

**GLENORCHY CITY COUNCIL
ATTACHMENTS
MONDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER 2021**



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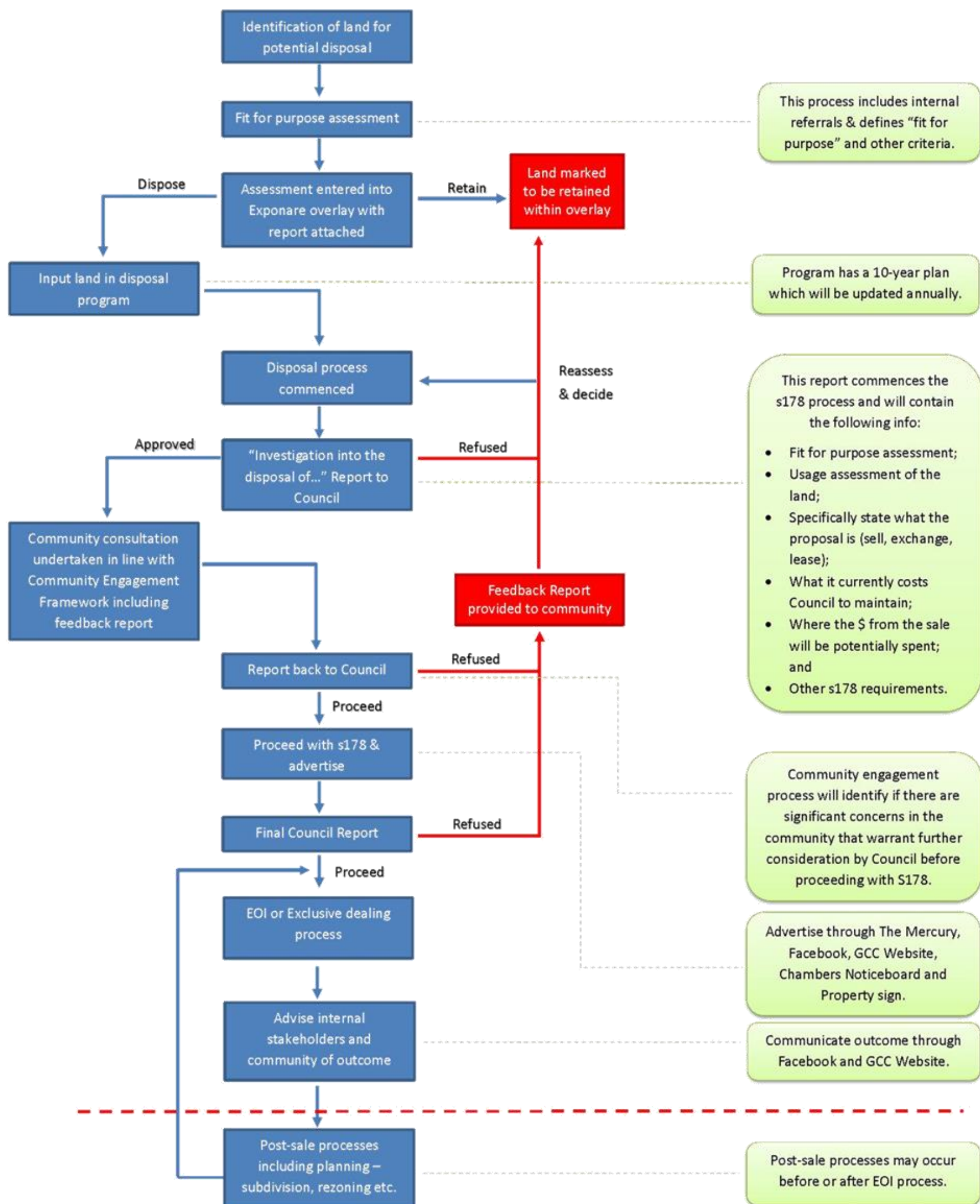
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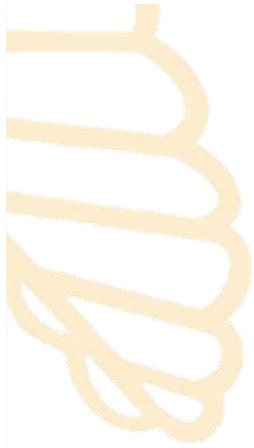
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Disposal of Council Land Workflow





Berriedale Peninsula

Draft Master Plan

City of Glenorchy



December 2020

BERRIEDALE PENINSULA MASTER PLAN

prepared for Glenorchy City Council



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Attachment 1 Summary of Community Views

SUMMARY

The Glenorchy City Council initiated the preparation of a comprehensive master plan for the whole of the Berriedale Peninsula. The Peninsula includes Berriedale Reserve and associated sports and recreation facilities, the former caravan park site, Taswater waste treatment site and the cultural tourism attraction of Mona as shown in Map1.1.

The purpose of developing a master plan is to ensure the peninsula is developed in such a way that balances the community's need for open space, recreation and public amenity, with the broader economic and cultural opportunities afforded through the site's proximity to Mona and its patrons.

The master plan looks at the situation now in terms of land tenure, the planning framework governing future use and development and the known natural and cultural values on the peninsula. The plan was prepared with input from community and stakeholder engagement about the issues and opportunities for the peninsula and has been updated following further community review and comment.

A vision and guiding principles are identified. The overall vision for the future of Berriedale Peninsula is to provide and manage an inspiring and dynamic place that will deliver environmental, economic and social outcomes for the Tasmanian and local community. More specifically this envisages:

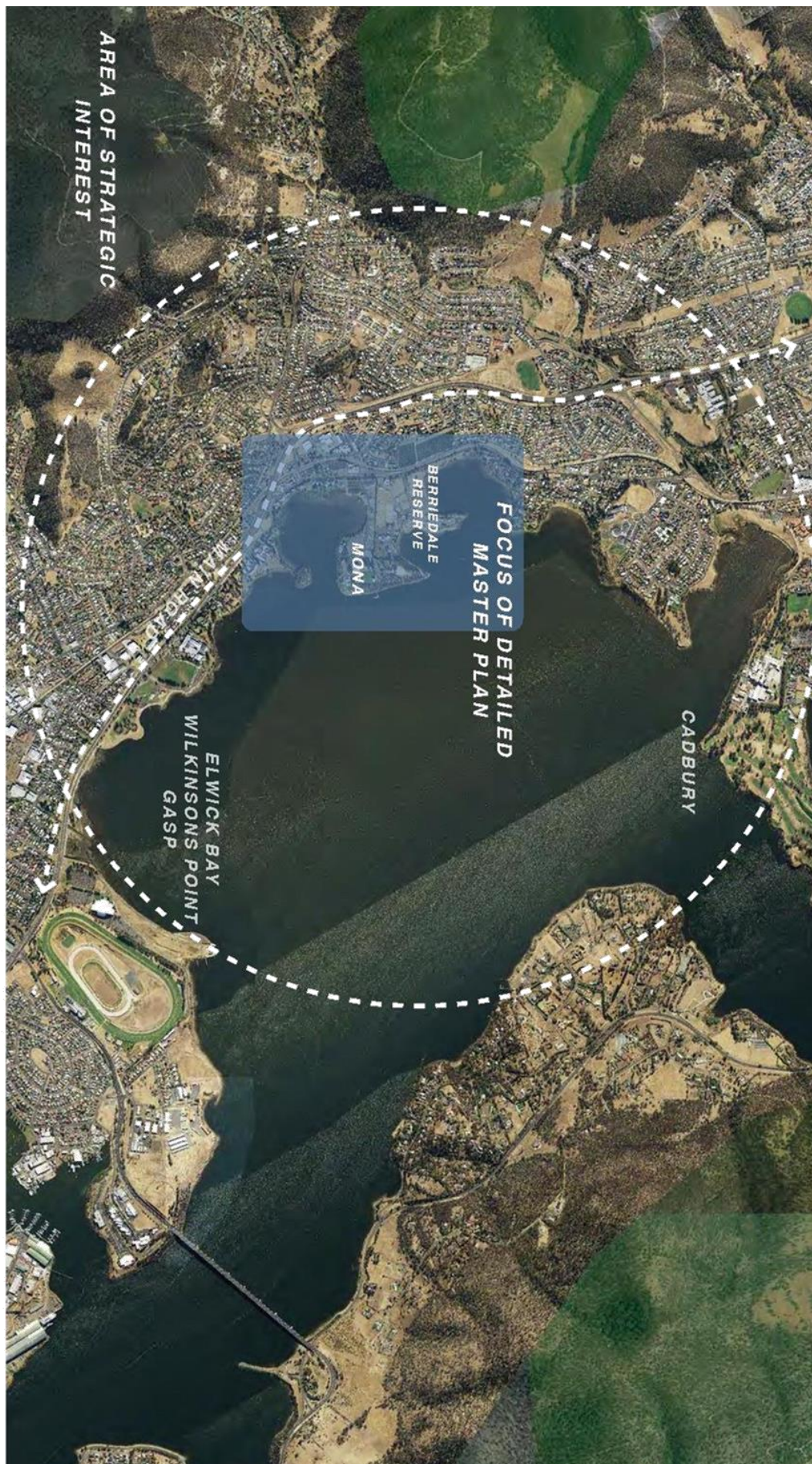
Mona as a world-recognised place of cultural excellence, providing outstanding and engaging experiences for all; and

Berriedale Reserve as a well-managed open space, providing for the activity needs of current and future generations within the City and wider community.

The guiding principles elaborate on the above vision:

One Integrated Landscape – an integrated approach to the development and management of the peninsula is required to get best 'value' from the overall setting.

Protecting Intrinsic Values -The environmental, cultural, economic and social values all add to the sense of place for both local residents and visitors.



BERRIEDALE PENINSULA

Map 1.1 Study Area

Enhancing the Cultural Hub - Mona has enticed Tasmanians and others to progress thinking 'outside of the box' pushing the limits that previously constrained cultural expression, unleashing a greater awareness about the vitality of the island community.

Delivering the Full Benefits – These include environmental, social and economic benefits that protect inherent values, enhance livability and become a catalyst for pushing further flow-on effects within the local, regional and state economy.

Partners in Management - The potential benefits of Council, stakeholders and the community sharing a common vision for the future of the peninsula will be enduring.

The plan looks ahead at what the Berriedale Peninsula could be in the future through planned intervention to resolve issues and provide enhancement opportunities. The big moves informing the master plan are:

enhancing site values;

improving connections;

facilitating better parking;

assessing public land options; and

providing design and development directions.

The master plan includes a Short Term Action Plan (2021-2025) and a Mid-Long Term Action Plan (2026-2035).

Attachment 1 provides a summary of the community views received from the initial round of stakeholder meetings, community workshop and nearby neighbours survey. The draft Master Plan was made available for community review and comment during November 2020 and survey returns indicated that 40% of the respondents strongly supported the Master Plan and a further 48% supported most aspects of the Master Plan.

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The key recommendations of the **Short Term Action Plan (2021-2025)** are:

Recommended Action
Adopt the Master Plan
Install night lights at the Glenorchy Tennis Club
Undertake a Parking Strategy for Mona
Potential to relocate the Southern BMX facility to Tolosa Park
Consider the transfer foreshore land in Lowestoft Bay from the Crown to Council
Investigate future use of the BMX lease site for car parking, administration and art storage
Review existing planning controls in response to the Berriedale Peninsula Master Plan.
Consider upgrading the shared paths along Main Road connecting to Berriedale Reserve and Mona
Consider options to upgrade Berriedale Reserve including picnic, play facilities , barbeque, paths and major upgrade of the public toilet.
Landscape enhancement of under-utilised TasWater land

The key recommendations of the Mid - Long Term Action Plan (2026-2035) are:

Recommended Action
Review the Master Plan and prepare an Action Plan for 2025-2035
Assess potential use for including a dog off leash area within Berriedale Reserve
Consider upgrading the foreshore trail around the headland to Cameron Bay including the boardwalk around the former caravan park site.
Assess opportunity for a children's 'hot shots' learning court to be added to the tennis club
Consider options for upgrading the foreshore path and indigenous interpretation
Investigate development of a new car park adjacent to Berriedale Bowls Club
Review the opportunity for a City Link passenger train service platform
Investigate planting new avenue of trees in road reserve near Granada Tavern
Consider preparing a master plan for the Berriedale Hall site at 631 Main Road
Assess feasibility of proposed wetlands on the foreshore
Consider upgrading the existing foreshore trail through to Windemere Beach
Assess the need for feasibility of a new indoor synthetic green and upgrading of the Berriedale Bowls Club facilities
Review opportunity to construct the foreshore boardwalk linking the ferry to Berriedale
Consider options to upgrade/extend the path from Berriedale Reserve to Elwick Bay
In consultation with TasWater, review the timeframe for the relocation of the sewerage treatment facility and potential re-use opportunities

Part 1

CONTEXT

1.1 BACKGROUND

Mona is an internationally significant cultural tourism attraction. The site provides a range of services beyond those of a museum; including hospitality, events (indoor and open air), large scale outdoor artworks (such as Spectra and Armana), public open spaces, vineyards and breweries. Mona is consistently within the top three visitor attractions in Tasmania and, added to this, the grounds have potential to attract significant local visitation for events and community use. The site provides free admission for Tasmanians¹ and the grounds attract significant local visitation for the multiple art attractions, events and community use.

Mona is now operating at a level where it has an enormous social and economic influence on the City, region and State. The nature of the events, activities, and exhibitions at the museum create an engaging atmosphere that encourages involvement by a breadth of the regional community. As part of the ongoing operation and feasibility of Mona, innovative development options are being explored. Mona is currently in the advanced planning stages of new facilities including a caravan park, hotel, new art attractions and community gardens.

The City of Glenorchy owns and manages land to the north of Mona, known as Berriedale Reserve. The Reserve includes informal open space, play facilities, public toilets, picnic shelters and paths. Council land is currently leased to the Berriedale Bowls Club, Glenorchy Tennis Club and the Southern Tasmania BMX Club. Council has leased the former Treasure Islands Caravan Park land to Mona for development of a future caravan park. Other Council owned land is also leased to Mona for operational use as overflow car parking and community gardens and works. The Berriedale Child Care Centre is on Council land adjoining Main Road. TasWater own and operate a regional waste treatment plant to the east of the tennis club. Land within the River Derwent is managed by the Crown.

There are a range of opportunities to access the Berriedale Peninsula. The Brooker Highway (part of the National highway) and its road connections allow vehicle access from both the north and south. The Inter-City Cycleway passes

¹ Mona applies an admission fee for visitors from interstate or overseas.

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nearby. A daily commercial ferry service links Mona to Sullivans Cove and the Hobart CBD. Future planning is underway for a commuter train service from the Hobart CBD into the northern suburbs, and if developed, is likely to involve a stop/platform servicing Mona and the local area.

Nearby, Council has initiated planning and development for enhancement of Elwick Bay – Wilkinsons Point as a major foreshore precinct encapsulating art, play, picnic, sport and recreational activities. Wilkinsons Point is envisaged as allowing for major indoor sporting facilities, commercial retail, tourism, visitor accommodation, open space and entertainment. A shared path links Elwick Bay with Mona.

The local community recognises that Berriedale Peninsula offers many values to themselves and visitors. These values include being an environmental haven for wildlife, being easily accessible and a well-connected open space, having important cultural heritage values, enhancing the significance of Mona as an international cultural attraction and offering a range of sporting and recreational opportunities.

The purpose of developing a master plan for the Berriedale Peninsula is to ensure the area is developed in such a way that it balances the community's need for open space, recreation and public amenity, with the broader economic and cultural opportunities afforded through the site's proximity to Mona and its patrons.

1.2 OUTLINE OF THE MASTER PLAN

A draft Master Plan was collaboratively developed by Mona and Glenorchy City Council in 2014, however it was never finalised or endorsed by Council.

In 2020 Council commissioned Inspiring Place and Ireninc Planning and Urban Design to revise the draft 2014 Master Plan and undertake engagement with community and commercial stakeholders to create a long-term integrated land use vision for the area that is in keeping with the vision and objectives of the *Glenorchy City Community Plan 2015-2040*.

The preparation of the master plan involved:

- review of relevant reports and policy documents;
- site investigations;
- a workshop with a wide range of local community groups within the City of Glenorchy;

meetings with key stakeholders including Mona, Berriedale Bowls Club, Glenorchy Tennis Club, TasWater, Granada Tavern, Southern Tasmania BMX Riders Club and the Berriedale Child Care Centre;

discussions with Council staff;

an on-line survey of Berriedale local residents;

review of the statutory framework for use and development of land within Berriedale Peninsula;

a preliminary presentation workshop with Council Aldermen that included feedback from stakeholder and community engagement; and

community review and comment on the draft master plan.

As a visionary document, the master plan considers issues and opportunities for access, best land use and management for 20-30 years into the future. In doing so, the master plan addresses a range of key issues and delivers some big placemaking moves that are aimed at:

enhancing the site's values;

improving connections;

resolving parking needs;

creating best land use arrangements; and

embracing inspiring design and development.

The master plan describes a staged approach to the spatial layout and arrangement of uses within the study area and the interfaces with surrounding properties and other facilities.

The master plan is presented in four parts.

Part 1 (this section) provides a context to the why and how the master plan has been prepared.

Part 2 looks at the situation now in terms of land tenure, known natural and cultural values and the planning and policy framework governing future use and development within the study area. It also summarises the views expressed by the community and stakeholders about the issues and opportunities for the study area. An overall site issues plan shows the range

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of identified issues based on site visits and consultation with the community, agencies, user groups, Council and Mona.

Part 3 sets out a vision and guiding principles for Berriedale Peninsula. It looks ahead at what it could be in the future through planned intervention to resolve issues and provide enhancement opportunities. Together these responses set up the basis for the overall master plan— how the desired spatial layout could unfold over time in pursuit of the vision.

Part 4 introduces the overall master plan and presents an action plan for staged implementation of the recommendations.

Part 2

BERRIEDALE PENINSULA

2.1 LAND OWNERSHIP

Map 2.1 shows the land tenure in the study area. The southern half of the peninsula is owned by Claremont Partners Pty Ltd operating as Mona, whilst the northern half is largely owned by the Council. The exception is the sewerage treatment plant site, located to the south of Cameron Bay, which is owned by TasWater.

A number of areas of Council land have been leased to:

Mona as the successful tender to redevelop the former Treasure Islands Caravan Park;

Glenorchy Tennis Club – clubrooms, six courts, training wall and parking;

Berriedale Bowls Club – clubrooms, two greens (one synthetic) and parking area;

Southern BMX Riders Club – jump course, start-line facility, storage and parking;

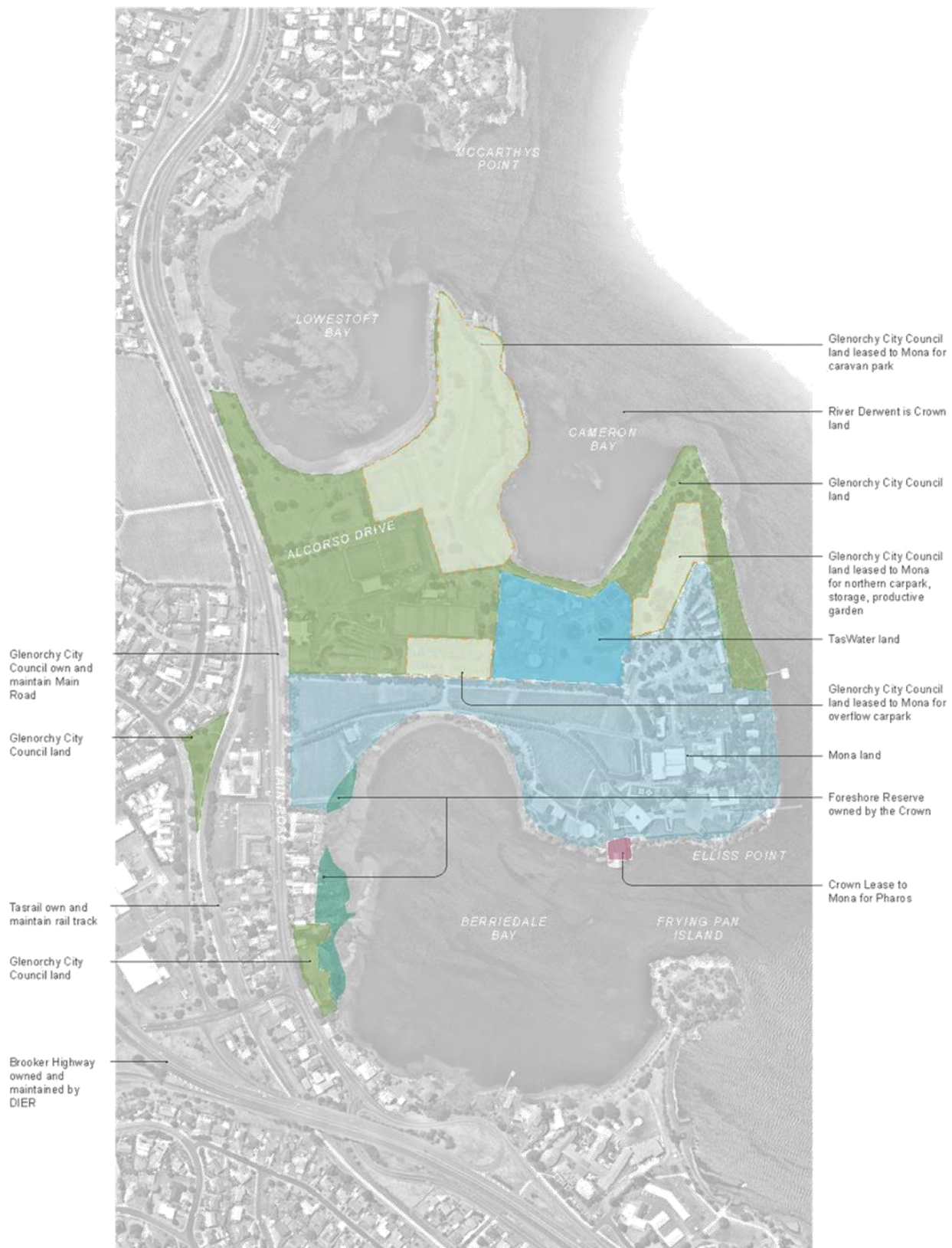
Mona – overflow car parking area and storage located to the south of the tennis club; and

Mona – overflow car parking area north of their existing sealed car park including an area proposed for composting and community gardens.

Foreshore land west and north of Lowestoft Bay is utilised as public open space but land ownership has yet to be transferred to Council. It is understood that the land was originally private freehold land remnants from original titles that were bisected by Main Road and that have never fully transferred to Council.

Land within the River Derwent is owned by the Crown.

Berriedale Bay, to the south of Mona, has some private freehold land with titles that extend to either high or low water mark. There is also a small but unconnected pocket of public land set aside as a foreshore reserve.



BERRIEDALE PENINSULA

Current Land Tenure

The land referred to in this master plan as Mona is also known as the Moorilla Estate. The site is still operated as the winery and cellar for the wine label with the main focus of development of the site being the Museum of Old and New Art (Mona). The land has also been developed for a range of associated cultural activities, including visitor accommodation, dining, outdoor performance, a brewery, conference facilities, and markets.

2.2 EXISTING VALUES AND USE

2.2.1 Natural Values

No botanical or fauna surveys were undertaken for the master plan but a search of the Natural Values Atlas² indicated no threatened flora within 500m of the area.

Threatened fauna within 500m range boundaries include

Lathamus discolor swift parrot

Dasyurus maculatus spotted-tailed quoll

Litoria raniformis green and gold frog

Discocharopa vicens ammonite pinwheel snail

Prototroctes maraena australian grayling

Antipodia chaostola chaostola skipper

Pseudemoia pagenstecheri tussock skink

Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. Castanops masked owl
(Tasmania)

Haliaeetus leucogaster white-bellied sea-eagle

Pardalotus quadragintus forty-spotted pardalote

Sarcophilus harrisii Tasmanian devil

Accipiter novaehollandiae grey goshawk

Perameles gunnii Eastern barred bandicoot

Aquila audax subsp. Fleayi Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle

² www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/nva-information

Dasyurus viverrinus eastern quoll

Eubalaena australis southern right whale

Identified weeds within 500m of the area (mainly located on the foreshore of Lowestoft Bay and Cameron Bay) includes slender thistle, boneseed, fennel, montpellier broom, African boxthorn and blackberry. There were also some priority weeds on the former caravan site including sticky wattle, pride-of-madeira and great mullein.

2.2.2 Heritage Values

ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

In 2014 an application was made to Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania and a desktop assessment of the Tasmanian Aboriginal Site Index (TASI) was undertaken to determine if any Aboriginal heritage sites are listed within the study area.

The results found that a number of sites are recorded within the area, consisting mainly of shell midden material. Mapping of the location of heritage sites is confidential and not for public dissemination and, therefore, are not included herein.

Aboriginal sites and relics fall within the *Aboriginal Relics Act 1975*. Detailed site investigations may be required to be undertaken prior to undertaking development works that may impact on site. Investigations should involve Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania and may require an assessment by a consultant archaeologist.

