnie;
- Tasmanian Tyre Service building, 182 Brisbane St, Launceston.

Anderson was also an artist, exhibiting works in Melbourne and Tasmania that included photo-lithographic etchings, watercolours and pencil drawings. Anderson participated in the Sesquicentennial Art Exhibition of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery in 1954 and one of his watercolours of 'The reconstruction of Port Arthur in 1856' was purchased by the Tasmanian Art Gallery. He was honoured with a fellowship to the Royal Society of Arts. As a fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects (Victorian Chapter) since the 1920s, Anderson later joined the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (Tasmanian Chapter). Anderson also became a Fellow and Honorary Treasurer of the Australian Branch of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, London, and a member of the Victorian Artists Society and the Tasmanian Artists Society. He served as an Alderman for Hobart Council from 1950-54. During his time as an Alderman, he designed the Hobart City Council Coat of Arms. Anderson was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Architects (London) and a member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors (London). He died in 1963 aged 73.

In terms of a local Glenorchy connection, Anderson also designed the Glenorchy Council Chambers. The pool building has certain design features reminiscent of the Council chambers – as a long-fronted public building with a central focus on the entrance, clerestory windows lighting the central bay. In some ways the overall outward form of the pool building references a 'mini council chambers' building – part of a contemporary suite of civic buildings by the same architect. Anderson's complete hand in the design of the Council Chambers is however questionable – as he was working to scale-back an earlier design by Syd Blythe which was a much larger and more elaborate scheme – the scheme realised is reminiscent of that earlier scheme but how much latitude Anderson had beyond 'scaling back' is unclear. The slightly later design for the pool complex has certainly borrowed design elements (and an even more scaled back approach) – how indicative of Anderson's style these are, is questionable.

Also, there is perhaps an intentional axial relationship between these buildings. There is a direct alignment of the building frontages – which has probably never been wholly obvious – and is now severed by the development of Northgate, however that alignment can be seen on early aerial photographs. Note the original intention for the pool building to front north-east – at some point late in the design phase a complete about-face was decided to that it faces south-west and has that linear relationship with the Council Chambers.

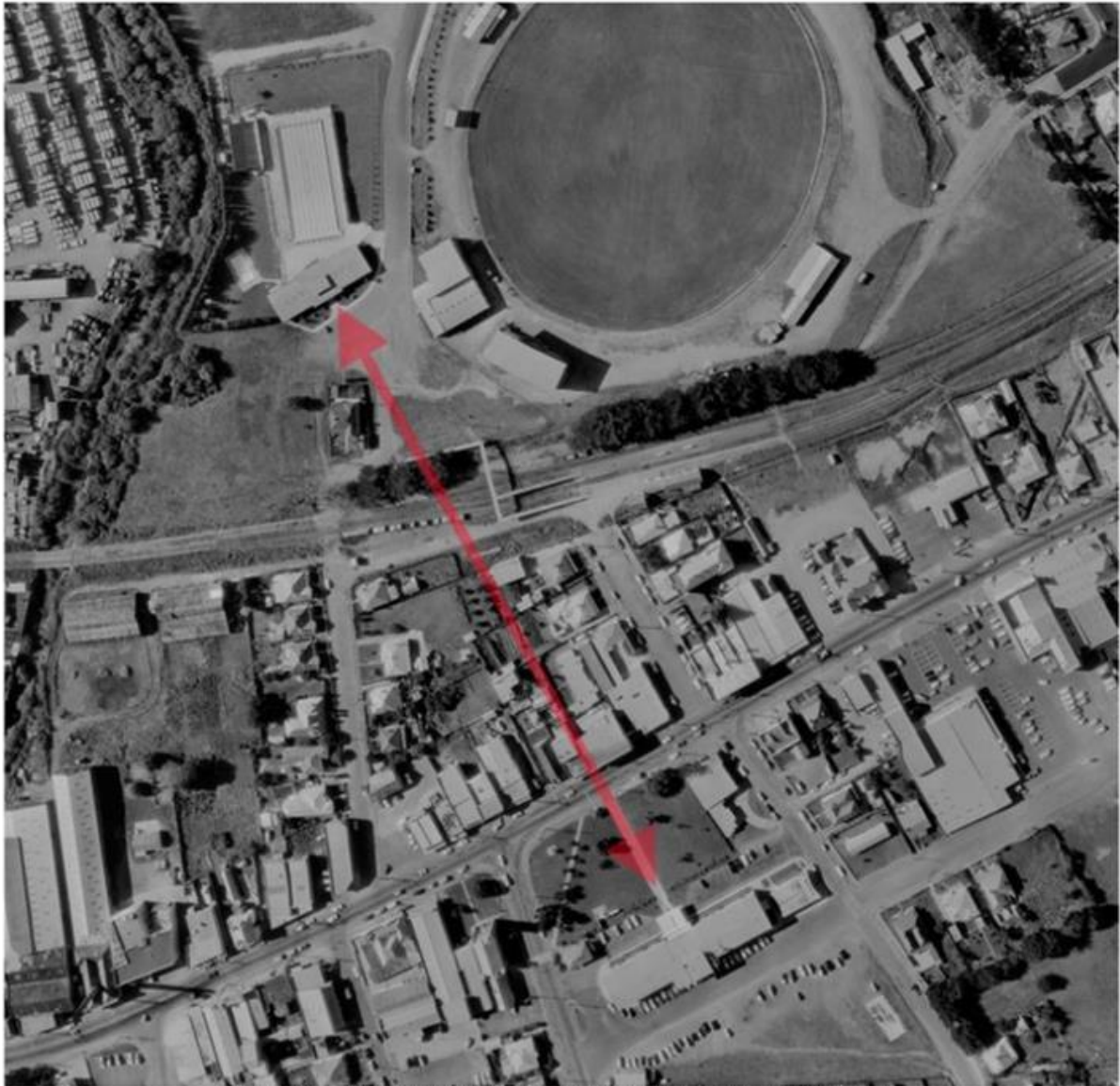


Figure 3.26 – Axial relationship between the pool building and council chambers.

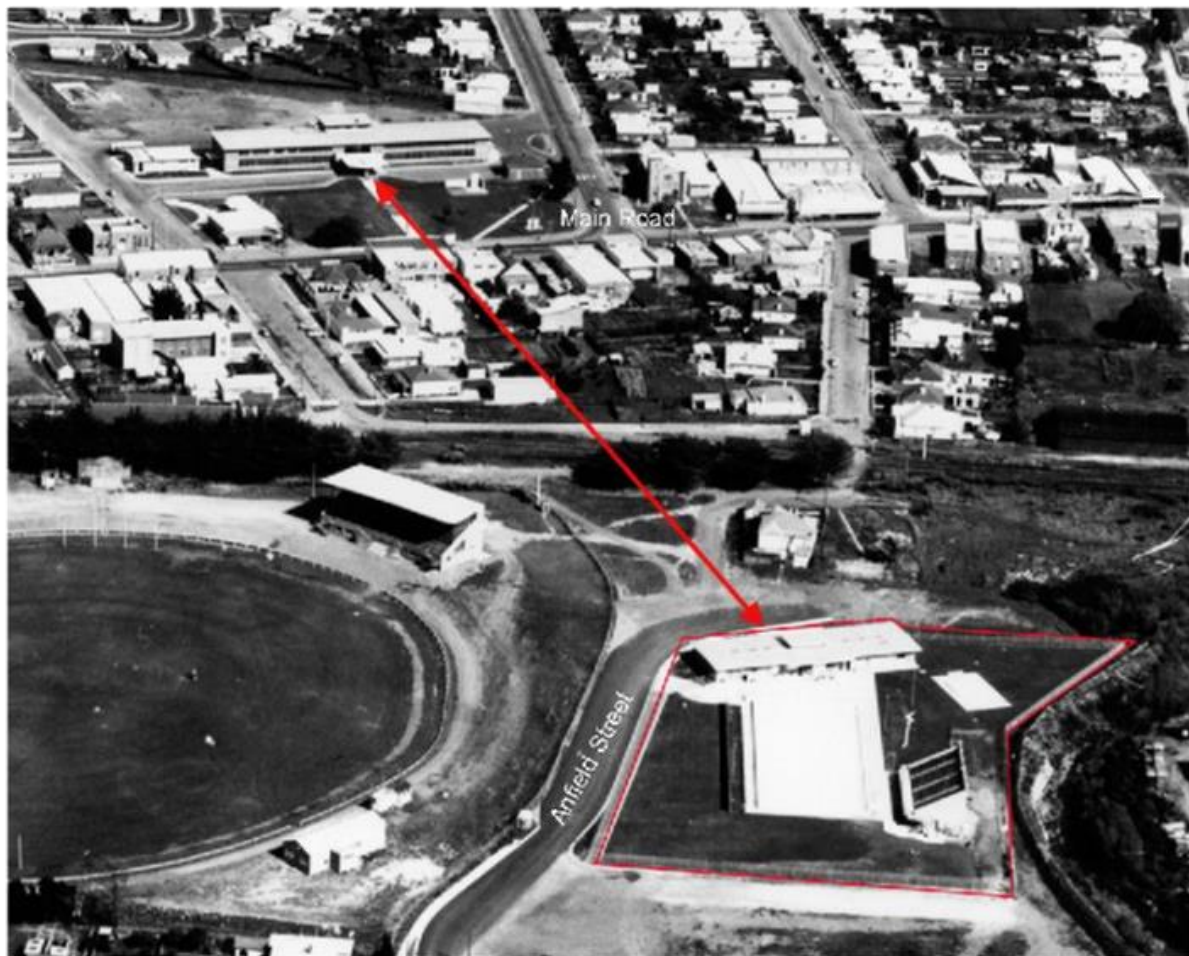


Figure 3.27 – Axial relationship between the pool building and council chambers.

3.8 Summary of key historical points

The following are salient points arising from the history of the complex:

- The land was purchased by the Glenorchy Municipal Council in 1948 and 1962, with part of the land acquired from the War Service Homes Commissioner. The complex is not on privately donated land.
- The complex was always intended to be a functional war memorial facility – this was not an attribution later added.
- It is likely that the 1956 Melbourne Olympics provided some indirect impetus for the desirability of a pool complex.
- Funds were provided from the State Government, Glenorchy Municipal Council, a State Government Loan (repaid by Council) however there was also an element of local fundraising (probably 10-20% of total cost).
- The complex was built at a time of great civic expansion of Glenorchy, namely at the 100th year of the municipality and at the time of declaration as a city.

4. Description of the place

The complex comprises of the pool itself, plus a number of buildings and other associated features as per Figure 4.1:



Figure 4.1 – Key to major site features as discussed below.

1. Main amenities and foyer building.		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
1963	I.G. Anderson Ian Johnstone (Engineer)	A.V. Jennings
Exterior description		
The building footprint has a simple rectangular form with slight protrusions in the centre of the long elevations to accentuate the foyer entrances. The simple gable roof form is near-flat (approx. 3-degrees) and has a central roof lantern with clerestory windows serving the foyer. The walls are painted concrete block, and the roof is clad in metal. The south-western elevation faces the public carpark and apart from the entrance doors and side windows, all windows are obscure and high (servicing change rooms). The north-eastern elevation (inward facing) is more complex with the central main doors flanked by an asymmetrical arrangement of smaller doors and windows servicing staff areas, the kiosk and high obscure windows to toilets – these almost wholly reflect the original fenestrative pattern. The end elevations each have two high windows. Most of the original steel framed window frames remain, however a couple of these facing inward have been replaced with aluminium frames and the main doors to the front and inside elevations have been replaced with aluminium.		
		

**Interior description**

The interior of the building has a large central foyer and reception area retaining its original overall form, but the fitout has been modified. The north-western wing houses the male change rooms and toilets as well as an externally accessed accessible toilet/shower, various storage and staff areas. The south-eastern wing houses the female change rooms, toilets, and kiosk.

