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#### Rep 1 -

We are writing to submit a representation regarding Development Application 2025-101 for the property located at CT 137993/30, 18632 Tasman Highway.

Our primary concern relates to the **visual impact of the proposed development when viewed from the beach**, particularly the height of the top deck railing. While the structure may not be visible from the road frontage, it appears likely to protrude above the natural dune and bushland skyline when viewed from the foreshore, both close to the property, and when viewed along the beach, especially from the north and possibly the south as well. This could significantly disrupt the visual amenity and natural character of the coastal landscape, which is highly valued by both residents and visitors.

Additionally, I seek clarification on the intended use of the "office" space within the proposal. If this implies a commercial enterprise, it may result in increased traffic movements and activity inconsistent with the current zoning, which I understand does not permit commercial operations beyond a home office setup.

I respectfully request that Council consider the potential impact on the natural skyline and coastal views, and ensure that any development aligns with the planning scheme's objectives for preserving the visual and environmental integrity of the area.

#### Rep 2 -

General manager,

Dear Sir/Madam,

We wish to lodge an objection to the above development application on the grounds that it fails to meet scenic corridor development standards (C86.1) on the grounds of the structure's height.

We believe the standards not only apply to the visual amenity from the road but from the Dennison Rivulet swimming area, the foreshore and from the water.

The Dennison rivulet/beach area has maintained a semi rural/shack feel to it and this structure combined with the existing level of development on this block, will detract from the accepted residential aesthetics and level of development appropriate.

As long term residents of Bicheno and regular uses of the Dennison Beach area we feel it is important to manage development within acceptable limits for this area.

#### Rep 3-

To General Manager - Glenmorgan / Spring Bay Council,

I am writing as an environmental steward, a member of the community to express strong opposition to the proposed construction of a building development in our cherished coastal region.

The proposed structures would be situated in the scenic corridor adjacent to Crown Reserve in sand dunes overlooking Denison Beach MacLean Bay and surrounds.

This building (with no explanation of purpose) if approved will affect the visual amenity for residents and recreational beach users. The highest of the main structure will intrude upon the skyline. High winds episodes common in this area, places it in a high risk of being a hazard. The detached office would seem to indicate a commercial use.

As someone who calls this stretch of coastline home, I feel deeply compelled to voice the grave concerns that have arisen from the prospect of introducing a structure that is fundamentally misaligned with the values, needs, and delicate ecology of coastal Tasmania.

These structures will alter the nature of the area and set precedent for further inappropriate high-rise development.

3 September 2025

General Manager Glamorgan Spring Bay Council 9 Melbourne Street Triabunna TAS 7190

By email: planning@freycinet.tas.gov.au

# Re: Objection to Development Application DA2025-110 - 18632 Tasman Highway, Douglas River (CT 137993/30)

Dear General Manager,

I am writing to formally lodge my objection to **Development Application DA2025-110** for the property located at 18632 Tasman Highway, Douglas River (CT 137993/30), on the grounds that the proposed development is inconsistent with the objectives of the C8.0 Scenic Protection Code of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

The subject site falls within a sensitive and highly valued landscape area that contributes significantly to the region's visual and environmental character. One of the primary concerns is the impact of the development on the skyline, particularly when viewed from Denison Beach and along the Tasman Highway, which is a designated scenic road corridor. Any development in this landscape must be carefully assessed for its impact on scenic values, defined as the characteristics and features that collectively contribute to the visual quality of the area.

Under the C8.0 Scenic Protection Code, development must avoid unreasonable impact on the scenic values of a protected area. Scenic value is defined as the "specific characteristics or features of the landscape that collectively contribute to a scenic protection area or a scenic road corridor." In this case, the untouched ridgelines, coastal vistas, native vegetation, and natural landform visible from key public viewpoints (such as Denison Beach and Tasman Highway) are intrinsic to the area's scenic identity.

This proposal, as submitted, is likely to introduce built form into a ridgeline, disrupting the natural skyline and detracting from the visual harmony of the coastal landscape. Such visual intrusion conflicts with the performance criteria under clause C8.6.1 P1 and C8.6.2 P1 of the Scenic Protection Code, which aim to ensure that development is sited and designed to maintain the visual integrity of scenic protection areas.

The application does not satisfy key performance criteria in the Scenic Protection Code, including:

- C8.6.1 P1 Development must be sited so that it does not cause unreasonable visual intrusion into the landscape when viewed from a scenic road corridor or public place; and
- C8.6.2 P1 The scale, form, materials, and finishes of buildings must be sympathetic to the scenic values of the area.

A relevant example of inappropriate development can already be seen on the neighbouring property, where a lookout platform has recently been constructed, directly within the sensitive coastal dune system. This structure is now highly visible from Denison Beach and serves as a clear demonstration of how built formespecially when elevated and visually contrasting with the natural dune landscapecan significantly disrupt the visual integrity of the coastline and why it should be avoided.

Beach users should not be subjected to views of built structures encroaching into the dune system, as this detracts from the natural, undeveloped character that defines the scenic and recreational value of this stretch of coastline. If the proposed development under DA2025-110 proceeds, it will have a greater visual impact, setting a troubling precedent for further visual encroachment along this highly sensitive and visually exposed section of the coast.

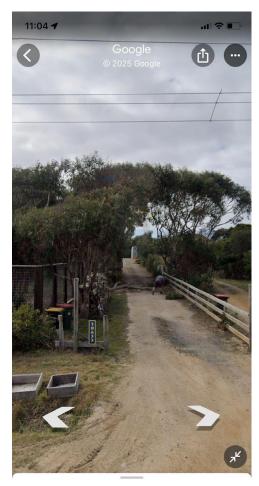
Please find attached a photo of the subject driveway, taken from Tasman Highway with a comparison photo taken from Google Maps a year ago, clearly showing the removal of vegetation and the resulting impact on the visual amenity as seen from the Tasman Highway. The proposed outbuilding at 8.5 metres high will be easily seen from both the Tasman Highway and the Denison Beach.

Furthermore, once the visual character of these landscapes is lost, it cannot be easily restored. Visitors and residents alike value the unspoiled scenic beauty of this part of the East Coast, and it plays a significant role in the local tourism economy. The irreversible visual impact of this development sets a concerning precedent for future applications in similar scenic areas.

I therefore urge Council to refuse Development Application DA2025-110 on the basis that it does not comply with the provisions and intent of the Scenic Protection Code and to protect the visual integrity, scenic values, and natural character of this unique and sensitive coastal area.



Taken from Tasman highway – 26 August 2025 - showing vegetation removed in comparison with Google Maps from 1 year ago in image below. Proposed outbuilding of 8.5 metres high to be sited next to the green water tank



18632 Tasman Hwy

1 year ago · See more dates >



# GLAMORGAN/SPRING BAY COUNCIL NOTICE OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made for planning approval for the following development:

SITE: 18632 Tasman Highway, Douglas River

CT 137993/30

PROPOSAL: Outbuilding (detached office)

Any person may make representation on the application(s) by letter (PO Box 6, Triabunna) or electronic mail (planning@freycinet.tas.gov.au) addressed to the General Manager.