EUROPEAN HERITAGE

There are heritage-listed properties within the study area by the Planning Scheme and/or the Heritage Tasmania Register (marked with a *). These sites are:

623 Main Road, dwelling

629* Main Road, dwelling

631* Main Road, Old Berriedale Hotel

644 Main Road, dwelling

647 Main Road, dwelling

651-655* Main Road (Mona), Dwellings (including two designed by Roy Grounds)

680 Main Road, Lowestoft winery

1 Berriedale Road, Berriedale Station Masters House and Berriedale Post Office, Building

9 Strathaven Drive, Strathaven, building

11 Strathaven Drive, Village Motel, Metal arch

71 Radcliff Road, Dwelling.

2.2.3 Cultural Values

VISUAL VALUES

The visual values of the peninsula include the contrast of the natural values with those of the existing urban setting including the distinguished development and landscaping of Moorilla. The headland form of the peninsula has a strong relationship with Kunanyi (Mt Wellington) and its ranges, the valley terrain of the Eastern Shore, the Derwent River and the remnant native vegetation along the foreshore. Key features within the scene include the small bays either side of the peninsula, vineyards, Mona and its adjoining buildings and landscape.

The quality of the scenery is somewhat marred by the intrusion of infrastructure (e.g. buildings, roads, power lines) and barriers (e.g. fences) and unsightly areas (e.g. vacant land, caravan park, sewerage treatment plant, BMX site).

TOURISM VALUES

Mona has become a major visitor attraction in Tasmania being the second most visited destination to Salamanca market. During 2018, 27% of all visitors (374,000 people) indicated they had visited Mona whilst on their trip, including 20% of all international visitors to the state. The visitors to Mona spent a total of \$81 million during their trip to the state³.

However Mona also attracts many Tasmanian day visitors to its events (concerts, weddings, conferences and the Saturday market) and other facilities

³ Mona Visitor Profile September Quarter 2018, Tourism Tasmania

(winery, brewery, restaurants and bistro) besides the museum thus the total number of visitors is likely to be much higher

SPORT AND RECREATION VALUES

Sport and recreation values at the Berriedale Reserve are important to the community with the Glenorchy Tennis Club, Berriedale Bowls Club and Southern Tasmania BMX Riders Club all being based there. The Glenorchy Tennis Club and Berriedale Bowls Club have a steady club membership and compete in regional level competitions. The Council have allocated funding to relocate the Southern BMX Riders Club to Tolosa Park, as part of a major bike hub for the City catering for a range of bike activities.

Berriedale Reserve is a popular district level park with play, picnic and toilet facilities. Foreshore trails throughout Berriedale Peninsula are actively used by the local community for recreational walks and walking with their dogs. The Reserve also attracts passing traffic as a place for people to relax, have a break and enjoy the views into Lowestoft Bay.

SOCIAL VALUES

Berriedale Reserve attracts a small but important component of the community for individual and group use, social and ceremonial gatherings and for participation in sport and recreation. Over the years of its establishment, strong bonds have likely been established with the Reserve suggesting a level of concern for how it might be developed.

The survey of nearby residents⁴ indicated that the three most important things they liked about Berriedale Peninsula were:

the quality of scenic views (90% of respondents);

being relatively quiet and a safe place to live (87.5%); and

Mona with its cultural attractions (75%).

In its short history, Mona has generated strong and positive community sentiments for the area. Free concerts and events, contributions to local community activities and the Saturday market all build an appreciation for the place. Community associations with the late Claudio Alcorso, an icon of community service and the arts, also strengthens community attachment to the place. David Walsh's contributions to the community and State are much

⁴ An online survey of nearby residents within the suburb of Berriedale was conducted by Council during October 2020.

appreciated, further building awareness of the place and strengthening social attachment to the area.

Mona's presence in the worldwide press has built a wider familiarity with the place that adds to people's understanding and knowledge about it.

All of these qualities underpin a sense of place, that is, an appreciation of how the area contributes to the uniqueness of living there, to people's understanding of that uniqueness and how they define themselves through it.

UTILITY VALUES

The sewerage treatment plant is owned and managed by TasWater. The treatment plant allows for secondary treatment of waste before being pumped north through an outfall into the river.

Discussions with TasWater indicated that the potential relocation of the plant to another site is a mid to long term consideration sometime beyond the next decade. The cost to decommission is high and pumping stations will still be required to transfer waste for re-use to the Brighton Municipality. In the short term, TasWater in agreement with Mona and Council, are undertaking works to reduce odour issues at the sewerage treatment plant.

Currently major sewer lines connect to the treatment plant underneath Berriedale Reserve, the western bowls green and either side of the tennis clubrooms. These sewer lines constrain the siting of buildings, becoming a major cost impediment if they need to be relocated. The sewer lines do not limit uses such as open space, sports courts or parking.

There are 45-50 designated public car parking spaces in Berriedale Reserve including those for sports facilities. At times, parking overflows onto road edges and vacant space.

Mona provides 155 vehicle parking spaces on its land and leases land from Council, south of the tennis club, with the capacity for a further 164 spaces. The capacity of the latter site is not yet fully realised due to the level of the ground in some places and the use of a portion of the area for storage of materials.

2.3 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

2.3.1 Relevant Plans and Policies

A number of Council documents provide a policy setting for the Berriedale Peninsula Master Plan. The most important document is the *Glenorchy City Community Plan 2015-2040* which evolved from extensive community engagement and presents a vision statement for 2020 and community goals to strive towards.

The community vision for 2040 statement is very relevant to the future planning for Berriedale Peninsula. There are references within the vision to:

being a proud city; a city of arts; of opportunity; of partnerships; a city that makes exciting things happen;

valuing arts and culture building on the success of Mona including the importance of local walkways, open spaces and art places that open the experience for all to share;

recognizing that community meeting places, open spaces, parks, playgrounds, walking and bike paths and recreation and entertainment facilities allow people to enjoy where they live, work and play in the City;

supporting a participating, active, healthy and vibrant community; and

protecting and managing the natural environment that enriches community life.

There are five community goals to under-pin the vision that embrace City pride, a vibrant community, embracing the natural and built environment, creating a strong economy and Council's leadership.

Council is committed to fostering partnerships and cooperation between governments, business and the community to lead change and co-create the Glenorchy of the future.

Other key Council planning and policy documents that were reviewed were:

Glenorchy Strategic Plan 2016-2025;

Glenorchy Economic Development Strategy 2020-2025;

Glenorchy Open Space Strategy 2015;

Glenorchy to Hobart Public Transport Corridor Report;

Glenorchy Mountain Bike Master Plan 2020.

The *Glenorchy Strategic Plan 2016-2025* identifies the community goals, objectives and strategies that Council is going to follow to give effect to the community's vision for Glenorchy over the next 10 years. Strategies of relevance to Berriedale Peninsula include identifying and protecting areas of high natural values, developing trail networks, enhancing parks and public places and enhancing the Derwent River foreshore.

The *Glenorchy Economic Development Strategy 2020-2025* identified the need to revise the Berriedale Peninsula Master Plan, being a location considered as a pillar project for future development.

The *Glenorchy Open Space Strategy 2015* identified the need for a Berriedale Reserve master plan, relocating the Southern Tasmania BMX Riders Club, upgrading the foreshore trail to Windermere Bay and to protect Berriedale Reserve and the foreshore from incremental development associated with Mona.

The *Glenorchy to Hobart Public Transport Corridor Report* identified the potential opportunities for a light rail station to be located within close walking proximity of Mona, residential areas, the inter-city cycleway and community and local recreational facilities.

The *Glenorchy Mountain Bike Master Plan 2020* establishes a footprint location at Tolosa Park to allow for the relocation of the Southern BMX Riders Club.

In addition to the above documents, Mona have prepared a Heritage Management Plan, Landscape Heritage Assessment and Landscape Management Policy to guide site development and management on their land.

2.3.2 Statutory Planning Context

A detailed review of the statutory planning framework for the study area has been undertaken. It reviews the following key documents:

Glenorchy Interim Planning Scheme 2015;

Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy 2010-2035; and

Glenorchy Economic Development Strategy 2020-2025.

The potential constraints to how the peninsula might be used and also the opportunities for future development are discussed below.

The potential constraints include:

Under the *Glenorchy Interim Planning Scheme 2015*, some of the prospective uses are discretionary in the open space and recreation zones, however they may not be consistent with the purpose of the relevant zone. For some of these uses, it is likely that they would not meet the planning scheme requirements and could not be approved.

Current planning scheme provisions would restrict the master plan being fully implemented. For example, the intended use of the former BMX site by Mona for carparking. It is recommended that the master plan outcomes be integrated into the statutory controls by means of an extension to the Mona Specific Area Plan to include the whole master plan area.

The sewerage treatment works is located within the master plan area and the surrounding attenuation buffer currently constrains redevelopment potential around the site. TasWater has scheduled upgrades to the facility to reduce impact of odour pollution beyond the facility boundary.

A number of known Aboriginal Heritage sites have been identified within the master plan area. The sites are not to be identified on the Master Plan, but the layout should be sensitive to their location. Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania should be consulted in response to the Master plan and the implementation should ensure that more detailed site investigations are undertaken prior to any potentially impacting development in accordance with any AHT guidelines and the Act. The *Aboriginal Heritage Management Plan*, commissioned by Mona, should be considered as part of any development proposal.

Mona is a major tourism destination, and a significant generator of traffic. Mona is actively adopting a sustainable transport model to minimise the use and generation of private vehicles to the site, and reduce the necessity to provide large areas of private car parking;

The *Glenorchy Interim Planning Scheme 2015* identifies potential risk from inundation. For Berriedale the risks of inundation are high (0.8m AHD), medium (1.8m AHD) and low risk (2.4m AHD). Other risks noted are coastal erosion hazard and some acid sulphate soils located immediately outside the site within the River Derwent. These risks should be included within the site analysis of the site.

A hierarchy of Activity Centre has been identified within the regional land use strategy. The Master Plan must ensure any proposal is consistent with this hierarchy.

The opportunities include:

Allow for a holistic approach to planning and design for both sides of the peninsula which ensure an integrated and cohesive landscape. Council has an opportunity to rezone land to align with the objectives of the Master Plan. For example, the creation of a Specific Area Plan which covers the entirety of the peninsula would be beneficial to achieving this.

A search of the Natural Values Atlas indicates that there are few identified threatened values in the area, however improvement of remnant vegetation and improvement of natural values is desirable. A number of listed weed species have been identified in the area and management of weeds should form a component of the Master Plan.

Connection and integration with existing transport systems and expansion of alternative transport options, including: ferry, vehicle, intercity cycleway, and a potential future light rail link.

There is opportunity for the Master Plan to further objective and principles of key strategies including regional and local strategies, such as the *Southern Regional Land Use Strategy*, the *Glenorchy Strategic Plan* and the *Glenorchy Economic Development Strategy*. Key areas of such strategies which should be considered include recreation and open space, social infrastructure, land use and transport integration and activity centres.

Promote and enhance the features of arts, culture and recreation of the master plan area and support and protect the role of Mona as an identified strategic economic opportunity and major employer. There is opportunity to provide for the innovative and sustainable expansion of Mona as a significant cultural and tourism development for the region. It is the intention for Mona to redevelop the caravan park within the Berriedale Peninsula, and a development application has recently been approved by the Glenorchy Planning Authority.

2.4 COMMUNITY VIEWS

Community views on Berriedale Peninsula were sought through stakeholder meetings, a community interest group workshop, an online community survey of nearby residents and a month inviting public review and comment on the draft master plan. A summary of the points raised in these discussions and surveys is presented in Attachment 1.

The key messages identified from the community engagement were:

the community place great importance on maintaining good accessibility and connectivity to and through Berriedale Peninsula, in particular with the upgrading of foreshore trails and shared paths that connect with Berriedale Reserve and Mona;

strong interest in ongoing protection of the natural values with the community often referring to the scenic values, diverse wildlife and importance of retaining native vegetation;

the significance of Berriedale Peninsula's cultural heritage values, including Aboriginal sites, heritage buildings and the contemporary arts hub created by Mona; and

the desire for upgrading community park facilities (picnic, play and toilets) to improve their experiences and enjoyment of the public spaces.

2.5 SITE ISSUES

Map 2.3 illustrates the range of issues identified by the community and stakeholders and through site investigations. These issues can be grouped as:

- managing and enhancing environmental, cultural and use values;

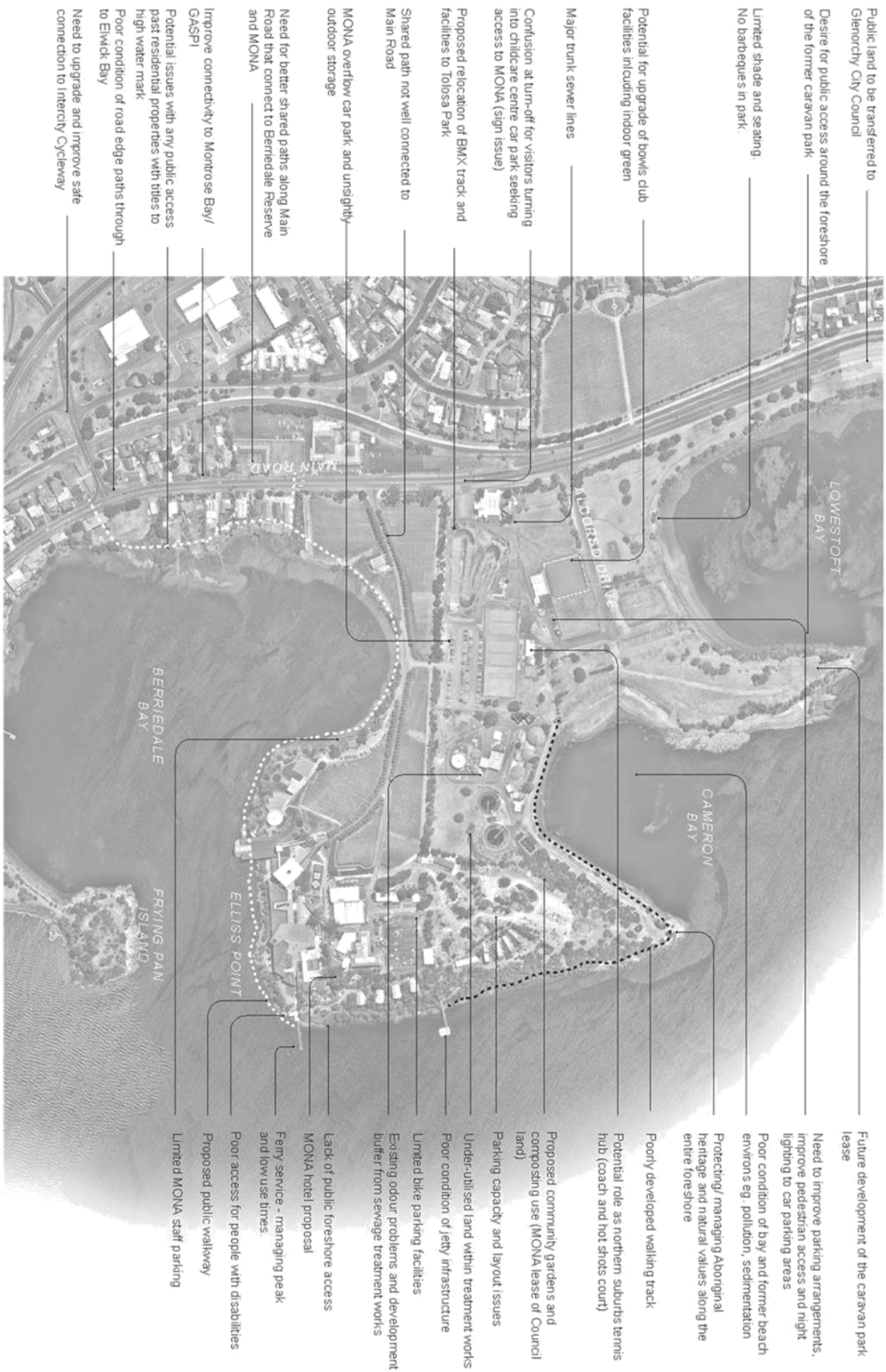
- improving accessibility and connections to and within the study area;

- resolving car parking needs;

- achieving the right 'mix' of collaborative uses on the peninsula including public open space, tourism, utility, sport and recreation; and

- managing the balance between public land use and future development opportunities.

These issues are addressed in the presentation of the master plan in Part 3.



BERRIEDALE PENINSULA

Map 2.2 Site Issues

Part 3 PLACEMAKING

Great placemaking is something that goes beyond the physical setting, to include engagement and respect with those that own, manage or enjoy the place.

The difference between a 'place' and a 'space' is that a place is attuned to local conditions and people enjoy being there. There is a connection between the character of the landscape, what is built within it and how the building occurs. The finely-tuned logistics sit in the background and the experience of being there is welcoming, enlivening and inspiring.

Mona has become an outstanding 'place' within the 'space' of Berriedale Peninsula. The presence of Mona as a place along with the associated cultural activities that it has spawned has touched the lives of all Tasmanians, and many visitors. It has introduced a world of art and culture to sectors of the community who may have previously had no such exposure or inclination to experience it. It has changed and enriched Tasmania as a place to live and visit.

Despite its success, the process of placemaking requires a commitment to ongoing assessment, revitalisation and intervention to ensure the values and experiences are sustained. This section of the report provides an overall vision for Berriedale Peninsula, and the guiding principles to help achieve the vision. The section then outlines the future directions to bring place values in-line with the vision.

3.1 EMBRACING THE VISION

The overall vision for the future of Berriedale Peninsula is to provide and manage an inspiring and dynamic place that will deliver environmental, economic and social outcomes for the Tasmanian and local community.

More specifically this envisages:

Mona as a world-recognised place of cultural excellence,
providing outstanding and engaging experiences for all; and

Berriedale Reserve as a well-managed open space, providing for the activity needs of current and future generations within the City and wider community.

The real strength of the proposed master plan lies in the embrace of this vision across public and private lands on the Berriedale Peninsula.

3.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A number of guiding principles have been identified to elaborate on the above vision.

ONE INTEGRATED LANDSCAPE

The peninsula is a singular landscape feature that happens to be in three independent ownerships. An integrated approach to the development and management of the two sites is required to get best 'value' from the overall setting.

PROTECTING INTRINSIC VALUES

The environmental, cultural, economic and social values all add to the sense of place for both local residents and visitors. The protection and careful management of these values is crucial to maintaining a tourism and recreation destination that attracts use and enjoyment by locals and visitors.

ENHANCING THE CULTURAL HUB

Mona has enticed Tasmanians and others to progress thinking 'outside of the box' pushing the limits that previously constrained cultural expression, unleashing a greater awareness about the vitality of the island community. Mona is an internationally significant cultural tourism attraction delivering major social and economic benefits the City, region and State. This can continue and the long term planning for the peninsula can be the place where this is expressed with clarity and care to the benefit of all.

DELIVERING THE FULL BENEFITS

A good place provides many benefits to the community. The environmental benefits include the opportunities to protect areas of conservation, biodiversity or cultural heritage value – as well as assisting in mitigating and managing climate change impacts. The social benefits include helping to build strong communities that feel good about their 'local' places, enhancing liveability, improving health and wellbeing, creating places to play and enjoy life. The economic benefits are delivered through increased employment and being a

catalyst for pushing further flow-on effects within the local, regional and state economy.

PARTNERS IN MANAGEMENT

Council has a responsibility to manage land in its ownership in the interest of the community. The community values Berriedale Reserve as public open space, with a particular expectation to have access to the foreshore and quality facilities for their use and enjoyment. Mona develops and manages their assets to deliver outstanding cultural experiences that are accessible to both locals and visitors. The potential benefits of Council, stakeholders and the community sharing a common vision for the future of the peninsula will be enduring.

3.3 THE BIG MOVES

This section focusses on the big moves guiding the use of the Peninsula and outlines the key responses to the range of issues identified in Section 2.5.

The big moves informing the master plan are:

enhancing site values (Section 3.3.1);

improving connections (Section 3.3.2);

facilitating better parking (Section 3.3.3);

assessing public land options (Section 3.3.4); and

providing design and development directions (Section 3.3.5).

3.3.1 Enhancing Site Values

Berriedale Reserve and much of the peninsula and its surrounds have been degraded or disturbed by sedimentation of the embayments, clearing of vegetation, disturbance by construction and/or weed invasion. Pockets of native vegetation remain, particularly on the foreshore at Mona and on Council land to its north. These add character to the area.

Figure 3.1 is an outline of the existing situation and what can be done to enhance site values over time. The key moves are to:

restore areas that have been degraded or lost to development or limited management efforts (which is reflective of the condition of much of the Derwent River foreshore within the Hobart urban region);



Existing Situation

- Degraded and modified foreshore area
- Sedimentation of embankments
- Limited pocket of remnant vegetation
- Poor condition/quality of Derwent River
- Disconnection between land and water (visually + physically)
- Under-realised open space assets



Future Moves (Subject to approvals)

- Intact and continuous foreshore vegetation
- Plan for future coastal inundation and refugia (rising river levels) at Lowestoft Bay and Cameron Bay
- Enhancement of Lowestoft Bay environs/ treatment of stormwater
- Enhancement of Main Road verge
- Improvement/ clean Derwent River
- Protection of Aboriginal heritage values
- Enhancement of Berriedale Reserve/Open Space

BERRIEDALE PENINSULA

Figure 3.1 Enhancing Site Values

create an impressive 'edge' or 'visual feature' upon arrival to the peninsula through the continuous presence of natural foreshore vegetation;

respect and protect Aboriginal heritage values found along the foreshore, through a commitment to enhancing the natural foreshore values and the telling of the Aboriginal occupation of the river environs;

identify and enhance visual values of the peninsula;

regain public access, use and enjoyment of the foreshore and embayments; and

upgrade the physical environs along Main Road to arrive at Berriedale Reserve and Mona.

3.3.2 Improving Connections

Berriedale Reserve and Mona are well connected to the region by a variety of transport modes including car, bus, ferry, taxi, bike and foot access. However connectivity within the peninsula is currently fragmented and frustrated by barriers including roads, fences, a lack of paths and land use.

The means of arrival to the peninsula contributes to the experience and sensory delight of visiting Mona and Berriedale Reserve. Innovation in the means of transportation to the area should be facilitated and the treatment of entrances should add to the experience of arrival.

Figure 3.2 looks at the opportunities to improve the accessibility of the peninsula by improving connections from the outside into the site and within the site to its various attractions while facilitating universal access wherever possible. The Figure shows how improving connections can unfold over time as resources allow for investment in the missing links.

The key moves are to:

capitalize on the opportunities to create safer and convenient connections to the Intercity Cycleway, the potential City Link passenger train with Mona and with a foreshore walkway linking Berriedale to the ferry service;

BERRIEDALE PENINSULA

Figure 3.2 Improving Connections

- Existing Situation**
- Inter City Cycleway close but not well connected
 - Paths in Berriedale Reserve narrow and in poor condition
 - Ferry access excellent except for people with disabilities
 - Foreshore access limited
 - Mona entry path very narrow



- Intermediate Steps (Subject to approvals)**
- Enhanced access from Inter City Cycleway and on Main Road
 - Foreshore walkway to jetty
 - Finish shared path connection from Berriedale Reserve to North



- Future Moves (Subject to approvals)**
- Continuous foreshore access over public land
 - Better connectivity within Berriedale Reserve and to Mona
 - Improved access from Inter City Cycleway
 - Improve existing connection to Elwick Bay pathway
 - Better connectivity within the Peninsula
 - New connection to potential Riverline development/ passenger train service.



achieve a continuous foreshore pathway over public land that better links Berriedale Reserve with Mona, with surrounding residential areas, GASP trails and the whole of Wilkinsons Point; and

improve the pathways that inter-connect Berriedale Reserve facilities and Crown foreshore to the north.

3.3.3 Facilitating Better Parking

Mona are actively promoting alternative options to reach events and the site more generally including the use of the fast ferry, bus, bike, walking, and taxi services while discouraging the use of private vehicles (Section 3.3.2). These options are best addressed through the preparation of an overall Sustainable Transport and Parking Strategy to guide a parking policy for the Peninsula over the next 5-10 years.

In the interim, Council and Mona believe there are opportunities to significantly improve overall parking arrangements and capacity to better meet the needs of users and address parking issues.

The existing parking arrangements have evolved in response to the history of development and use on the peninsula. The end result is that parking is scattered across many sites and often inadequate for meeting current and expected needs.

A detailed analysis of the parking supply in relation to the parking provisions of the Glenorchy Planning Scheme was undertaken in 2014. The assessment indicated that the existing development on the Berriedale Peninsula would generate the need for 282 parking spaces under the planning scheme. By comparison there were already 401 parking spaces provided, thus a surplus of 119 parking spaces over the minimum Scheme requirement. Nonetheless there is a frequent shortage of parking, particularly on weekends and holidays, during peak season and when Mona events take place.

Options for the treatment of parking areas should ensure that they do not dominate the landscape and should seek to ensure the design is of a high standard and does not detract from the landscape qualities of the peninsula.

Clearly there is a need to balance the amount of land area taken up with car parking, with the desire for a density of development that makes the site viable for a diverse range of uses. Parking needs might be met by:

improving the capacity of existing car parking areas through better matching use to needs and innovative parking management guidance systems that improve the efficiency of parking areas;

giving greater consideration to alternative parking arrangements/programs including 'park and ride' services for major events from car parking areas in the City, and if required to a permanent 'city shuttle';

encouraging enhanced public transport options along Main Road, introduction of a passenger rail services and/or call up services for out of hours periods;

improving pedestrian/bicycle linkages to the site from surrounding residential areas and the inter-city track;

dispersing real time traffic information to local radio stations during peak events to promote alternative arrival times, transport modes and promote off-site parking locations (e.g. providing information with tickets about arriving early); and

encouraging the development of on-site food and services before and after events to help spread arrival and departure times and to encourage walking to events by on-site guests.