The interior fitout is simple and functional, with walls painted concrete block, plastersheeted ceilings, minimal joinery and painted concrete floors to wet areas. Apart from minor upgrades of items such as door furniture, customer service fittings, electrical and plumbing fittings the interior is in largely original condition.





Overall integrity

The outward form of the building as well as the general internal arrangement remains as originally built. There have been some modifications on the south-eastern wing with conversion of an earlier office into an extended kiosk. Alterations have mainly been focussed on the entrance and reception area, along with the kiosk space. The foyer area has a different layout and fitout to the original and the original gates and turnstile arrangements have been removed. Change rooms, showers and toilets appear to have only ever had minimal upgrades (i.e. ad-hoc plumbing fitting replacement).

2. The pool and concourse.		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
1963		J. Dunn & Sons.
General description		
The pool itself is 'Olympic size' (50m – 7 lane) The structure is concrete with a 1.2m shallow end to the south-west and the deeper 2.0m end to the north-east. The base and walls of the pool are painted concrete and there is a wide concrete apron around the pool. The concrete apron is probably not all contemporary and appears to have been extended as function/layout of the site has evolved.		
		

**Overall integrity**

The pool retains its original form and fabric and has probably had instances of maintenance during its life. The concrete concourse has clearly been extended in various directions at different times. The diving blocks on the deep end have been replaced from the original ones which were concrete, and those from the shallow end have been removed.

3. Grandstand and plant room.		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
1963	Unknown. As a later design it may have been designed after the death of Anderson?	J.W. Cutliffe
Exterior description		
Although not originally part of the pool plan, it appears that the grandstand was built at the same time as the pool and main building – most likely as a response to make a more functional use of the plan room below. The roof is a much later addition. The walls are unpainted concrete block with an intermediate level sloping for seating in the form of concrete bleachers with rows of steps between seating segments, with an overall roof only covering the rear half of the building footprint. The roof is clad in iron. The rear elevation has a number of vents and ventilator tubes associated with the plant as well as a roller door and gantry rail.		
 		
		
Interior description		
The interior of the building (i.e. ground floor) houses the plant for the pool's heating and filtration systems. Some of this appears to be original, but there appears to have been replacement and upgrades. A detailed description		

and assessment of the plant is not part of the brief for this project.



Overall integrity

The building is largely in original condition representing its minimalist and functional purpose of providing sheltered and tiered seating but to also utilise the space above the necessary plant room.

4. Wading pool		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
1963		Volunteer community labour.
General description		
A small concrete pool of maximum depth of 0.7m in two sections.		
		
Overall integrity		
The wading pool retains its original condition and has had routine maintenance upgrades and a shade sail added.		

5. Office		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
1970s.		
Exterior description		
A later-added building of concrete block with an iron roof. This originally housed the kiosk before it was moved into the main building.		
		
Interior description		
The interior includes an office and a divided area with a kitchenette.		
Overall integrity		
The building is largely in original condition.		

6. Waterslide		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
C1980		
Exterior description		
A waterslide with associated stairs, fencing and queueing dividers landing into a shallow concrete pool.		
		
Overall integrity		
The slide and pool are largely in original condition.		

7. Timekeeper's stand/function room.		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
C1980		
Exterior description		
A two-storey building clad in timber boards with an iron roof. The upper floor is accessed by an external stairway incorporated into the grandstand stairs.		
 		
Interior description		
Each level has a single room. The ground floor room appears to be a small function space.		
Overall integrity		
Largely in original condition.		

8. Open lawn space (former site of bumper boat pool).		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
C1980		
General description		
Large, grassed area in the north eastern corner of the complex. The pool was filled pre-2006.		
		
Overall integrity		
It is not clear if the pool has been filled or completely removed.		

9. Poolside shelters etc.		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
Northern end – 1970s Eastern side – 1980s Western side and canvas – c2000.		
General description		
The shelters derive from different time periods. The earlier ones that are generally in-line with the grandstand, along the northern (deep) end and part of the eastern edge are steel framed with polycarbonate roof. Those adjacent to the wading pool area have polycarbonate walls (later added) which also form a retractable door system to isolate the wading pool area. A later steel pipe-framed canvas shade system has been added closer to the pool.		
		

10. Misc sheds, tank etc.		
Constructed	Architect	Builder
General description		
There are a number of small sheds, tanks, minor infrastructure items etc. around the site, including the timber-clad kiosk associated with the former bumper-boat pool. None of these are of any particular notability.		
		

11. Plantings	
General description	
There are no notable old plantings on the site. There are various types of hedging and screening. The largest stand of trees are several cypresses which were planted in the late 1960s and are remnants of what was a row along the northern boundary. No pre-pool era plantings exist on the site.	
	

5. Statement of historic heritage significance

5.1. Assessment methodology

As noted in Section 1, there are no applicable statutory statements of significance for the place.

The place was identified in the *Glenorchy Heritage Place Assessment Project* (see citation in Section 3.1) which provided the following brief statements:

Historical: The Glenorchy War Memorial Pool is significant as it demonstrates the post World War II movement away from symbolic to utilitarian war memorials.

Community: The Glenorchy War Memorial Pool is significant as it is a community expression of commemoration for the municipality's servicemen and women.

The following assessment of historic heritage significance is based on the national HERCON standard for statements of significance, based on the amount of information currently at-hand as detailed in this document. Note that natural history and indigenous heritage values have not been assessed here, as these are beyond the scope of this assessment.

The assessment methodology for each criterion follows the methodology details in the Tasmanian Government's *Assessing Historic Heritage Significance for Application with the Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* (October 2011) which is considered to represent a sound approach to assessing values (and from which the expanded definitions in the table below are drawn).

Although that document cites the *Historic Cultural Heritage Act 1995* in its title (to which the place is not subject), its wider applicability as a framework for considering the significance of local heritage places is summarised on page 2 of that document:

The approach outlined in this document is intended to assist heritage practitioners, statutory bodies, local planning authorities and members of the community in understanding why places are entered in the Tasmanian Heritage Register or suggested for listing in a local planning scheme. Through the use of examples, the document suggests thresholds to assist in determining whether:

- (i) A place is of historic heritage significance at a STATE level as being important to the whole of Tasmania, and therefore eligible for entry in the Tasmanian Heritage Register;*
or
- (ii) A place is of historic heritage significance at a LOCAL level as being important to a region or local community and eligible for listing in a heritage schedule of a local planning scheme.*

This document follows Steps 1-3 of that document (as summarised on p.3) and in particular follows the methodology for determining whether the place meets any particular criteria (deriving from the HERCON standards) as detailed on p.5 of that document, which prescribes (beyond the basic significance test):

*a broader test providing an indicative list of factors (**inclusion factors**) that assist in determining whether the criterion is satisfied (**significance indicators**) and whether a place is considered as being of local or state historic heritage significance (**threshold indicators**); and*
*an indicative list of those factors (**exclusion factors**) which would generally disqualify a place from being considered to be of either state or local significance against that criterion.*

In order for this assessment to remain impartial and not prejudiced, the significance indicators for the place will be tested against **both the inclusion and exclusion factors** for all criteria as per the HERCON standard.

5.2. Assessment of historic heritage significance as per the Tasmanian Government standards

As per the methodology above, the following assessment of historic heritage significance will utilise the Tasmanian Government's assessment document (as cited above) and undertake a historical heritage assessment against the inclusion factors for each of the criteria (including those which are not included in the THR datasheet as a means of impartially considering those criteria nonetheless) and will also assess the place against the exclusion factors for each criterion.

A. The place is of importance to the course, or pattern of our cultural or natural history.

Inclusion Factors		Response
A1	Association with an event, or series of events, of historical significance.	The complex is the result of conscientious fundraising and lobbying by the community in the early 1960s. Whilst an admirable expression of community this is not considered to represent any 'beyond-the-ordinary' historical event. Although a war memorial facility – the attribution of memorialism to functional infrastructure in the mid-c20th was a common occurrence and is not considered to be a historically strong association between event and place. Note that both of the above points are discussed in the consideration of social significance below.

A2	Demonstration of important periods or phases of settlement.	The complex represents part of a suite of civic infrastructure that was constructed at the time of the centenary of municipal government as well as on the eve of the declaration of Glenorchy as a city, e.g. new council chambers, KGV upgrades and the pool. The main pool building was designed by the same architect as the Glenorchy Council Chambers, in a similar (but downplayed) style and with an axial relationship in the wider townscape – which provides some stylistic and physical cohesion between these buildings in demonstrating a locally important historic phase – that of transition from rural municipality to city. The change in naming of the complex from ‘Northern Suburbs’ to ‘Glenorchy’ during its planning phase directly aligns the building with that important period of transition.
A3	Association with important cultural phases or movements.	Although nationally there was a heightened interest in the sport of swimming following the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, this is not considered to be an attribute to which local historical significance can be ascribed.
A4	Demonstration of important historical processes or activities.	
A5	Symbolism and influence of a place for its association with an important event, period, phase or movement.	Apart from nomenclature as a ‘war memorial’ pool, and initial references to an ‘Olympic pool’ the place possesses no direct influence resulting from an historical event.
A6	Diversity of attributes – possessing multiple historical associations and physical qualities where the collective value is greater than the sum of the individual associations/qualities.	The complex is not considered to demonstrate an array of historical attributes that could be relied upon for a ‘sum of parts’ consideration of historical significance.

Exclusion factors		Response
XA1	The association of the place to the historically important event, phase, period, process or movement is either incidental (minor, secondary) or cannot be substantiated. For example, every farm house is not of historical importance in demonstrating the spread of European settlement or pastoral land use across Tasmania; while a local legend of a link between a place and an event may make an interesting story it needs to be backed up by reasonable evidence if the place is to be registered on the basis of that link.	As per above a local historical event which the pool directly represents is the 1960s expansion of civic infrastructure, which included the pool, Council Chambers and KGV upgrades. This transition of rural municipality to city is considered to be locally historically important.
XA2	The place has an association with, or demonstrates evidence of, an historical event, phase, period, process or movement that is of dubious historical importance. For example, the historical event, etc, needs to possess an importance 'beyond the ordinary' in respect of its state or local significance.	
XA3	The significant fabric of the place has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.	The complex is not considered to be 'altered' to a point where any historical associations are indiscernible. As discussed below, an attribute of the community significance is the <i>presence</i> of the pool and not necessarily the built fabric.

This assessment concludes that the place contributes to demonstrating the local historic theme of mid-1960s civic expansion of the centre of Glenorchy – including the construction of the Council Chambers and upgrades of KGV. This theme is historically important and represents a period of change and major evolution in the city.

B. The place possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history.

Inclusion Factors		Response
B1	Rare surviving evidence of an event, phase, period, process, function, movement, custom or way of life in Tasmanian history that continues to be practised or is no longer practised.	The place is not considered to exhibit any rare attributes. Whilst it is the only public pool in the city of Glenorchy - that is not an attribute which is considered to warrant assignment of heritage significance.
B2	Evidence of a rare historical activity that was considered distinctive, uncommon or unusual at the time it occurred.	
B3	Distinctiveness in demonstrating an unusual historical, architectural, archaeological, scientific, social or technical attribute(s) that is of special interest.	
B4	Demonstrates an unusual composition of historical, architectural, archaeological, scientific, social or technical attributes that are of greater importance or interest as a composition/collection.	

Exclusion Factors		Response
XB1	The place is not rare within the relevant state/local context.	As per above, the place could not be considered to demonstrate any rare attribute of relevance to Glenorchy's historical or cultural identity. To attempt to do so is likely to introduce too many qualifiers to be credible.
XB2	The claim of rarity or uncommonness has too many descriptive qualifiers linked to it. For example, this is the only stone house . . with a slate roof . . and a bull-nosed verandah. . . within the former estate of . .	
XB3	The place is the only one of its type and the event/custom/function is rare but its importance is questionable. For example, the only place to overlap the corrugated iron roofing four ridges instead of two; the only place to have a toilet suite in the kitchen; the only 2-storey potting shed; the only place having vinyl floor tiles on the ceiling, etc.	
XB4	The place is under threat of destruction, but its importance is questionable.	