Representations must be received before midnight on Thursday 04 September 2025.

APPLICANT: Jennifer Binns

DATE: 10/06/2025

APPLICATION NO: DA 2025 / 110



9 Melbourne Street (PO Box 6)
Triabunna TAS 7190

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### **Application for Planning Approval**

#### Advice:

Use this form for all no permit required, permitted and discretionary planning applications including visitor accommodation, subdivision as well as for planning scheme amendment & minor amendments to permits.

Completing this form in full will help ensure that all necessary information is provided and avoid any delay. The planning scheme in clause 6.0 provides details of other information that may be required. A checklist of application documents is provided on page 4 of this form.

Often, it is beneficial to provide a separate written submission explaining in general terms what is proposed and why and to justify the proposal against any applicable performance criteria.

If you have any queries with the form or what information is required, please contact the office.

Details of Applicant and Owner						
Applicant:	Jennifer B	Jennifer Binns				
Contact perso	on: (if dif	ferent from applicant)				
Address:	52 Cecilia	Street				
Suburb:	St Helens			Post Code:	7216	
Email:	mail@jenr	niferbinnsdesign.com.au		Phone: / Mobile:	0439 765 452	
Note: All corre	sponden	ce with the applicant will	l be via er	mail unless otherwi	ise advised	
Owner (if diff	erent fro	om applicant)	Paul + Mic	Paul + Michelle Gilding		
Address:						
Suburb:				Post Code:		
Email:				Phone: / Mobile:		
Details of Site	e (Note: I	f your application is discr	etionary,	the following will	be placed on public exhibition)	
Address of proposal: 1		18632 Tasman Highway				
Suburb:		Bicheno		Post Code:	7215	
Size of site: (m <sup>2</sup> or Ha) 60		6088m2				
Certificate of Title(s):		137993/30				
Current use of site:		Residential				



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General Application Details Complete for All Applications					
General Applicatio	n <b>Details</b> Complete for 7	All Applications			
Description of	Proposed garage, office + d	ecks			
proposed use or					
development:					
Estimated value of	works: (design & constr	uction)	\$		
Is the property on t	the State Heritage Regis	ter? (Tick one)	Yes 🖊 No		
For all Non-Reside	ntial Applications				
Hours of Operation					
Number of Employe	ees				
Describe any delivery of goods to and from the site, including the types of vehicles used and the estimated average weekly frequency					
Describe any hazar used or stored on s	dous materials to be site				
Type & location of machinery used (regenerators)					
Describe any retail and/or storage of goods or equipment in outdoor areas					
Personal Informati	on Protection Statemer	nt			

The personal information requested will be managed in accordance with the *Personal Information Protection Act 2004*. The personal information is being collected by Glamorgan Spring Bay Council for the purposes of managing, assessing, advising on, and determining the relevant application in accordance with the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*(LUPPA) and other related purposes, including for the purpose of data collection.

The information may be shared with contractors and agents of the Council for this purpose, law enforcement agencies, courts and other organisations and it may also be made publicly available on the Council's website and available for any person to inspect in accordance with LUPAA. If you do not provide the information sought, Council will be unable to accept and/or process your application.



@ 03 6256 4777

**☎ 03 6256 4774** 

admin@freycinet.tas.gov.au

www.gshc.tas.gov.au

#### **Applicant Declaration**

I/we hereby apply for planning approval to carry out the use or development described in this application and the accompanying documents and declare that:

- The information in this application is true and correct.
- I/we authorise Council employees or consultants to enter the site to assess the application.
- I/we have obtained all copy licenses and permission from the copyright owner for the publication, communication and reproduction of the application and reports, plans and materials provided as part of the application and for the purposes of managing, assessing, advising on, and determining the application.

I/we authorise the Council to:

- Make available the application and all information, reports, plans, and materials provided with or
  as part of the application in electronic form on the Council's website and in hard copy at the
  Council's office and other locations for public exhibition if and as required;
- Make such copies of the application and all information, reports, plans and materials provided with
  or as part of the application which are, in the Council's opinion, necessary to facilitate a
  consideration of the application;
- Publish and or reproduce the application and all information, reports, plans and materials provided with or as part of the application in Council agendas, for representors, referral agencies and other persons interested in the application; and
- provide a copy of any documents relating to this application to any person for the purpose of assessment or public consultation and agree to arrange for the permission of the copyright owner of any part of this application to be obtained.

You indemnify the Council for any claim or action taken against the Council for breach of copyright in respect of the application and all information, report, plan, and material provided with or as part of the application.

I/We declare that the Owner has been notified of the intention to make this application in accordance with section 52(1) of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

Applicant Signature:	Date:	
	June 6 2025	

#### Owners Consent required if application is on or affects Council or Crown owned or administered land

I declare that I have given permission for the making of this application for use and/or development.

Council General Manager	Date:	
or delegate Signature:		

If land affected by this application is owned or administered by the Crown or Council, then the written permission of the relevant Minister (or their delegate) and/or the General Manager must be provided. For Crown land, a copy of the instrument of delegation must be provided.

It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain any owners consent prior to lodgement. Written requests for Council consent are via the General Manager. Request for Ministerial consent is to be directed to the relevant department.

Page 3 of 4



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# Checklist of application documents: Taken from Section 6 of the Planning Scheme

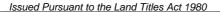
An	applicat	ion must include:
	any wri signed details a copy plan; ar	d application form; tten permission and declaration of notification required under s.52 of the Act and, if any document is by the delegate, a copy of the delegation; of the location of the proposed use or development; of the current certificate of title for all land to which the permit sought is to relate, including the title acceptable of the proposed use or development.
ena aut rela	able it to thority co evant sta	to the information that is required by clause 6.1.2, a planning authority may, in order to consider an application, require such further or additional information as the planning onsiders necessary to satisfy it that the proposed use or development will comply with any andards and purpose statements in the zone, codes or a specific area plan, applicable to development including:
		edule of easements if listed in the folio of the title and appear on the plan, where applicable; nalysis and site plan at a scale acceptable to the planning authority showing, where applicable: the existing and proposed use(s) on the site; the boundaries and dimensions of the site; topography including contours showing AHD levels and major site features; natural drainage lines, watercourses and wetlands on or adjacent to the site; soil type; vegetation types and distribution including any known threatened species, and trees and vegetation to be removed;
	scale of (xvi) (xvii) (xviii) (xix) (xx) (xxi)	the location and capacity and connection point of any existing services and proposed services; the location of easements on the site or connected to the site; existing pedestrian and vehicle access to the site; the location of existing and proposed buildings on the site; the location of existing adjoining properties, adjacent buildings and their uses; any natural hazards that may affect use or development on the site; proposed roads, driveways, parking areas and footpaths within the site; any proposed open space, common space, or facilities on the site; and proposed subdivision lot boundaries; t is proposed to erect buildings, a detailed layout plan of the proposed buildings with dimensions at a f 1:100 or 1:200 as required by the planning authority showing, where applicable: the internal layout of each building on the site; the private open space for each dwelling; external storage spaces; parking space location and layout; major elevations of every building to be erected; the relationship of the elevations to existing ground level, showing any proposed cut or fill; shadow diagrams of the proposed buildings and adjacent structures demonstrating the extent of shading of adjacent private open spaces and external windows of buildings on adjacent sites; and
	(xxiii)	materials and colours to be used on roofs and external walls.