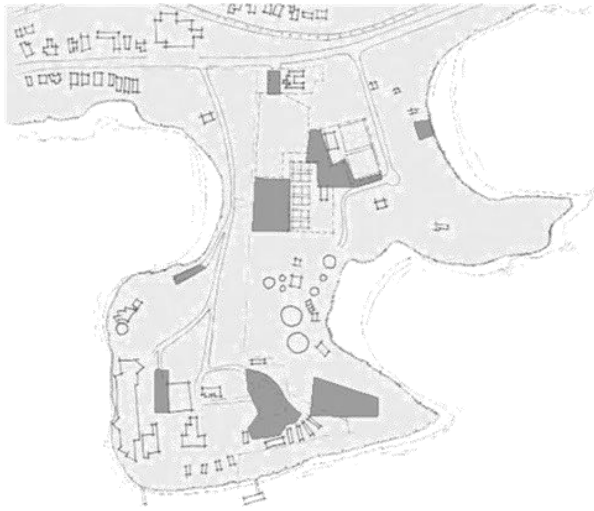
Figure 3.3 looks at the existing parking situation and on-grade parking options. The potential for a multi-storey parking options is being investigated as part of the negotiations for future use of the BMX lease site.

The figure indicates there are a number of opportunities to consolidate parking areas. These are explored further in Section 4.

3.3.4 Assessing Public Land Options

Figure 3.4 shows the existing provision of public land on the peninsula and the opportunities to enhance use and management of public land in the short term to longer term.

The figure indicates that the Council has responsibility for a considerable land area on the northern half of the peninsula, albeit a significant portion of this is leased out to commercial (future caravan park) and community uses (sports, recreation and community services). As a consequence, the public open space is not well connected within Berriedale Reserve or between the Reserve and Mona.



Existing Situation

- Mona parking inadequate and fragmented.
- Overflow area presents poorly to surrounds
- Club parking areas inadequate and present poorly to surrounds



On-Grade or Multi-Storey Parking Options (Subject to approvals)

- Possible on-grade car parking sites
- Serving both sporting clubs and Mona overflow

BERRIEDALE PENINSULA

Figure 3.3 Facilitating Better Parking



Existing Situation

- Extensive publicly owned land
- Portions under lease (short and long term)
- Disconnected public space and from foreshore
- Poor accessibility



Short Term Opportunities (Subject to approvals)

- Improve access to foreshore around caravan park lease site
- Develop community sports and recreation precinct including better open space, connections, carparking and enhancement of sports facilities
- Re-configure boundary to Mona to enable community connections and parking
- BMX to Tolosa St
- Continue carpark lease with Mona
- Foreshore walkway



Long Term Opportunities (Subject to approvals)

- Recapture sewage treatment plant for alternative use
- Further enhance access to and connections between public space

BERRIEDALE PENINSULA
Figure 3.4 Assessing Public Land Options

The figure suggests the need to:

plan for the existing sporting and recreational facilities as part of one precinct rather than as isolated and unrelated facilities within their own space;

release the existing BMX site for future alternative use(s)⁵ by moving the club to Tolosa Park;

Council as the land owner consider allowing Mona capacity to grow its functions and attractions onto public land where this is compatible with community expectations for the use of public space and in particular to allow use of Council land currently used by Mona for storage and parking to achieve a composting facility and extensive community gardens; and

in the long term, convert the existing sewerage treatment plant into an alternative use that delivers public access benefits and commercial opportunities.

3.3.5 Embracing Inspiring Design and Development

Mona is seeking development approvals for a number of projects that will strengthen its capacity to deliver new and attractive experiences to a wider visitor and local market. There is an equal opportunity to upgrade the access, facilities and functionality of Berriedale Reserve to cater for future needs and to integrate use of the Reserve with that of Mona.

Figure 3.5 indicates opportunities for upgrading or encouraging appropriate new development that contributes to the overall visual quality and amenity of the Reserve and Mona as a destination through:

upgrading the Berriedale Reserve through new and improved facilities including picnic, play, barbeque facilities and trail connections;

fostering improved layout and better development opportunities within the site;

gaining continuous public access around the whole of the public land on the foreshore;

⁵ Council as the landowner supports the use of the land by Mona for overflow car parking, administration offices and art storage. Any further development will require planning approval and public review. A planning permit is required for these works to be undertaken.

improving public open space connections through Berriedale Reserve to open-up views and activities in and around Cameron Bay;

proceeding with Mona's proposals for a hotel and other developments subject to due development approval processes;

considering alternative public and commercial use of the sewerage treatment plant site (owned by Tasmania Water) if and when the site and facilities are no longer required; and

exploring the potential to consolidate or upgrade sporting facilities (bowls and tennis) to strengthen their capacity to sustain membership and remain viable.



Existing Situation

- Poor quality design and site appearance
- Fences and barriers reduce access and connectivity
- Lack of landscaping
- Entry, Mona and vineyards high quality
- Berriedale Reserve and sports facilities functional for use
- Lack of integration of some public facilities



Intermediate Steps (Subject to approvals)

- Development of the caravan site
- Relocate the southern BMX Club to Tolosa Park and re-use for visitor/staff parking, administration, offices and art storage by Mona
- Hotel Mona site and jetties
- Community garden development
- Foreshore walkway
- Upgrade Berriedale Reserve facilities



Future Moves (Subject to approvals)

- New development sites contribute to Peninsula values and destination
- Hotel Mona site
- Foreshore walkway connection to Berriedale/GASP
- Community gardens
- New use of sewerage treatment plant site in long term
- New use of BMX site by Mona
- Caravan park site development
- Consolidation of bowls with indoor/outdoor green
- Upgrade Berriedale Reserve facilities

BERRIEDALE PENINSULA

Figure 3.5 Design + Development Directions

Part 4

THE MASTER PLAN

4.1 THE MASTER PLAN

Figure 4.1 shows the proposed master plan for use, development and management of Berriedale Peninsula over the next 20 years consistent with the overall vision and guiding principles outlined in Section 3.1.

The master plan is presented with reference to the big moves identified in Section 3.3 and cover how the plan will:

- enhance site values (Section 4.1.1);
- improve connections (Section 4.1.2);
- facilitate better parking (Section 4.1.3);
- achieve better public land options (Section 4.1.4); and
- provide design and development directions (Section 4.1.5)

4.1.1 Enhancing Site Values

The master plan indicates the potential for a range of enhancements to the amenity of the peninsula.

Restoration of native vegetation is proposed around the whole of the foreshore including removal of invasive weeds and ornamental species where possible, and replacement with local indigenous tree and plant species. Revegetation of these areas would enhance the arrival to the Peninsula by ferry, road and trails and show respect for and protect the Aboriginal heritage values of the foreshore.

One of the priority sites is the former caravan park site where there has been substantial disturbance of the site, loss on native vegetation and weed growth. A landscape site plan was submitted as part of the development application.

Another significant enhancement could occur through establishment of a wetland along the foreshore of Cameron Bay. The foreshore is currently degraded as a result of siltation and litter. Access around the foreshore is marred by the high wire fence, which bounds the sewerage treatment plant and the narrowness of the space within which to walk.

A wetland in this area could be used to filter stormwater from development sites (including car parking) whilst providing habitat, a feature of environmental education and interpretation value. The widening of the foreshore space by creating a wetland would also enhance the experience of the currently narrow area.

The plan shows locations at the end of the headlands to Lowestoft Bay, Cameron Bay and Berriedale Bay that could be enhanced through development of viewing and interpretation spaces.

Upgrading of spaces and facilities within Berriedale Reserve would also enhance the use and enjoyment of the Peninsula. The master plan shows the opportunity to:

- consider a fenced area for off-lead dog exercise⁶;

- upgrade the foreshore picnic and barbeque facilities to better cater for local and visitor use;

- set the car parking area for the Reserve back away from the foreshore to provide safe usable space on the edge of foreshore for relaxing, play and trails to connect;

- construct a new playground closer to the foreshore, car park and picnic facilities as well as providing access to informal public space;

- provide a vegetation screen to reduce the visual impact of fences, including the sewerage treatment plant and caravan park; and

- upgrade paths to the public toilet and War Dog memorial.

⁶ The Council's current Dog Management Policy (to be reviewed in February 2022) allows dogs to be walked off lead in Berriedale Reserve (except for the former caravan park site) including the foreshore around Lowestoft Bay and Cameron Bay. The Master Plan proposes that a dedicated area be allocated for dog off lead exercise and that the remainder of Berriedale Reserve becomes dog on lead areas. This would help to reduce the risk of possible conflict with protecting wildlife and with other recreational users at the play, picnic and foreshore trails.

Key:

- ① Upgrade foreshore trail to Windermere Beach
- ② Identify sites for scenic lookouts and interpretation opportunities along the foreshore trail
- ③ Transfer foreshore land from the Crown to Council ownership and management
- ④ Upgrade the path to the War Dog Memorial
- ⑤ Consider creating safe off road pull in bay for road side stops
- ⑥ Install new play and picnic facilities
- ⑦ Setback car parking to enhance foreshore access and provide grassed area for public use including kayak launching
- ⑧ New or upgraded public toilet
- ⑨ Construct public walkway around the foreshore to Cameron Bay
- ⑩ Proposed development of caravan park site (MOAB as approved)
- ⑪ Potential development of an indoor bowls facility or conversion of the existing green to synthetic surface, subject to feasibility assessment
- ⑫ Potential site for extension of the Berriedale Bowls Club as a base for community clubs and sports
- ⑬ New car parking area
- ⑭ Consider potential for the development of open space
- ⑮ Potential location for light rail platform/ station with safe crossing and connected shared paths to Berriedale Peninsula
- ⑯ Upgrading of shared paths between Alcorso Drive and Berriedale Child Care Centre and distinguishing the entry to Mona
- ⑰ Potential location for future hot shot courts at the Glenorchy Tennis Club
- ⑱ Re-use of land for overflow car parking with the proposed relocation of Southern BMX to Tolosa Park
- ⑲ Proposed zone for provision for Mona parking, administration offices and art storage facilities
- ⑳ Long term option for the decommissioning of the sewage treatment plant including required pump stations at the site
- ㉑ Explore opportunity for creating wetland filtration ponds to treat stormwater run-off
- ㉒ Foreshore trail around Cameron Bay with a scenic lookout and interpretation of Aboriginal occupation of the Derwent River foreshore
- ㉓ Lease of Council land to Mona for productive landscape community garden with fruit orchards and edible plantings including the Boneyard composting and Worm Mound and temporary laydown area during construction of the proposed hotel.
- ㉔ Proposed zone for hotel and associated development subject to planning approval
- ㉕ Proposed Delvoe installation by Mona
- ㉖ Proposed House of Kiefer by Mona
- ㉗ Conceptual route for a foreshore boardwalk
- ㉘ Proposed Goldsworthy installation by Mona
- ㉙ Future upgrade of paths along Main Road to connect with Elwick Bay and nearby residential areas
- ㉚ Investigate opportunities for upgrading and future use of community hall facilities and adjacent parking



Berriedale Peninsula Master Plan

Berriedale, Tasmania | Draft For Review
PREPARED FOR GLENORCHY CITY COUNCIL



Date 14 / 12 / 2020
Scale 1:2000 @ A1
1:4000 @ A3

Discussions with TasWater indicated the opportunity to take re-purpose under-utilised land between Mona and its sewerage treatment works to improve the amenity. This land is sloping and regularly mowed but could easily be planted out with trees and shrubs to form a buffer with greater visual amenity.

The entrance to Mona is impressive with a large gate at the entry, heritage houses, vineyards, avenue planting of mature trees and with sweeping views towards buildings located on the rise of the headland. The physical environs at Main Road on arrival to Berriedale Reserve and Mona should be enhanced through better street planting, an upgrading of paths and crossing points from adjacent footpaths, the inter-city cycleway and the potential future Riverline passenger train.

4.1.2 Improving Connections

The master plan shows a range of opportunities to improve connections to and within the peninsula.

An extensive foreshore trail potentially links the site to Windermere Beach in the north and south to the GASP foreshore trail around Elwick Bay – Wilkinsons Point. Portions of the trail are already in place and have varying surfaces including bitumen, concrete and gravel. New sections could be as simple as compressed gravel but surfacing could vary to address gradient, the natural setting and to enhance the experience, and ensure universal access.

The trail on the northern side of Berriedale Bay is ideally suited to the construction of a raised boardwalk that embraces the shape of the bay and provides elevated views across the water. Mona owns the land on which to build this section of trail thereby connecting their property through to Main Road just south of the Metro bus stop. Connection through the Mona site from the bus stop to the ferry would enhance multi-modal transport options to and from Mona and the Hobart CBD.

The plan also shows reinstatement of a foreshore trail around the existing caravan park site. The trail would be a constructed in part as a boardwalk to respond to the foreshore terrain and cliff-face. The master plan shows a more defined trail around Cameron Bay connecting to Lowestoft Bay and Mona and the opportunities to enhance the immediate foreshore environs through landscaping and the creation of a wetland.

Other improved trail links within the peninsula include:

- upgrading the foreshore trail around Lowestoft Bay, including widening and resurfacing and improved alignment along Main Road;

- new trails within Berriedale Reserve linking the proposed car parking area, picnic facilities, existing toilets and play area;

- a new link from the inner-city cycleway (and future Riverline/passenger train platform) to cross main Road and connect to trails along Alcorso Drive;

- a pedestrian corridor between the Berriedale Bowls Club and Glenorchy Tennis Clubs to enhance the look and safety of the area and to better organize parking; and

- upgrading of the trail from the car parking site to Mona.

Wherever possible, new access ways should consider the needs of people with a disability through planning for universal access gradients and the inclusion of features that support equitable access including handrails, lighting and tactiles.

4.1.3 Facilitating Better Parking

The numbers of car parking spaces has been previously noted as well as the success of the ferry service in reducing the need for on-site parking.

The critical parking issue is not necessarily the supply of sites but rather the functionality of where they are provided to meet the range of needs within Mona and Berriedale Reserve. The master plan seeks to improve the location and accessibility of car parking areas without detracting from the values and amenity of the peninsula.

The master plan also shows the opportunity to provide a new car parking area located to the west of the Berriedale Bowls Club. This land is generally under-utilised but has been used for over-flow car parking by the Club and during events. The site is not suitable for the location of future buildings given the underground trunk mains to the sewerage treatment plant. The new car park would:

- increase parking capacity for the Club but also Berriedale Reserve users including the proposed dog off-lead park;

help resolve parking and traffic issues associated with the tennis club and future caravan park; and

allow the potential for a new indoor bowls building on the current grass green (which is outside the existing trunk sewer lines).

The master plan shows opportunities to improve Mona's parking situation by:

formalising the current over-flow park and the Southern BMX Club lease site as the main visitor car park with landscaping, water-sensitive stormwater treatment features, safe road crossings and upgraded pathways leading from it to the museum;

providing the option for an alternative exit road from this car park to Main Road during major events or emergencies that would help reduce overall traffic movements at Mona's entrance;

retaining existing car parks to service the functional needs of Mona staff and suppliers to access the museum and its facilities and disabilities car park in close proximity to the museum and other facilities; and

utilising the existing car parking area at the northern end of the Mona site for hotel and other accommodation guests.

There are also other dynamic parking opportunities to cater for major events or peak times of use, which do not require further car parks being developed on the site (refer to Section 3.3). The potential for a multi-storey car park would require consideration of the feasibility for revenue generation to offset high investment costs. It would also require consideration of the visual and amenity impacts on adjoining users.

4.1.4 Achieving Better Public Land Options

A number of the public land options have been previously mentioned in response to the other features of the master plan including:

the opportunity for the Crown land around the foreshore of Lowestoft Bay to be transferred to Council;

ensuring public access is achieved around the foreshore of the former caravan park site;

improving public access around the northern end of Berriedale Bay with a foreshore boardwalk;

providing Mona with the capacity to use public land to continue growing its functions and attractions to construct their proposed composting facility and community gardens; and

having the potential for upgrading sporting facilities at the Berriedale Bowls Club and Glenorchy Tennis Club;

The master plan shows scope to add an indoor bowls centre over the existing grassed green, building a covered walkway from the new car park to link the Club facilities and provision for expansion of the building in future years. These proposed developments would be subject to feasibility assessment. The master plan also shows the potential for future development of 'hot shot' courts at the Glenorchy Tennis Club.

It also envisages the long term conversion of the sewerage treatment plant into an alternative use to deliver public access benefits and potential recreational and commercial uses.

4.1.5 Providing Design and Development Directions

The master plan process has considered the land use and development opportunities on the peninsula in the future. Developments that have been approved (as at December 2020) or are in the process of assessment or initial investigation include:

Council approval for Mona to continue its lease over establish the composting facility, Worm Mound, community gardens and helicopter landing site;

Council approval for the lease of the former caravan park to Mona for development of a caravan park and camping site (development application submitted and is likely to be re-activated in the short-term);

Council approval for Mona to utilise the existing BMX lease site for over-flow parking, administration and art storage (will be subject to relocation of BMX Club to Tolosa Park and planning approval processes for a development application);

Council investigations into the design and construction of shared pathways along Main Road to improve safety and accessibility to Mona and Berriedale Reserve (currently underway);

replacement of the night lights at the Glenorchy Tennis Club; and

Council plans to upgrade or replace the public toilet at Berriedale Reserve by 2025.

The master plan allows for development opportunities that might arise including:

allocation of land for the potential development of another bowling green (indoor or outdoor synthetic green) and expansion of the clubhouse if there is consolidation of sporting clubs or growth in the Berriedale Bowls Club⁷;

future development of a hotel, cultural and art facilities on Mona land;

re-use of the BMX lease site by Mona for over-flow parking, administration and art storage;

allocation of space for an additional tennis court, possibly a children's 'hot shots' learning court for the Glenorchy Tennis Club;

identification of a possible site for a dog off lead site;

conversion of the existing sewerage treatment plant to a new use(s); and

upgrading the Berriedale Community Hall to accommodate a café or pop-up vans.

⁷ Discussions with the Berriedale Bowls Club indicated the opportunity to expand the Club facilities to become a hub for local sports clubs to use. It was envisaged that the development of the former caravan park site may create the opportunity for serving food and beverage to visitors. The potential development of an indoor green would also generate increased members and use of the Bowls Club facilities all year round.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION

This Section sets out an implementation strategy for the Master Plan over the next 15 years.

Section 4.2.1 identifies the recommended actions, the initiating steps, who will take the lead role and the timing for implementation of works within the short term 2021-2025. It is understood that Action Plans often become less relevant after 5 years, generally requiring review and updating in relation to what has been achieved and the impact of emerging issues or new opportunities.

Section 4.2.2 lists the recommended actions for the mid – long term period spanning the 10 years between 2026-2035.

Section 4.2.3 outlines the value of Council and Mona maintaining a collaborative working arrangement to guide implementation of the Master Plan.

4.2.1 Action Plan : Short Term 2021 – 2025

Table 4.1 lists the recommended actions for the short term period.

Recommended Action	Initiating Steps	Lead Role
Adopt the Master Plan	- Review by Council - Review by community - Finalise the master plan	Council
Install night lights at the Glenorchy Tennis Club	Undertake works	Council
Undertake a Parking Strategy for Mona	- Engagement of consultants - Review of existing parking capacity and requirements - Statutory provisions	Mona
Potential to relocate the Southern BMX facility to Tolosa Park	- Design new facilities and complete required studies, lodge Development Application - Respond to assessment conditions - Commence relocation works	Council + Club
Consider the transfer foreshore land in Lowestoft Bay from the Crown to Council	Consult with Crown and proceed with legal processes	Council
Investigate future use of the BMX lease site for car parking, administration and art storage	- Finalise agreements between Council and Mona - Construction documentation and necessary background studies - Lodge Development Application - Respond to assessment conditions - Commencement of works	Council + Mona
Review existing planning controls in response to the Berriedale Peninsula Master Plan.	Lodge local planning scheme request, and if initiated, undertake statutory consultation and assessment process.	Council

Recommended Action	Initiating Steps	Lead Role
Consider upgrade of Berriedale Reserve including picnic, play facilities, barbeque, paths and major upgrade of the public toilet.	• Prepare preliminary design and background studies for development of public facilities • Undertake community consultation • Allocate budget • Lodge a Development Application • Prepare construction documentation responding to outcomes of the DA process • Commence works • Undertake landscaping and weed management	Council
Landscape enhancement of under-utilised TasWater land	• Develop preliminary proposal and gain agreement from TasWater • Allocate budget • Lodge development application (if required) and respond to conditions • Commencement of works	Council + TasWater + Mona

Table 4.1 Short Term Action Plan 2021-2025

4.2.2 Action Plan for the Mid - Long Term 2026-2035

Table 4.2 lists the recommended actions for the mid to long-term period.

Recommended Action	Initiating Steps	Lead Role
Review the Master Plan and prepare an Action Plan for 2025-2035	Review by Council	Council
Assess potential for a new dog off leash area within Berriedale Reserve	Review and amend Dog Management Policy for the Berriedale Peninsula	Council
Consider upgrading the foreshore trail around the headland to Cameron Bay including the boardwalk around the former caravan park site.	- Prepare preliminary design and background studies for development of public facilities - Allocate budget - Lodge a Development Application - Prepare construction documentation responding to outcomes of the DA process - Commence works - Undertake landscaping and weed management	Council + Mona
Assess opportunity for children's 'hot shots' learning court to be added to the tennis club	- Monitor need and funding opportunity - Prepare plans for DA (if required) - Assessment subject to development approval processes	Glenorchy Tennis Club
Consider upgrading the foreshore path and indigenous interpretation	- Liaise with Aboriginal community - Prepare preliminary design and undertake required background studies for community consultation - Allocate budget - Assessment subject to development approval processes	Council Mona

Recommended Action	Initiating Steps	Lead Role
Investigate development of new car park adjacent to Berriedale Bowls Club	• Prepare preliminary designs and background studies and preliminary designs for community consultation • Identify funding • Assessment subject to development approval processes • Commencement of works	Council
Review the opportunity for a City Link passenger train service platform to service Mona and Berriedale	• Monitor Federal and State Government funding support for the proposal	Council Mona
Investigate planting new avenue of trees in road reserve adjacent to Granada Tavern	• Check tenure, location of services and potential location for trees • Consult with Granada Tavern • Funding and implementation	Council
Consider preparing a master plan for the Berriedale Hall site at 631 Main Road	• Source funding • Initiate preparation of the master plan	Council
Assess feasibility of proposed wetlands on the foreshore	• Master plan and feasibility assessment • Consult with TasWater • Allocate budget • Assessment subject to development approval processes	Council Mona
Consider upgrading of paths along Main Road connecting to Berriedale Reserve and Mona	• Site investigations and engineering plans • Funding program • Commencement of works	Council
Review opportunity to upgrade existing foreshore trail through to Windemere Beach	• Prepare preliminary design for community consultation • Allocate budget • Assessment subject to development approval processes	Council
Assess the need for feasibility of a new indoor synthetic green and upgrading of the Berriedale Bowls Club facilities	• Continue to assess support and facilitate discussions • Undertake feasibility for upgrading or expansion of facilities	Berriedale Bowls Club

Recommended Action	Initiating Steps	Lead Role
Review opportunity to construct the foreshore boardwalk linking the ferry to Berriedale	• Review feasibility assessment including background studies and preliminary designs • Identify funding • Lodge Development Application • Finalise construction documentation and necessary background studies respond to assessment conditions as necessary • Commencement of works	Mona
Upgrade and extend shared path from Berriedale Reserve to Elwick Bay	• Prepare preliminary designs for public consultation • Allocate budget • Assessment subject to development approval processes • Commencement of works	Council
Regular and ongoing consultation with TasWater to review the timeframe for the relocation of the sewerage treatment facility and potential re-use opportunities	• Continue liaison with TasWater about their plans and timing for relocation from the site	TasWater, Council

Table 4.2 Mid - Long Term Action Plan

ATTACHMENT 1
SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY VIEWS

These notes indicate the key points that were discussed or raised by stakeholders during meetings and workshops conducted during the preparation of the Master Plan.

MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS

Community Groups Workshop

- Concern about environmental degradation
- Maintain accessibility and upgrade foreshore walkways
- Improve the play and picnic facilities to attract families
- Reduce vehicle speed and improve pedestrian crossings on Main Road
- Improve lighting and public safety
- Retain bushland values
- Parking issues during major events
- Need better signage
- Opportunity for interpretation sites
- Consider future options for sporting clubs
- Kayak launching site

Access Committee

- Connectivity and maintaining accessible walkways
- More accessible access to toilets from car park and street
- Rest areas along the walkways
- Events, barbeque facilities and potential for evening markets at Berriedale Reserve

Mona

- Proceed with Mona caravan park development
- Overall Parking Strategy to better respond to development sites and needs
- Purchase or lease option for use of the BMX site for future parking with art storage and administration space
- Continue lease of Council land for productive landscape community gardens with fruit orchards and edible plantings including the Boneyard composting and Worm Mound
- Use of the leased land for temporary laydown during construction of the proposed hotel
- Improving connectivity and paths from Main Road
- Explore wetland filtration ponds in Cameron Bay with Derwent Estuary Program

Glenorchy Tennis Club/Tennis Tasmania

- Replacement of night lights
- Provision for a children's hot shot learning court to boost participation
- Improve safety and parking issues
- Aspirational - indoor tennis court

Glenorchy Bowls Club

- Closure of grass green and opportunity to develop site for extension of Club as a community sports club or parking

- Desire for an indoor synthetic green in long term
- Overflow parking occurs on under-utilised land west of the Club

Granada Tavern

- Improve crossing point opposite bus stop on Main Road
- Overflow parking issues during past events
- Support for avenue tree planting along Main Road
- Happy to work with Mona in future

Southern BMX Riders Club

- Want to see Council action on the relocation to Tolosa Park
- Will move once new site and facilities completed

Council Staff

- Importance of engagement across the wider community
- Council agreed to BMX relocation with funds allocated
- Funds allocated for new LED lights at tennis club
- Public toilets - remove and replace by 2025
- Bowls Club - only using synthetic green
- Playground (district level) attracts good use
- Aware of some expressed local resident(s) concern with Mona expansion on public land and impact on natural values
- Council investigating improved connectivity between Main Road, cycle path, Mona and Berriedale Reserve
- Light rail future option
- Main Road side stalls popular
- Planning controls - Local Provisions Schedule shows heritage places, future coastal inundation and coastal refugia

Berriedale Child Care Centre

- Traffic and parking issues with visitors to Mona including problem of people turning into car park thinking it is the entry to Mona (this can be fixed by moving the existing sign)
- The Centre currently walks with children to Berriedale Reserve, around caravan park and to Mona - safety and convenient access
- Better pedestrian crossing points and reducing traffic speed on Main Road to improve safety
- Safe connectivity to outlying residential areas would be good

TasWater

- Long term option to relocate sewage treatment plant but this will still require pump station (onsite or nearby dependent on costs)
- Planned upgrades to reduce odour issues in agreement with Council and Mona
- Outfall to be extended further out into the Derwent River
- Landscaping around treatment site would be good

NEARBY RESIDENTS SURVEY

There were 40 respondents to the nearby residents survey. The key findings are outlined below.

Question 1 How long have you lived in the Berriedale area?

Some 32.5% of the respondents had lived there for 3-10 years, 30% for 20+ years, 22.5% for 11-20 years and 15% for 1-2 years.

Question 2 What are the things that you like most about Berriedale Peninsula?

Answer Choices	Responses
Being relatively quiet and a safe place to live	87.50%
Quality of the scenic views	90.00%
Strong sense of place and local community	17.50%
The range of ways to get there (including vehicles, walking, bike riding, ferry and public transport)	40.00%
Good public access to the Derwent River foreshore and bays	42.50%
Natural landscape and bushland	47.50%
Heritage values (including Aboriginal Heritage and European sites)	22.50%
Open space areas that provide a diversity of community, sport and recreation facilities	72.50%
Access to the inter-city cycleway	65.00%
Mona with its cultural attractions	75.00%
Tracker dog memorial site	40.00%
Vineyards located nearby	17.50%
Pop-up roadside stalls selling produce (e.g. food and flowers) on Main Road	65.00%

The three highest things were the quality of scenic views, being relatively quiet and safe place to live and Mona with its cultural attractions.

The respondents were invited to list other important things that may not be listed. Individuals mentioned the heritage values, War Dog memorial, remnant native grasslands and Aboriginal middens, potential for a future light rail station and the water wildlife.

Question 3 What do you consider needs fixing or upgrading to encourage your use and enjoyment of Berriedale Peninsula (choose your top five priorities)?

Answer Choices	Responses
Reduce traffic speed on Main Road	10.00%
Wider shared footpaths along Main Road to access Berriedale Reserve and Mona	35.00%
Safer pedestrian crossing points over Main Road	32.50%
Shared paths for bike riders and pedestrians along Main Road to access Berriedale Reserve and Mona	47.50%
Paths within and around Berriedale Peninsula foreshore	47.50%
Upgrade foreshore path connections to Windermere Bay (north) and Elwick Bay (south)	65.00%
Better directional and wayfinding signs	12.50%
Lighting along the streets e.g. Alcorso Drive	17.50%
Better designated car parking areas	15.00%
Landscaping of car parking areas	25.00%
Upgrade the public toilet (located at Alcorso Drive)	45.00%
Picnic and barbeque facilities	47.50%
Playground facilities	37.50%
Review the extent of dog off-lead area (currently this includes most of Council owned land on the Berriedale Peninsula)	25.00%

The five top priorities were:

- Upgrade foreshore path connections to Windermere Bay (north) and Elwick Bay (south)
- Shared paths for bike riders and pedestrians along Main Road to access Berriedale Reserve and Mona
- Paths within and around Berriedale Peninsula foreshore
- Upgrade the public toilet (located at Alcorso Drive)
- Picnic and barbeque facilities

The respondents were invited to list other priorities. The individual responses included having a café somewhere on the foreshore, protecting native grasses and Aboriginal midden sites, removing weeds, upgrading the intercity cycleway, reducing traffic speeds (especially on event days), giving priority to upgrading the public open spaces and natural environment at Berriedale Reserve, upgrading the toilets and relocating the sewerage treatment plant. One respondent referred to concern about the incremental loss of public land and public space given over to private interest at a loss of public space available for use publicly and recreationally by the community

Question 4 What additional facilities would enhance your use and enjoyment of Berriedale Peninsula (choose your top five priorities)?

Answer Choices	Responses
More links/footpaths connecting residential streets to the Peninsula	37.50%
A public foreshore walk around the caravan park site	67.50%
A public foreshore walk around the northern part of Berriedale Bay (across Mona land)	60.00%
Station/platform to support a future light rail service	37.50%
More car parking to service Mona and other users	27.50%
Development of the caravan park site	47.50%
An avenue of street trees along Main Road	37.50%
A fitness trail	42.50%
An additional synthetic green at the Bowls Club	2.50%
'Hot shot' courts for public use near the Tennis Club	15.00%
Locations to interpret local history and stories	25.00%
A designated off-lead dog exercise area with dogs on-lead along foreshore paths and near picnic and play areas	47.50%
Kayak launching site in Lowestoft Bay	20.00%
Other sport and recreation facilities (Please use the space below to explain what you would like to see added and where they they could be placed)	27.50%

The top five priorities were:

- A public foreshore walk around the caravan park site
- A public foreshore walk around the northern part of Berriedale Bay (across Mona's land)
- Development of the caravan park site
- A designated off-lead dog exercise area with dogs on-lead along foreshore paths and near picnic and play areas
- A fitness trail

The respondents were invited to list other priorities for additional facilities. Two respondents mentioned an additional synthetic green at the Berriedale Bowls Club. Other suggestions were allowing café/pop-up vans, adding basketball rings, having play equipment to better suit children under 5 years, storytelling public spaces, no more loss of public land and more public space for community use, protection of habitat values and more inter-connected walkways.

Question 5 Do you have any further comments about any key issues or opportunities for better managing access and use of the Berriedale Peninsula in the future?

These comments generally reflected the views expressed in response to the previous questions. The key comments included:

- Share paths for bike riders and pedestrian along Main Rd
- Protection of native grass and Aboriginal middens
- Maintain public access to the foreshore
- Enhance and link the regional hub from Mona to Elwick Bay

- Monitoring of rubbish and garden waste dumped over back fences of waterfront properties
- Removal of weeds
- Upgrade the foreshore walkway to Cadburys
- Preference to more community space rather than more commercial space
- Upgrade the picnic and play facilities
- Reduce traffic speed on Main Road
- More interpretation of the local history
- Establishment of a Berriedale Foreshore User Group
- Reduce the Mona footprint on the public spaces
- Keep the BMX park in its current location
- Move Cameron Bay sewerage works

Community Review and Comment on the Draft Master Plan during November 2020

The community were invited to make comments on the Draft Berriedale Peninsula Master Plan via Council online 'Have Your Say' platform or submit written comments to Council.

There were a total of 410 visits to Council's Have Your Say site from which 27 respondents completed the survey. There were 4 late surveys and whilst the data could not be included within the analysis below - 3 of the respondents strongly supported the master Plan and other respondent supported most aspects of the Plan.

Two written submissions were received.

HAVE YOUR SAY RESPONSE

Q 1. What are the things that you like most about Berriedale Peninsula?

The highest responses were:

74% quality of the scenic views

63% access to the inter-city cycleway

63% Mona with its cultural attractions

55% natural landscape and bushland

55% pop-up roadside stalls selling produce (e.g. food and flowers) on Main Road

52% the range of ways to get there (vehicles, walking, bike riding, ferry and public transport)

52% Open space areas that provide a diversity of community, sport and recreation facilities

Q2. Which of the following improvements would encourage your use and enjoyment of Berriedale Peninsula?{

The highest responses were:

70% upgrade foreshore path connections to Windemere Bay (north) and Elwick Bay (south)

67% paths within and around Berriedale Peninsula foreshore

52% upgrade the public toilets (located at Alcorso Drive)

44% shared bike & pedestrian pathways along Main Road to access Berriedale Peninsula & Mona

41% wider shared footpaths along Main Road to access Berriedale Reserve and Mona

37% picnics and barbeque facilities

37% playground facilities

Q3. Which of the following additional facilities would enhance your use and enjoyment of Berriedale Peninsula?

The highest responses were:

67% a public foreshore walk around the caravan park site

59% a public foreshore walk around the northern part of Berriedale Bay (across Mona land)

48% station/platform to support a future light rail service

48% an avenue of street trees along Main Road

41% development of the caravan park site

30% more links/footpaths connecting residential streets to the Berriedale Peninsula

30% a fitness trail

Q4. Do you support the Berriedale Peninsula Master Plan?

The responses (including the late surveys received) were:

40% Yes, I strongly support it

48% Yes, I support most aspects of it

12% Neutral, I neither support nor oppose it

Q5. Respondents were asked whether there was anything missed in the Master Plan?

The responses are summarised in the following table.

Respondent's Comment	Response as regards Master Plan
Perhaps a stage area for band entertainment like something like in Lindisfarne Simmons Park	<i>Mona has a fully developed stage for public and private events. No other community comments received for a stage area. Limited suitable open space area given noise levels.</i>
An athletics track	<i>No other community comments received for an athletics track. Lack of space available on Berriedale Peninsula. More appropriate sporting venues</i>
Would like more details on proposed upgrade of Berriedale Community Hall as currently used by Glenorchy City Community Brass Band.	<i>The Master Plan refers to preparing a master plan for the hall site to investigate opportunities for upgrading facilities. This would involve consultation with users and the local community.</i>
The reference to landscaping of under-utilised TasWater land is important—the treatment plant needs screening in the short term, and it's a great opportunity to increase tree canopy cover in the area and region. Under-utilised Council owned areas should also be targeted for tree plantings, to enhance landscape values and to create a sense of an integrated landscape. The Mona/Berriedale Bay foreshore boardwalk should be an infrastructure funding priority.	<i>TasWater indicated initial agreement with the potential to screen the treatment plant and this could be achieved with collaboration between Council and TasWater.</i> <i>The proposed boardwalk will be dependent upon Mona finding funding to support the proposed works.</i>
The caravan park will increase traffic flow and demand for parking space which may well spill over into the existing public reserve. The development should be carefully monitored to ensure the impact on natural amenities, wildlife and marine life is kept to an absolute minimum. Issue as to whether the proposed improvements to Berriedale Reserve affect space available for dogs off-lead	<i>There will be increased traffic flows when the caravan park is operational but parking by users will be contained within the leased area.</i> <i>The implications for continuing dog off lead across Berriedale Peninsula should be considered when Council's Dog Policy is reviewed in February 2020.</i>
Bike path/shared path around the peninsula	<i>The Master Plan shows the potential for achieving a foreshore path and shared use with consideration given to land tenure, local topography, environmental values and costs.</i>
Support for light rail	<i>Supported in the Master Plan</i>
Need to clean-up and retain wildlife habitat without over-developing the area impacting on the foreshore	<i>Supported in the Master Plan</i>

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

Two written submissions were received.

One submission was brief and indicated support for the Master Plan, welcomed the opportunity for the community to have their say and was pleased that the caravan park was soon to be redeveloped.

The second submission raised specific concerns about Council's process for allowing areas of Council owned public reserve to be leased to Mona. As these concerns referred to legislative processes, the comments are to be reviewed by Council.



Waste Services Policy

Title	Waste Services Policy
Council Resolution	Item 9 (24 February 2020) as per Council Minutes
Responsible Directorate	City Services and Infrastructure
Due for Review	Four (4) years from Council Resolution Date
Strategic Plan Reference	<u>Leading our Community</u> 1.3.1 Directly deliver defined service levels to our communities.
ECM	Council Policy

PURPOSE

This policy sets out the waste collection service provided in Glenorchy municipality to provide clarity and ensure consistency.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all waste collection services (and ancillary services) provided by Council to residential properties (including unit developments), commercial properties and on Council land.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
Regulations	Not Applicable
By-Law	<i>Glenorchy City Council Environmental Amenity By-law (No. 1 of 2017)</i>

DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

Ancillary dwelling	An additional dwelling as defined in the current Glenorchy Planning Scheme.
Authorised Agent	A person or entity authorised to act on behalf of the property owner.
<u>Driver to Collect</u>	<u>Collection of bins by the waste collection contractor from within the property</u>
FOGO	Food Organics and Garden Organics – the biodegradable component of the waste stream.
<u>FOGO Exemption Criteria</u>	<u>The criteria set under the guideline titles “FOGO Exemption” which is available to be viewed at www.gcc.tas.gov.au</u>
General refuse	Non-recyclable waste.
Group Home	Dwelling for permanent or temporary accommodation of a group of people with disabilities or people experiencing social disadvantage.
MGB	Mobile Garbage Bin (for general refuse, recycling or FOGO).
Multiple Dwelling	Two or more dwellings on a site.
<u>Commercial Properties</u>	<u>Commercial properties refer to small businesses or sporting/community groups that produce only domestic quantities of waste, recycling and FOGO</u>
Recycling	Materials that can be accepted by Council for recycling, including paper, cardboard, tin and aluminium cans, etc.
<u>Schedule of Fees and Charges</u>	<u>The fees and charges decided from time to time by Council under Section 205 of the Local Government Act 1993. This schedule is available for viewing at www.gcc.tas.gov.au</u>
Waste services	Waste management services for general refuse, recycling and FOGO.
140L/240L/360L	The capacity of Mobile Garbage Bins (MGBs) in litres (i.e. 140L = 140 litres).



RELATED DOCUMENTS

- [Environmental Amenity by-law No. 1 of 2017](#)
- Footpaths Policy
- FOGO Exemption Criteria
- Waste Services Standards for New Multiple Dwelling Developments
- Glenorchy Interim Planning Scheme 2015

POLICY STATEMENT

Commitment to correct disposal practices

1. Council will continue to promote and support correct disposal of general refuse, recycling and FOGO within the community.

Waste services provided

2. Council provides a collection service for general refuse and recycling Mobile Garbage Bins (MGBs) to all residential properties in the municipality except ancillary dwellings, which are not eligible. FOGO MGBs are supplied to all residential properties excluding in rural resource or rural living zones.
3. On request from a property owner or their Authorised Agent or with their approval, a collection service may be provided to commercial properties at Council's discretion.
4. Council provides public litter and recycling MGBs in strategic locations for the convenience of residents and visitors. Size and location of MGBs will be reviewed on an ongoing basis by Council, prioritised based on the level of need.

Standard service for MGBs

5. The standard service for residential properties is:
 - one 140L MGB for general refuse
 - one 240L MGB for recycling, and
 - one 240L MGB for FOGO.
- ~~6. The standard collection of MGB waste is fortnightly.~~
- ~~6. Except where stated otherwise in this policy, the standard collection of all MGB's is fortnightly.~~

Fees and Charges

- ~~7. All residential properties will be charged for waste collection services, whether or not they accept the services, unless exempt by Council.~~
- ~~8. Commercial properties will be charged only if they receive a service. Charges will cease once Council has been notified of the cancellation of service (see paragraphs 17 and 18 for more details).~~
- ~~9. Fees and charges for waste services are set out in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges. Charges will be levied as part of the rates payable and will be separately identified on the rates notice.~~
- ~~10. A waste service charge will be applied to all new residential properties from the date of the certificate of occupancy and/or when the building passed a final inspection.~~



11. Where a residential MGB has been upgraded to 240L, the waste service charges will increase except where an upgrade is approved based on medical or disability grounds. There is no additional charge for the Driver to Collect service.

Variations to standard residential service

- 7.12. Residents may apply for a variation to the standard service provided. Applications must be on the appropriate form and meet all relevant criteria. Variations will be made at Council's discretion.

- 8.13. The following variations may be requested:

- downgrade of MGBs for recycling or FOGO to 140L for residents with long-term medical conditions as certified by a doctor
- a FOGO exemption where the applicant can demonstrate that they meet the required FOGO Exemption Criteria, and (this excludes shared service arrangements - see paragraph 16); and
- upgrade of a general refuse MGB to 240L where property owners are willing to pay the fee difference (in accordance with the Schedule of Fees and Charges) and where there are 5 or more in the family or persons residing in the household.

To verify the number of household members, a Medicare card or other evidence of the number of residents in the household must be produced at the time of the request.

Multiple Dwelling properties

- 9.14. Multiple Dwelling properties of three or more units may receive shared waste services and be collected on a weekly frequency.

15. The sizes and number of MGBs supplied to a property will be determined by Council based on the number of units, the kerbside space available for the safe and convenient collection of MGBs and the requirements of Council's Waste Standards for New Multiple Dwelling Developments.

10. The sizes and number of MGBs supplied to a property will be determined by Council, based on the number of units, the kerbside space available for the safe and convenient collection of MGBs, including the impacts and obstructions posed to the footpath and the requirements of Council's Waste Standards for New Multiple Dwelling Developments.

16. Due to the nature of shared MGB service arrangement for multiple unit developments, where this occurs residents are not eligible for a FOGO exemption.

Commercial properties

17. Commercial properties approved to receive a waste collection service may be supplied with either a 140L or 240L MGB for general refuse. In addition, 240L MGBs for recycling and/or FOGO may be arranged.

11. Commercial properties may apply for a domestic waste recycling and FOGO service, this service is available on a limited basis and at the discretion of Council's Waste Services Coordinator. This must be approved by the property owner and payable in accordance with the Schedule of Fees and Charges.

- 12.18. Owners of commercial properties may cancel Council's waste services at any time. Charges will be removed from the property rates. MGBs will be returned to Council.

Additional service



19. Council will not supply additional MGBs for any properties except in exceptional circumstances (e.g. some Group Homes) at the discretion of Council. The cost of additional MGBs will be calculated based on volume and frequency of collection.

20. To minimise encroachment and disruptions to footpaths from bin placement, Council will not provide any additional collection frequency over and above the standard residential and shared service (see paragraphs 14 - 15).

13.

14.21. A Driver to Collect service may be available for residents who are unable to place their MGBs at the kerbside due to a long-term medical condition certified by a doctor. Applications will be assessed on a case by case basis. Council may remove the service if the relevant criteria are no longer met.

15.22. The Driver to Collect service will not be available to multiple dwellings receiving a shared service unless all dwellings meet the criteria.

User responsibilities

16.23. MGBs provided to residential or commercial properties must only be used for domestic-type wastes.

24. MGBs remain the property of Council and must be returned to Council if no longer required.

17.25. Council provides details of materials that can be collected in its annual guide to waste and recycling. Council will not accept commercial food wastes, hard wastes (e.g. concrete rubble), or any material that is toxic, hazardous, too large for the MGB or that may damage MGBs or the collection vehicle.

26. Council reserves the right to remove MGBs if properties do not meet criteria for their use.

18.27. Wastes should be correctly sorted into the appropriate MGBs. Contaminated recycling or FOGO may not be collected.

19.28. MGBs will not be collected if their placement creates a safety risk or creates access or navigation issues for collection vehicles.

20.29. MGBs should be placed out for collection before 6 am on the morning of collection and removed within 48 hours after collection. MGBs should be at least ~~50 cm~~ 0.5m apart and placed with the wheels facing the property.

30. Customers are responsible for storing MGBs securely in a suitable area. MGBs for Multiple Dwelling units are to be stored in a secure MGB enclosure area at the front or within the property.

31. Residents may be required to place their MGBs in an alternative location of Council's choosing to receive the collection service.

32. Residents requiring a new service, or upgrade/downgrade of MGB's, must submit a completed MGB application form, signed and approved by the property owner. Property owners may be charged for lost, damaged, or stolen MGB's

21.33. Residents requiring a replacement MGB only, must contact Council directly and provide as a minimum their name and property address details.

34. MGBs remain the property of Council and must be returned to Council if no longer required. Council reserves the right to remove MGBs if properties do not meet criteria for their use.

35. Unless directed otherwise by an authorised officer, this policy serves as a direction in relation to the proper placement, handling and management of MGBs for the purposes of clause 25(6) of Council's Environmental Amenities By-Law No.1 of 2017.



~~22.~~

~~23. Residents requiring replacement MGBs must submit a completed MGB application form signed or approved by the property owner. Property owners may be charged for lost or damaged MGBs.~~

New subdivisions and developments

~~24.~~36. In order to receive a waste service, new roads must be designed and constructed to allow waste collection vehicles to move forward continuously while collecting waste.

~~25.~~37. New roads should include a nature strip adjacent to the kerbside at least 1m wide for the placement of MGBs. If this is not feasible, the footpath must be designed and constructed to accommodate MGBs in accordance with Council's Footpaths Policy.

~~26.~~38. New developments for multiple dwellings must comply with Council's Waste Standards for New Multiple Dwelling Developments. Occupants of non-complying dwellings may be required to place their MGBs in an alternative location of Council's choosing to receive the collection service.

39. Property owners requiring MGBs for new developments must complete a kerbside MGB application form. Council's service standard for processing and MGB delivery is two weeks from receipt of application form.

40. Where it is impractical, in the opinion of the Waste Services Coordinator, to provide a standard or shared collection service to a Multiple Dwelling property then Council at its discretion may require applicants to utilise an independent waste services provider to collect waste, recycling and FOGO from Council approved receptacles and from within a designated and approved collection point.

~~27.~~

Fees and Charges

~~28. All residential properties will be charged for waste collection services whether or not they accept the services, unless exempt by Council. Commercial properties will be charged only if they receive a service; charges will cease once Council has been notified of the cancellation of service.~~

~~29. Fees and charges for waste services are set out in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges. Charges will be levied as part of the rates payable and will be separately identified on the rates notice.~~

~~30. A waste service charge will be applied to all new residential properties from the date of the certificate of occupancy and/or when the building passed a final inspection.~~

~~31. Where a residential MGB has been upgraded to 240L the waste service charges will increase except where an upgrade is approved based on medical or disability grounds. There is no additional charge for the Driver to Collect service.~~

Events

~~32.~~41. Council will provide general refuse, recycling and FOGO MGBs at Council organised events.

~~33.~~42. Council may provide a hired general refuse, recycling, and FOGO service for non-council events held on Council land at its discretion. Council will work with event permit holders to determine the appropriate number, placement and disposal of MGBs.

BACKGROUND

~~This policy replaces the previous version adopted in 2016. The policy has been revised early to incorporate provisions related to the new FOGO service and make minor updates and clarifications.~~



Waste Services Policy

This policy replaces the previous version adopted in February 2020. The policy has been revised early to incorporate provisions related to the new FOGO service and make minor updates and clarifications

COUNCIL POLICY

Waste Services



PURPOSE

This policy sets out the waste collection service provided in Glenorchy municipality to provide clarity and ensure consistency.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all waste collection services provided by Council to residential properties, including unit developments, approved commercial and Council owned properties.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Making Lives Better

Objective 1.3 Facilitate and/or deliver services to our communities.

Strategy 1.3.1 Deliver defined services levels to our communities

Valuing our Environment

Objective 3.1 Create a liveable and desirable City.

Strategy 3.1.4 Deliver new and existing services to improve the City's liveability

Leading Our Community

Objective 4.1 Govern in the best interests of our community

Strategy 4.1.2 Manage the city's assets soundly for long term benefit of the community

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

Objective 4.2 Prioritise our resources to achieve our community's goals

Strategy 4.2.1 Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
Regulations	Not Applicable
By-Law	<i>Glenorchy City Council Environmental Amenities By-Law (No 1 of 2017)</i>

DEFINITIONS

Ancillary dwelling	An additional dwelling as defined in the current Glenorchy Planning Scheme.
Authorised Agent	A person or entity authorised to act on behalf of the property owner.
Driver to Collect	Collection of bins by the waste collection contractor from within the property.
FOGO	Food Organics and Garden Organics – the compostable component of the waste stream.
FOGO Exemption Criteria	The criteria set under the Guideline titled "FOGO Exemption" which is available to be viewed at www.gcc.tas.gov.au
General refuse	Non-recyclable waste.
Group Home	Dwelling for permanent or temporary accommodation of a group of people with disabilities or people experiencing socially disadvantage.
MGB	Mobile Garbage Bin (for general refuse, recycling or FOGO).
Multiple Dwelling	Two or more dwellings on a site.
Commercial Properties	Commercial properties refer to small businesses or sporting/community groups that produce only domestic quantities of waste, recycling and FOGO
Recycling	Materials that can be accepted by Council for recycling, including paper, cardboard, tin and aluminium cans, etc.
Schedule of Fees and Charges	The fees and charges decided from time to time by Council under Section 205 of the <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> . This schedule is available for viewing at www.gcc.tas.gov.au .
Waste services	Waste management services for general refuse, recycling and FOGO.
140L/240L/360L	The capacity of Mobile Garbage Bins (MGBs) in litres (i.e. 140L = 140 litres).