This assessment concludes that the place is not of any historic cultural heritage significance against Criterion B as it in no way demonstrates any rare aspects of Glenorchy's history.

C. The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history.

Inclusion Factors		Response
C1	Potential to improve knowledge of a little recorded aspect of Tasmania's past.	Consideration of archaeological values of the site was not part of the brief for this project. However it is known that the site was farmland pre-pool construction therefore it is considered unlikely that the site holds any significant research (e.g. archaeological) potential.
C2	Potential to fill gaps in our existing knowledge of Tasmania's past.	
C3	Potential to inform/confirm unproven historical concepts or research questions relevant to Tasmania's past.	
C4	Potential to provide information about single or multiple periods of occupation or use.	
C5	Potential to yield site specific information which would contribute to an understanding of significance against other criteria.	

Exclusion Factors		Response
XC1	There is no physical, documentary or other evidence that would allow an assessment of likely research potential.	As per points in <i>Inclusion Factors</i> above.
XC2	The potential information is trivial, not important or not significant.	
XC3	The context of the physical remains is so disturbed that they cannot yield meaningful or important information, or the significance of the remains has been compromised through being relocated to the current location from somewhere else.	
XC4	The information that can be derived from the place is	

	already reasonably known or readily available from other resources, including other heritage places.	
XC5	A place which has had its research potential fully exhausted, for example, an archaeological site that has been excavated so that there is negligible physical remains left in situ, or a building whose significant fabric has been substantially removed or replaced with new work.	

It is concluded that the place has no potential to yield information that would contribute to any important attribute of our cultural history therefore is not of any historic cultural heritage significance against Criterion C.

D. The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments.

Inclusion Factors		Response
D1	Representative of a class of place/s that demonstrate an aesthetic composition, design, architectural style, applied finish or decoration of historical importance.	The complex does not represent a class of place that demonstrates any historically important aesthetic composition, architectural design, or decoration (etc.).
D2	Representative of a class of places that demonstrate a construction method, engineering design, technology or use of materials, of historical importance.	The complex does not represent a class of place or any individual construction method/engineering design or technology/use of materials that is of historical importance.
D3	Representative of a class of places that demonstrate an historical land use, function or process, of historical importance.	The complex does not represent any class of place that represents an important historical land use, function or process.
D4	Representative of a class of places that demonstrates an ideology, custom or way of life of historical importance.	The complex does not represent a class of place that demonstrates an important historical ideology, custom or way life.

Exclusion Factors		Response
XD1	The place does not have a degree of distinctiveness within that class. For example, it is not a particularly, fine, intact or pivotal example. A place is not eligible simply because it is representative of a class of places as nearly every historic place in the state can be defined as representative of one class or another.	It is not considered that 1960s swimming pool complexes that exhibit no remarkable design or architectural merit are able to represent an important class of place in the history of Tasmania or the local area.
XD2	The place does not include a reasonable range of characteristics that define the class, either having never possessed them or having lost them through subsequent development, activity or disturbance.	
XD3	Lack of reasonable evidence to indicate the place is linked to a specific class of place/s.	
XD4	The class itself is of dubious importance. For example, a place is claimed to be a fine example of a post-World War II road culvert or milepost. Whilst it is conceivable a culvert or milepost might be significant, this would be an exceptional circumstance and it would be unreasonable to consider culverts and milestones as such significant classes that every fine example of each warrants inclusion on the Heritage Register.	

This assessment concludes that the place does represent any fine or distinctive example of any historically significant class of place.

E. The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement.

Inclusion Factors		Response
E1	Recognition of artistic or design excellence.	No aspect of the original design, nor subsequent works to the complex are considered to be of any particularly unusual, high-quality or innovative merit.
E2	Represents a breakthrough or innovation in design, fabrication or construction technique.	
E3	Distinctiveness as a design solution, treatment or use of technology.	
E4	Adapts technology in a creative manner or extends the limits of	

	available technology.	
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Exclusion Factors		Response
XE1	The place is not eligible simply because it is the work of an important designer or artist. It must be a substantial achievement that is demonstrated in the place itself and has been awarded or is otherwise worthy of recognition for its excellence.	Section 3 has provided an overview of the work of Illiffe Anderson, the complex is not considered to be of any particularly unusual or high achievement by that architect. Whilst Anderson was responsible for the design of several well-known Tasmanian public and commercial buildings, and although of some standing in Victoria, the complex is not considered to be a pivotal example of his work.
XE2	The place has substantially lost its design or technical integrity through subsequent changes to, or deterioration of, the significant element of the place.	The place is not considered to have ever had any special design or technical attributes which may have deteriorated.
XE3	The place has had its landmark or scenic qualities substantially and irreversibly degraded.	The place is not considered to have ever had any landmark or scenic qualities.
XE4	The place has only an indirect or loose association with creative or technical achievement.	The place is considered to have no (not even loose or indirect) association with creative or technical achievement.

This assessment concludes that the place is not of any historic cultural heritage significance against Criterion E as it in no way demonstrates any degree of creative or technical achievement beyond the ordinary.

F. The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Inclusion Factors		Response
F1	Important to the community as a key landmark (built feature, landscape or streetscape) within the physical environment of Tasmania.	The complex has no landmark qualities.
F2	Important to the community as a landmark within the social and political history of Tasmania.	The complex was constructed at a time where Glenorchy was establishing itself as a city as part of a suite of infrastructure built at that time (e.g. Council chambers, KGV grandstand). The 1960s could be seen as an important phase in the social and political history of the establishment of Glenorchy as a city therefore have some <i>local</i> community significance.
F3	Important as a place of symbolic meaning and community identity.	See detailed commentary below regarding community identity, and public socialisation. It is likely that the place has some local significance consistent with these inclusion factors.
F4	Important as a place of public socialisation.	
F5	Important as a place of community service (including health, education, worship, pastoral care, communications, emergency services, museums, etc.).	
F6	Important in linking the past affectionately to the present.	

Exclusion Factors		Response
XF1	The place is important to the community solely for amenity reasons. For example, most modern picnic and parkland areas, playgrounds and beaches, used for contemporary recreation.	The complex is held in high regard by the community for amenity purposes. This however must not necessarily be confused with heritage value. See

XF2	The place is important to the community only as they seek to retain it in preference to a proposed alternative. For example, a place is occupied by an unremarkable development.	detailed commentary below regarding amenity-versus-significance and community attitudes to the place.
XF3	The community group for which the place is claimed to have strong or special meaning does not have reasonable standing. That is, it is not recognised within the wider Tasmanian community, or the group is unable to demonstrate an important cultural association with the place. For example, a residential lobby group formed in response to a proposed development or activity at the place and unlikely to have the capacity to maintain an ongoing involvement with the place; a state-wide organisation whose functions and operational history has no direct link to the place or places of a similar nature.	

A rigid and quantitative measure of associative/social value is often difficult – as social significance involves a measure of value against a contemporary community it usually involves a level of emotion arising from a direct contemporary connection to a place. For that reason, rigid and prescriptive criteria need to be interpreted within the particular community context of a place. Impartiality in such assessments is essential – as although emotion can indicate a social attachment to a place, it cannot necessarily be translated as social significance in a heritage sense. Similarly, a contemporary community group can have an attachment to a place due to its amenity - a place may be important to their current social existence, but that also does not necessarily mean that it has social significance in a heritage sense. Time depth is a factor which can assist in the attribution of social significance historically – an inter-generational social attachment by what is now a contemporary community can assist in projecting that significance into a historical sense.

Social values can also be dynamic (i.e. prone to change). Threat of the destruction or loss of a place can elicit a community response which might not ordinarily be as explicit. This is not to say that a place only becomes significant when that response is articulated – however assessors of associative/social value must balance that response impartially. Whilst such responses might (at least) temporarily inflate the perception of significance, they also may stimulate the actual recognition of inherent significance.

Another intangible measure of social/associative significance is resonance. Simply: “how far does that connection spread in any particular community?”. Definition of that community must not be blurred with notions of amenity, i.e. “the place is important to the people that use it” – for heritage significance to be ascribed there must be a

deeper connection of association, and potentially deeper temporal attachment – i.e. the importance must spread beyond the people who gain amenity from use of the place.

A 2018 study commissioned by the Heritage Council of Victoria provides an in-depth process for assessing social/associative significance which further explores the principles discussed above, based on sub-criteria which are discussed below²⁷:

²⁷ Derived from the following documents:

Assessing and Managing Social Value – Report and Recommendations. For the Heritage Council of Victoria. The University of Melbourne, Australian Centre for Architectural History, Urban and Cultural Heritage and Lovell Chen. June 2018.
Assessing the Cultural Heritage Significance of Places and Objects for Possible State Heritage Listing. The Victorian Heritage Register Criteria and threshold Guidelines. Heritage Council of Victoria (reviewed and updated April 2019).

Term	Definition	Comment on the complex
Social value	Social value is a collective attachment to place that embodies meanings and values that are important to a community or communities. The reasons for communal attachment may be spiritual, religious, cultural, political or derived from common experience.	The complex is considered to have amenity value. Whilst that value may be driven by common experiences by individuals relating to recreation and socialisation, that does not necessarily derive from a strong cultural connection. Memories of the place may be held in fond regard, however that does not necessarily equate to social heritage value.
Place	Place means a geographically defined area. It may comprise buildings, elements, objects, landscapes, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.	Insofar as defining the 'place', the pool complex is well defined in its own right – however its local heritage significance needs to be considered alongside contemporary sporting infrastructure (i.e. KGV oval – which was redeveloped at around the same time the pool was built – and has since been redeveloped) and possibly also with the Glenorchy Council Chambers which was also built around the same time, by the same architect and also represents the transition of the municipality to the city.
Community	A community is a group of people who share a common interest or purpose. Such a group may share a common belief system, cultural interest, ethnicity or values. In many cases, the community will live in the same locality. In other cases, the community will be imagined (to the extent that it is socially constructed and its members may have shared affinities but may never actually meet in person), or virtual (formed online by	The community who values the complex is difficult to define beyond 'the past and present citizens of Glenorchy' (not that this geographical entity is necessarily a limiting factor – but it would seem unlikely that people from other regions would hold any such value to the place). A 'local community united by a common interest in swimming' is a likely definition. As a place that offers recreation and amenity, the complex does not

	people who identify with common issues). The 'community' associated with the complex could be described as <i>informal community</i> – Groups of people whose activities, practices and associations unite them around common interests. They may participate in widespread cultural activities and/or spread over broad geographic areas. Members of informal communities may not specifically identify the community, instead they participate through common activities.	represent any common belief system, relationship to ethnicity, religion, customs or values. Whilst 'cultural interest' could be extended to include 'the swimming population of Glenorchy' – to ascribe heritage significance to a place because of amenity value to swimmers is somewhat of a long-shot. It is noted that part of the build costs were community raised and that is likely to contribute to a sense of value/ownership (albeit to an earlier generation) – although this is likely to demonstrate community pride this is not necessarily translatable as heritage significance per-se. However, it is also acknowledged that the complex is (and has always been) a war memorial – which potentially opens a wider community attachment and belief system. This is discussed further below.
Attachment	Attachment describes people's connection to place. This includes feelings, memories and associations that are important to a community's sense of identity, as well as practices, expressions and representations. The reason(s) may be related to a common cause, experience, ideal, belief or cultural practice. The intensity of attachment to place can fluctuate in intensity over time and the values that are at the core of the attachment may not be uniform within the community/communities. Both intensity and values may change over time. Attachment to place as a response to proposed change should	Whilst there is no doubt that a sporting facility such as this complex has importance to the community for recreational amenity, this does not necessarily mean that this attachment equates to associative heritage value. Attachment to the place is probably felt more at an individual level, informed by personal experience and unlikely at a level which could be considered 'profound'.

	not in and of itself necessarily be accepted as evidence of social value. It is a conclusion of this report that social value that exists independent of 'threat' is quite different to the emotionally-charged sentiment, and heightened sense of community, which is generated when a place valued by a community is proposed for change.	
Time depth	Time depth, or duration of attachment should, in typical circumstances, have endured over a sustained period of time – a generation, or 25 years, may be accepted as a rough guide. However, it is recognised that there exists potential for community sentiment for place to be of more recent origin. In such circumstances there is a requirement for intensity of attachment and the size of the community to be clearly demonstrated as balancing the short time-depth.	The pool complex is 60 years old, which does give inter-generational time depth and the discussion on Criterion A (historical) indicates some local historical significance as the complex being part of a suite of civic/recreational infrastructure arising from the time that Glenorchy was proclaimed a city. This type of historical significance may not necessarily be embodied in the form and fabric of a place – but it may be embodied in the existence of such a place (i.e. a new pool complex might retain that associative and significance). For example, if any part of the site was replaced for upgrades, or even if the facility were completely replaced with a new pool facility, that amenity and therefore attachment would most likely prevail to the individual – the association is in use (or amenity) rather than in place (or fabric). Any upgrades and changes to maintain/improve use/amenity would be a progression in the history of the use and association and therefore add to that time depth.