Page 4 of 4



#### SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

**RECORDER OF TITLES** 





SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

NOTE: THE SCHEDULE MUST BE SIGNED BY THE OWNERS & MORTGAGEES OF THE LAND AFFECTED. SIGNATURES MUST BE ATTESTED

Registered Number

#### **EASEMENTS AND PROFITS**

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

Lot 40 on the plan is together with and lot 30 on the plan is subject to a drainage easement (as herein defined) over the piece of land shown on the plan as "ABSORPTION EASEMENT 5.00 WIDE".

#### Definition

"Drainage easement" means the right for every person who is at any time entitled to an estate or interest in possession in the land herein indicated as the dominant tenement or any part thereof with which the right shall be capable of enjoyment:

- to install, maintain and use a septic tank and associated absorption drains ('the system') under the surface of the servient tenement for the purpose of carrying away and discharging effluent and other waste water from the dominant tenement:
- 2. to inspect, alter, repair and replace all or any part of the system when and where necessary;
- 3. to break the surface of, dig, open up and use the servient tenement for that
- 4. to enter the servient tenement at any time (if necessary with vehicles and equipment) for any of those purposes;
- 5. to do all necessary works and things for any of those purposes without doing unnecessary damage to the servient tenement and leaving the same in a clean and tidy condition;

on the condition that every such person having the right:

- 6. properly uses and maintains the system;
- 7. keeps the system in good working order and repair; and
- 8. ensures the system and the enjoyment of such right does not constitute a nuisance or an annoyance to any person who is at any time entitled to an estate or interest in possession in the land herein indicated.

SUBDIVIDER: Trustees of the Property of the | PLAN SEALED BY: Glamorgan Spring Bay Council

Presbyterian Church of

Tasmania

FOLIO REF:

С/Т 9924-2 С/Т 237781-1

DATE:

**SOLICITOR** 

& REFERENCE: Richard Howroyd/9894

NOTE: The Council Delegate must sign the Certificate for the purposes of identification. 5001010 REF NO.

Search Date: 13 Dec 2024

Search Time: 04:16 PM

Volume Number: 137993

Revision Number: 01

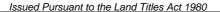
Page 1 of 2

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#### SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

**RECORDER OF TITLES** 





ANNEXURE TO SCHEDULE OF EASEMENTS

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGE/S

Registered Number SP 137993

SUBDIVIDER: FOLIO REFERENCE:

SIGNED by the Registered Proprietors of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 237781 folio 1 The Trustees of the Property of the Presbyterian Church of Tasmania in the presence of:



SIGNED by the Registered Proprietors of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 9924 folio 2 Dennis Allen Rothe in the presence of:

Lorraine Susan Rothe in the presence of:

NOTE: Every annexed page must be signed by the parties to the dealing or where the party is a corporate body be signed by the persons who have attested the affixing of the seal of that body to the dealing.

Search Date: 13 Dec 2024

Search Time: 04:16 PM

Volume Number: 137993

Revision Number: 01

Page 2 of 2



#### **FOLIO PLAN**

RECORDER OF TITLES



Issued Pursuant to the Land Titles Act 1980

OWNER D A ROTHE L S ROTHE REGISTERED NUMBER PLAN OF SURVEY THE TRUSTEES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF TASMANIA **S**P137993 BY SURVEYOR A. S. HAMILTON FOLIO REFERENCE CT 9924-2, CT 237781-1 LOCATION LAND DISTRICT OF GLAMORGAN PART OF 50ac GRANTED TO HENRY LYNE PARISH OF BICHENO SCALE 1: 1000 LENGTHS IN METRES MAPSHEET MUNICIPAL CODE No. 112 (6036) LAST PLAN No. SP 9924 , P237781 ALL EXISTING SURVEY NUMBERS TO BE CROSS REFERENCED ON THIS PLAN LAST UPI No. 1600764,1600765 EARLY ISSUE LOTS 30 & 40 COMPILED FROM CT'S 9924-2, 237781-1 & THIS SURVEY DENISON RIVER TASMAN HIGHWAY 40. 1.105ha 30 6088m<sup>2</sup>

Search Date: 13 Dec 2024

Search Time: 04:16 PM

Volume Number: 137993

Revision Number: 01

Page 1 of 1



#### **RESULT OF SEARCH**

**RECORDER OF TITLES** 





#### SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 137993	FOLIO 30
EDITION	DATE OF ISSUE
7	21-Jul-2021

SEARCH DATE : 13-Dec-2024 SEARCH TIME : 04.16 PM

#### DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Parish of BICHENO, Land District of GLAMORGAN Lot 30 on Sealed Plan 137993 Derivation: Part of 50 Acres Gtd. to H. Lyne. Prior CTs 9924/2 and 237781/1

#### SCHEDULE 1

M898643 TRANSFER to PAUL GILDING and MICHELLE ANN GILDING as tenants in common in equal shares Registered 21-Jul-2021 at 12.01 PM

#### SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any SP 9924 FENCING PROVISION in Schedule of Easements SP137993 EASEMENTS in Schedule of Easements

#### UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

No unregistered dealings or other notations

Page 1 of 1

### proposed garage, office + decks

paul + michelle gilding 18632 tasman highway bicheno tasmania 7215

## planning compliance report

june 6 2024

jennifer binns building design

52 cecilia street st helens tasmania 7216

mail@jenniferbinnsdesign.com.au: 0439 765 452

#### INTRODUCTION

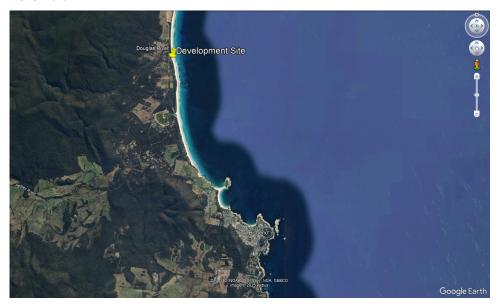
This report aims to demonstrate compliance with relevant planning standards for a proposed garage, office + decks for Paul + Michelle Gilding at 18632 Tasman Highway Bicheno (c.t 137993/30). The report aims to take into consideration the intent, values and objectives of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme and address all scheme standards applicable to this development.