POLICY STATEMENT**Commitment to correct disposal practices**

1. Council will continue to promote and support correct disposal of general refuse, recycling and FOGO within the community.

Waste services provided

2. Council provides a collection service for general refuse, recycling and FOGO Mobile Garbage Bins (MGBs) to all residential properties in the municipality, except ancillary dwellings, which are not eligible. FOGO MGBs are supplied to all residential properties excluding in rural resource or rural living zones, or those approved under the FOGO Exemption Criteria.
3. On request from a property owner or their Authorised Agent, with their approval, a collection service may be provided to commercial properties at Council's discretion.
4. Council provides public litter and recycling MGBs in strategic locations for the convenience of residents and visitors. Size and location of MGBs will be reviewed on an ongoing basis by Council, prioritised based on the level of need.

Standard service for MGBs

5. The standard service for residential properties is:
 - one 140L MGB for general refuse,



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- one 240L MGB for recycling, and
 - one 240L MGB for FOGO.
6. Except where stated otherwise in this policy, the standard collection of all MGBs is fortnightly.

Fees and Charges

7. All residential properties will be charged for waste collection services, whether or not they accept the services, unless exempt by Council.
8. Commercial properties will be charged only if they receive a service. Charges will cease once Council has been notified of the cancellation of a commercial service (see paragraphs 17 and 18 for more details).
9. Fees and charges for waste services are set out in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges. Charges will be levied as part of the rates payable and will be separately identified on the rates notice.
10. A waste service charge will be applied to all new residential properties from the date of the certificate of occupancy and/or when the building passed a final inspection.
11. Where a residential refuse MGB has been approved and upgraded to 240L, the waste service charges will increase, except where an approval is based on medical or disability grounds. There is no additional charge for the Driver to Collect service.

Variations to standard residential service

12. Residents may apply for a variation to the standard service provided. Applications must be made on the appropriate form and meet all relevant criteria. Variations may be approved at Council's sole discretion.
13. The following variations may be requested:
- downgrade of MGBs for recycling or FOGO to 140L for residents with long-term medical conditions as certified by a Doctor
 - a FOGO exemption where the applicant can demonstrate that they meet the required FOGO Exemption Criteria (this excludes shared service arrangements - see paragraph 16), and
 - upgrade of a general refuse MGB from 140L to 240L can only occur with the approval of the property owner and where the property owners are willing to pay the difference (in accordance with schedule of fees and charges) and where there are 5 or more in the family or persons residing in the household.

To verify the number of household members, a Medicare card or other evidence of the number of residents in the household must be produced at the time of the request.

Multiple Dwelling Properties

14. Multiple Dwelling properties of three or more units may be required to provide for shared waste services and be collected on a weekly frequency.
15. The sizes and number of MGBs supplied to a property will be determined by Council, based on the number of units, the kerbside space available for the safe and convenient collection of MGBs, including the impacts and obstructions posed to the footpath and the requirements of Council's *Waste Standards for New Multiple Dwelling Developments*.
16. Due to the nature of shared MGB service arrangements for multiple unit developments, where this occurs residents are not eligible for a FOGO exemption.



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Commercial properties

17. Commercial properties may apply for a domestic waste recycling and FOGO service, this service is available on a limited basis and at the discretion of Council's Waste Services Coordinator. This must be approved by the property owner and payable in accordance with the Schedule of Fees and Charges.
18. Owners of commercial properties may cancel Council's waste services at any time. Charges will be removed from the property rates. MGBs will be returned to Council.

Additional Service

19. Council will not supply additional MGBs for any properties except in exceptional circumstances and at the discretion of Council (e.g. some Group Homes). The cost of additional MGBs will be calculated in accordance with schedule of fees and charges and frequency of collection.
20. To minimise encroachment and disruptions to footpaths from bin placement, Council will not provide any additional collection frequency over and above the standard residential and shared service (see paragraphs 14 - 15).
21. A Driver to Collect service may be available for residents who are unable to place their MGBs at the kerbside due to a long-term medical condition certified by a doctor. Applications will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Council may remove the service if the relevant criteria are no longer met.
22. The Driver to Collect service will not be available to multiple dwellings receiving a shared service unless all dwellings meet the criteria.

User responsibilities

23. MGBs provided to residential or commercial properties must only be used for domestic-type wastes.
24. MGBs remain the property of Council and must be returned to Council if no longer required.
25. Council will not accept commercial food wastes, hard wastes (e.g. concrete rubble), or any material that is toxic, hazardous, too large for the MGB or that may damage MGBs or the collection vehicle.
26. Council reserves the right to remove MGBs if properties do not meet criteria for their use.
27. Waste should be correctly sorted into the appropriate MGBs. Contaminated recycling or FOGO may not be collected.
28. MGBs will not be collected if their placement creates a safety risk or creates access or navigation issues for collection vehicles.
29. MGBs should be placed out for collection not more than 24 hours prior and before 6am on the morning of collection and removed within 48 hours after collection. MGBs should be at least 0.5 metres apart and placed with the wheels facing the property.
30. Customers are responsible for storing MGBs securely in a suitable area. MGBs for Multiple Dwelling units are to be stored in a secure MGB enclosure area at the front or within the property.
31. Residents may be required to place their MGBs in an alternative location of Council's choosing to receive the collection service.
32. Residents requiring a new service, or upgrade/downgrade of MGB's, must submit a completed MGB application form, signed and approved by the property owner. Property owners may be charged for lost, damaged, or stolen MGB's.
33. Residents requiring a replacement MGB only, must contact Council directly and provide as a minimum their name and property address details.



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34. MGBs remain the property of Council and must be returned to Council if no longer required. Council reserves the right to remove MGBs if properties do not meet criteria for their use.
35. Unless directed otherwise by an authorised officer, this policy serves as a direction in relation to the proper placement, handling and management of MGBs for the purposes of clause 25(6) of Council's *Environmental Amenity By-Law No.1 of 2017*.

New subdivisions and developments

36. In order to receive a waste service, new roads must be designed and constructed to allow waste collection vehicles to move forward continuously while collecting waste.
37. New roads must include a nature strip adjacent to the kerbside at least 1m wide for the placement of MGBs. If this is not feasible, the footpath must be designed and constructed to accommodate MGBs in accordance with Council's Footpath Policy.
38. New developments for multiple dwellings must comply with Council's *Waste Standards for New Multiple Dwelling Developments*. Occupants of non-complying dwellings may be required to place their MGBs in an alternative location of Council's choosing to receive the collection service.
39. Property owners requiring MGBs for new developments must complete a kerbside MGB application form. Council's service standard for processing and MGB delivery is two weeks from receipt of application form, providing all criteria are met.
40. Where it is impractical, in the opinion of the Waste Services Coordinator, to provide a standard or shared collection service to a Multiple Dwelling property then Council, at its discretion, may require applicants to utilise an independent waste services provider to collect waste, recycling and FOGO from Council-approved receptacles and from within a designated and approved collection point.

Events

41. Council will provide general refuse, recycling and FOGO MGBs at Council organised events.
42. Council may provide a hired general refuse, recycling, and FOGO service for non-council events held on Council land at its discretion. Council will work with event permit holders to determine the appropriate number, placement and disposal of MGBs.

Background

This policy replaces the previous version adopted in February 2020. The policy has been revised to incorporate provisions related to the new FOGO service and make minor updates and clarifications

Related Supporting Documentation

Document	Location
Environmental Amenity By-Law No. 1 of 2017	https://www.gcc.tas.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/environmental-amenity-by-law.pdf
Footpath Policy	https://www.gcc.tas.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/footpaths-2020.pdf
FOGO Exemption Criteria	https://www.gcc.tas.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/fogo-exemption-criteria.pdf
Waste Services Standards for New Multiple Dwelling Developments	Attachment 1
Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Glenorchy	https://iplan.tas.gov.au/Pages/XC.Home/Default.aspx?hid=95613



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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	3.0	Commencement Date:	DD Month YYYY
Minutes Reference	Council meeting, DD Month YYYY, Item ##		
Previous Versions:	1.0 19 December 2016, item 17 2.0 24 February 2020, item 9		
Responsible Directorate	Infrastructure and Works	Controller:	Manager Property and Waste
ECM Document No.:	Policies by Directorate		



Glenorchy City Council Waste Management Services

Standards for New Multiple Dwelling Unit Developments

1. Planning

The applicant for a multiple dwelling unit planning permit application is to submit a plan of the site (to scale and fully dimensioned) indicating the following:

- Location of waste/recycling bins for storage (with/without bin enclosure) and bins collection points based on the specifications listed below.
- Trees (drawn to edge of canopy) and with full specifications for the trees including species, height and growth habit
- Poles
- Vehicle crossing
- Turnaround areas (if proposed)
- Letter boxes
- Collection hazards on street
- Sight distance requirements
- Contours on plan to show gradient of ground
- Setback from dwelling units

2. Waste and recycling service/bins eligibility

Any multiple dwelling unit developments having three or more units may either have individual bins with a standard service collected fortnightly or a shared bin service collected weekly depending on the available kerbside collection area. If the kerbside space is not adequate for placement of bins, a shared bins system will apply. A shared bin service is where 3 units will share one 240 litre waste, one 240 litre recycling bin and one 240L FOGO bin or an equivalent volume/different type of bin and is collected weekly.

The number of bins will depend on the total number of units and will be determined by the Waste Services Coordinator. For example, if there are 6 units they will be eligible for 2 waste, 2 recycling and 2 FOGO shared bins, similarly if there are 10 units they will be eligible for 3 waste, 3 recycling and 3 FOGO shared bins. The developer/builder should liaise with the Waste Services staff to determine the exact quantity of bins.

3. Bin Storage

Depending on whether the waste service is standard or shared, the bin storage criteria will vary. If the unit development is approved for a standard service, then the individual bins will be stored individually by the unit residents. If a shared service applies, then the applicant needs to demonstrate an appropriate bin storage area where the waste/recycling/FOGO bins can be stored within the property (eg. bin enclosure).

Bin enclosures need to be built for the storage of the bins and for collection if necessary. The bin enclosure should include space for waste, recycling and FOGO bins depending on the number of units and the bins allotted. The enclosure must be built to facilitate the placement of bins in a single row, or as determined by Waste Services.

The bin enclosure is to be built on a flat surface with a concrete base/pad and surround of brick or painted block enclosure or other suitable material to Councils approval.



The bin enclosure should be built within the property boundary preferably at the entrance of the property allowing a 4.5 metre distance from the entrance to prevent impacting on sight distances for vehicles leaving the site. In certain circumstances internal bin enclosures may be considered depending on site constraint. Such variation may be approved at the discretion of the Waste Services Coordinator. The bin enclosure should suit the allotted number of 240litre wheelie bins of size 1100mm height x 600mm wide x 800mm deep, allowing for 300mm space in between each bin and the corners. Recommended height of the enclosure is 1200mm and recommended depth is a minimum of 930mm.

The front of the enclosure is to be left open throughout the length of the bin enclosure to enable the bins to be removed, emptied and returned in a safe and efficient manner. There must not be any lip on the concrete slab of the bin enclosure. It is recommended that no bin enclosure be built closer than a minimum of 5.5 metres to any residence to avoid odour and nuisance issues arising. The access way to and from the bin enclosure must be constructed of a smooth and durable material.

The bin enclosure is to be built to the satisfaction of the Waste Services Coordinator and must be shown on the plans submitted with the planning application. Note that bins and waste services will not be provided unless bin storage is addressed to meet the requirements of the Waste Services:

Provided Bin Sizes are as follows:

Bin Size:	Width x Depth x Height
140 litre bin	550mm x 600mm x 950mm
240 litre bin	600mm x 800mm x 1100mm
360 litre bin	626mm x 850mm x 1100mm

4. Collection of Bins

Council's preference is for bins to be collected from the kerbside, but site circumstances may dictate otherwise. The Waste Services Coordinator will determine such other collection arrangements.

4.1 Collection from Kerbside

The residents or responsible body corporate members must wheel the bins from the bin enclosure and place the bins on the kerbside for emptying. After the collection has been carried out the bins are to be returned to the bin enclosure.

4.2 Collection within the Property

If there is not enough kerbside area, or where it is impractical for kerbside collection, then collection ~~may~~ must be carried out from within the property by the truck entering the property provided acceptable arrangements have been made in accordance with Clause 6.4.

5. Storage in bin enclosure and Collection from the Kerbside

If bins are to be collected from the kerbside, the following access and bin placement conditions apply:

5.1 Storage

The bins are to be stored within the bin enclosure at all times if it is a shared service, except when placed out for collection. No individual residents can take the bin for individual use.



5.2 Access for Collection

- There is to be adequate space for the collection of wheelie bins, one waste, one recycling and one FOGO bin per 3 dwellings, with the collection points on the kerbside clearly identified on the plans when submitting for approval.
- Bins need to be positioned in a single line at the kerbside but clear of the road pavement.
- The spacing for bins at bin collection points is to be calculated on the basis of 0.6m per bin, 1m between bins and where adjacent to a vertical obstruction (such as light/power pole, bus stop, tree etc), 1m from such obstruction. This will provide sufficient spacing for the waste collector to pick up and put down bins without interfering with adjacent bins (driver will not arrange or move bins).
- Please note that additional spacing is required if there is a light/power pole, bus stop, tree or letter box on the kerbside.
- Bins need to be placed at least 1 metre from light/power poles, bus stops, trees (including overhanging branches) and letter boxes.
- Bin collection points on the kerbside are to be clear of the canopy of trees when they are mature.
- In an area with an overhead obstruction, such as tree canopy a minimum height of 5.0 metres needs to be allowed for Council's collection vehicle including access for the lifting arm.
- Bins must not be required to be wheeled/moved through the inside of any dwelling and preferably not over steps or uneven ground when placed out for collection.
- The placement of bins at the kerbside for collection is not to obstruct the accessibility of the footpath which for all new subdivisions, must be designed and constructed to accommodate the placement of bins as well as meeting the minimum accessible footpath width, refer Councils Footpath Policy.

5.3 Amenity

Bin storage is to be in a location out of direct view from the street where possible.

5.4 Bin Placement

Bin placement must not present a hazard for the collection contractor eg: crest of a hill, within 10 metres of intersection, sharp change in the road alignment, near or within a traffic slow point device.

6. Storage in bin enclosure or individual premises and collection from within the property

If bins are to be collected within the confines of the property, the following access and bin placement conditions apply:

6.1 Storage

If it is a shared service the bins are to be stored within the bin enclosure at all times, except when placed out for collection. No individual residents can take the bin for individual use. If it is a standard service, then the bins are to be stored individually by the unit residents.

6.2 Access

- A turn around area to allow vehicles to move in a continuous forward movement is to be provided to cater for Council's contract waste collection vehicles (tandem 22.5 tonne capacity vehicle) including access for the lifting arm in an area without any overhead obstructions.
- Road pavements in the development are to be designed and constructed to accommodate the collection vehicle (Gross Vehicle Mass of 22.5 tonne). Road pavement details are available by contacting Council's Development Engineer.



6.3 Bin Placement/collection

- A level surface clear of the road pavement is to be provided for bin collection points. Allow a 2.2 metre length on the bin collection points per waste and recycling bin, this includes a bin to bin spacing of 1 metre. This will provide sufficient spacing for the waste collector to pick up and put down bins without interfering with adjacent bins.
- The spacing for bins at bin collection points is to be calculated on the basis of 0.6m per bin, 1m between bins and where adjacent to a vertical obstruction (such as light/power pole, bus stop, tree etc), 1m from such obstruction. This will provide sufficient spacing for the waste collector to pick up and put down bins without interfering with adjacent bins (driver will not arrange or move bins).
- Bin collection points are to be in a single line positioned such that they are on the left hand side of the collection vehicle. Bins need to be accessible by collection vehicle (driver will not leave vehicle to arrange or move bins) and without the vehicle having to reverse.
- Bin collection points are not to be located within the turnaround areas of a site.
- Bin collection points are to allow for clearance of the canopy of trees when they reach maturity.
- In an area with an overhead obstruction such as tree canopy a minimum height of 5.0 metres needs to be allowed for Council's collection vehicle including access to the lifting arm.
- Any obstructions (letter boxes, poles, trees) are to be a minimum of 1.0 metre from the bin collection area.
- The placement of bins within the property either for storage or placement for collection must not impede access for a person with a disability.

6.4 Liability

Prior to waste collection services being provided within the site or prior to occupancy of any of the units, whichever occurs first, the Developer/Owner and Council shall enter into a **Deed of Release** to indemnify Council and the Waste Services Contractor from any claim for damages and/or wear and tear arising from waste collection trucks accessing the property.

COUNCIL POLICY RISK MANAGEMENT



PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that Council has appropriate risk management practices and procedures in place to minimise Council's exposure to risks which may adversely impact its ability to carry out its functions and achieve its objectives.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all risk management activities undertaken by Council.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Making Lives Better

Objective 1.1 Know our communities and what they value

Strategy 1.1.1 Guide decision making through continued community engagement based on our community plan

Leading Our Community

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

Objective 4.2 Prioritise our resources to achieve our community's goals

Strategy 4.2.1 Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	N/A
Regulations	N/A
Australian/International Standards	AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 <i>Risk management - Principles and Guidelines</i>

DEFINITIONS

Consequence	The outcome of an event that impacts Council's objectives.
Controls	Any action which modifies a risk. It may include policies, procedures, directives, technology, devices, laws or techniques. Risk treatments become controls once implemented.
Enterprise risk	Risks which are identified and assessed as having an impact at an organisational level.
Executive Leadership Team (ELT)	The General Manager and Directors of Council.

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Level of risk	The magnitude of the risk. It is estimated by assessing the likelihood and consequence(s) of the risk.
Likelihood	The chance that something might happen.
Monitor	To supervise, observe, scrutinise and continually check.
Current risk	The risk assessed including current controls and their effectiveness on mitigating the risk.
Review	This is a reconsideration of the risk given the context, controls and nature of the risk.
Risk analysis	An exploration of the risk to consider its: • Source; • Impact; • Likelihood; • Context; and • Potential controls.
Risk appetite	The type and level of risk Council is willing to accept or pursue.
Risk evaluation	The process of assessing the outcomes of the risk analysis with the approved risk appetite to determine if the level of risk is acceptable or requires further treatment.
Risk identification	The process of recognising and detecting risk. This process can include assessing: • Incident reports; • Audit findings; • Legislation / regulation updates and changes; and • Regulator's feedback / reporting.
Risk owner	Using the experience and knowledge of staff and contractors. The person with the responsibility and delegated authority to manage that risk.
Risk tolerance	Council's willingness to accept a level of risk after controls and treatment have been applied.
Risk treatment	Identifying and applying additional processes / controls which are intended to mitigate the risk.

[Term] means [definition].

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Council recognises that risk management is essential for effective strategic and financial planning, and for the continuing operations of Council.
2. Council will ensure that the organisation, its employees, and the Glenorchy community are protected against loss through the application of sound risk management practices.
- 2.3 Council will establish and maintain a Risk Appetite Statement, approved by Council, which will be used by Council Officers and Contractors to define Council's risk tolerances in carrying out the work of Council.
- 3.4 Council will establish and maintain a Risk Management Framework which sets out Council's approach to identifying and managing risks that, if realised, may prevent Council from carrying out its functions and achieving its objectives.
- 4.5 Council's Risk Management Framework (which includes this policy) will:
 - (a) be based on the principles in the AS/NZS: 31000:2009-2018 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines and any supporting documents to that standard
 - (b) include, at a minimum, a Risk Management Directive and a Risk Management Procedure which, collectively, will clearly articulate Council's risk management philosophy and the processes and procedures for identifying risks, analysing and assessing risks, treating and controlling risks, and monitoring, reporting and reviewing risks, and

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- (c) provide an appropriate administrative structure to meet the Council's agreed policy objectives and organisational responsibilities for the management of risk.

5.6 Council will review its risk management practices regularly, to ensure that:

- (a) Council is meeting its risk management obligations carrying out its risk management activities in line with best practice
- (b) Council has a detailed and current understanding of the nature of risks facing the organisation and strategies in place to eliminate or mitigate them, and
- (c) Council's current risk management practices are meeting its objectives as articulated in the Risk Management Framework.

6.7 Council will use its best endeavours to develop and promote a culture of risk management awareness among its staff, in which an understanding of Council's risk management philosophy, processes and procedures forms part of Council's decision making at all levels.

BACKGROUND

Due to the nature and multitude of services that Council provides to the community, Council faces a large and diverse number of risks. In order to protect the interests of the community it represents, it is necessary for Council to manage risk effectively through a robust risk management framework. Apart from minimising financial loss and adverse publicity, Council's risk management practices must balance legal requirements and public expectations, and provide for the safety and wellbeing of employees, contractors and the community in general.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	2.0 Adopted	DD Month YYYY	Commencement Date	DD Month YYYY
Minutes Reference	#####		Review Period	4 Years from adoption
Previous Versions:	v 1.0 adopted 2 October 2017 (Council meeting, Item 9)			
Responsible Directorate	Corporate Services	Controller:	Manager Corporate Governance	
ECM Document No.:	#####			

COUNCIL POLICY RISK MANAGEMENT



PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that Council has appropriate risk management practices and procedures in place to minimise Council's exposure to risks which may adversely impact its ability to carry out its functions and achieve its objectives.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all risk management activities undertaken by Council.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Making Lives Better

Objective 1.1 Know our communities and what they value

Strategy 1.1.1 Guide decision making through continued community engagement based on our community plan

Leading Our Community

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

Objective 4.2 Prioritise our resources to achieve our community's goals

Strategy 4.2.1 Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	N/A
Regulations	N/A
Australian/International Standards	AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management –Guidelines

DEFINITIONS

Consequence	The outcome of an event that impacts Council's objectives.
Controls	Any action which modifies a risk. It may include policies, procedures, directives, technology, devices, laws or techniques. Risk treatments become controls once implemented.
Enterprise risk	Risks which are identified and assessed as having an impact at an organisational level.
Executive Leadership Team (ELT)	The General Manager and Directors of Council.



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Level of risk	The magnitude of the risk. It is estimated by assessing the likelihood and consequence(s) of the risk.
Likelihood	The chance that something might happen.
Monitor	To supervise, observe, scrutinise and continually check.
Current risk	The risk assessed including current controls and their effectiveness on mitigating the risk.
Review	This is a reconsideration of the risk given the context, controls and nature of the risk.
Risk analysis	An exploration of the risk to consider its: • Source; • Impact; • Likelihood; • Context; and • Potential controls.
Risk appetite	The type and level of risk Council is willing to accept or pursue.
Risk evaluation	The process of assessing the outcomes of the risk analysis with the approved risk appetite to determine if the level of risk is acceptable or requires further treatment.
Risk identification	The process of recognising and detecting risk. This process can include assessing: • Incident reports; • Audit findings; • Legislation / regulation updates and changes; and • Regulator's feedback / reporting. Using the experience and knowledge of staff and contractors.
Risk owner	The person with the responsibility and delegated authority to manage that risk.
Risk tolerance	Council's willingness to accept a level of risk after controls and treatment have been applied.
Risk treatment	Identifying and applying additional processes / controls which are intended to mitigate the risk.

POLICY STATEMENT

1. Council recognises that risk management is essential for effective strategic and financial planning, and for the continuing operations of Council.
2. Council will ensure that the organisation, its employees, and the Glenorchy community are protected against loss through the application of sound risk management practices.
3. Council will establish and maintain a Risk Appetite Statement, approved by Council, which will be used by Council Officers and Contractors to define Council's risk tolerances in carrying out the work of Council.
4. Council will establish and maintain a Risk Management Framework which sets out Council's approach to identifying and managing risks that, if realised, may prevent Council from carrying out its functions and achieving its objectives.
5. Council's Risk Management Framework (which includes this policy) will:
 - (a) be based on the principles in the AS/NZS: 31000:2018 Risk Management –Guidelines and any supporting documents to that standard
 - (b) include, at a minimum, a Risk Management Directive and a Risk Management Procedure which, collectively, will clearly articulate Council's risk management philosophy and the processes and procedures for identifying risks, analysing and assessing risks, treating and controlling risks, and monitoring, reporting and reviewing risks, and



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- (c) provide an appropriate administrative structure to meet the Council's agreed policy objectives and organisational responsibilities for the management of risk.
6. Council will review its risk management practices regularly, to ensure that:
- (a) Council is meeting its risk management obligations carrying out its risk management activities in line with best practice
 - (b) Council has a detailed and current understanding of the nature of risks facing the organisation and strategies in place to eliminate or mitigate them, and
 - (c) Council's current risk management practices are meeting its objectives as articulated in the Risk Management Framework.
7. Council will use its best endeavours to develop and promote a culture of risk management awareness among its staff, in which an understanding of Council's risk management philosophy, processes and procedures forms part of Council's decision making at all levels.

BACKGROUND

Due to the nature and multitude of services that Council provides to the community, Council faces a large and diverse number of risks. In order to protect the interests of the community it represents, it is necessary for Council to manage risk effectively through a robust risk management framework. Apart from minimising financial loss and adverse publicity, Council's risk management practices must balance legal requirements and public expectations, and provide for the safety and wellbeing of employees, contractors and the community in general.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	2.0	Adopted	DD Month YYYY	Commencement Date	DD Month YYYY
Minutes Reference	#####			Review Period	4 Years from adoption
Previous Versions:	v 1.0 adopted 2 October 2017 (Council meeting, Item 9)				
Responsible Directorate	Corporate Services	Controller:	Manager Corporate Governance		
ECM Document No.:	#####				

COUNCIL POLICY

Access and Inclusion**PURPOSE**

This policy outlines how the Glenorchy City Council ~~aims to be an inclusive city will provide equal opportunities and non-discriminatory practices~~ that enables people ~~of all abilities with disability~~ to access, participate and be included in ~~the social, economic, political and cultural life of our City~~ our society, services and facilities.