Resonance	Resonance is the extent to which the value of a place/object to a community can be demonstrated to exert an influence that resonates in a particular geographical context. For a place or object to satisfy Criterion G it will be associated with, represent or be identified with a story/theme that contributes to or forms part of the State's identity. Recognising that identity is fluid, new or emergent themes have the potential to satisfy this definition.	It is not considered likely that the contextual resonance of the complex would extend beyond the local area. Local swimming pools, although representing recreation and an element of lifestyle, are not considered to be a key part of the wider region or state's cultural identity.
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A key consideration in the community significance of the complex is the fact that it was built as a war memorial pool. This is very clear from the early correspondence of the fundraising committee – it was always intended to be a functional war memorial and did not simply have the memorial attribute added later. The complex is included on the (non-statutory) Monument Australia list as a war memorial.²⁸ Heritage Tasmania has undertaken some research on war memorial pools in Australia and has compiled a list of 102 war memorial pools across Australia, including 6 in Tasmania. Further research is required on other utilitarian war memorials such as halls, libraries, parks, community centres etc. but is likely that these would number over 100 in Tasmania alone²⁹.

The fact that the complex was an intended and conscientious effort by community members to provide for a functional facility as a war memorial results in the likelihood that the place is of local historic heritage significance. This draws-in the meaning of memorialism intent, community fundraising, community labour inputs, nomenclature and an association with people and events past through constant but passive amenity of the place as a place of commemoration. Given that the establishment and use of utilitarian places as a function of commemoration was a common occurrence in the mid-c20th, these places are considered to be just as important as the more traditional and focussed memorial places such as cenotaphs, memorial clocks, gateways etc. although that significance is not considered to be necessarily embodied in the form or fabric of the place, but the amenity, access and use of the place.

For this reason, the complex is considered to have local historic heritage significance to the community. That significance is not necessarily embodied in the fabric and form of the place, but the fact that the community facility exists. For example, if any part of the infrastructure needed to be upgraded to allow continued use of the place, then that is unlikely to impact the community significance. If the place were to be removed, then there would be an impact upon that significance.

This assessment concludes that the place has a local level of community significance embodied in the presence, memorialism and ongoing use of the place.

²⁸ <https://monumentaustralia.org.au/themes/conflict/multiple/display/101867-glenorchy-war-memorial-pool>

²⁹ For example. A search of place names on www.thelist.tas.gov.au shows 140 places named as 'memorial', including 25 'memorial halls', 28 'memorial parks', 5 'memorial pools' and 1 'memorial library'. Note that this does not reflect the number which may be deemed to be of heritage significance.

G. Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history.

Inclusion Factors		Response
G1	A key phase(s) in the establishment or subsequent development of the place were undertaken by, or directly influenced by, the important person(s) or organisation.	Whilst the establishment of the complex can be associated with and/or attributed to prominent Tasmanians such as Sir Stanley Burbury and Eric Reece, the architect Iliffe Anderson as well as prominent locals who assisted with lobbying and fundraising – these associations are not considered to be extraordinary and represent a not-unusual achievement in providing community infrastructure. Section 3 has provided an overview of the work of Iliffe Anderson, the complex is not considered to be of any particularly unusual or high achievement by that architect. Whilst Anderson was responsible for the design of several well-known Tasmanian public and commercial buildings, and although of some standing in Victoria, the complex is not considered to be a pivotal example of his work.
G2	An event or series of events of historical importance occurring at the place were undertaken by, or directly influenced by, the important person(s) or organisation.	
G3	One or more achievements for which the person(s) or organisation are considered important are directly linked to the place.	
G4	Social or domestic events occurred at the place that are inseparable from the achievement(s) of the important person(s) or organisation, were a major influence upon an achievement(s) or are otherwise of public interest.	

Exclusion Factors		Response
XG1	The person(s) or organisation associated with the place lacks reasonable prominence or historical importance to the relevant state or local area.	As per inclusion factors above.
XG2	The association of the person(s) or organisation with the place cannot be demonstrated or substantiated.	
XG3	The association of the person(s) or organisation with the place is not strong, unusual or extraordinary enough to warrant recognition in this way. For example, the person spent a brief,	

	transitory or incidental time at the place without leaving evidence or achieving anything relevant to their importance; and the association of the person or organisation with the place is totally unconnected with their achievement and not of historical interest in interpreting the context of their life and achievement.	
XG4	The person or organisation is perceived to draw more importance from their connection with the place than vice versa. For example, a person who acquires a famous property cannot be considered important merely for being the one-time owner of the property.	Not applicable.

This assessment concludes that the place is not of any historic cultural heritage significance against Criterion G, as there are no extraordinary associations of any persons/organisations/events of any historic interest or significance associated with the place.

5.3. Summary of historic heritage significance

The above assessment concludes that the place is of some local historic heritage significance against for the following criteria:

Criterion	Statement of significance	Embodied in
A (historical)	The complex is of local historic heritage significance as it demonstrates a part of the suite of public infrastructure that was constructed at the time that Glenorchy transitioned from a rural municipality to a city.	The presence of a sporting facility in this location as part of a suite of civic infrastructure. The relationship of the architectural qualities and location of the main building with the Glenorchy Council Chambers provides some tangible demonstration of this historical association.
F (community)	The complex has community significance as a place that demonstrates community spirit through fundraising to construct a functional war memorial which has provided a place of passive commemoration for several generations.	This is not embodied in the fabric of the place, but the presence, amenity and nomenclature of the complex as a functional war memorial.



Glenorchy City Council Emergency Management Committee		23 October 2024: 15:00 – 16:30 Council Chambers	
Meeting Chair:	Ald. Steven King	Minute taker:	Tracey Ehrlich
Attendees:	Ald Steven King, Tracey Ehrlich, Luke Walker, Emma Gardner (SES), Scott Byers, Andrew Salter (TFS), Jason Klug (Tas Pol), Kate Forbes (DPAC), Stephen Bresnehan, Mayor Sue Hickey		
Apologies:	Simone Salter, Willie Joseph, Deearna Rowe (TasPol), Cameron Crawford (Nyrstar), Kim Fazackerley (SES), Ron Petterson, Patrick Marshall		
Agenda Item:	Minutes		
1	Welcome (Chair), confirmation of previous minutes.		
2	Municipal Recovery Coordinator's Update Municipal Recovery Plan is almost complete. Remaining items to be completed are finalising the evacuation centres and updating the hyperlinks to TEMA resources within the recovery plan. Evacuation Centre training has been arranged for 5, 7 & 8 November 2024. To be held at the Collinsvale Hall.		
3	Update from Hobart Fire Management Area Committee and bushfire mitigation works (Stephen Bresnehan) Key points from the bushfire risk management update were: TFS are not planning any controlled burns this year. One burn proposed for the east / west fire trail is held up as the TFS reach agreement with nearby landowners. Council's insurers have supported Council's developing fire management / mitigation capacity building. Pre fire season works are now underway. Fire trail network held up very well across winter. The maintenance regime has improved the trails resilience over winter and through rain events. Recent strong winds brought down about 25 trees. These have now been removed. Just completed the 2 yearly audit of fire trails including their gates and padlocks. Fuels and moisture monitoring has commenced to inform fire risk assessment over the season.		



	TFS have requested to take new staff along the fire trails to enable them to learn them. Awaiting Wellington Park Trust approval and will arrange the visits. Visits will also be arranged for Elected Members.
4	All - Review of recent rain event On the 26 August 2024 a severe weather event impacted neighbouring Council areas to Glenorchy. Glenorchy was largely unaffected with one tree down and one blocked stormwater pit, which were easily cleared. Glenorchy provided volunteer assistance to the Derwent Valley Council evacuation centres over the few days they were open.
5	Tracey Ehrlich - Emergency Management audit by WLF WLF have been retained by LGAT to undertake an audit of Local Government emergency preparedness. Auditors from WLF met with Tracey Ehrlich and Ron Pettersen on 27 May 2024 and Council Officers have provided WLF with relevant documents including plans, training and exercises. WLF have now concluded their audit and provided their final report. Key findings are: • Out of date recovery plan; • Staff resourcing to be considered; • Staff and Elected Member training; • Testing of the municipal plans. These findings will be captured in Council's audit findings and reported to its Audit Panel for oversight. AIMS training is being scheduled for November 2024.
7	Agency Updates - SES Thank you for the assistance with DV Council. Estimating around \$10m damage to the assets. - Tasmanian Police Conducted lessons learnt from the Derwent Valley flood event. Good test of operations in advance of fire season. - TFS Bushfire season briefing has been provided. Have approx. 400- 450 volunteers. Public information campaign about to commence. New incident control centre at Sorell Hub. 15 fire fighting craft on contract for over bushfire season and have ability to request support from the mainland. Brigade has run through exercises to ensure preparedness.



8	Other Business – All None
9	Next Meeting Agenda Items
10	Next meeting is: Wednesday, 19 February 2025 3:00 PM-4:00 PM Council Chambers
11	Meeting closed at: 4.05pm

Glenorchy Jobs Hub Steering Committee MINUTES OF MEETING Tuesday, 26 November 2024		 GLENORCHY CITY COUNCIL
Venue:	Glenorchy Jobs Hub – 2 Tolosa Street	
Time:	11.30am – 1.30pm	
Chair:	Mayor – Glenorchy City Council	
Membership: (Mayor of Glenorchy); Liz Rodd (Mona); Rodney Hayden (Work & Training); Shane Oldfield (Claremont College); Sally Thompson (Migrant Resource Centre); Tristan Baker (Cripps), Rachel Cooper (GCC), Warren Yates (GCC), Luke Walker (GCC) Secretariat: Tracey Ehrlich (Glenorchy City Council)		
Item	Description	Lead
1	Welcome, apologies, declaration of interests: Welcome: Declarations: Sally Thompson (re Project Plan: Glenorchy Jobs Hub Partnership Program with MRC Network Employment Program) Apologies: Marcus Stephens, Rodney Hayden, Liz Rodd, Shane Oldfield	Chair
2	Minutes from previous meeting held 24 September 2024 and business arising Resolution: That the minutes of the last Jobs Hub Steering Committee meeting held on 24 September 2024 be confirmed. The motion was put. The motion was carried: YATES/COOPER	Chair
3	CRM Comparison on costings Following Luke’s presentation on the benefits and costs associated with a CRM upgrade, and further noting that an upgrade is included in the budget: - The motion was put to the Steering Committee to proceed with the CRM upgrade. The motion was unanimously approved. The motion was carried.	Luke Walker
4	Glenorchy Jobs Hub Partnership Program – Migrant Network Employment Program	Warren Yates