The proposed development relies on **Performance Solutions** to satisfy relevant planning standards and this report is to be read in conjunction with drawings submitted for the development.

#### **DEVELOPMENT SITE DETAILS**

The development site is an established residential property on the northern outskirts of the Bicheno township. Existing development on the site comprises a primary dwelling with associated outbuildings serviced by an existing vehicle access point with a gravel driveway and turning area. There is an existing retaining wall separating residential development from the adjacent dune system and the proposed garage building has been sited adjacent to the existing retaining wall within a previously developed part of the property. No vegetation removal is required for the development.





#### **DEVELOPMENT DETAILS**

This application is for a detached garage building with a first level office and second level deck platform. The structure incorporates a sauna on the first level deck.

Proposed garage: 63.2m<sup>2</sup>
Proposed office: 30.2m<sup>2</sup>
Proposed decks: 61.1m<sup>2</sup>

Total area of development: 154.5m<sup>2</sup>

#### **APPLICABLE PLANNING CODES**

The proposed development is in the Residential use class which in the Rural Zone is a Permitted use.

The following zone standards and codes of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme are applicable to the proposed development:

- Zone 20.0 RURAL ZONE
- Code C8.O SCENIC PROTECTION CODE

The following zone standards and codes of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme are not applicable to the proposed development:

#### • Code C2.O PARKING + SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT CODE

No alteration is proposed to the existing vehicle access + parking provisions, the proposed development provides additional parking for the dwelling

#### • Code C7.O NATURAL ASSETS CODE

The property has a priority vegetation overlay however the proposed development is sited on a portion of the site which has previously had all native vegetation removed and no additional vegetation removal is required for the development.

#### Code C10.0 COASTAL EROSION HAZARD CODE

The proposed development requires approval under the *Building Act* and is an intensification of the existing residential use of the property.

#### Code C11.0 COASTAL INNUNDATION HAZARD CODE

The proposed development requires approval under the *Building Act* and is an intensification of the existing residential use of the property.

#### • Code C13.0 BUSHFIRE PRONE AREAS CODE

The proposed development is not a vulnerable or hazardous use and no subdivision of land is proposed.

#### **Table 20.3 RURAL USE STANDARDS**

#### 20.3.1 Discretionary uses

#### **Not Applicable**

The proposed development is an outbuilding associated with an existing dwelling and is a Permitted use.

#### **Table 20.4 RURAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS**

#### 20.4.1 Building height

#### A1 Acceptable Solution

The proposed development has a maximum height of 8.5m.

#### 20.4.2 Setbacks

#### A1 Acceptable Solution

The proposed development has a minimum boundary setback of 10.8m.

#### A2 Acceptable Solution

The development site is not within 200m of land zoned Agriculture.

#### 20.4.3 Access for new dwellings

#### **Not Applicable**

The proposed development is not a new dwelling.

#### **Table 20.5 DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR SUBDIVISION**

#### **Not Applicable**

No subdivision of land is proposed.

#### Table C8.6 SCENIC CORRIDOR DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS STANDARDS

#### C8.6.1 Development within a scenic protection area

#### P1.2 Performance Solution

The development is sited within the scenic corridor between Tasman Highway and the foreshore. The development is not considered to unreasonably reduce scenic value for a number of reasons: the proposed structure is sited to the rear of an established dwelling with a number of outbuildings which dominate the view of the site from the highway and provide a screening buffer; the design of the outbuilding, while multi-level, reduces visual bulk through the separation of the second level deck from the main bulk of the building, allowing light + views to penetrate the building; the outbuilding has been sited on a portion of the site already developed through previous residential development on the property and is sited on a previously excavated area, no additional cut and fill is proposed; the proposed external finishes to the upper levels of the structure are vertical timber cladding which will be low reflectance and will be a natural finish within the landscape.

#### C8.6.2 Development within a scenic road corridor

#### A1 Not Applicable

No vegetation removal is required for the proposed development.