SCOPE

This policy applies to access and inclusion for all in Glenorchy:

- ~~People of all abilities with disability~~ that live, work or visit our municipality; and
- All of Glenorchy City Council's facilities, infrastructure, services, policies ~~and processes~~ and information provided for community.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENTMaking Lives Better

1.1 ~~Building understanding and engagement of the issues, needs and expectations of communities~~ Know our communities and what they value

1.3 ~~Facilitate and/or deliver services to our communities~~

Valuing our Environment

3.1 ~~Create a liveable and desirable City built environments and sustainably manage our natural and built environments.~~

3.2 ~~Manage our natural environments now and for the future.~~

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The Glenorchy City Council ~~must not discriminate against people with disability when we provide goods, services and facilities. This is a requirement under~~ is bound by the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Federal Cth) and the Anti-Discrimination Act 1998 (Tasmania).

Acts	<u>Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Federal Cth)</u> <u>Fair Work Act 2009 (Federal)</u> <u>Anti-Discrimination Act 1998 (Tasmania)</u>
Regulations	<u>National Building Code Building Code of Australia</u>

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Tasmanian/Australian/International Standards	<i>UN Declaration on the Rights of People With Disabilities 2006</i> <i>Accessible Island: Tasmania's Disability Framework for Action 2018-2021 (DFA)</i> <i>Australian Government National Disability Strategy 2010 – 2020*</i> <i>UN Declaration on the Rights of People with Disabilities 2006</i> <i>National Arts and Disability Strategy</i>
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Related Supporting Documentation

Document	Location
Premiers Disability Advisory Council – Tasmania	Premier's Disability Advisory Council - Communities Tasmania
Tasmanian Government Accessible Events Guidelines and Checklist	Accessible Events Guidelines and Checklists - Communities
Tasmanian State Service Diversity and Inclusion Policy and Framework 2017-2020	Diversity and Inclusion - Department of Premier and Cabinet
Rethink Mental Health and Wellbeing: A Long-Term Plan for Mental Health in Tasmania 2015-2025	Rethink Mental Health 2020
Making documents accessible	https://glenorchy.sharepoint.com/sites/CommunityAndCustomerServices/SitePages/Access-and-Inclusion.aspx
26TEN Communicate Clearly – A Guide to Plain English	Communicate Clearly. A Guide to Plain English - 26TEN
Easy English Style Guide (Scope)	https://glenorchy.sharepoint.com/sites/CommunityAndCustomerServices/SitePages/Access-and-Inclusion.aspx
How to hold inclusive meetings	https://glenorchy.sharepoint.com/sites/CommunityAndCustomerServices/SitePages/Access-and-Inclusion.aspx
Access and Inclusion Assessment Toolkit	Access & Inclusion - City of Clarence
National Relay Service	National Relay Service Department of Infrastructure
Australian Human Rights Commission	https://humanrights.gov.au/

**the new Australia's Disability Strategy 2021-2023 will be released late 2021.*



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DEFINITIONS

Disability

Council's understanding of disability is defined by the World Health Organisation. Disability is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions.

An impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in carrying out a task or action; while a participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual that makes it difficult to be involved in everyday life activities.

Impairment

Council's understanding of impairment is defined by the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (s. 4) as:

- a. total or partial loss of the person's bodily or mental function
- b. total or partial loss of a part of the body
- c. the presence in the body of organisms causing disease or illness
- d. the presence in the body of organisms capable of disease or illness
- e. the malfunction, malformation or disfigurement of a part of the person's body
- f. a disorder or malfunction which results in the person learning differently from a person without the disorder or malfunctioning
- g. a disorder illness or disease which affects a person's thought processes, perception of reality, emotions or judgement or which results in disturbed behaviour
- h. the disability presently exists
- i. the disability previously existed but no longer exists
- j. the disability may exist in the future, and
- k. the disability is imputed to a person.

There are many different kinds of disability and they can result from accidents, illness or genetic disorders. A disability may affect mobility, ability to learn things, or ability to communicate easily, and some people may have more than one. A disability may be visible or hidden, may be permanent or temporary and may have minimal or substantial impact on a person's abilities.



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Access

Means there is attention given to the needs of people of all abilities to support equal access to where they want to go and have the information that they need.

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Inclusion

Disability inclusion means making sure everybody has the same opportunities to participate in every aspect of life to the best of their abilities and desires aspirations, regardless of ability, race, gender or age.

POLICY STATEMENT

Glenorchy City Council recognises the diversity in the Glenorchy community and that people of all abilities have a right to access, participate in, be free from discrimination and be included in all aspects of community life. That people with a disability are valued and respected members of our diverse community. They have a right to the same opportunities as people without disability. They have a right to access, participate in, be free from discrimination, and be included in all aspects of community life in our City.

Access issues can affect any member of the community, including people with disabilities, people with prams and small children, people from non-English-speaking backgrounds, people with temporary illness or injury, or older people. People's learning ability, literacy and numeracy skills can prevent people from being socially included.

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We acknowledge that disability is a complex interaction between the features of a person's body and features of the community in which he or she lives. We need to address the environmental and social barriers that make it difficult for people with disability to participate.

Council knows that not everyone has the same opportunities and understands some people require different supports to be included in their community, to move around the city and receive the information they need.

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Council recognises that accessibility is everyone's responsibility and we all have a role to play in providing an accessible and inclusive service to the community.

Council aspires to be known as the most accessible and inclusive Council in the state, one that works with community, talks, listens and asks before it acts. We will be open to new and innovative responses to access issues and concerns.

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Council has connections with many services and groups of people with disabilities from a range of backgrounds. Staff will work with organisations, community groups, other councils and levels of government to achieve fair outcomes for the community.



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Council will prioritise and plan projects strategically, within geographical and budgetary constraints, to ensure that access and inclusion outcomes are delivered equitably to the community.

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Under the Tasmania Anti-Discrimination Act 1998, it is discrimination when a person is treated less favourably than other people because they have a particular characteristic, such as their age, race, sex or disability. It is also discrimination when a person is disadvantaged compared to other people because they have a particular characteristic.

The Australian National Disability Strategy 2010-2020 calls on all levels of government to work towards an inclusive Australian society that enables people with disability to fulfil their potential as equal citizens.

-We are committed to playing our part in working towards an inclusive and accessible City.

To do this, Council will:

1. ensure that people of all abilities with disability accessing our facilities and services are treated respectfully and as equal and independent persons;
2. consider the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (ATSI), children and people who are culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) when planning for inclusion
3. provide easy and accessible services so that the community can reach us when and how they prefer
- 4.4. make our information simple, concise and easy to understand
5. work with the community to help develop and implement priorities and actions that support Council's Community Strategy and other Council plans, to improve access and inclusion in the community
2. maintain a current Access and Inclusion Report
3. implement actions and priorities from the Access and Inclusion Report and actions from the Community Strategy
- 4.6. identify and address any access issues with Council facilities and infrastructure; prioritise work that affects the community most, such as buildings, roads, footpaths and services so they are accessible to people of all abilities
5. ensure all work on Council facilities and infrastructure meets or exceeds Access Standards requirements; follow the building and universal design rules and go beyond these when possible.
- 6.7. provide Disability Awareness Training sessions to all paid staff and volunteers;
7. talk and listen to people with all abilities to understand the needs and ideas of the community. Follow up requests quickly and get back to people on how we dealt with their issue or need. maintain an access and inclusion consultative body/committee as per Council's committee structure and terms of reference
8. consult the access and inclusion body/committee on access and inclusion issues;
9. provide administrative support to an access and inclusion body/committee;
10. ensure all public meetings and events are inclusive for people with disability (see inclusive meeting procedures);
11. ensure public information and documents are accessible to people with disability (see accessible documents procedures);



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8. work collaboratively with other authorities, agencies, and organisations to address access issues within the Glenorchy Local Government Area.
- 12-9. Provide opportunities for people of all abilities to work for Glenorchy City Council

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	2.0	Commencement Date:	DD Month YYYY
Minutes Reference	Council meeting, 27DD SeptemberMonth 2021YYYY, Item ##		
Previous Versions:	19 December 2016, Item 9		
Responsible Directorate	Community and Customer Service	Controller:	Manager of Community
ECM Document No.:	Policies by Directorate		

COUNCIL POLICY

Access and Inclusion



PURPOSE

This policy outlines how the Glenorchy City Council aims to be an inclusive city that enables people of all abilities to access, participate and be included in our society, services and facilities.

SCOPE

This policy applies to access and inclusion for all in Glenorchy:

- People of all abilities that live, work or visit our municipality;
- All of Glenorchy City Council's facilities, infrastructure, services, policies, processes and information provided for community.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Making Lives Better

- 1.1 Know our communities and what they value
- 1.3 Facilitate and/or deliver services to our communities

Valuing our Environment

- 3.1 Create a liveable and desirable City
- 3.2 Manage our natural environments now and for the future.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The Glenorchy City Council is bound by the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (Federal)* and the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1998 (Tasmania)*.

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**the new Australia's Disability Strategy 2021-2023 will be released late 2021.*



27 September 2021

DEFINITIONS

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- d. the presence in the body of organisms capable of disease or illness
- e. the malfunction, malformation or disfigurement of a part of the person's body
- f. a disorder or malfunction which results in the person learning differently from a person without the disorder or malfunctioning
- g. a disorder illness or disease which affects a person's thought processes, perception of reality, emotions or judgement or which results in disturbed behaviour
- h. the disability presently exists
- i. the disability previously existed but no longer exists
- j. the disability may exist in the future, and
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Access



27 September 2021

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Inclusion

Inclusion means making sure everybody has the same opportunities to participate in every aspect of life to the best of their abilities and aspirations, regardless of ability, race, gender or age.

POLICY STATEMENT

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Council knows that not everyone has the same opportunities and understands some people require different supports to be included in their community, to move around the City and receive the information they need.

Council recognises that accessibility is everyone's responsibility and we all have a role to play in providing an accessible and inclusive service to the community.

Council aspires to be known as the most accessible and inclusive Council in the state, one that works with community, talks, listens and asks before it acts. We will be open to new and innovative responses to access issues and concerns.

Council has connections with many services and groups of people with disabilities from a range of backgrounds. Staff will work with organisations, community groups, other councils and levels of government to achieve fair outcomes for the community.

Council will prioritise and plan projects strategically, within geographical and budgetary constraints, to ensure that access and inclusion outcomes are delivered equitably to the community.

Under the Tasmania Anti-Discrimination Act 1998, it is discrimination when a person is treated less favourably than other people because they have a particular characteristic, such as their age, race, sex or disability. It is also discrimination when a person is disadvantaged compared to other people because they have a particular characteristic.

The Australian National Disability Strategy 2010-2020 calls on all levels of government to work towards an inclusive Australian society that enables people with disability to fulfil their potential as equal citizens. We are committed to playing our part in working towards an inclusive and accessible City.



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To do this, Council will:

1. ensure that people of all abilities accessing our facilities and services are treated respectfully and as equal and independent persons
2. consider the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (ATSI), children and people who are culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) when planning for inclusion
3. provide easy and accessible services so that the community can reach us when and how they prefer
4. make our information simple, concise and easy to understand
5. work with the community to help develop and implement priorities and actions that support Council's Community Strategy and other Council plans, to improve access and inclusion in the community
6. prioritise work that affects the community most, such as buildings, roads, footpaths and services so they are accessible to people of all abilities
7. follow the building and universal design rules and go beyond these when possible
8. provide Disability Awareness sessions to staff and volunteers
9. talk and listen to people with all abilities to understand the needs and ideas of the community
10. follow up requests quickly and get back to people on how we dealt with their issue or need.
11. work with other authorities, agencies, and organisations to address access issues within the Glenorchy Local Government Area.
12. Provide opportunities for people of all abilities to work for Glenorchy City Council

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	2.0	Commencement Date:	DD Month YYYY
Minutes Reference	Council meeting, 27 September 2021, Item ##		
Previous Versions:	19 December 2016, Item 9		
Responsible Directorate	Community and Customer Service	Controller:	Manager of Community
ECM Document No.:	Policies by Directorate		

COUNCIL POLICY COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT POLICY		
PURPOSE		Formatted: Font: Gotham, 10 pt
This policy provides direction for how Glenorchy City Council ('Council') will engage with the community and stakeholders when making decisions, delivering services or representing the community.		Formatted: Font: Gotham, 10 pt
SCOPE		Formatted: Font: 10 pt
This policy applies to all Council Aldermen, employees and external consultants who undertake or are expected to undertake community engagement projects or activities as part of their responsibilities.		Formatted: Font: 10 pt
STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT		Formatted: Font: 10 pt
Making Lives Better		
Objective 1.1	Know our communities and what they value	
Strategy 1.1.1	Guide decision making through continued community engagement based on our community plan	
Strategy 1.1.2	Encourage diversity in our community by facilitating opportunities and connections	
Objective 1.2	Support our communities to pursue and achieve their goals	
1.2.2	Build relationships and networks that create opportunities for our communities	
Leading Our Community		
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	
Objective 4.2	Prioritise our resources to achieve our community's goals	
Strategy 4.2.1	Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value	
STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS		Formatted: Font: 10 pt
Acts	Local Government Act 1993	Formatted: Font: 10 pt
	Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993	
	Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994	
	Public Health Act 1997	
	Dog Control Act 2000	Formatted: Font: 10 pt
Regulations	Local Government (General) Regulations 2015	Formatted: Font: 10 pt
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DD Month 20##

Australian/International Standards

IAP2 Quality Assurance Standard 2015
AS/NZS ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management Systems

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DEFINITIONS

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Community or Communities means any specific group of people who share similar location, interest or affiliation with the Glenorchy Local Government Area. These include but are not limited to residents, ratepayers, business owners and operators, workers, students, visitors, including tourists and shoppers, government establishments, community organisations, including clubs, churches and charity groups.

Stakeholder means a person, group of persons or organisations that have or feel they have an interest or can affect/be affected by an issue or decision.

Community Engagement means a planned process whereby Council and the community exchange information through different methods and take actions to solve common problems or make decisions. This process exists on a spectrum from *inform*, *consult*, *involve*, *collaborate*, to *empower*, as defined by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2).

IAP2 means International Association for Public Participation.

POLICY STATEMENT

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1. Glenorchy City Council is committed to engaging with its communities on issues that affect them.
2. Council's Community Engagement Framework will guide the delivery of community engagement projects and activities.
3. We will take into account the opinions, ideas and feedback of our community when making decisions or delivering services.
4. We will engage with our communities when in the opinion of Council officers or the elected Council:
 - i) the views of individuals or groups within our community will provide further information valuable to the planning, solution or decision
 - ii) the issue will significantly affect existing levels of service
 - iii) the issue is complex or controversial
 - iv) the issue will have long term impact on the community, or when it is a legislative requirement.
5. There may be circumstances under which community engagement is impracticable, such as where emergency response is required or a statutory process may be compromised.
6. The level of community participation in the decision making and the engagement method used will be determined by factors including the level of impact of the issue, time and resources available, to what degree it will influence the decision or any legal requirements.

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7. As much as possible, appropriate level of resourcing, including time, will be committed to community engagement.
8. ~~Council officers whose position description involves delivering projects, programs and activities directly with the community will be required to undergo community engagement training as part of their induction and ongoing support provided on the job as needed. Community Engagement sessions will be made available to officers whose roles involve delivering projects, programs and activities within the community.~~
9. Council's Community Engagement Framework shall be guided by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Core Values and Public Participation Spectrum.
10. Council shall maintain a register of community engagement activities for the purpose of planning and reporting.

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Guiding Principles

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The following ~~ninesight~~ (98) principles are to guide Council's community engagement processes:

- Inclusiveness – We will provide opportunities for ~~engage broadly~~ those who are affected by or interested in an issue to have their say and seek to ensure participants are representative of the concerned communities and stakeholders.
- ~~Fostering and maintaining positive relationships – Council will treat its community and others with respect and in the spirit of achieving efficiency, inclusiveness and effective participation.~~
- Timeliness – We will plan for engagement and engage early or as soon as practicable in the process and allow sufficient time for the community and stakeholders to participate in the process.
- Partnership – We will seek to build relationships and promote mutual understanding. We will discourage activities that risk dividing the community into conflict or opposing extremes.
- Respect – We will listen to and value the ideas, feelings and opinions expressed. While we cannot satisfy all views expressed, we will take them into account.
- Access to Information – We will provide information to participants to help them form sound opinions and judgements. We will promote the use of plain English in community engagement.
- Transparency – We will be honest and open-minded, and not seek pre-determined outcomes. As stakeholders too, we will communicate our views and consider expert opinions where available.
- Responsiveness – We will acknowledge feedback, provide updates and inform participants of the outcome of the process.
- Continuous Improvement – We will evaluate and take measures to improve the process. We will endeavour to ensure adequate resourcing is available for better ways and means to engage.

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Community engagement framework

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This Policy is part of a broader Community Engagement Framework developed by Council to progress a culture of meaningful engagement with the communities and stakeholders in the City of Glenorchy. The Community Engagement Framework includes the following four (4) components:

¹ ~~Fostering and maintaining positive relationships is a component of good governance as recognised in the Good Governance Guide for Local Government in Tasmania 2018. This sentence is Council's undertaking regarding this.~~

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- This *Community Engagement Policy* - this provides direction and outlines the guiding principles for community engagement
- A *Community Engagement Procedure* - this guides Council staff on when and how they should engage with the community and stakeholders under different circumstances (internal document)
- A *Community Engagement Toolkit* - this includes staff guidelines and resources on how and when they should use different methods in delivering community engagement activities (internal document), and
- A *Public Participation Brochure* - this contains information for the public on Council's community engagement processes and how they can get involved.

Privacy in community engagement

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Council is committed to protecting the personal information of all participants of its community engagement process. In demonstrating this commitment, Council will be guided by the Personal Information Protection Principles listed in Schedule 1 of the *Personal Information Protection Act 2004*.

Personal information collected in public meetings or any engagement activity will only be used for the purpose of ongoing engagement on the issue by Council. Such information will not be made available to the public.

All submissions received as part of a community engagement process will be considered as available for public inspection in its entirety if so requested or necessary, unless confidentiality is requested by the person making the submission.

Reporting requirement

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Proposals submitted to Council on policies, programs, projects and activities are to include a section on Community Engagement. If community engagement is required as part of the decision making on the proposal, an Engagement Plan is to be included in the proposal as per the Community Engagement Procedure.

Reports submitted to Council on policies, programs, projects and activities where community engagement has taken place as part of the decision-making process is to include information on the engagement process and output.

BACKGROUND

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Council is committed to working with its local communities and stakeholders to understand the needs and aspirations of our diverse communities. This has been demonstrated in various ways including the processes and outcomes of the City of Glenorchy Community Plan 2015 - 2040. Council is faced with increased community expectations to deliver improved outcomes for our communities whose problems are also increasingly complex and varying. Council recognises that solving these problems will require working with all those who have an interest or are affected in order to ensure effective and efficient solutions, while acknowledging there will be factors that make some people/communities less likely or less able to engage. Therefore, Council has developed a Community Engagement Policy to guide its practice of community engagement, improve to improve public participation in decision making and Council's service delivery.



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DOCUMENT CONTROL

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Version:	2.0	Adopted	DD Month YYYY	Commencement Date	DD Month YYYY
Minutes Reference	#####			Review Period	4 Years from adoption
Previous Versions:	v 1.0 adopted 19 December 2016 (Council meeting, Item 17)				
Responsible Directorate	Community and Customer Services		Controller:	Manager Customer Services	
ECM Document No.:	#####				

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COUNCIL POLICY

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT POLICY



PURPOSE

This policy provides direction for how Glenorchy City Council ('Council') will engage with the community and stakeholders when making decisions, delivering services or representing the community.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all Council Aldermen, employees and external consultants who undertake or are expected to undertake community engagement projects or activities as part of their responsibilities.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Making Lives Better

- Objective 1.1 Know our communities and what they value
- Strategy 1.1.1 Guide decision making through continued community engagement based on our community plan
- Strategy 1.1.2 Encourage diversity in our community by facilitating opportunities and connections
- Objective 1.2 Support our communities to pursue and achieve their goals
- 1.2.2 Build relationships and networks that create opportunities for our communities

Leading Our Community

- 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
- Objective 4.2 Prioritise our resources to achieve our community's goals
- Strategy 4.2.1 Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i> <i>Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993</i> <i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i> <i>Public Health Act 1997</i> <i>Dog Control Act 2000</i>
Regulations	<i>Local Government (General) Regulations 2015</i>
Australian/International Standards	IAP2 Quality Assurance Standard 2015 AS/NZS ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management Systems



DD Month 20##

DEFINITIONS

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Stakeholder means a person, group of persons or organisations that have or feel they have an interest or can affect/be affected by an issue or decision.

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POLICY STATEMENT

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4. We will engage with our communities when in the opinion of Council officers or the elected Council:
 - i) the views of individuals or groups within our community will provide further information valuable to the planning, solution or decision
 - ii) the issue will significantly affect existing levels of service
 - iii) the issue is complex or controversial
 - iv) the issue will have long term impact on the community, or when it is a legislative requirement.
5. There may be circumstances under which community engagement is impracticable, such as where emergency response is required or a statutory process may be compromised.
6. The level of community participation in the decision making and the engagement method used will be determined by factors including the level of impact of the issue, time and resources available, to what degree it will influence the decision or any legal requirements.
7. As much as possible, appropriate level of resourcing, including time, will be committed to community engagement.
8. Community Engagement sessions will be made available to officers whose roles involve delivering projects, programs and activities within the community.
9. Council's Community Engagement Framework shall be guided by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Core Values and Public Participation Spectrum.



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10. Council shall maintain a register of community engagement activities for the purpose of planning and reporting.

Guiding Principles

The following nine (9) principles are to guide Council's community engagement processes:

- **Inclusiveness** – We will provide opportunities for those who are affected by or interested in an issue to have their say and seek to ensure participants are representative of the concerned communities and stakeholders.
- **Fostering and maintaining positive relationships** – Council will treat its community and others with respect and in the spirit of achieving efficiency, inclusiveness and effective participation¹.
- **Timeliness** – We will plan for engagement and engage early or as soon as practicable in the process and allow sufficient time for the community and stakeholders to participate in the process.
- **Partnership** – We will seek to build relationships and promote mutual understanding. We will discourage activities that risk dividing the community into conflict or opposing extremes.
- **Respect** – We will listen to and value the ideas, feelings and opinions expressed. While we cannot satisfy all views expressed, we will take them into account.
- **Access to Information** – We will provide information to participants to help them form sound opinions and judgements. We will promote the use of plain English in community engagement.
- **Transparency** – We will be honest and open-minded, and not seek pre-determined outcomes. As stakeholders too, we will communicate our views and consider expert opinions where available.
- **Responsiveness** – We will acknowledge feedback, provide updates and inform participants of the outcome of the process.
- **Continuous Improvement** – We will evaluate and take measures to improve the process. We will endeavour to ensure adequate resourcing is available for better ways and means to engage.

Community engagement framework

This Policy is part of a broader Community Engagement Framework developed by Council to progress a culture of meaningful engagement with the communities and stakeholders in the City of Glenorchy. The Community Engagement Framework includes the following four (4) components:

- *This Community Engagement Policy* – this provides direction and outlines the guiding principles for community engagement
- *A Community Engagement Procedure* – this guides Council staff on when and how they should engage with the community and stakeholders under different circumstances (internal document)
- *A Community Engagement Toolkit* – this includes staff guidelines and resources on how and when they should use different methods in delivering community engagement activities (internal document), and
- *A Public Participation Brochure* – this contains information for the public on Council's community engagement processes and how they can get involved.

Privacy in community engagement

¹ Fostering and maintaining positive relationships is a component of good governance as recognised in the Good Governance Guide for Local Government in Tasmania 2018. This sentence is Council's undertaking regarding this.



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Council is committed to protecting the personal information of all participants of its community engagement process. In demonstrating this commitment, Council will be guided by the Personal Information Protection Principles listed in Schedule 1 of the *Personal Information Protection Act 2004*.

Personal information collected in public meetings or any engagement activity will only be used for the purpose of ongoing engagement on the issue by Council. Such information will not be made available to the public.

Reporting requirement

Proposals submitted to Council on policies, programs, projects and activities are to include a section on Community Engagement. If community engagement is required as part of the decision making on the proposal, an Engagement Plan is to be included in the proposal as per the Community Engagement Procedure.

Reports submitted to Council on policies, programs, projects and activities where community engagement has taken place as part of the decision-making process is to include information on the engagement process and output.

BACKGROUND

Council is committed to working with its local communities and stakeholders to understand the needs and aspirations of our diverse communities. This has been demonstrated in various ways including the processes and outcomes of the City of Glenorchy Community Plan 2015 – 2040. Council is faced with increased community expectations to deliver improved outcomes for our communities whose problems are also increasingly complex and varying. Council recognises that solving these problems will require working with those who have an interest or are affected in order to ensure effective and efficient solutions, while acknowledging there will be factors that make some people/communities less likely or less able to engage. Therefore, Council has developed a Community Engagement Policy to guide its practice of community engagement to improve public participation in decision making and Council's service delivery.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	2.0	Adopted	DD Month YYYY	Commencement Date	DD Month YYYY
Minutes Reference	#####			Review Period	4 Years from adoption
Previous Versions:	1.0 adopted 19 December 2016 (Council meeting, Item 17)				
Responsible Directorate	Community and Customer Services		Controller:	Manager Customer Services	
ECM Document No.:	#####				

COUNCIL POLICY BUSINESS CONTINUITY



PURPOSE

This policy sets out Council's intentions and directions with respect to ensuring on-going management and governance processes are in place to minimise service delivery outages in the case of a business disruption event.