	Following Warren's presentation on the Project Plan for the partnership between the Glenorchy Jobs Hub and the Migrant Network Employment Program The motion was put to the Steering Committee to approve the Project Plan. The motion was unanimously approved. The motion carried. Any further questions relating to the Project Plan can be emailed to Sally Thompson.	
5	Jobs Hub reporting: - Attachments: - (a) Glenorchy Jobs Hub Dashboard September/October 2024 (b) Glenorchy Jobs Hub data report September/October 2024 Total Jobs Filled: - 25 in September, 35 in October Gradual growth is attributed to having a full team in place. Good news stories: Monique shared the story of a young man seeking support from the Glenorchy Jobs Hub in his quest for employment. During an industry session with Sentinel Boats, they indicated they were looking for 5 employees, the Glenorchy Jobs Hub were able to link the young man with Sentinel Boats. A further young man also had success gaining employment with Huon Regional Eldercare.	Warren Yates
6	Business Plan for 8 April 2025 Careers Expo A Careers Expo is being planned for 8 April 2025 for all of southern Tasmania rather than Glenorchy. The venue is likely to be MyState Arena. The Jobs Hub is seeking to double the numbers of those in attendance over the previous year. The Department of Defence may aid funding for the Expo. Workforce Australia will likely contribute funding of between \$7,500 and \$10,000. Jobs Tasmania will seek state govt funding assistance. A 2-week promotional campaign is planned, including radio marketing.	Warren Yates

7	General Business: McDonnell Dowd have sought assistance from the Jobs Hub for workers exiting Cadbury. Assistance has also been sought from the Jobs hub for workers exiting the new Bridgewater Bridge building strategy.	Chair
Next meeting: Tuesday 4 February 2025 commencing at 10.00am		

Meeting closed: 12:09pm

SAFE & CLEAN CITY WORKING GROUP MEETING MINUTES 28th November 2024	
Time and venue: 12.00 - 1.30pm Mayoral Reception Room – Glenorchy City Council Chambers	
In attendance: Jason Klug – Tas Police, Phil Burton – Tas Police, Matthew Browning – GCC, Ronan McDermott - GCC, Emilio Reale – GCC, Ald Stuart Slade – GCC, Steve Woods – Salvation Army, Fiona – Pulse Youth Health, Alyson Watts – THS, Luke Jamieson – Vicinity Shopping Centres, Jade – MCOT, Tim Horton - GCC	
Apologies: Peter Vogelslanger – Neighbourhood Watch, Rowena Gilbertson - Metro	
Minutes: Naomi Hansen	
Agenda	
Item 1	• Acknowledgement of Country In recognition of the deep history and culture of our city, we acknowledge the Tasmanian Aboriginal People as the Traditional Custodians of this land. We acknowledge the determination and resilience of the Palawa people of Tasmania who have survived invasion and dispossession, and continue to maintain their identity, culture and rights. We recognise that we have much to learn from Aboriginal people who represent the world's oldest continuing culture. We pay our sincere respects to Elders past and present and to all Aboriginal people living in and around Hobart.
Item 1.2	• Group Introduction Luke Jamieson – Vicinity Shopping Centres Phil Burton – Acting Insp Community Engagement – Tas Police Alyson Watts – THS Tim Horton – GCC Jade Li – Chairperson MCOT/Migrant Teleconnector Ronan McDermott: GCC Jason Klug: Tas Police Steve Woods: Salvation Army Ald. Stuart Slade – GCC Matthew Browning – GCC Emilio Reale – GCC Naomi Hansen – GCC Fiona for Grace Duggan – Pulse Youth Health
Item 1.3	• Welcome to New Members
Item 1.4	• Service Updates from the Group & Emerging Concerns Luke – deliberate nuisance behaviour as per normal but stable and a drop in larger offences and anti-social behaviour. Tracking shop lift occurrences using AURA program. Woolworths, Coles and TK Maxx employ their own security as well as the Centre employed security personnel has resulted in a drop in shoplifting and the escalation poor behaviour resulting in assaults.

Emilio – Resin set stone being put down outside Northgate.
Front Doors of Chambers smashed twice in the past two weeks.

Proposal taken to Elected Members – yet to be endorsed. Looking at increasing cleaning services in the CBD

Graffiti removal equipment and high pressure being purchased to help address the growing amount of cleaning needed for vomit and faeces.

TasWater and TasRacing have responded to correspondence from Council requesting the removal of graffiti from their property/ies.

Ronan mentioned the: Anti-graffiti wrap on traffic signal boxes continuing to be rolled out.

Emilio asked for the designs electronically to be sent to Working Group Members

Jason – Police seeing a drop in anti-social behaviour via statistical reporting.
Tracking of Shoplifting using AURA.

Operation Saturate– more staff now based at Glenorchy from Rosny.
Huge benefit for Glenorchy Police and area

Leading up to Christmas equates a greater amount of shoplifting and anti-social behaviour due to the basic fact of a higher number of people around.

Working with Neighbourhood Watch.

Official Launch on Council Lawns next Wednesday of next operation, during which, Police will have a greater presence in the area.

Ronan – KSS Security working with Police and serious offences persons arrested on the spot, quickly.

RESET program

First Tee program

Basketball against Racism event

Ald. Slade – Large amount of Shoplifting in Moonah from Chemist Warehouse down to the Adult Shop. Stuart relayed an example he witnessed of this happening.

Steve – Salvation Army very stable.

Generally, 30 people served and given breakfast.

50 pax for lunch.

Fiona asked if they get many youths in for meals.

Steve said that currently they don't but they are more than welcome.

Christmas event – cooking lunch, Glenorchy Football Club players will be serving.

Item 1.5	• Shoplifting & ASB in Moonah CBD Jason reported 37% drop shoplifting result and 19% decrease result in anti-social behaviour compared to same quarter last year. Educating Stores on product placement and security prevention strategies. General and open discussion took place around this. Incidents at Burger Envy and Tasmanian Prime Meat Jade reported Tasmanian Prime Meat being targeted continually. Jade asking Jason from a Business owners as to how they can gain information from Police as to where investigations are progressing due to evidence from CCTV footage taken from a camera on a neighbouring property. Jade wanting to use a Grant from Migrant Teleconnector for educating staff to and also sharing information with this Working Group. Action: Emilio and Ronan to discuss this and how this can be facilitated at future for all parties to meet. Allyson identified and commented on the turn around that has occurred from the Salvation Army having to close due to staff feeling unsafe to now having successful lunches and breakfasts. Fiona will also pass onto their youth clients that meals and food is available at the Salvation Army. They gain some food from the RHH, however it is relatively small amounts. General discussion around Youth Engagement on front lawns, basketball, chess and Dungeons and Dragons club now at the library.
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Item 2.	Any Other Business Thursday 30th Jan decided as preferred date for next meeting. Agenda items for next meeting: Jason Klug – Feedback on how operation ran over Xmas. Emilio – More communication about involving round table with Business Owners and how to do this. Will discuss further with Jade how we can facilitate this. Fiona asked if this the forum we could be looking at what we want to be working on, looking forward, what do we want to achieve for 2025. Look at this as an agenda item for next meeting. Emilio asked that for attendees who can, to provide statistics on activity and results of crime prevention and anti-social behaviour. Ronan asked if catering is wanted in future for these Working Group meetings. Agreed: Catering to provide in future.
Item 2.1	• Next Meeting – Thursday 30th January 2025 – Time: TBA
Item 3	• Meeting Close: 1.13 pm

Attachment 1	ACTION LIST	
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Date	Action	Resp Person	Due Date	Update
24/09/2024	Provide information to Peter re: Sherlock & Dutta – Bystander Training	Steve Woods	TBA	

Glenorchy City Council comments on Local Government Priority Reform Program 2024-2026

The five strategic reform priorities are:

- 1. Lifting standards of professionalism, conduct, and integrity
- 2. Driving a high performing, transparent, and accountable sector
- 3. Improving local democracy and representation
- 4. Supporting council financial sustainability
- 5. Supporting council and community-led structural reform

1. Lifting standards of professionalism, conduct, and integrity

Reform	Reform details	GCC FOLGR Position	GCC Priority	Comments
A new statutory requirement for councils to uphold good governance principles.	A new onus will be placed on councils and councillors to uphold principles of good governance. These principles will be based on universally recognised principles developed by the United Nations Development Program, and which already form the basis for the Good Governance Guide for councils published by the Office of Local Government. Where there is evidence the principles are not	New proposal	Medium	Council supports this reform. It would formalise good governance principles that Council is already working to. Council recommends a clear process for reporting breaches and protection for whistleblowers.

	being upheld, this may be used as the basis for activating appropriate regulatory interventions (including Performance Improvement Directions) to address issues and support councils implement corrective action.			
Supporting more effective early intervention in response to council statutory non-compliance and underperformance .	This reform comprises two key elements- - Firstly, existing statutory provisions around the issuing of Performance Improvement Directions (PIDs) will be adjusted to ensure PIDs can be utilised as an effective and timely early intervention tool to address and manage areas of underperformance or noncompliance, consistent with their original policy and regulatory intent; and - Secondly, the Director of Local Government will be empowered to direct councils in certain circumstances to appoint independent monitors/advisors to review and report on any aspect of the operations of a council and make recommendations to both the council and the	Recommendation 35 was that: The Tasmanian Government should expedite reforms already agreed and/or in train in respect of statutory sanctions available to deal with councillor misconduct or poor performance. Council supported this recommendation.	High	Council continues to support this reform. Council recommends clearly defining <i>underperformance</i> to prevent misuse or misunderstanding. Consider including the criteria that will be used to determine when a response will be activated.

	Director of Local Government on any action they consider necessary to address identified issues or shortcomings, for example in relation to governance or financial and asset management.			
More effective tools to respond to persistent and serious conduct issues.	New provisions in the Act will define behaviours that constitute 'serious misconduct' by councillors and establish new offences with stronger sanctions for dealing with it. This may include removal from office, and disqualification from running for office. As part of the policy design process, active consideration will be given to the potential role of TASCAT in investigating and enforcing new serious misconduct provisions.	Recommendation 35 was that: The Tasmanian Government should expedite reforms already agreed and/or in train in respect of statutory sanctions available to deal with councillor misconduct or poor performance. Council supported this recommendation.	High	Council continues to support this reform.
Clarifying council Work Health and Safety obligations and exploring options to provide councils greater scope and authority to deal more quickly and effectively with	Amendments to the Local Government Act will clarify the respective obligations, duties, and powers of council, the mayor and other elected members, and senior council staff with respect to work health and safety legislation. As part of this new tools will be considered for inclusion in	New proposal	High	Council supports this reform proposal in principle. Council is keen to receive further information on the specific tools that are being considered and how these tools interact with existing WHS legislation and processes. Council would appreciate a

unreasonable councillor conduct at the local level.	legislation, which will help councils respond swiftly and effectively to work health and safety risks, particularly as they relate to the conduct and behaviour of councillors.		future opportunity to scenario test any potential conflicts and overlaps.
Embedding ongoing learning and development for all councillors.	The learning and development framework currently being developed by the Government, in collaboration with the sector, will be formalised and embedded in legislation so: - all elected members – including both new and returning councillors – will be required to complete a prescribed ‘core’ learning and development program within the first 12 months of being elected; and - councils be required to prepare, at the beginning of each new term, an elected member learning and capability development plan to support the broader ongoing professional development needs of their elected members. To ensure all candidates understand the role of councillor and their responsibilities all candidates will also be required to undertake – within six months	Council supported mandated Elected member training. Additionally, Council has developed an induction process and program for Elected Members. This program covers: - The role and duties of Council, Mayor, Councillors and the General Manager; - Receipt of gifts and benefits; - Related party transactions; - Conflicts of interest; - Meeting procedures; - Safety; - Protocols; - Insurance cover provided; - Payments to Councillors; - Use of social media; - Working together;	Medium Council remains generally supportive of this reform. Glenorchy City Elected Members are already provided with a comprehensive training program once elected. The reform proposes that training be required for all Elected Members, new and returning. Council maintains that returning Elected Members should be exempt from the requirement or be provided with shorter refresher version of the training package. Council is pleased to note that mandated training is proposed to be delivered once elected, as this will reduce the risk of deterring possible candidates. A skills gap analysis for individual Elected Members would be a valuable addition. Council would like to

	prior to nominating – a mandatory education session.	• A facilitated session on what is an effective Council; and • Key issues facing Glenorchy City Council. However, this does not directly address any skills gaps individual Elected Members may have. A mandatory skills framework including financial acumen, effective decision making, community engagement techniques and use of social media would be beneficial. Consideration should be given to how the framework is resourced. Council supports candidate training for new candidates, however rerunning Elected Members should be exempt from this requirement. Training should be developed with a strong focus on accessibility for a broad		understand how the core learning and development program will be funded and delivered. Accessibility remains key.
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		and diverse range of potential candidates. The requirement for training and information on how to undertake the training should be widely promoted, to avoid creating any unintentional impediment to candidacy.		
A new framework for managing councillor conflicts of interest	The Government will proceed with implementing a new framework for managing councillor interests. The proposed reforms will improve how conflicts of interest are classified and managed, broaden the range of interests that councillors are required to disclose, require councillors to submit annual personal interest returns, and bring Tasmania's penalties for offences more in line with other states.	Existing proposal outside of the Future of Local Government Review. In general terms the Council has been supportive of the proposed changes. While the changes require more administrative action on the part of Elected Members and officers, Council has acknowledged that there are public benefits to be gained from Tasmania coming into line with other jurisdictions on these matters. The Council has previously accepted the need to follow best practice in its governance arrangement.	Medium	Council continues to support this reform. The frameworks should provide clear guidelines and examples of what constitutes a conflict of interest and details on how compliance be monitored and enforced. Transparency in the disclosure process is vital.