#### P2 Performance Solution

Refer C8.6.1

## proposed garage, office + deck

paul + michelle gilding 18362 tasman highway bicheno tasmania 7215



planning drawings

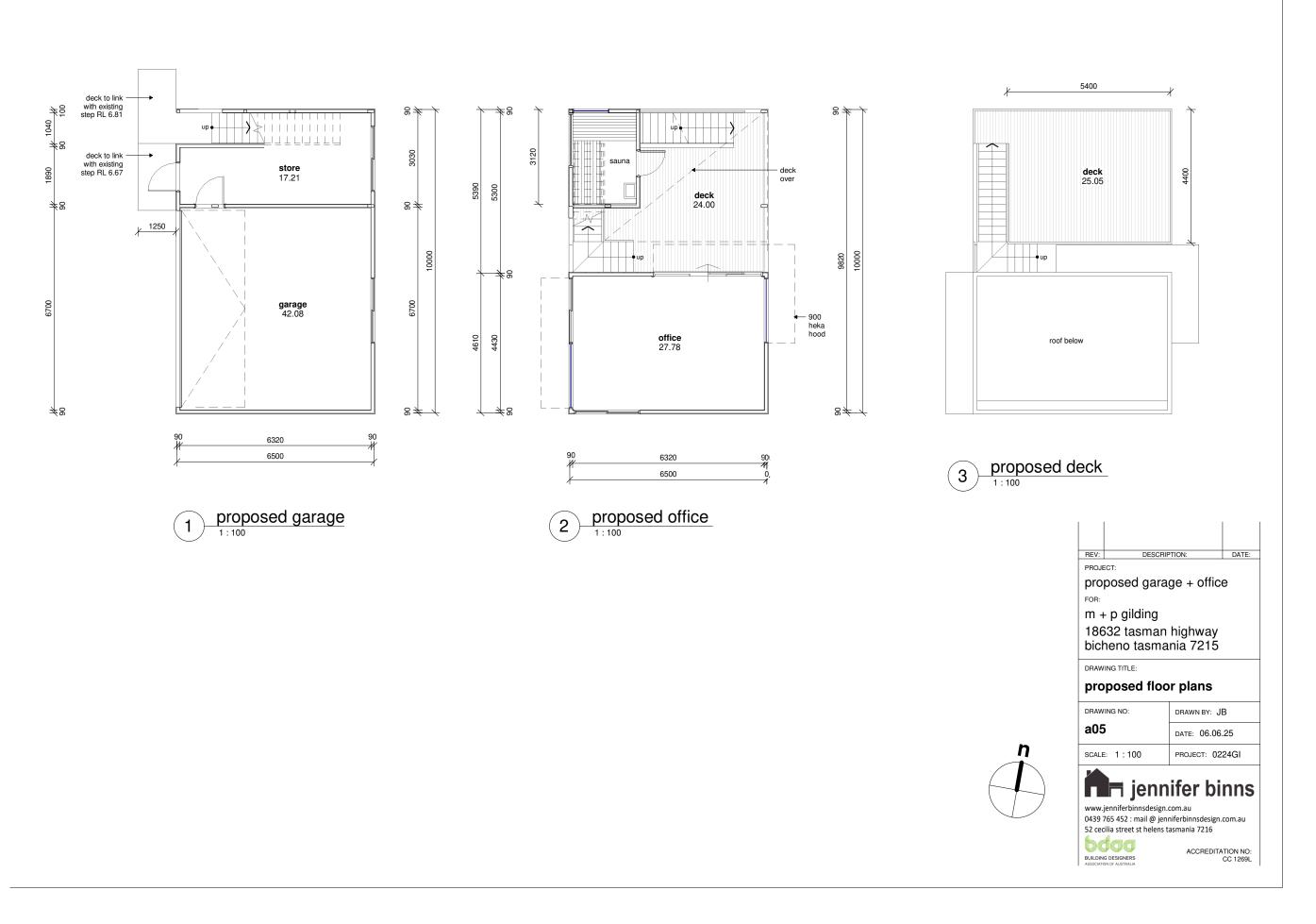
#### **Building Areas**

proposed garage	63.22
proposed deck 1	35.78
proposed office	30.21
proposed dek 2	25.37
	154.59

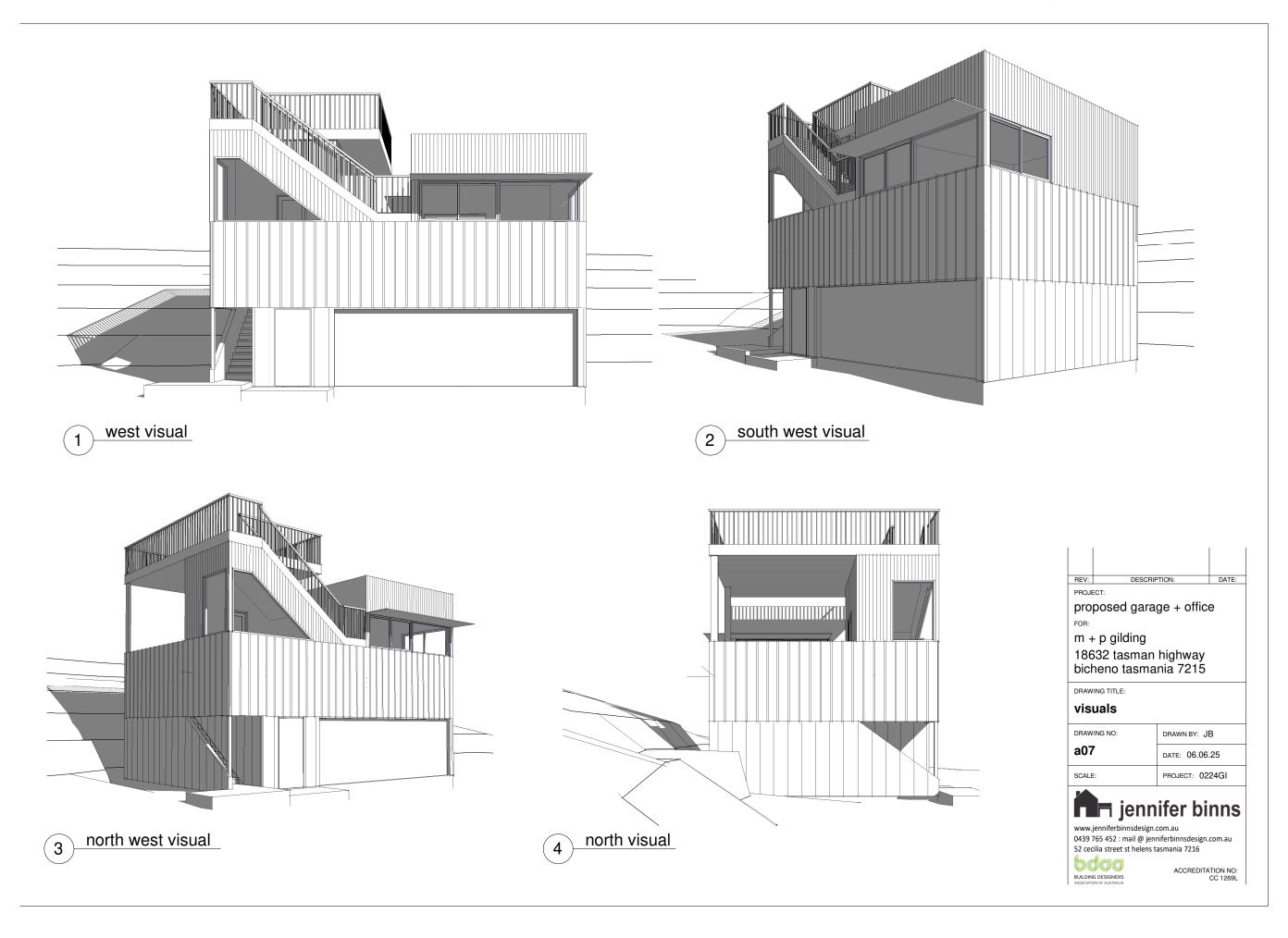


www.jenniferbinnsdesign.com.au 0439 765 452 : mail@jenniferbinnsdesign.com.au 52 cecilia street st helens tasmania 7216









#### To:

General Manager Glamorgan Spring Bay Council

Re: Representation on DA2024-185 - Visitor Accommodation at RA50 Maria Street, Pontypool

Dear General Manager,

I wish to lodge a formal representation objecting to DA2024-185 for visitor accommodation at RA50 Maria Street, Pontypool. My concerns are based on the planning scheme provisions, relevant codes, and findings in the exhibited documents.

#### 1. Rural Zone Purpose

The Rural Zone prioritises protection of agricultural land and minimisation of incompatible non-rural uses. The proposal introduces a visitor accommodation use that is inconsistent with these purposes and risks setting a precedent for further developments which conflict would be incompatible with the Rural Zoning.

#### 2. Priority Vegetation Code and Threatened Species

The exhibited **Natural Values Report** confirms the presence of **priority vegetation** and potential habitat for threatened species, including the **swift parrot**, **eastern barred bandicoot**, **spotted-tailed quoll**, **Tasmanian devil**. Clearing for road construction and widening, building platforms and bushfire mitigation will degrade this habitat. In my view the proposal does not demonstrate compliance with the requirement to **avoid**, **minimise**, **and mitigate** vegetation loss. And I am concerned that if the development is approved there will be no practical way to enforce any of recommendations set out in the Natural Values Assessment.