Implementing an effective [Business Continuity](#) Framework ensures that Council can continue delivering critical services following a disruptive event. It aims to build high level resilience across all Directorates services and sites when facing major adverse events.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all Council operations and is underpinned by Council's [Business Continuity Framework](#), [Incident Management](#) and [Disaster Recovery Plans](#).

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Leading Our Community

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
Objective 4.2	Prioritise our resources to achieve our community's goals
Strategy 4.2.1	Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
Regulations	<i>N/A</i>
Australian/International Standards	AS ISO 22301:2017 - Societal security - Business continuity management systems -Requirements

DEFINITIONS

Business Continuity means the capability of the Council to continue the delivery of services at acceptable pre-defined levels after a business disruption.

Business Continuity Management (BCM) means A management process that identifies potential threats to Council and the impacts to Council's business operations those threats (if realised) might cause. It provides a framework for building organisational resilience with the capability for an effective response to ensure service delivery of Council's critical services.

Business Continuity Framework

Details Council's high-level strategies that seek to embed business continuity policy and programme management into business-as-usual through proper analysis, design, implementation and validation.

Business Continuity Plan Incident Management Plan (IMP) means the documented procedures that guide Council to respond, recover, resume and restore to pre-defined levels of operations following a **business disruptive event**. Earliest possible restoration of such functions after disruption is the main objective of business continuity **planningmanagement**.

Disruptive event means **a**Any event which causes a significant disruption (no building/infrastructure, no ICT, significant staff unavailability or any combination of the above) in the delivery of Council's services.

POLICY STATEMENT

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is essential in minimising organisational and reputational risk to Council after a business disruption.

Council recognises that sound BCM practices will assist the organisation's capability in preventing, preparing for, responding to, managing and recovering from the impacts of a disruptive event.

Council also recognises that disruption-related risks may be infrequent, but can have severe consequences for critical services, **and that** are not able to be resolved by routine management. Disruption-related risks include (but **are** not limited to) physical and non-physical events such as natural disasters, pandemics, significant loss of utilities, financial crises, accidents, and incidents that threaten Council's reputation.

Council will strive to have an effective BC Framework that will support the business to: Council has implemented Incident Management Plans (IMPs) at the corporate and departmental level to:

- ensure services that are critical to Council's objectives continue despite the occurrence of a potentially disruptive event,
- stabilise the effects of a disruptive event and return to normal Council operations and a full recovery as quickly as possible, and
- capitalise on opportunities created by **the a** disruptive event.

It is Council policy that:

- Council's priority in the case of a disruptive event is the immediate and ongoing safety of the public and staff. Council's emergency management arrangements **and incident management / disaster recovery planning** help us to be prepared for and respond to emergency situations.
- Following **the a** disruptive event, Council will ensure that critical services are operating, and that normal business is resumed as quickly as possible.
- Council will learn from experiences of disruptive events to minimise (where possible) their likelihood and consequence in the future.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	2.0	Commencement Date:	DD Month YYYY September 2021
Minutes Reference	Council meeting, DD Month YYYY, Item ##		



DD Month 20##

Previous Versions:	25 March 2019, Item 21		
Responsible Directorate	Corporate Services	Controller:	Manager Corporate Governance
ECM Document No.:	#####		

COUNCIL POLICY BUSINESS CONTINUITY



PURPOSE

This policy sets out Council's intentions and directions with respect to ensuring on-going management and governance processes are in place to minimise service delivery outages in the case of a business disruption event.

Implementing an effective Business Continuity Framework ensures that Council can continue delivering critical services following a disruptive event. It aims to build high level resilience across all Directorates services and sites when facing major adverse events.

SCOPE

This policy applies to all Council operations and is underpinned by Council's Incident Management and Disaster Recovery Plans.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Leading Our Community

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
Objective 4.2	Prioritise our resources to achieve our community's goals
Strategy 4.2.1	Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Acts	<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>
Regulations	<i>N/A</i>
Australian/International Standards	AS ISO 22301:2017 - Societal security - Business continuity management systems -Requirements

DEFINITIONS

Business Continuity means the capability of the Council to continue the delivery of services at acceptable pre-defined levels after a business disruption.

Business Continuity Management (BCM) means A management process that identifies potential threats to Council and the impacts to Council's business operations those threats (if realised) might cause. It provides a framework for building organisational resilience with the capability for an effective response to ensure service delivery of Council's critical services.

Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) means the documented procedures that guide Council to respond, recover, resume and restore to pre-defined levels of operations following a disruptive event relating to Council's infrastructure and technology networks and systems.



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Incident Management Plan (IMP) means the documented procedures that guide Council to respond, recover, resume and restore to pre-defined levels of operations following a disruptive event. Earliest possible restoration of such functions after disruption is the main objective of business continuity management.

Disruptive event means any event which causes a significant disruption (no building/infrastructure, no ICT, significant staff unavailability or any combination of the above) in the delivery of Council's services.

POLICY STATEMENT

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is essential in minimising organisational and reputational risk to Council after a business disruption.

Council recognises that sound BCM practices will assist the organisation's capability in preventing, preparing for, responding to, managing and recovering from the impacts of a disruptive event.

Council also recognises that disruption-related risks may be infrequent but they can have severe consequences for critical services that are not able to be resolved by routine management. Disruption-related risks include (but are not limited to) physical and non-physical events such as natural disasters, pandemics, significant loss of utilities, financial crises, accidents, and incidents that threaten Council's reputation.

Council has implemented Incident Management Plans (IMPs) at the corporate and departmental level to:

- ensure services that are critical to Council's objectives continue despite the occurrence of a potentially disruptive event,
- stabilise the effects of a disruptive event and return to normal Council operations and a full recovery as quickly as possible, and
- capitalise on opportunities created by a disruptive event.

It is Council policy that:

- Council's priority in the case of a disruptive event is the immediate and ongoing safety of the public and staff. Council's emergency management arrangements and incident management / disaster recovery planning help us to be prepared for and respond to emergency situations.
- Following a disruptive event, Council will ensure that critical services are operating, and that normal business is resumed as quickly as possible.
- Council will learn from experiences of disruptive events to minimise (where possible) their likelihood and consequence in the future.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	2.0	Commencement Date:	September 2021
Minutes Reference	Council meeting, DD Month YYYY, Item ##		
Previous Versions:	25 March 2019, Item 21		
Responsible Directorate	Corporate Services	Controller:	Manager Corporate Governance
ECM Document No.:	#####		



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COUNCIL POLICY

BUSHFIRE MITIGATION



PURPOSE

This policy provides direction on how Council will mitigate associated risks for low probability but high impact bushfire events to the Greater Hobart area.

SCOPE

This policy provides guidance and framework for Council's Bushfire Mitigation Strategy, and Bushfire Mitigation Plans. It will assist in mitigating the impact of bushfire to human settlements and loss of life within the Greater Hobart area, and where possible promote and maintain natural and cultural values.

The underpinning principle is the protection of life.

This policy applies to any bushfire-prone area that is subject to, or likely to be subject to, bushfire attack. It does not apply to:

- land which is not owned and managed by Council (including privately owned land, or land which is owned by Council but managed by a separate authority);
- Fire Hazard Nuisances under Section 199 of the *Local Government Act 1993*; or
- 'responses' to bushfires which is responsibility of the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) and other emergency services.

2016 – 2025 STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Making Lives Better

Objective 1.1 Know our communities and what they value

Strategy 1.1.1 Guide decision making through continued community engagement based on our Community Plan

Valuing our Environment

Objective 3.2 Manage our natural environments now and for the future

Strategy 3.2.1 Identify and protect areas of high natural values

Strategy 3.2.2 Encourage access to and appreciation of natural areas through the development of trail networks and environmental education

Leading Our Community

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

Objective 4.2 Prioritise our resources to achieve our community's goals

Strategy 4.2.1 Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value

Strategy 4.2.2 Ensure that we have a skilled, capable and safety-focused workforce

Objective 4.3 Foster productive relationships with other levels of government, other councils and peak bodies to achieve community outcomes



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2021/22 – 2024/25 ANNUAL PLAN ALIGNMENTMaking Lives Better

Strategy 13.1 Directly deliver defined service levels to our communities

Strategy 13.2 Identify and engage in partnerships that can more effectively deliver defined service levels to our communities

Valuing Our Environment

Objective 3.2 Manage our natural environments now and for the future

Strategy 3.2.1 Identify and protect areas of high natural values

Strategy Action 3.2.1.01 Support stewardships of our natural environment with a priority on managing fire risk within Wellington Park

Strategy Action 3.2.1.02 Implement the Bushfire Mitigation Program

Leading Our Community

Objective 4.1 Govern in the best interests of our community

Strategy 4.1.2 Manage the city's assets soundly for the long-term benefit of the community

Strategy 4.3.1 Foster productive relationships with other levels of government, other Councils and peak bodies to achieve community outcomes

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS**Fire Service Act 1979**

Council's powers, responsibilities and obligations under this Act include:

- to take all reasonable precautions to prevent any fire lit on their property from spreading to adjoining land (Section 63).
- to take diligent steps to extinguish or control any unauthorised fire on their property during a fire permit period, and to report that fire to the TFS, or the Police (Section 64).
- to "cause the formation in its municipal area of such fire breaks as it considers necessary or desirable to arrest the spread, or to facilitate the suppression of, fires" (Section 56).
- to contribute towards the operating costs of fire brigades (Sections 79 to 95).
- to deal with a fire danger which Council has been notified of under section 49 within such reasonable period of not less than 30 days as is specified in the notice, as if that fire danger were a nuisance under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Local Government Act 1993

Under section 93(a) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council can make a service rate on rateable land for the purpose of 'fire protection'. Council may also have obligations under the legislation listed in the following table when conducting bushfire mitigation activities.

Acts	<i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975</i> <i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i> <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)</i> <i>Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004</i> <i>Fire Service Act 1979</i> <i>Forest Practices Act 1985</i>
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	<i>Historical Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i> <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> <i>Mineral Resources Development Act 1995</i> <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> <i>Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> <i>Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999</i> <i>Wellington Park Act 1993</i>
Regulations	N/A
Australian/International Standards	<i>AS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management — Guidelines</i> <i>AS 3959:2018 Amd 2:2020 AS 3959:2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas</i>

DEFINITIONS

Asset means anything valued by people which includes houses, crops, forests and, in many cases, the environment.

Bushfire means an unplanned fire burning in vegetation; also referred to as wildfire.

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

Bushfire-prone area means an area that is subject to, or likely to be subject to, bushfire attack.

Bushfire-prone vegetation means contiguous vegetation including grasses and shrubs but not including maintained lawns, parks and gardens, nature strips, plant nurseries, golf courses, vineyards, orchards or vegetation on land that is used for horticultural purposes.

Hazard Management Area means an area around an asset where vegetation is modified, and most flammable material has been removed to reduce the fire's radiant heat intensity.

Fire Danger Rating (FDR) means a system to warn of the potential impact of a bushfire on any given day, based on forecast weather conditions.

Planned burning means the process of planning and applying fire to a predetermined area, under specific environmental conditions, to achieve a desired outcome.

Strategic planned burning means the utilisation of prescribed fire in key areas of the landscape, having significant potential to influence bushfire intensity and rate of spread.

Tolerable risk means the lowest level of likely risk from the relevant hazard:

- (a) to secure the benefits of a use or development in a relevant hazard area; and
- (b) which can be managed through:
 - i. routine regulatory measures; or
 - ii. by specific hazard management measures for the intended life of each use or development.



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POLICY STATEMENT

Objectives

The two primary objectives of this policy are:

1. to minimise the impact of major bushfires on human life, communities, essential and community infrastructure, industries, the economy and the environment. Human life will be afforded priority over all other considerations, and
2. to maintain or improve the resilience of natural ecosystems and their ability to deliver services such as biodiversity, water, carbon storage and forest products.

The following means objectives will be used to achieve two primary objectives:

- Continuously improving bushfire risk mitigation treatments
- Delivering tenure-blind, integrated approach to mitigating bushfire risk and,
- Complying with legislative requirements.

Bushfire Mitigation

Council has a dedicated Coordinator, Bushfire Management who develops and implements Council's bushfire mitigation activities. All actions carried out under this policy, including the development of supporting plans, strategies and other documents, and the review of this policy, are the responsibility, of the Coordinator Bushfire Management.

Measures to Mitigate Bushfire Risk

Council will make informed decisions, and improve the management of risk by working jointly with other fire agencies, ~~land owners and~~ landowners, land managers and neighbouring Councils within the Hobart Fire Management Area to contribute to a tenure-blind, integrated approach to mitigating bushfire risk by:

- maintaining ~~Hazard Management Areas~~ on Council managed bushfire-prone areas ~~and to the most current TFS guidelines. Council will target that the prescribed maximum width of a Hazard Management Area on Council managed land is no less than that required for BAL-29 rated development to be achieved on the lot once the owner of the lot has undertaken their best efforts;~~
- maintaining fire trails on Council managed bushland to the most current Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service Managed ~~Vehicle-Fire TFS preferred-Tra#~~ categories;
- supporting the provision of appropriate resources to carry out effective bushfire mitigation treatments;
- developing, coordinating, implementing and maintaining a five-year planned burning program;
- minimising smoke impact to communities resulting from bushfires and planned burning;
- maintaining an annual planned burning vegetation monitoring program;
- providing an annual report to Alderman and other stakeholders on bushfire mitigation treatments undertaken on Council managed ~~bushland~~ bushfire-prone areas;
- regularly investing in developing and expanding Council's knowledge base, and ability to mitigate bushfire risk;
- regularly educating Council and the local community on bushfire mitigation treatments;



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- ~~involving-informing~~ local communities ~~on~~ decisions ~~making-and-capturing-local-knowledge-and-expertise~~;
- strengthening understandings of relationships between fire and sensitive environments;
- acknowledging the potential effects of climate change and the likelihood that they will increase the risk of bushfire in Glenorchy; and
- ensuring compliance with statutory responsibilities.

Bushfire Mitigation Procedures

Council will implement the objectives of this policy by implementing ~~it's~~ Bushfire Mitigation Strategy ~~2020-2030~~, and Bushfire Mitigation Plans. These documents will set out the treatments to be undertaken to reduce Greater Hobart's bushfire risk.

Council's bushfire mitigation treatments aim to articulate the agreed principles and strategies from the *Tasmanian Vegetation Fire Management Policy 2017*, and will contribute to a 'tenure-blind' approach, reflecting the approach of neighbouring Councils, land managers and fire agencies within the Hobart Fire Management Area. These will provide a level of assurance that bushfire risks faced by Councils are mitigated holistically, and that firefighting agencies are put in levels of tolerable risk.

Planned Burning Approval

Operational Planned Burn Plans ~~must~~ ~~are to~~ be prepared and reviewed by separate parties. Those parties must hold the nationally recognised competency *PUAFIR406A/B Develop Prescribed Burning Plans*, and *PUAFIR407A/B Conduct Prescribed Burning*, or equivalent. Council's Coordinator Bushfire Management is responsible for approving Council's all Operational Planned Burn Plans on Council managed land.

Policy Review and Monitoring

This policy must be reviewed annually after the end of each bushfire season or as required to facilitate:

- a change in legislation that has a bearing on the document
- a change in Council's position on a particular subject area
- a recommendation from a governance body (e.g. TFS, State Fire Management Council, Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service)
- where quality assurance guidelines change due to continuous improvement initiatives, or
- changes in Council's agreed service levels.

BACKGROUND

Bushfire mitigation is critical to Glenorchy given that a third of the Glenorchy municipality is bushfire-prone vegetation located ~~within~~ the Wellington Park Ranges ~~and~~ Goat Hills. Fire is the most significant issue for this area of bushland, in the form of the threat of bushfire.

This policy was developed to delineate Council's perceived bushfire risks to human settlements and loss of life against the actual high risks that Council ~~has~~ ~~is~~ ~~legislative requirement~~ ~~s~~ ~~responsible to mitigate~~ ~~an~~ ~~age~~. It is reflective of Council's increased commitment to actively and adaptively mitigate bushfire risks to Glenorchy and the Greater Hobart area.



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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	<u>1.2.30</u>	Adopted	<u>DD Month YYYY</u>	Commencement Date	<u>DD Month YYYY</u>
Minutes Reference	<u>#####</u>			Review Period	<u>4 Years from adoption</u> Annually
Previous Versions:	<u>v 1.0 adopted 13 June 2017</u><u>19 December 2016 (Council meeting, Item 17)</u> <u>v 1.1 adopted 29 July 2019</u> Amendments include: • Objectives • Terminology to reflect updated International and Australian standards, Codes of Practice <u>v 1.2 adopted 27 July 2020</u> Amendments to terminology: <u>V 1.3 adopted DD MONTH 2021</u> Amendments include: • Strategic, and Annual Plans alignment • AS 3959:2018 now referenced as AS 3959:2018 Amd 2:2020 • Inclusion of prescribed maximum width of Council's hazard management areas to BAL-29 post adoption of Council's Bushfire Mitigation Strategy 2020-2030				
Responsible Directorate	<u>Community and Customer Services</u> <u>Infrastructure and Works</u>	Controller:		<u>Manager Customer Services</u> <u>Coordinator Bushfire Management</u>	
ECM Document No.:	<u>#####</u>				

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COUNCIL POLICY

BUSHFIRE MITIGATION



PURPOSE

This policy provides direction how Council will mitigate associated risks for low probability but high impact bushfire events to the Greater Hobart area.

SCOPE

This policy provides guidance and framework for Council's Bushfire Mitigation Strategy, and Bushfire Mitigation Plan. It will assist in mitigating the impact of bushfire to human settlements and loss of life within the Greater Hobart area, and where possible promote and maintain natural and cultural values.

The underpinning principle is the protection of life.

This policy applies to any bushfire-prone area that is subject to, or likely to be subject to, bushfire attack. It does not apply to:

- land which is not owned and managed by Council (including privately owned land, or land which is owned by Council but managed by a separate authority);
- Fire Hazard Nuisances under Section 199 of the *Local Government Act 1993*; or
- 'responses' to bushfires which is responsibility of the Tasmania Fire Service (TFS) and other emergency services.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Making Lives Better

Objective 1.1 Know our communities and what they value

Strategy 1.1.1 Guide decision making through continued community engagement based on our Community Plan

Valuing our Environment

Objective 3.2 Manage our natural environments now and for the future

Strategy 3.2.1 Identify and protect areas of high natural values

Strategy 3.2.2 Encourage access to and appreciation of natural areas through the development of trail networks and environmental education

Leading Our Community

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

Objective 4.2 Prioritise our resources to achieve our community's goals

Strategy 4.2.1 Deploy the Council's resources effectively to deliver value

Strategy 4.2.2 Ensure that we have a skilled, capable and safety-focused workforce

Objective 4.3 Foster productive relationships with other levels of government, other councils and peak bodies to achieve community outcomes

2021/22 - 2024/25 ANNUAL PLAN ALIGNMENT



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Making Lives Better

- Strategy 13.1 Directly deliver defined service levels to our communities
- Strategy 13.2 Identify and engage in partnerships that can more effectively deliver defined service levels to our communities

Valuing Our Environment

- Objective 3.2 Manage our natural environments now and for the future
- Strategy 3.2.1 Identify and protect areas of high natural values
- Strategy Action 3.2.1.01 Support stewardships of our natural environment with a priority on managing fire risk within Wellington Park
- Strategy Action 3.2.1.02 Implement the Bushfire Mitigation Program

Leading Our Community

- Objective 4.1 Govern in the best interests of our community
- Strategy 4.1.2 Manage the city's assets soundly for the long-term benefit of the community
- Strategy 4.3.1 Foster productive relationships with other levels of government, other Councils and peak bodies to achieve community outcomes

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Fire Service Act 1979

Council's powers, responsibilities and obligations under this Act include:

- to take all reasonable precautions to prevent any fire lit on their property from spreading to adjoining land (Section 63).
- to take diligent steps to extinguish or control any unauthorised fire on their property during a fire permit period, and to report that fire to the TFS, or the Police (Section 64).
- to "cause the formation in its municipal area of such fire breaks as it considers necessary or desirable to arrest the spread, or to facilitate the suppression of, fires" (Section 56).
- to contribute towards the operating costs of fire brigades (Sections 79 to 95).
- to deal with a fire danger which Council has been notified of under section 49 within such reasonable period of not less than 30 days as is specified in the notice, as if that fire danger were a nuisance under the *Local Government Act 1993*.

Local Government Act 1993

Under section 93(a) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, Council can make a service rate on rateable land for the purpose of 'fire protection'. Council may also have obligations under the legislation listed in the following table when conducting bushfire mitigation activities.

Acts	<i>Aboriginal Relics Act 1975</i> <i>Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994</i> <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)</i> <i>Environment Protection Policy (Air Quality) 2004</i> <i>Fire Service Act 1979</i> <i>Forest Practices Act 1985</i> <i>Historical Cultural Heritage Act 1995</i> <i>Local Government Act 1993</i> <i>Mineral Resources Development Act 1995</i> <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i> <i>Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> <i>Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999</i> <i>Wellington Park Act 1993</i>
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Regulations	N/A
Australian/International Standards	AS ISO 31000:2018 Risk management – Guidelines AS 3959:2018 Amd 2:2020 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas

DEFINITIONS

Asset means anything valued by people which includes houses, crops, forests and, in many cases, the environment.

Bushfire means an unplanned fire burning in vegetation; also referred to as wildfire.

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

Bushfire-prone area means an area that is subject to, or likely to be subject to, bushfire attack.

Bushfire-prone vegetation means contiguous vegetation including grasses and shrubs but not including maintained lawns, parks and gardens, nature strips, plant nurseries, golf courses, vineyards, orchards or vegetation on land that is used for horticultural purposes.

Hazard Management Area means an area around an asset where vegetation is modified, and most flammable material has been removed to reduce the fire's radiant heat intensity.

Fire Danger Rating (FDR) means a system to warn of the potential impact of a bushfire on any given day, based on forecast weather conditions.

Planned burning means the process of planning and applying fire to a predetermined area, under specific environmental conditions, to achieve a desired outcome.

Strategic planned burning means the utilisation of prescribed fire in key areas of the landscape, having significant potential to influence bushfire intensity and rate of spread.

Tolerable risk means the lowest level of likely risk from the relevant hazard:

- (a) to secure the benefits of a use or development in a relevant hazard area; and
- (b) which can be managed through:
 - i. routine regulatory measures, or
 - ii. by specific hazard management measures for the intended life of each use or development.

POLICY STATEMENT

Objectives

The two primary objectives of this policy are:

1. to minimise the impact of major bushfires on human life, communities, essential and community infrastructure, industries, the economy and the environment. Human life will be afforded priority over all other considerations, and
2. to maintain or improve the resilience of natural ecosystems and their ability to deliver services such as biodiversity, water, carbon storage and forest products.

The following means objectives will be used to achieve two primary objectives:



9 August 2021

- Continuously improving bushfire risk mitigation treatments
- Delivering tenure-blind, integrated approach to mitigating bushfire risk and,
- Complying with legislative requirements.

Bushfire Mitigation

Council has a dedicated Coordinator Bushfire Management who develops and implements Council's bushfire mitigation activities. All actions carried out under this policy, including the development of supporting plans, strategies and other documents, and the review of this policy, are the responsibility, of the Coordinator Bushfire Management.

Measures to Mitigate Bushfire Risk

Council will make informed decisions, and improve the management of risk by working jointly with other fire agencies, landowners, land managers and neighbouring Councils within the Hobart Fire Management Area to contribute to a tenure-blind, integrated approach to mitigating bushfire risk by:

- maintaining Hazard Management Areas on Council managed bushfire-prone areas to the most current TFS guidelines. Council will target that the prescribed maximum width of a Hazard Management Area on Council managed land is no less than that required for BAL-29 rated development to be achieved on the lot once the owner of the lot has undertaken their best efforts;
- maintaining fire trails on Council managed bushland to the most current TFS preferred categories;
- supporting the provision of appropriate resources to carry out effective bushfire mitigation treatments;
- developing, coordinating, implementing and maintaining a five-year planned burning program;
- minimising smoke impact to communities resulting from bushfires and planned burning;
- maintaining an annual planned burning vegetation monitoring program;
- providing an annual report to Alderman and other stakeholders on bushfire mitigation treatments undertaken on Council managed bushfire-prone areas;
- regularly investing in developing and expanding Council's knowledge base, and ability to mitigate bushfire risk;
- regularly educating Council and the local community on bushfire mitigation treatments;
- informing local communities on decisions made;
- strengthening understandings of relationships between fire and sensitive environments;
- acknowledging the potential effects of climate change and the likelihood that they will increase the risk of bushfire in Glenorchy; and
- ensuring compliance with statutory responsibilities.

Bushfire Mitigation Procedures

Council will implement the objectives of this policy by implementing its Bushfire Mitigation Strategy 2020-2030, and Bushfire Mitigation Plan. These documents will set out the treatments to be undertaken to reduce Greater Hobart's bushfire risk.