Ensuring councillor allowances are fair and appropriate	Councillor allowances will be reviewed based on the current allowance calculation methodology. Changes will be reflected in Schedule 4 of the Local Government (General) Regulations when the regulations are remade in 2025. A comprehensive review of councillor allowances and councillor numbers will then be undertaken after the 2026 local government elections).	Recommendation 34 was: Following the phase 1 voluntary amalgamation program, the Tasmanian Government should commission an independent review into councillor numbers and allowances. Council partially supports this recommendation, noting that this review should be undertaken before voluntary amalgamations are finalised. It would be counter-productive to elect a new amalgamated Council and then change the number of candidates elected. The matter of Elected Member superannuation needs to be readdressed in the review. The lack of mechanism for super contributions (voluntary or mandatory) may create a barrier to candidacy and may limit existing Elected Members' ability to	High	Council continues to support this recommendation. Council reiterates its previous positions regarding the timing of any councillor numbers review. Councillor superannuation is an important matter to include in this reform. The ability for Elected Members to receive and/or make superannuation contributions should be addressed to attract and retain capable councillors. The review process should be transparent and involve community consultation.
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		contribute additional time to their roles.		
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2. Driving a high performing, transparent, and accountable sector

Reform	Reform details	GCC FOLGR Position	GCC Priority	Comments
Clarifying the contemporary role of local government	The role of local government will be defined in the Act consistent with the following statement: The role of local government is to support and improve the wellbeing of Tasmanian communities by: 1. harnessing and building on the unique strengths and capabilities of local communities; 2. providing infrastructure and services that, to be effective, require local approaches; 3. representing and advocating for the specific needs and interests of local communities in regional, state-wide, and national decision-making; and 4. promoting the social, economic, and environmental sustainability of local	Council supported the recommendation. Subject to the more detailed comments below, Council supports an expanded and clearly defined definition of the role of Local Government. The proposal provides a mandate for local government to focus on local and relevant community expectations.	Medium	Council remains supportive of this reform. Council maintains its position that point three should be amended to include <i>including the social and economic impacts</i> . Further engagement is needed on resourcing models. The proposed partnership details are crucial and require careful consideration. Council looks forward to further engagement on the specifics of this reform, particularly regarding the development of models for adequately resourcing of service responsibilities.

	communities, by mitigating and planning for climate change impacts. This role will clearly articulate the primary responsibility of councils in delivering services that support communities. In the longer term, the role statement will inform and underpin the development of a local government Charter, which will support more effective engagement and collaboration between our spheres of government. Details of the Partnership will be developed with the sector, but it is expected it will provide greater clarity on matters such as: • how the Tasmanian Government will support the sector deliver on its remit, including a commitment for genuine consultation where the Tasmanian Government makes decisions impacting on the sector, and vice versa. • how the Government will collaborate with the local government sector to support a more genuine co-regulatory approach to councils' approach	The recommendation remains ambiguous about any return of service responsibilities to the State government, or models for adequately resourcing service responsibilities. Consider further clarification in dot point 3: 3. representing and advocating for the specific needs and interests of local communities in regional, state-wide, and national decision-making, including considering the social and economic impacts;		
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	regulatory responsibilities; and the principles and parameters for where and how councils will work together (both with each other and with the State Government) on a range of strategic issues – such as land use and settlement planning, economic development, and emergency preparedness and response – at the regional level and state-wide level.			
Enhancing councils strategic planning and reporting	Informed by the above role statement, a renewed local government planning and reporting framework will be established. Under this Framework councils will be required to develop a strategic plan. The plan would consist of component plans including, at minimum, a: - community engagement plan; - workforce development plan; - elected member capability and professional development plan; and - financial and asset sustainability plan.	Council is generally supportive of a renewed strategic planning and reporting framework. The proposed framework does not drastically change the strategic planning process already utilised by Council. Council retains the option to develop longer term plans over and above any legislated requirements. It is assumed that the proposed framework includes an overarching four-year plan, under which the four component plans sit. Some areas of the proposal require	Medium	Council remains generally supportive of this reform. Council notes that the proposed Elected Member PDPs will need to incorporate and build upon the requirements of the proposed mandatory training requirements for Councillors to avoid inefficiencies. Elected Member PDPs could include: meeting procedures compliance, conflict resolution, Integrity Commission training, community engagement, financial management, planning powers, and social

	The details of this planning suite, including prescribed requirements, strategic planning principles and key data metrics will be developed and embed in legislation prior to the 2026 local government elections. Councils will then be supported to progressively develop their strategic plans with the aim to have the first iteration of plans implemented within 12 months of a new council being elected. In the longer-term, the strategic planning and reporting framework will be underpinned by an enhanced public facing performance reporting framework.	further refinement to ensure successful implementation. In developing new strategic plans on the proposed schedule, it will be important to ensure alignment between Council strategies, for example between the LTFP and the four-year financial and asset sustainability component of the proposed strategic plan. Council supports Elected Member professional development plans (PDPs) for all elected members. PDPs should include at least: • Meeting procedures compliance in accordance with the LG Act • Conflict resolution • Integrity Commission training including Conflicts of Interest and Gifts and Benefits		media awareness and ethics. Consider regular legislative compliance updates for elected members. Council reiterates its previous position that workforce development plans are internal facing, should remain the remit of the General Manager/CEO, and are not a strategic document appropriate for Council endorsement. Further, Council reiterates its position that when developing new strategic plans on the proposed schedule, it will be important to ensure alignment between Council strategies (e.g., LTFP and financial plan).
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		• Community Engagement processes • Local Government Financial management including asset management, disposal of land, etc. • Exercising planning powers • Social media management and ethics In addition to the above PDP package, a local issues paper should also be included. Consideration should be given to requiring regular (6 monthly or annual) legislative compliance updates for Elected Members to ensure awareness of legislative changes is maintained and any governance and ethics updates related to their roles are elevated. Council's Workforce Development Plan details		
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		staffing programs which address the core issues facing Council as an employer. Elected members do not have visibility of Council staffing matters as this is currently the remit of the General Manager/CEO. Council does not see any potential gains in Elected Members addressing key staffing issues, as Elected Members are external facing links to the community, not internal management.		
Supporting clear and consistent collection and reporting of council data	New guidelines will be developed for the collection, recording, and publication of council datasets to improve overall data consistency and integrity. The guidelines will be issued under a Ministerial Order or similar instrument to support compliance. Improved data quality is needed to provide a strong platform for the future development of the proposed new Strategic Planning and Reporting Framework for the sector.	Council supported this recommendation. Availability of consistent public dataset would increase Council transparency. Further, the required datasets should ensure they are programmatically achievable, commercial in confidence is not breached, and privacy issues and other constraints from a legal	Medium	Council continues to support this reform. Datasets must be achievable, respect confidentiality and privacy, and allow for context and variations between council types.

		perspective are adequately mitigated. Council noted that the datasets should be an improvement on the existing processes and should include scope for variation between council types, as council service delivery and community expectations vary widely across Tasmania.		
Setting additional minimum information requirements for council rates notices	New minimum requirements for rate notices will be included in the Act to improve public transparency, accountability, and confidence in council rating and financial management decisions. The requirements will be developed in consultation with the sector to ensure they are meaningful to the community and fit for purpose, but will include: an explanation of the landowner's year-on-year change in general rates payable, and what has driven that change (e.g. rating policy change or property valuation);	Council strongly supported this recommendation. Increased transparency would help explain Council function/activity area cost changes from year to year. e.g. Governance, Recreation, Planning, Roads, Waste, etc. This could be displayed effectively via ear on year rate account comparison graph similar to water and electricity accounts.	Medium	Council continues to strongly support this reform. Increased transparency is welcomed. Council suggests a year-on-year rate account comparison graph, similar to utilities.

	- the average year-on-year general rate change for a property in the municipality, expressed as relative change; and - a simple break-down of how a council's rates have been applied to categories of functions and services provided to the community.		
Internal audit for all councils	Requiring councils to have an internal audit function will bring them in line with State agencies. This is appropriate given their responsibilities for managing significant public assets and resources, and analysis undertaken during FOLGR which identified highly uneven – and at times deficient – compliance with a range of statutory reporting requirements. Internal audit capability will also support and bolster broader audit panel capability. Consideration will be given to resourcing internal audit via service sharing or pooling arrangements, particularly for smaller councils. Under the changes recommended by FOLGR, the Director of Local	Council supported this recommendation. Council currently outsources its internal audit function to two contracted service providers. There is a shortage of internal Auditors in the Tasmanian market. Internal audit does lend itself to a shared services model. However, its role in driving compliance and continuous improvement in Council corporate functions needs to be carefully monitored for effective service delivery. A shared service model	Low Council continues to support this reform. Council currently outsources its internal audit function. A shared services model is worth exploring, but its impact on effectiveness needs careful monitoring. The shortage of internal auditors in Tasmania should also be addressed.

	Government will be given the power to request audit panel reports, and to request internal audits be undertaken, with reports provided to the relevant council and the Director. Failure by a council to act on the recommendations of its audit panel – without sound justification – may be grounds for formal regulatory intervention.	may also assist in increasing consistency of approach across regions/local government sector.		
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3. Improving local democracy and representation

Reform	Reform details	GCC FOLGR Position	GCC Priority	Comments
A new Local Government Elections Act	A new, standalone elections Bill will be introduced to improve accessibility, participation and integrity of local government elections. Existing elections provisions will be removed from the Local Government Act. In developing a new Bill, the Government will consider a suite of improvements to how council elections are conducted, including allowing	New proposal.	High	Council has an existing Caretaker Policy and supports legislation to extend this requirement across the State. Council is supportive of modernising the local government election process. It would be also helpful to use this opportunity to amend the Local Government Act so that

	for greater flexibility in voting methods, improving donation disclosure and quality of candidate information, and providing a legislated caretaker framework			situations giving rise to vacancies are, where possible, consolidated in one section in the Act. This would reduce the risk of administration error.
Explore flexible meeting provisions	New provisions will be considered to enable flexible approaches to attending council meetings in the remaking of the Local Government (General) Regulations 2015.	New proposal.	High	Council is strongly supportive of this reform. Careful consideration would be required to confidentiality safeguard how a councillor can remotely attend a closed meeting. A positive duty on Elected Members to ensure confidentiality may be required. Ultimately, more flexibility should reduce barriers to candidacy and improve diversity on councils.