The application fails to adequately address obligations under the **Threatened Species Protection Act 1995** and the **EPBC Act 1999**.

#### 3. Bushfire-Prone Areas Code

While a Bushfire Hazard Management Plan is provided, the proposed new access road raises concerns:

- The design does not clearly demonstrate compliance with acceptable solutions for gradient, width, and turning areas;
- Visitor accommodation increases public safety risks for transient occupants unfamiliar with bushfire hazards.

The application does not show full compliance with the **Bushfire-Prone Areas Code**.

#### 4. Aboriginal Heritage - Midden Site

The exhibited documents fail to note the presence of a **midden site** in proximity and directly downstream from the proposed works. Construction of the new road, use of existing tracks and associated stormwater alterations may further damage this site, contrary to the **Aboriginal Heritage Act 1975**. Council must require a formal assessment by **Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania** before considering approval.

#### 5. Stormwater Runoff and Erosion

The development includes an upgraded access road, but no **stormwater or erosion management plan** is provided. Runoff from the road risks damaging nearby cultural heritage features, degrading soil stability, and impacting downstream water quality.

#### 6. Amenity, Trespass, and Visitor Management

The proposal does not include adequate fencing or visitor management measures. This creates foreseeable risks of:

- · Trespass onto neighbouring rural lands;
- Disturbance of threatened species habitat;
- Spread of weeds or livestock disease (biosecurity risks);
- Damage to cultural heritage features.

These are unreasonable impacts on adjoining land, contrary to the scheme.

#### 7. Traffic and Road Infrastructure

The proposal will increase traffic volumes on **unsealed local roads** that were not designed for frequent visitor use. This raises concerns about:

- Road safety, particularly with increased visitor unfamiliarity with local conditions;
- Dust generation, affecting neighbouring properties and local amenity;
- Noise and disturbance, inconsistent with the quiet rural character;
- Maintenance burden, with additional wear on unsealed roads falling to Council and the community.

The planning scheme requires that developments do not cause unreasonable impacts on road networks or neighbouring amenity. The application does not adequately demonstrate that traffic impacts on the existing unsealed access roads have been assessed or mitigated.

#### 8. Cumulative and Precedent Effects

Approval of this proposal would set a precedent for non-rural visitor accommodation in the area, undermining the long-term integrity of the Rural Zone and leading to cumulative environmental and cultural impacts.

#### Conclusion

Based on the evidence in the exhibited documents, the application:

- Fails to comply with the Rural Zone objectives;
- Is inconsistent with the Priority Vegetation Code and Bushfire-Prone Areas Code;
- Risks significant harm to threatened species habitat and Aboriginal cultural heritage;
- Creates unreasonable amenity, biosecurity, and visitor management impacts.

I respectfully request that Council refuse DA2024-185.

Please acknowledge receipt of this representation and keep me informed of further developments.

#### Rep 2 -

I wish to lodge a formal representation objecting to DA2024-185 for visitor accommodation in the Rural Zone.

I feel that the proposed works will damage swift parrot and forty spotted pardalote nesting grounds.

I would also like to raise the problem of boundary roads that have been recently pushed through that have come onto our land!

I feel that the roads that have no storm water runoff management give access to our property and may cause potential for public liability for us in the future.

There is the potential of damage of a midden that is on crown land due to water runoff off

Lastly I would like the opportunity to inform you of the jetty that has been built on crown land in front of our property by Ben Crowley that is accessed across our land.

This jetty and access puts us at high risk of trespass and potential damages due to any law suit that might come from persons that come to harm on our property

#### Rep 3 -

Id like to make a representation on DA2024-185 – Visitor Accommodation at RA50 Maria Street, Pontypool

I am concerned about further clearing of vegetation for threatened species.

Trespassing issues: as the property is currently unfenced and the property owners (or previous owners) have pushed tracks that currently cross the boundary this is already a problem, they also have built some kind of jetty and have kayaks in front of our property and at times cross the corner of our property to get to jetty which would be of great concern especially if the property was used by people that don't know the boundaries well witch would be the case if the property was used as visitor accommodation.

Fire risk: the area is of considerable fire danger and have visitors who are unfamiliar with the fire danger would pose considerable risk to neighbouring properties. This does not seam to be adequately resolved in bushfire management plan.

Erosion: there is already considerable erosion from recent road that the property owner has had put in, this is already damaging the midden site.

The proposed new dwelling and roads are directly up the hill from midden site and will further damage midden.

Bio security: having this property as visitor accommodation will pose significant risk to neighbouring properties with possible introduction of disease and pests.

On this basis I respectfully ask the council to deny DA2024-185 visitor accommodation application



# GLAMORGAN/SPRING BAY COUNCIL NOTICE OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made for planning approval for the following development:

SITE: RA50 Maria Street, Pontypool

CT 119359/2

PROPOSAL: Visitor Accommodation and Viewing Platform

Any person may make representation on the application(s) by letter (PO Box 6, Triabunna) or electronic mail (planning@freycinet.tas.gov.au) addressed to the General Manager.

Representations must be received before midnight on Thursday 04 September 2025.

APPLICANT: Michael Potter - Potter Projects

DATE: 18/09/2024
APPLICATION NO: DA 2024 / 185



- @ 03 6256 4777
- ₼ 03 6256 4774
- <u>admin@freycinet.tas.gov.au</u>
- www.gsbc.tas.gov.au

### **Application for Planning Approval**

#### Advice:

Use this form for all no permit required, permitted and discretionary planning applications including visitor accommodation, subdivision as well as for planning scheme amendment & minor amendments to permits.

Completing this form in full will help ensure that all necessary information is provided and avoid any delay. The planning scheme in clause 6.0 provides details of other information that may be required. A checklist of application documents is provided on page 4 of this form.

Often, it is beneficial to provide a separate written submission explaining in general terms what is proposed and why and to justify the proposal against any applicable performance criteria.

If you have any queries with the form or what information is required, please contact the office.