Council's bushfire mitigation treatments aim to articulate the agreed principles and strategies from the *Tasmanian Vegetation Fire Management Policy 2017*, and will contribute to a 'tenure-blind' approach, reflecting the approach of neighbouring Councils, land managers and fire agencies within the Hobart Fire Management Area. These will provide a level of assurance that bushfire risks faced by Council are mitigated holistically, and that firefighting agencies are put in levels of tolerable risk.



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Planned Burning Approval

Operational Planned Burn Plans must be prepared and reviewed by separate parties. Those parties must hold the nationally recognised competency *PUAFIR406A/B Develop Prescribed Burning Plans*, and *PUAFIR407A/B Conduct Prescribed Burning*, or equivalent. Council's Coordinator Bushfire Management is responsible for approving all Operational Planned Burn Plans on Council managed land.

Policy Review and Monitoring

This policy must be reviewed annually after the end of each bushfire season or as required to facilitate:

- a change in legislation that has a bearing on the document
- a change in Council's position on a particular subject area
- a recommendation from a governance body (e.g. TFS, State Fire Management Council, Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service)
- where quality assurance guidelines change due to continuous improvement initiatives, or
- changes in Council's agreed service levels.

BACKGROUND

Bushfire mitigation is critical to Glenorchy given that a third of the Glenorchy municipality is bushfire-prone vegetation located within the Wellington Park Ranges and Goat Hills. Fire is the most significant issue for this area of bushland, in the form of the threat of bushfire.

This policy was developed to delineate Council's perceived bushfire risks to human settlements and loss of life against the actual high risks that Council has legislative requirements to mitigate. It is reflective of Council's increased commitment to actively and adaptively mitigate bushfire risks to Glenorchy and the Greater Hobart area.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Version:	4	Adopted	DD Month YYYY	Commencement Date	DD Month YYYY
Minutes Reference	#####			Review Period	Annually
Previous Versions:	v 1 adopted 13 June 2017 v 2 adopted 29 July 2019 v 3 adopted 27 July 2020				
Responsible Directorate	Infrastructure and Works		Controller:	Coordinator Bushfire Management	
ECM Document No.:	#####				

GLENORCHY CITY COUNCIL AUDIT PANEL REPORT 2020-21

BACKGROUND / INTRODUCTION

Glenorchy City Council's Audit Panel was formally established by a decision of Council. The operation of the Panel is guided by Council's Audit Panel Charter which is based on the requirements of the Local Government (Audit Panels) Order issued by the Minister for Local Government under section 85B (1) of the Local Government Act 1993.

The Minister for Local Government wrote to Council in December 2019 accepting that Council had completed all Ministerial Directions, excepting Direction 7 which was the Direction requiring reporting to the Minister on progress against the Directions. Given this, the Minister requested that the requirement to report be amended to two annual reports covering the periods 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2020 and 1 October 2020 to 30 September 2021.

In June 2020 the General Manager and the Manager Corporate Governance met with officers of the Local Government Division and it was agreed that the Audit Panel Chair's annual report to Council would also be forwarded to the Minister (once approved by Council) in compliance of Council's annual reporting under Directive 7.

It is therefore anticipated that this report will constitute the final required report.

AUDIT PANEL MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS

Membership of the Audit Panel comprises two Aldermen and three independent members.

Aldermen Angela Ryan and Peter Bull represented Council on the Audit Panel for the 2020-2021 financial year.

During 2020-21 the independent members of the Panel were Mike Derbyshire (Chair), Michael Stevens, David Sales (term ended 31 December 2020), and Belinda Webster (appointed 1 January 2021). We would like to thank David for his valuable contribution to the Audit Panel over many years.

MEETINGS OF THE PANEL

The Panel met six times during the financial year ending 30 June 2021. In addition to Panel members, meetings were also attended by a range of Council staff including the General Manager, Director Corporate Services, Chief Financial Officer, Manager Corporate Governance, Manager ICT and Minutes Secretary (who acts as secretariat for the Panel).

Representatives from Council's Internal Auditors, WLF and Crowe Australasia, as well as representatives from the Tasmanian Audit Office (TAO) and Council's ICT Consultants, also attended Audit Panel meetings.

ROLE OF THE PANEL

The role of the Audit Panel is to support the elected Council by providing independent assurance and advice in relation to Council's financial reporting and controls, risk management framework and practices, internal controls, legislative compliance, long term planning, fraud control and corruption prevention. Its role is complemented by both internal and external auditors.

The main responsibilities of the Audit Panel include reviewing:

- whether the annual financial statements of the Council accurately represent the state of affairs of Council
- whether and how the Part 7 plans (these include the Strategic Plan, Long Term Financial Plan and Strategic Asset Management Plan) are integrated and the processes by which, and assumptions under which, those plans were prepared
- the accounting, internal control, anti-fraud, anticorruption and risk management policies, systems and controls that the Council has in relation to safeguarding its long-term financial position
- whether the Council is complying with the provisions of the Act and any other relevant legislation, and
- whether the Council has taken any action in relation to previous recommendations provided by the Audit Panel to the Council, and so, what that action was and its effectiveness.

In addition, as the result of a Ministerial Direction issued by the then Minister for Planning and Local Government, the Panel was directed by Council to review and report annually on compliance with a range of matters including Local Government legislation, Council policy, procedures and codes and Council's Statement of Expectations between Aldermen and the General Manager.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL AUDIT

External Audit

As legislated, Council's external audit service is provided by TAO, whose staff attended one Audit Panel meeting during the 2020-21 financial year. During this meeting, the Audit Panel and TAO officers discussed the 2020-21 Financial Year Audit Strategy and Plan and a review of key audit areas identified for the year.

In addition, outstanding audit recommendations from previous external audits were reviewed including findings from the 2019-2020 audit.

There are a total of three findings that needed to be addressed by Council. The Audit Panel will monitor progress on these matters during 2021-22.

Internal Audit

Internal audits support the work of Council and the Audit Panel by reviewing Council's systems and operations in accordance with an agreed internal audit plan. The plan is based on a risk management approach, is reviewed annually and can be altered should specific issues require attention.

These audits aim to identify how well risks are managed, whether the right processes are in place, whether agreed procedures are being followed and whether improvement can be made.

Recommendations to address issues or to adopt improvements are considered by Council's management. The final report reviewed by the Audit Panel and all recommendations are monitored by the Audit Panel at each ordinary meeting, to ensure they are implemented.

To discuss the progress of the internal audits undertaken during the year, senior staff from WLF and Crowe Australasia attended two meetings each.

Council approved the 2109 to 2022 internal audit program in October 2019. The internal audit program for 2020-21 included:

- Procurement Audit (Completed)
- Asset Management Maturity Audit (Completed)
- Complaints Management (Completed)
- Contract Management Fraud Risk Assessment (Completed)
- Financial Sustainability including the Long Term Financial Management Plan (Completed)
- Business Continuity (Completed)

Audit findings reports were received from WLF for the Procurement Audit in September 2020, the Asset Management Maturity Audit in November 2020 and the Complaints Management Audit in February 2021. All identified risks were included in Council's risk register and audit actions register. The final report for the Contract Management Fraud Risk Assessment is pending.

Audit findings reports were received from Crowe Australasia for the Financial Sustainability Audit in February 2021 and the Business Continuity Audit in July 2021. All identified risks were included in Council's risk register and audit actions register.

The Audit Panel regularly monitors progress with adopted audit recommendations. As at June 2021 there were 16 recommendations outstanding of which 4 related to areas identified as being of high, significant or notable risk. This compares to the situation in June 2020 when there were 19 recommendations still to be finalised including 6 recommendations that related to areas identified as being high, significant or notable risk.

While there is some difficulty in comparing year on year progress, as new audit recommendations are added and completed recommendations are removed, the Audit Panel is pleased to note the significant progress that has been made by Council during the year in addressing outstanding audit recommendations and look forward to further progress in 2021-22.

The Panel would like to acknowledge the funding that was provided in 2020-21 budget by Council to enable the implementation of internal audit recommendations.

OTHER PANEL ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

During the year under review the Audit Panel:

- monitored the roll-out of the legislative compliance process
- monitored and reviewed the Compliance Status Summary Report which records the status of Council's compliance with regulatory obligations on an ongoing basis
- finalised the internal audit program for 2020-21
- received and noted Council's annual update of the Fraud Control and Corruption Prevention Plan.
- continued to review and advocate for implementation of outstanding audit recommendations
- received an update on Council's revised Risk Management Directive, Risk Management Process and Project Risk Management Process (including the Risk Management Dashboard)
- received a report on Council's delegations update
- received and reviewed a report on the 2020-21 budget estimates
- reviewed and endorsed the Financial Statements for financial year ending June 2020

- met with TAO to discuss the 2019-20 audit and any issues that arose and recommendations made
- oversaw the 2020-21 External Audit planning process
- received and noted the draft Code for Tenders and Contracts 2020-2024
- received a presentation on the ICT Security Policy and Acceptable Use Guidelines completing the outstanding findings of the 2017 ICT Security Audit
- received Council's revised Risk Appetite Statement and the updated Strategic Risk Register Dashboard
- received a presentation and update on Council's core systems review project
- received a report on the Business Continuity Policy and Framework, including considerations in response to the Covid-19 threat
- received an update on the Workplace Health and Safety Committee and reviewed the minutes of their monthly meetings
- regularly reviewed and commented on General Manager's Quarterly Report information and issues raised by this information, as well as periodic Financial Performance Reports
- reviewed quarterly status updates on Significant Risk, Insurance and Legal Matters
- received information about the renewal of Council's insurances for both 2020-21 and 2021-22 including proposed changes in insurance coverage for some items in 2021-22
- reviewed credit card expenditure incurred by Council's General Manager

Audit Panel members also attend Audit Panel workshops when conducted by the Local Government Association and meetings of the Southern Region Council Audit Panel Chairs. In addition, Audit Panel members may attend Council workshops over the course of the year where relevant.

The Audit Panel conducted its biennial self-assessment which took the form of a detailed survey. It was pleasing to note that there were no unsatisfactory ratings. Following the assessment, it was decided to request an informal meeting to introduce the Audit Panel to Councillors and provide a summary of the Panel's activities. This meeting was held in April 2021, and it was agreed that the Audit Panel Chair would be a contact point for Aldermen who wish to bring matters to the Audit Panel's attention.

MINISTERIAL DIRECTIONS PROGRESS REPORT

The Panel is pleased to confirm that Council completed all the 2018 Ministerial Directions in the 2019-20 year, except for Direction 5(b). Direction 5(b) requires the Audit Panel to undertake an annual review Council's compliance with the Local Government Act, various regulations, codes, policies and procedures.

No recurrence of any of the matters identified in the Ministerial Directions has been identified by the Audit Panel.

The Panel can confirm ongoing compliance with Ministerial Direction 5(b) and that all items identified are included in the Audit Panel's Annual Work Plan.

Mike Derbyshire
Chair, Audit Panel
August 2021

Attachment 1



Monthly Financial Performance Report

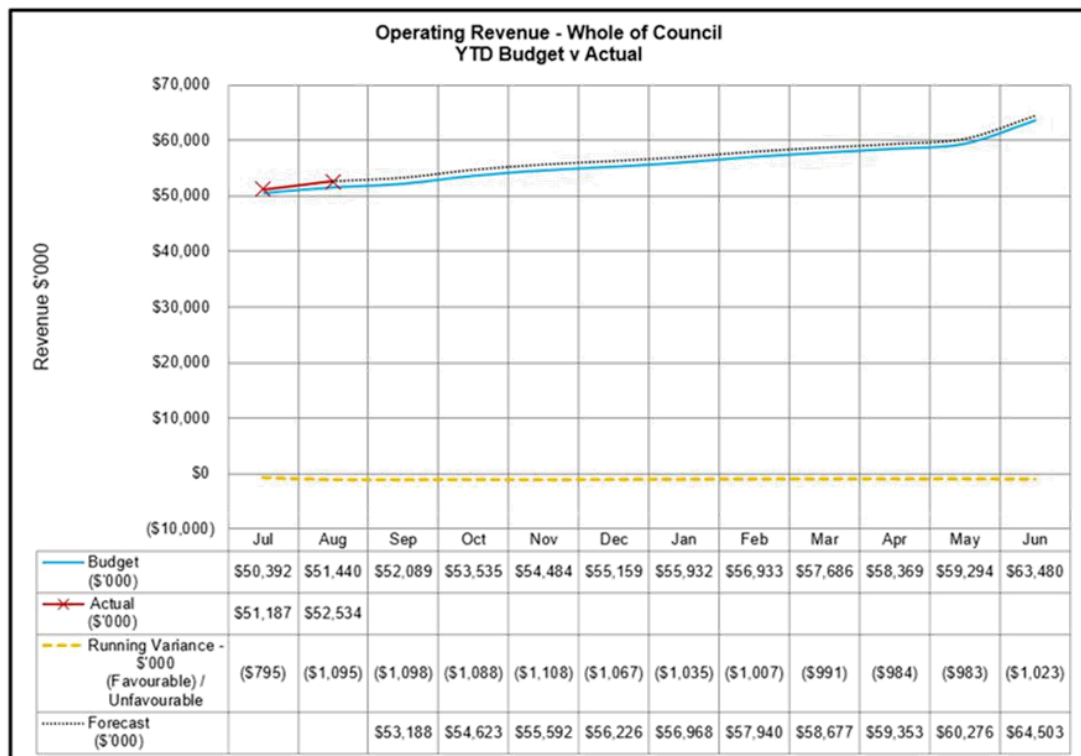
For the year-to-date ending 31 August 2021

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Glenorchy City Council Financial Report Statement of Comprehensive Income to 31 August 2021					
Year-to-Date (YTD)	Note	2022 Budget \$'000	2022 Actual \$'000	2021 Actual \$'000	2022 Variance Actual to Budget
Operating Revenue					
Rates	1	42,901	43,272	39,942	↑
User charges and licences	2	7,331	7,805	6,956	↑
Interest	3	8	2	14	↓
Grants	4	1,169	1,396	805	↑
Contributions - cash	5	7	8	4	↑
Investment income from TasWater	6	-	-	-	↔
Other income	7	24	52	27	↑
Total Operating Revenue		51,440	52,534	47,747	↑
Operating Expenditure					
Employment costs	8	3,746	3,617	3,513	↓
Materials and services	9	2,700	3,166	2,638	↑
Depreciation and amortisation	10	2,716	2,699	2,317	↓
Finance costs	11	20	-5	-	↓
Assets written off	12	-	-	-	↔
Bad and doubtful debts	13	-	-	-	↔
Other expenses	14	98	360	399	↑
Total Operating Expenditure		9,280	9,837	8,867	↑
Total Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		42,159	42,697	38,880	↑
Non-Operating Revenue					
Contributions – non-monetary assets	15	-	-	-	↔
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	16	-36	32	594	↑
Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets	17	800	2,252	500	↑
Total Non-Operating Revenue		764	2,284	1,094	↑
Total Surplus/(Deficit)		42,923	44,981	39,974	↑
Capital Budget					
Economic Stimulus		474	-66		
Transport		795	625		
Property		1,948	769		
Plant & Equipment		28	5		
Fleet		-	32		
Stormwater		169	148		
ICT & Other		30	34		
Total Capital Budget	18	3,444	1,547		↓

Attachment 1

Operating Revenue – Whole of Council – \$ YTD Accumulative by Month

**Note 1 – Rates Revenue**

Favourable to budget as revenue includes full year rates revenue with a small allowance for supplementary valuation movement during the year

Note 2 – User Charges and Licences Revenue

Favourable to budget by \$474k due to ongoing increased activity in Building and Development (\$199k), Waste charges (\$191k) and an increase in property fees (\$55k) offset by a reduction in landfill charges (\$21k)

Note 3 – Interest on Investments

Materially in line with budget for the period

Note 4 – Operating Grants

Favourable to budget by \$227k as a result of the carryover of unspent grants from the prior financial year

Note 5 – Contributions

Materially in line with budget for the period

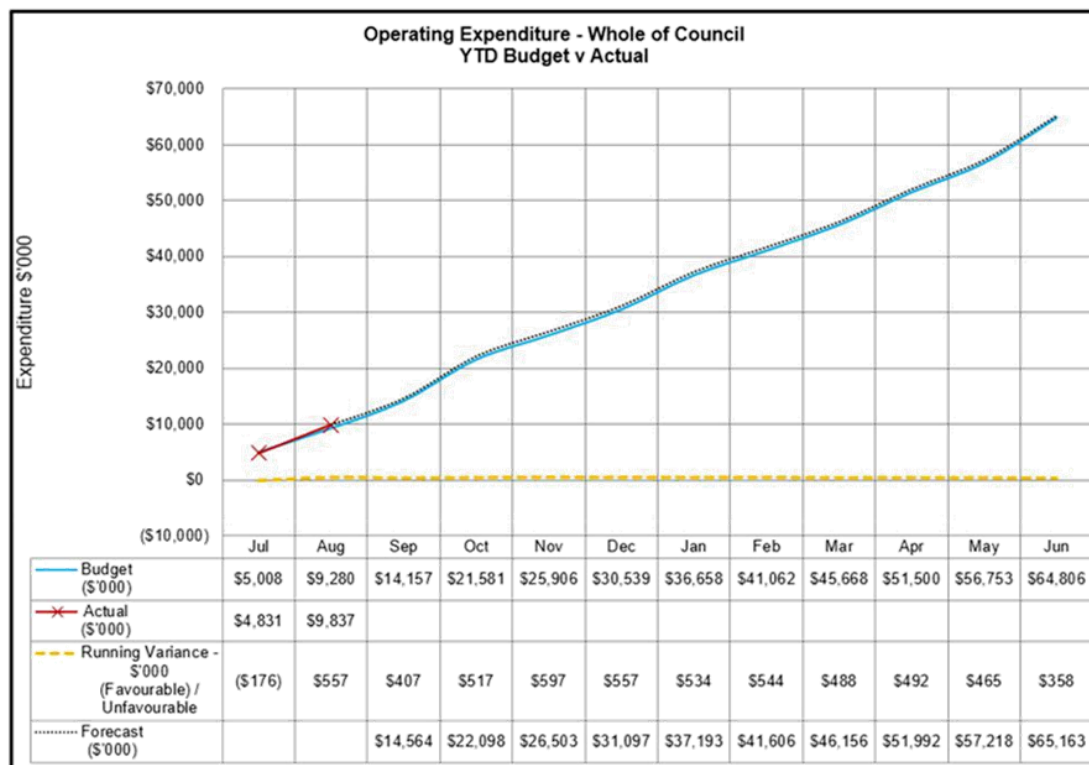
Note 6 – TasWater Income

Nil to date

Note 7 – Other Income

Materially in line with budget for the period

Operating Expenditure – Whole of Council – \$ YTD Accumulative by Month

**Note 8 – Employment Costs**

Favourable to budget by \$129k as a result of unfilled vacancies during the month, together with accrual movement.

Note 9 – Materials and Services Expenditure

Unfavourable to budget by \$466k due to the timing of actual expenditure versus accrual reversals in ICT licences (\$541k), public street lighting expenditure (\$82k), Cityscape sunk costs (\$84k) offset by multiple timing variances across Council.

Note 10 – Depreciation and Amortisation

Materially in line with budget for the period

Note 11 – Finance Costs

Materially in line with budget for the period

Note 12 – Assets Written Off

Nil to date

Note 13 – Bad and Doubtful Debts

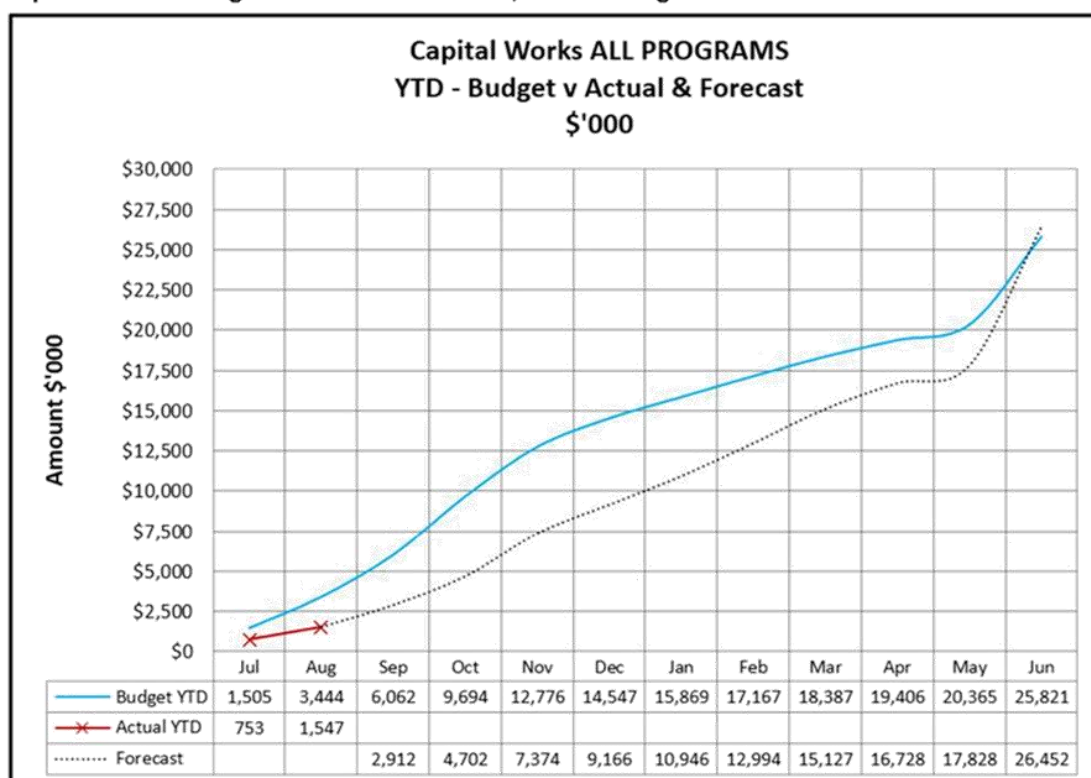
Nil to date

Note 14 – Other Expenses

Unfavourable to budget by \$262k due to the transfer of operating lease costs to amortisation.

Attachment 1

Capital Works - Budget v Actual v Forecast - \$ YTD All Programs

**Note 15 – Contributions – Non Monetary Assets**

Nil to date

Note 16 – Gain or Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets

Materially in line with budget to date

Note 17 – Capital Grants

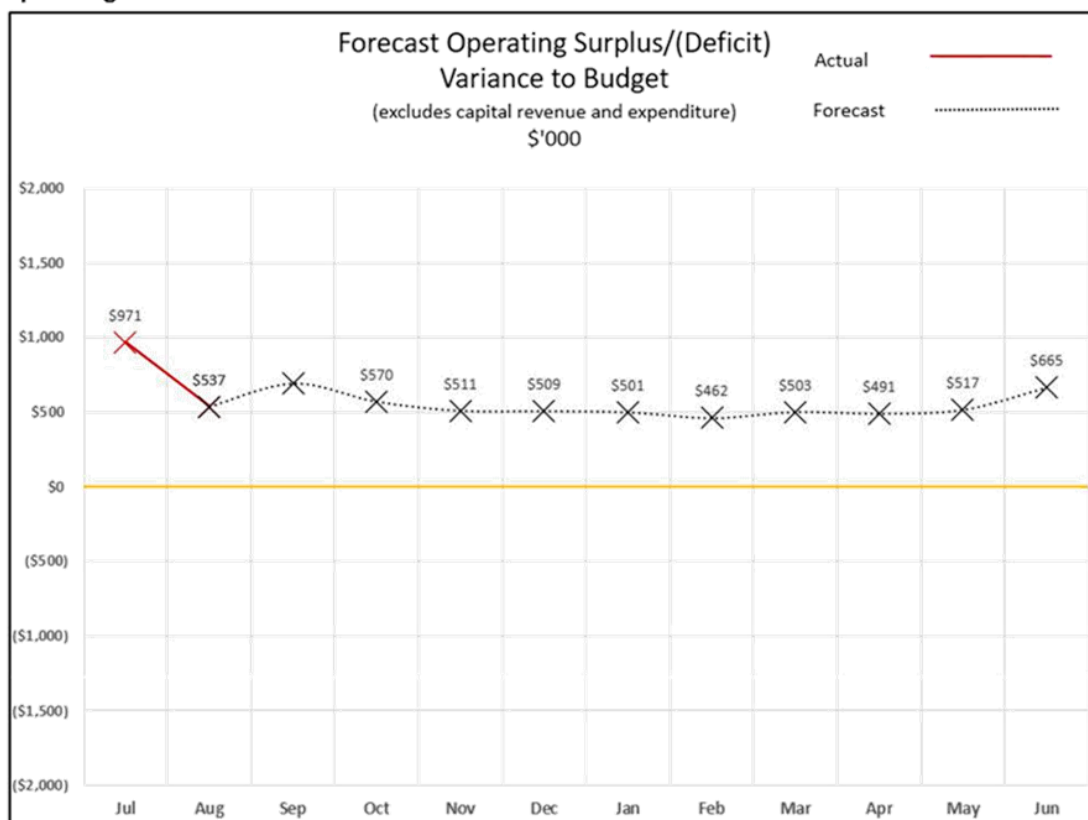
Favourable to budget by \$1.452m as a result of unspent capital grants from the prior financial year carried forward.

Note 18 – Capital Works Program

Unfavourable to budget by \$1.9m due to timing of expenditure in the first months of the financial year

Attachment 1

Operating Forecast to 30 June 2022



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 months. Any adjustments will be visible when comparing current versus previous "Whole of Council Revenue and Expenditure" reports.