4. Supporting council financial sustainability

Reform	Reform details	GCC FOLGR Position	GCC Priority	Comments
Investigate and consider introducing a marginal cost-based integrated developer charging regime.	The Government will consult with the sector and industry to investigate how a new statewide developer charges framework could work if	Council strongly supported this recommendation.	High	Council supports this reform in principle. However, Council is concerned that the State Government has qualified this recommendation with the

	supported by industry. This would be designed to support and incentivise effective development in designated geographic areas for defined purposes. The purpose of the framework would be to provide developer certainty, remove disadvantage for early movers and support redevelopment and urban design. The framework would also include transparency measures to ensure that the developer charges were not used for general revenue raising. As a priority, the framework would target areas of medium density residential development.	New developments increase traffic loads on local road networks, leading to degradation of the traffic level of service, as well as degradation of the assets themselves. The cost for renewing and upgrading the impacted assets should not be borne by the rate payer. The same issue also applies to the stormwater network, where additional stormwater loads impact of the performance of both the quality and quantity of the stormwater network.		words "if supported by industry". Industry's likely opposition may result in the community continuing to foot the cumulative bill for infrastructure to support the development.
Reviewing the total amount of Heavy Vehicle Motor Tax Revenue made available to councils.	The Government will undertake a general review of the amount of Heavy Vehicle Motor Tax made available to councils, to ensure that the distribution remains justified in the context of broader roads-related funding that is provided to local government.	Council supported this recommendation. Glenorchy City Council has a large industrial area which has very high heavy vehicle usage which damages our road infrastructure. A review of the Heavy Vehicle Motor Tax revenue amount and	High	Council continues to support this reform. A review is welcomed, particularly given the impact of heavy vehicles on local roads.

		distribution methodology is welcome		
Exploring an alternative revenue framework for major operations.	The Government will consult on potential frameworks to help benefit councils that assist major operations in their local government areas.	Council strongly agreed with this recommendation. Increased costs resulting from new commercial developments should be funded by each developer and not subsidised by residential rate payers.	High	Council continues to support this reform. A consistent and fair cost framework is needed.
		A consistent and fair cost framework should be mandated to ensure councils are able to compete on the same footing and developers understand how their costs will be calculated during the planning stage of any new development.		

5. Supporting council and community-led structural reform

Reform	Reform details	GCC FOLGR Position	GCC Priority	Comments
Partnering with councils to explore voluntary amalgamations	The Government will work with and support interested councils with progressing structural reform, where councils are both able to	Council advised that it remains open to contributing to the Tasmanian Government's further exploration of the	Low	Council's position on this reform remains unchanged. Though Council agrees that amalgamation proposals need

	prepare and submit credible and robust proposals and can demonstrate the intent and commitment of all participating councils to proceed with reform based on any amalgamation business cases undertaken. This approach will include: • Motivated councils further developing (in consultation with the Office of Local Government) well developed and clearly scoped amalgamation project proposals, that specify the necessary technical analysis, change management, implementation design and community engagement required to deliver robust, credible, and actionable amalgamation proposals; • Councils clearly identifying their funding needs to deliver the above proposals, including councils' own proposed investment/contributions, and any funding request from the State Government; • the Office of Local Government assisting highly motivated councils to	proposed voluntary structural reform relevant to Glenorchy City Council. Council reiterated its previous position that the level of information is currently insufficient to enable Council to take a fully informed position in relation to amalgamation. Strong evidence and a thorough business case is required to understand the economic feasibility and environmental sustainability of any amalgamation project. Noting that Council is open to supporting and informing the Tasmanian Government's development of a business case on the understanding that this work is beyond local government's resourcing levels and would need to be underwritten by the Tasmanian Government.		to show significant community support and be informed by a strong business case, Council reiterates that the development of proposals is beyond local government's resourcing levels and would require significant State Government funding support.
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	proactively commence work over the 2024-25 period, in a manner that will maximise the objectives of any agreed amalgamation project proposal. A Local Government Board would need to be established to progress any proposed amalgamation (noting the Act prescribes that changes to local government areas may only be done as the result of a Local Government Board Review. Under this proposed approach, the role of and process for the necessary Board would be as targeted and streamlined as possible, noting that the Act prescribes certain minimum council and community consultation requirements that would need to be satisfied. As the program of work is being driven primarily by councils, it is proposed that councils themselves should be responsible for demonstrating community support in any final amalgamation proposal. Under this model the Government supports the need for community engagement for			
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	any proposal to amalgamate. The conduct of community consultation and engagement is at the discretion of the councils involved in the amalgamation proposals.			
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6. Worthwhile reforms from the Future of Local Government Review that have been abandoned

Reform	Reform details	GCC FOLGR Position	GCC Priority	Comments
Recommendation 20 Within the context of the national framework, the Tasmanian Government should seek advice from the State Grants Commission on how it will ensure the Financial Assistance Grants methodology: • is transparent and well understood by councils and the community, • assistance is being targeted	Not proposed to be progressed.	Council supported this recommendation. The State Grants Commission continually reviews funding allocation methodology using discussion papers, then assesses feedback from Councils to determine where changes are needed to more accurately allocate grant funding as well as quantifying the financial impact any changes have on each Council. However, reviewing and	High	Council continues to support this recommendation and would like to see it returned to the reform agenda. The fundamental issue of local government's share of federal tax revenue continues to need addressing.

efficiently, and effectively, and • is not acting as a disincentive for councils to pursue structural reform opportunities.		adjusting FAGs distribution methodology within Tasmania does not address the fundamental issue of local government not getting a fair share of federal tax revenue. Local government should receive at least 1% and be repositioned as a service provider and funded accordingly.		
Recommendation 22 Introduce a framework for council fees and charges in a new Local Government Act, to support the expanded, equitable and transparent utilisation of fees and charges to fund certain council services.	Not proposed to be progressed.	Council supported this recommendation. In the absence of wholesale federal taxation distribution reform to adequately resource councils as service providers, full cost recovery should be mandated except where particular fees or charges are identified as providing a community service. This would create more transparency regarding how fee amounts are calculated (i.e., fee amounts necessary to cover the actual cost of providing each service).	High	Council continues to support this recommendation. As the proposed reform package includes opening the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i>, it would be a good opportunity to include this related reform in the package.

Recommendation 24 The Tasmanian Government should work with the sector to develop, resource, and implement a best practice local government performance monitoring system.	Not proposed to be progressed.	Council supported this recommendation. The administrative burden of any proposed performance monitoring system needs to be factored into the level of detail required with the model. KPI style reporting models in other States may be too detailed and are not transferable to the current resources of Tasmanian Councils. Council currently uses the NSW Governance traffic light reporting (developed in 2018) for internal monitoring, but this model may be beyond the capacity of small less resourced Councils.	Low	Council continues to support this recommendation and would like to see it returned to the reform agenda. The administrative burden of any system needs consideration. It could be incorporated into the proposed planning and reporting framework.
Recommendation 30 The Tasmanian Government – in consultation with the sector – should review the current legislative requirements on councils for strategic financial and asset	Not proposed to be progressed.	Council supported a review that focuses on simplifying and streamlining the requirements and for asset management planning documentation, including standardisation of asset useful lives.	High	Council continues to support this recommendation and would like to see it returned to the reform agenda. As the reform package being proposed includes opening the Local Government Act 1993, it would be a good opportunity to

management planning documentation to simplify and streamline the requirements and support more consistent and transparent compliance.		There have been significant advances in technology in recent years resulting in a shift away from paper-based asset management plans. Instead, many organisations are now using online dashboards to display their asset management data. The legislation should be updated to reflect this change. There is also duplication with Asset Management Strategies and Strategic Asset Management Plans (SAMP). These two documents should be combined.		include this reform in the package. There is a need to simplify and streamline requirements and address duplication between Asset Management Strategies and SAMPs. There is also a need to update legislation to reflect modern (e.g., digital) asset management practices.
Recommendation 31 The Tasmanian Government – in consultation with the sector – should investigate the viability of, and seek to implement wherever possible, standardised useful asset life ranges for all major asset classes.	Not proposed to be progressed.	Council supports a review that focuses on simplifying and streamlining the requirements and for asset management planning documentation, including standardisation of asset useful lives. There have been significant advances in technology in recent	High	Council continues to support this recommendation and would like to see it returned to the reform agenda.

		years resulting in a shift away from paper-based asset management plans. Instead, many organisations are now using online dashboards to display their asset management data. The legislation should be updated to reflect this change. There is also duplication with Asset Management Strategies and Strategic Asset Management Plans (SAMP). These two documents should be combined.		
Recommendation 36 The Tasmanian Government should support the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) to develop and implement – in consultation with councils and their staff – a workforce development toolkit tailored to the sector and aligned with the Tasmanian	Not proposed to be progressed.	Council supported this recommendation. Council supports LGAT leading the development of a statewide plan for workforce development, funded by the Tasmanian Government. Key industry stakeholders and professional associations should also be included/consulted. Council agrees that is difficult to recruit experienced technical	High	Council supports this reform and wants to see it returned to the agenda. LGAT should lead a state-wide plan, funded by the government. Address the shortage of skilled technical staff with a long-term strategy, funding, and resourcing. Revisit the assumption that resource sharing is a viable solution.

Government's workforce development system; support councils to update their workforce plans at the time of any consolidation; support LGAT to lead the development and implementation of state-wide approach to workforce development for key technical staff, beginning with environmental health officers, planners, engineers and building inspectors; recognise in statute that workforce development is an ongoing responsibility of council general managers – and that it be included as part of the new Strategic Planning and Reporting Framework; and include simple indicators of each council's workforce profile in the proposed		staff to local government. Council is often investing in training graduates, only for them to leave within 2-3 years. The labour pool is small, and councils are needing to poach technical staff from other councils, which is of no benefit to the sector. Lack of experienced technical staff is a key impediment to delivering effective or efficient services. Workforce shortage is included in Council's Workforce Development Plan. However, labour market constraints including a lack of technical expertise indicate a capacity deficit in this area. The proposed plan should include: a strategy for increasing the availability of technically skilled workers to benefit the sector long term direct funding from the Tasmanian Government to encourage to		
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council performance dashboard.		encourage higher education in these areas adequate resourcing arrangements to attract new trainees into relevant professions		
		The review appears to favour resource sharing as a solution to various workforce and efficiency issues. Council supports organic and practical resource sharing. However, mandated resource sharing either assumes that current staffing levels are sufficient and underemployed, or Councils are using these scarce resources ineffectively. Council does not have any evidence to support these assumptions.		
Recommendation 37 The Tasmanian Government should partner with, and better support councils to build	Not proposed to be progressed.	Council supported this recommendation. Noting that emergency management arrangements currently function well in the	Medium	Council continues to support this reform, noting that emergency management arrangements require continual review and improvement. Council would like to see it returned to the

capacity and capability to plan for and respond to emergency events and climate change impacts.		Glenorchy municipality. This function may lend itself to a shared service model based on common interests. Emergency management is a wide-ranging function and outcomes are impacted by factors beyond individual council control- such as climate change and large-scale asset management coordination. Modelling for impacts of climate change is at least regional and needs to be managed accordingly. Similarly, climate change is a multi-agency issue that needs an overall coordinated approach such as: where are the best places to place EV chargers and solar panel farms that can input power into the power grid, and emergency evacuation centres on a regional level.		reform agenda. Emergency management and climate change planning require a coordinated, multi-agency, and regional approach.
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COUNCIL POLICY

INVESTMENT OF SHORT-TERM FUNDS



PURPOSE

This policy provides the framework for the prudent investment of Council's funds, with the aim of maximising investment returns within the approved risk profile and legal responsibilities.

SCOPE

Council at times has funds that are in excess of its immediate operational requirements. These funds are available for investment in terms of this Policy.