Details of Ap	Details of Applicant and Owner					
Applicant:	Potter	Potter Projects				
Contact perso	on: (if dif	ferent from applicant)				
Address:	3a/12	Maxwells Road				
Suburb:	Cambi	ridge, TAS		Post Code:	7170	
Email:	admin	@potterprojects.cor	n	Phone: / Mobile:	0408 303 034	
Note: All corre	sponden	ce with the applicant will	be via ei	mail unless otherwi	se advised	
Owner (if diff	erent fro	m applicant)	Crowley Asset Holdings Pty Ltd		gs Pty Ltd	
Address:						
Suburb:				Post Code:		
Email:				Phone: / Mobile:		
Details of Site	e (Note: I	f your application is discr	etionary,	the following will i	be placed on public exhibition)	
Address of proposal: 50 Maria Street						
Suburb:		Pontypool, TAS		Post Code:	7190	
Size of site: (m² or Ha)		14.28 ha				
Certificate of	Title(s):	119359/2				
Current use of site:		Visitor Accommoda	ation			



- @ 03 6256 4777
- ₼ 03 6256 4774
- <u>admin@freycinet.tas.gov.au</u>
- www.gsbc.tas.gov.au

General Application Details Complete for All Applications						
Description of proposed use or development:	proposed use or					
The estimated cost is current industry pricing You may be required	works: (design & constr to include the cost of labo ng and is to include GST. to verify this estimate. the State Heritage Regis	our and materials using	\$ Yes / No			
For all Non-Resider	ntial Applications					
Hours of Operation						
Number of Employees						
Describe any delivery of goods to and from the site, including the types of vehicles used and the estimated average weekly frequency						
Describe any hazar used or stored on s	dous materials to be site					
Type & location of any large plant or machinery used (refrigeration, generators)						
Describe any retail goods or equipmer						
Personal Information Protection Statement						

The personal information requested will be managed in accordance with the *Personal Information Protection Act 2004*. The personal information is being collected by Glamorgan Spring Bay Council for the purposes of managing, assessing, advising on, and determining the relevant application in accordance with the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*(LUPPA) and other related purposes, including for the purpose of data collection.

The information may be shared with contractors and agents of the Council for this purpose, law enforcement agencies, courts and other organisations and it may also be made publicly available on the Council's website and available for any person to inspect in accordance with LUPAA. If you do not provide the information sought, Council will be unable to accept and/or process your application.



- @ 03 6256 4777
- ₼ 03 6256 4774

17/09/2024

- <u>admin@freycinet.tas.gov.au</u>
- www.gsbc.tas.gov.au

#### **Applicant Declaration**

I/we hereby apply for planning approval to carry out the use or development described in this application and the accompanying documents and declare that:

- The information in this application is true and correct.
- I/we authorise Council employees or consultants to enter the site to assess the application.
- I/we have obtained all copy licenses and permission from the copyright owner for the publication, communication and reproduction of the application and reports, plans and materials provided as part of the application and for the purposes of managing, assessing, advising on, and determining the application.

I/we authorise the Council to:

Applicant Signature:

- Make available the application and all information, reports, plans, and materials provided with or
  as part of the application in electronic form on the Council's website and in hard copy at the
  Council's office and other locations for public exhibition if and as required;
- Make such copies of the application and all information, reports, plans and materials provided with
  or as part of the application which are, in the Council's opinion, necessary to facilitate a
  consideration of the application;
- Publish and or reproduce the application and all information, reports, plans and materials provided with or as part of the application in Council agendas, for representors, referral agencies and other persons interested in the application; and
- provide a copy of any documents relating to this application to any person for the purpose of assessment or public consultation and agree to arrange for the permission of the copyright owner of any part of this application to be obtained.

You indemnify the Council for any claim or action taken against the Council for breach of copyright in respect of the application and all information, report, plan, and material provided with or as part of the application.

I/We declare that the Owner has been notified of the intention to make this application in accordance with section 52(1) of the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.

Date:

Owners Consent required if application is on or affects Council or Crown owned or administered land					
I declare that I have given p	permission for the making of t	his application for use a	nd/or development.		
Council General Manager Date:					

If land affected by this application is owned or administered by the Crown or Council, then the written permission of the relevant Minister (or their delegate) and/or the General Manager must be provided. For Crown land, a copy of the instrument of delegation must be provided.

It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain any owners consent prior to lodgement. Written requests for Council consent are via the General Manager. Request for Ministerial consent is to be directed to the relevant department.

Page 3 of 4



- @ 03 6256 4777
- ₼ 03 6256 4774
- <u>admin@freycinet.tas.gov.au</u>
- www.gsbc.tas.gov.au

#### **Checklist of application documents:**

Taken from Section 6 of the Planning Scheme

۸n	ann	lication	muct	incl	шd	Δ,
ΑΠ	abb	ııcatıon	must	Inci	ua	e.

/	a signed application form;					
	any written permission and declaration of notification required under s.52 of the Act and, if any document is					
	signed by the delegate, a copy of the delegation;					
	details of the location of the proposed use or development;					
1	a copy of the current certificate of title for all land to which the permit sought is to relate, including the title					
	plan; and					
<b>'</b>	a full description of the proposed use or development.					

In addition to the information that is required by clause 6.1.2, a planning authority may, in order to enable it to consider an application, require such further or additional information as the planning authority considers necessary to satisfy it that the proposed use or development will comply with any relevant standards and purpose statements in the zone, codes or a specific area plan, applicable to the use or development including:

any schedule of easements if listed in the folio of the title and appear on the plan, where applicable; a site analysis and site plan at a scale acceptable to the planning authority showing, where applicable:

- (i) the existing and proposed use(s) on the site;
- (ii) the boundaries and dimensions of the site;
- (iii) topography including contours showing AHD levels and major site features;
- (iv) natural drainage lines, watercourses and wetlands on or adjacent to the site;
- (v) soil type;
- (vi) vegetation types and distribution including any known threatened species, and trees and vegetation to be removed;
- (vii) the location and capacity and connection point of any existing services and proposed services;
- (viii) the location of easements on the site or connected to the site;
- (ix) existing pedestrian and vehicle access to the site;
- (x) the location of existing and proposed buildings on the site;
- (xi) the location of existing adjoining properties, adjacent buildings and their uses;
- (xii) any natural hazards that may affect use or development on the site;
- (xiii) proposed roads, driveways, parking areas and footpaths within the site;
- (xiv) any proposed open space, common space, or facilities on the site; and
- (xv) proposed subdivision lot boundaries;

where it is proposed to erect buildings, a detailed layout plan of the proposed buildings with dimensions at a scale of 1:100 or 1:200 as required by the planning authority showing, where applicable:

- (xvi) the internal layout of each building on the site;
- (xvii) the private open space for each dwelling;
- (xviii) external storage spaces;
- (xix) parking space location and layout;
- (xx) major elevations of every building to be erected;
- (xxi) the relationship of the elevations to existing ground level, showing any proposed cut or fill;
- (xxii) shadow diagrams of the proposed buildings and adjacent structures demonstrating the extent of shading of adjacent private open spaces and external windows of buildings on adjacent sites; and
- (xxiii) materials and colours to be used on roofs and external walls.

Page 4 of 4

POTTER PROJECTS

0457 223 654 admin@potterprojects.com 3A/12 Maxwells Road Cambridge TAS 7170 potterprojects.com

#### LANDOWNER AGENT AUTHORISATION

#### 50 Maria Street, Pontypool Tasmania 7190

I hereby grant authorisation for Potter Projects

- To request, view and obtain copies of council records; and
- To sign and submit all necessary documents, and act as my agent, for Development, Building and Plumbing applications.