This policy does not apply to investments other than for the management of surplus funds. ~~Investments in associates are outside the scope of this policy.~~

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

~~Leading Our Community~~

~~Leading Our Community~~

~~Objective 4.2 We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most.~~

~~Strategy 4.2.3 Manage compliance and risk in Council and the community through effective systems and processes.~~

~~Objective 4.1 Govern in the best interests of our community~~

~~Strategy 4.1.1 Manage Council for maximum efficiency, accountability, and transparency~~

~~Strategy 4.1.3 Maximise regulatory compliance in Council and the community through our systems and processes~~

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STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	Local Government Act 1993 Trustee Act 1898
Regulations	N/A
Australian/International Standards	Glenorchy City Council Delegations Register

All Council investments are to be made in accordance with Section 75 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. Section 75 requires Council investments be made in any manner in which a trustee is authorised by law to invest funds and in any investment the Treasurer approves.

The ethical constraints of a trustee include:

1. Exercising the powers of a trustee in the best interest of all beneficiaries of the ~~trust~~~~trust~~.
2. Avoiding conflict between a self-interest and the best interest of the 'trust' ~~property~~~~property~~.
3. Not making a profit from the trust; ~~and~~
4. Acting prudently and seeking advice from qualified people.

When making investment decisions Council will consider the factors that a Trustee would consider such as:

- The purpose of the trust and the needs of the final benefitting ~~party~~party.



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- Diversifying ~~investments~~investments,
- Depreciation, appreciation, tax liability, associated costs, and ~~inflation~~inflation,
- Maintaining the value of the ~~investment~~investment,
- Ensuring the term of the investment matches the likely duration of the beneficial needs; ~~and~~
- Reviewing existing investments.

Council will, at the time of policy review, determine if there are any relevant Treasury guidelines that may impact on investment processes.

DEFINITIONS

ADI's means Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions. An ADI is a financial institution licensed by the Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority to carry on banking business, including accepting deposits from the public.

Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) licenses banking, insurance, and superannuation businesses to operate and supervise them to ensure that under all reasonable circumstances, the financial promises made to their beneficiaries (i.e., depositors, policyholders, and superannuation fund members) are kept.

Standard & Poors Credit Rating is a leading index provider and data source of independent credit rating.

Tascorp (the Tasmanian Public Finance Corporation) was established to develop and implement borrowing and investment ~~programmes~~programs for the benefit of Tasmanian State Authorities. It has the power to borrow and invest money and to enter into contracts for the purpose of managing borrowings and investments.

BACKGROUND

Section 75 of the *Local Government Act 1993* outlines the method of investment that Council may use when dealing with funds not necessary to meet the ~~day-to-day~~day-to-day financial obligations of the Council.

This Investment Policy refers to those activities that are related to the investment operations of the Glenorchy City Council. It is, by nature, a high-level document and provides a guide on how investment risks are to be managed.

The policy provides clear direction to management, staff, and ~~Elected Members~~Aldermen in relation to investment operations and establishes an appropriate structure to ensure that the Council:

- Maximises interest earned on surplus funds within prudent risk ~~limits~~limits,
- Minimises its liquidity risk; and
- Investment activities operate within Council's legislative and common law responsibilities.

It should be noted that this policy does not apply to:

- Investments other than for the management of short-term funds.



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POLICY STATEMENT

1. Criteria for Investment

Criteria	Description
Safety and Security	Security of the ratepayer's capital is a primary consideration in all investment decisions
Liquidity	Investment must be managed to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet cash requirements as they fall due
Rate of Return	Subject to the two preceding considerations, Council will aim to maximise its return

2. Expected Rate

The performance of Council's investment portfolio will be measured against the Industry Standard 90 Day Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW).

3. Delegated Authority

The ~~Chief Executive Officer~~~~General Manager~~ has delegated authority to invest Council funds in accordance with section 75 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

4. Investment Guidelines

~~(a)~~ Investments are to be made in accordance with Section 75 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

~~(a)~~

~~(b)~~ Investments can only be made with "Significant Financial Institutions" as Authorised Deposit-taking Institutions (ADIs) published by APRA and only those institutions with a long-term credit rating of at least 'A' from Standard & Poor's or equivalent ratings agency. The ADI's authority

~~(b)~~ granted by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) under the Banking Act 1959 (Cth)

(c) Investments may only be made in products where the underlying assets are cash.

(d) When an investment is proposed, quotes must be sought from a minimum of three (3) ADIs and the investment decisions must be documented.

(e) Where an ADI is a subsidiary of another, and has its own credit rating, the two institutions shall be treated as separate and subject individually to the exposure limits.

(f) There is no limit on the amount of funds that can be placed with Tasecorp Tasecorp.

(g) Exposure to Council's transactional banker is not to exceed \$105,000,000. Due to seasonality of cash flows if the limit is breached (for example due to quarterly rates payments) Council has 14 days to remediate the breach.

(h) Subject to the above provision (g), individual exposures to the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank and Westpac Banking Corporation are also not to exceed \$15,000,000.

(i) Subject to provision (h) exposure to other banking institutions with a Standard and Poors credit rating A1 or A- are not to exceed \$3,000,000 \$3,000,000.

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~~(j) The amount invested with any one financial institution under provision (g) and (h) shall not exceed 50% of the total funds invested. The amount invested with any one financial institution under provision (i) shall not exceed 25% of the total funds invested.~~



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(k)(i) Investments are to be for a period of ~~12~~ 24 months or less. ~~Only a maximum of 60% of available cash can be invested in term deposits with a maturity between 12 to 24 months. The total amount invested needs to be informed by Council's cash needs as documented in the Council approved Long Term Financial Management Plan.~~

(h)(k) The ~~Chief Executive Officer~~ General Manager and the Chief Financial Officer are authorised to jointly approve temporary variations to this policy in exceptional circumstances if the investment is to Council's advantage and consistent with the Policy purpose. Such variation will be reported to Council as soon as practicable.

(m)(l) If any investments are downgraded such that they no longer fall within the investment policy, they will be divested into Council's ~~transactional bank account~~ Overdraft-Cheque-Account as soon as practicable.

5. Reporting

For audit purposes certificates must be obtained from banks, fund managers, or relevant custodians, confirming the amounts of investment held on Council's behalf ~~on~~ the 30th 30th of June each year.

6. Provision for ~~e~~Elected ~~m~~Members

Details of all current investments are to be provided to any ~~Elected Members~~ Alderman and / or Council's Audit Panel upon request.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	1.01	Adopted	2529 February November 2021	Commencement Date	25 February30 November 2021
Minutes Reference	Amendment – Council meeting, 2426 February 2021 – item 36			Review Period	4 Years from adoption or as required
Previous Versions:	N/A				
Responsible Directorate	Corporate Services	Controller:	Chief Financial Officer		
ECM Document No.:	Policies by Directorate				

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COUNCIL POLICY

INVESTMENT OF SHORT-TERM FUNDS



PURPOSE

This policy provides the framework for the prudent investment of Council's funds, with the aim of maximising investment returns within the approved risk profile and legal responsibilities.

SCOPE

Council at times has funds that are in excess of its immediate operational requirements. These funds are available for investment in terms of this Policy.

This policy does not apply to investments other than for the management of surplus funds.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Leading Our Community

Objective 4.2 We responsibly manage our community's resources to deliver what matters most.

Strategy 4.2.3 Manage compliance and risk in Council and the community through effective systems and processes.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i> <i>Trustee Act 1898</i>
Regulations	<i>N/A</i>
Australian/International Standards	<i>Glenorchy City Council Delegations Register</i>

All Council investments are to be made in accordance with Section 75 of the *Local Government Act 1993*. Section 75 requires Council investments be made in any manner in which a trustee is authorised by law to invest funds and in any investment the Treasurer approves.

The ethical constraints of a trustee include:

1. Exercising the powers of a trustee in the best interest of all beneficiaries of the trust.
2. Avoiding conflict between a self-interest and the best interest of the 'trust property'.
3. Not making a profit from the trust; and
4. Acting prudently and seeking advice from qualified people.

When making investment decisions Council will consider the factors that a Trustee would consider such as:

- The purpose of the trust and the needs of the final benefitting party.

- Diversifying investments.
- Depreciation, appreciation, tax liability, associated costs, and inflation.
- Maintaining the value of the investment.
- Ensuring the term of the investment matches the likely duration of the beneficial needs; and
- Reviewing existing investments.

Council will, at the time of policy review, determine if there are any relevant Treasury guidelines that may impact on investment processes.

DEFINITIONS

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BACKGROUND

Section 75 of the *Local Government Act 1993* outlines the method of investment that Council may use when dealing with funds not necessary to meet the day-to-day financial obligations of the Council.

This Investment Policy refers to those activities that are related to the investment operations of the Glenorchy City Council. It is, by nature, a high-level document and provides a guide on how investment risks are to be managed.

The policy provides clear direction to management, staff, and Elected Members in relation to investment operations and establishes an appropriate structure to ensure that the Council:

- Maximises interest earned on surplus funds within prudent risk limits.
- Minimises its liquidity risk; and
- Investment activities operate within Council's legislative and common law responsibilities.

It should be noted that this policy does not apply to:

- Investments other than for the management of short-term funds.

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Criteria for Investment

Criteria	Description
Safety and Security	Security of the ratepayer's capital is a primary consideration in all investment decisions
Liquidity	Investment must be managed to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet cash requirements as they fall due
Rate of Return	Subject to the two preceding considerations, Council will aim to maximise its return

2. Expected Rate

The performance of Council's investment portfolio will be measured against the Industry Standard 90 Day Bank Bill Swap Rate (BBSW).

3. Delegated Authority

Council's Chief Executive Officer has delegated authority to invest Council funds in accordance with section 75 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

4. Investment Guidelines

- (a) Investments are to be made in accordance with Section 75 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.
- (b) Investments can only be made with "Significant Financial Institutions" as published by APRA and only those institutions with a long-term credit rating of at least 'A' from Standard & Poor's or equivalent ratings agency.
- (c) Investments may only be made in products where the underlying assets are cash.
- (d) When an investment is proposed, quotes must be sought from a minimum of three (3) ADIs and the investment decisions must be documented.
- (e) Where an ADI is a subsidiary of another, and has its own credit rating, the two institutions shall be treated as separate and subject individually to the exposure limits.
- (f) There is no limit on the amount of funds that can be placed with Tascorp.
- (g) Exposure to Council's transactional banker is not to exceed \$15,000,000. Due to seasonality of cash flows, if the limit is breached (for example, due to quarterly rates payments) Council has 14 days to remediate the breach.
- (h) Subject to the above provision (g), individual exposures to the Australian and New Zealand Banking Group, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank and Westpac Banking Corporation are also not to exceed \$15,000,000.
- (i) Subject to provision (h) exposure to other banking institutions with a Standard and Poors credit rating A are not to exceed \$3,000,000.

- (j) Investments are to be for a period of 24 months or less. Only a maximum of 60% of available cash can be invested in term deposits with a maturity between 12 to 24 months. The total amount invested needs to be informed by Council's cash needs as documented in the Council approved Long Term Financial Management Plan.
- (k) The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer are authorised to jointly approve temporary variations to this policy in exceptional circumstances if the investment is to Council's advantage and consistent with the Policy purpose. Such variation will be reported to Council as soon as practicable.
- (l) If any investments are downgraded such that they no longer fall within the investment policy, they will be divested into Council's transactional bank account as soon as practicable.

5. Reporting

For audit purposes certificates must be obtained from banks, fund managers, or relevant custodians, confirming the amounts of investment held on Council's behalf on the 30th of June each year.

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	1.1	Adopted	17 February 2025	Commencement Date	18 February 2025
Minutes Reference	Amendment – Council meeting, 17 February 2025			Review Period	4 Years from adoption or as required
Previous Versions:	N/A				
Responsible Directorate	Corporate Services		Controller:	Chief Financial Officer	
ECM Document No.:	Policies by Directorate				