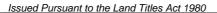
NAME	Per Cowley			
POSTAL ADDRESS	Per Cowley 1 Bluewater ct. Kingston Beach			
EMAIL	ben . crowlend bulknutrients. com . au			
SIGNATURE	leet			
DATE	8/9/25			
COMPANY NAME (if applicable)	Crowley Asset Holdings			
ABN	47159002534			



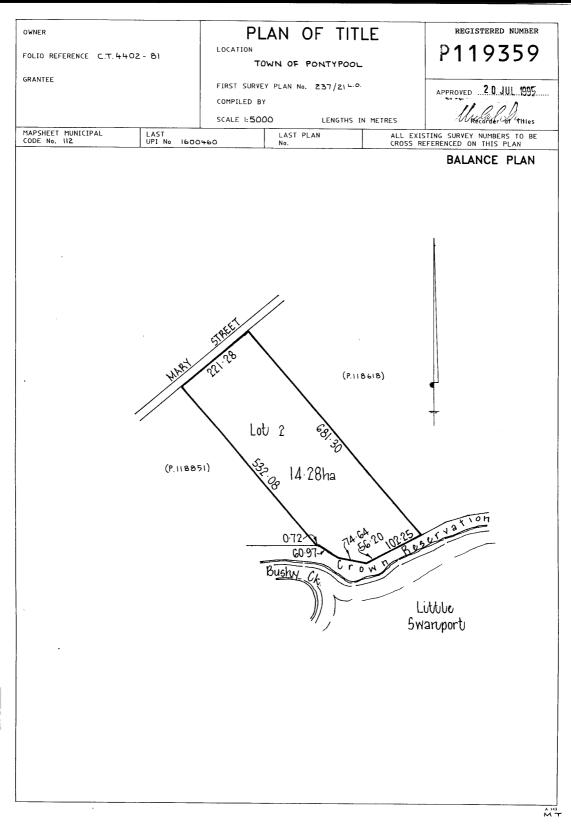


## **FOLIO PLAN**

**RECORDER OF TITLES** 







Search Date: 15 May 2024

Search Time: 09:01 AM

Volume Number: 119359

Revision Number: 02

Page 1 of 1

Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania

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## **RESULT OF SEARCH**

**RECORDER OF TITLES** 





### SEARCH OF TORRENS TITLE

VOLUME 119359	FOLIO 2
EDITION	DATE OF ISSUE
7	05-Jan-2018

SEARCH DATE : 15-May-2024 SEARCH TIME : 09.00 AM

### DESCRIPTION OF LAND

Town of PONTYPOOL Lot 2 on Plan 119359

Derivation: Whole of Lot 2 Sec L Gtd to P W Mitchelmore

Prior CT 4402/81

## SCHEDULE 1

M669475 TRANSFER to CROWLEY ASSET HOLDINGS PTY LTD Registered 05-Jan-2018 at 12.01 PM

### SCHEDULE 2

Reservations and conditions in the Crown Grant if any

### UNREGISTERED DEALINGS AND NOTATIONS

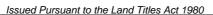
No unregistered dealings or other notations

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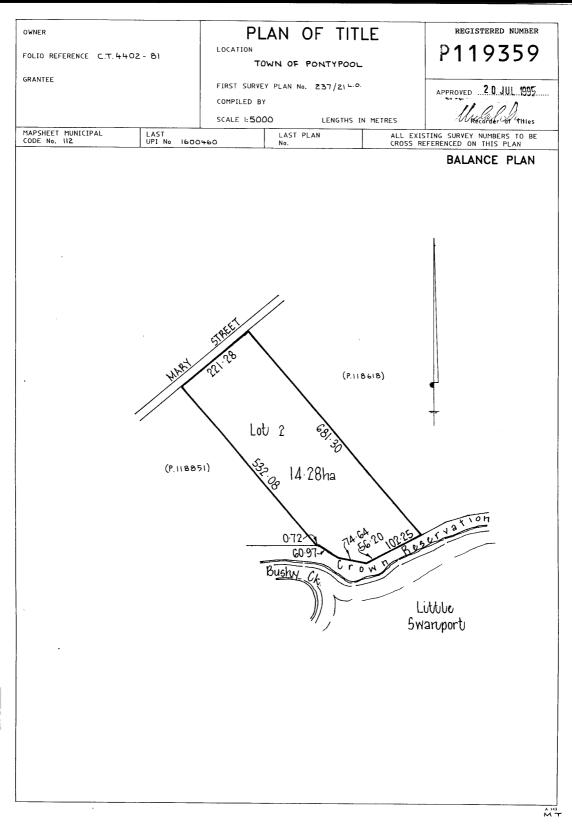


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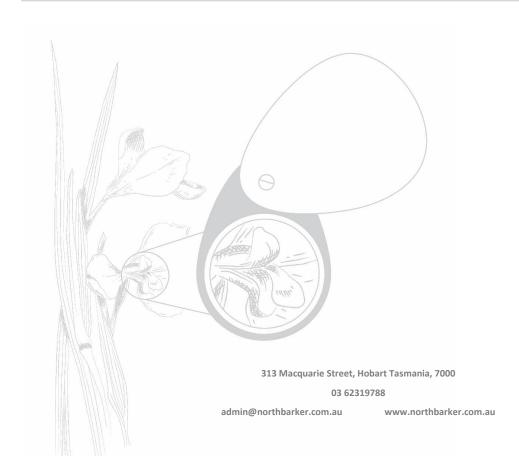
# 50 Maria Street, Pontypool

## **Accommodation Units**

## **Natural Values Assessment**

19/08/2025

For Potter Projects ERA025



## **Contributors:**

**Referrer:** Michael Potter, Potter Projects

**Field Assessment:** Will De Angelis, North Barker Ecosystem Services **Report**: Will De Angelis, Andrew North, North Barker Ecosystem Services

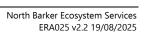
Mapping: Will Tanner, North Barker Ecosystem Services

### **File Control:**

Version	Date	Author / Comment
Version 0.1	26/02/2024	Will De Angelis – Ecologist NBES
Version 1.0	12/03/2024	Andrew North – Director NBES review and delivery to client
Version 1.1	09/05/2024	Will De Angelis Updated to reflect refined design
Version 2.0	28/05/2024	Andrew North  Report amended to limit assessment to current proposal
Version 2.1	11/07/2025	Andrew North  Report amended to respond to Bushfire Hazard  Management Plan
Version 2.2	19/08/2025	Andrew North and Ian Jenkinson – Ecologist NBES Minor edits



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## **SUMMARY**

Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Glamorgan-Spring Bay			
Address:	50 Maria Street Pontypool		
Title Ref:	119359/2		
Zoning	Rural (20)		
Applicable Overlays	Natural Assets Code – Priority Vegetation		
Threatened flora	Nil		
Threatened fauna and habitat	Eucalyptus globulus trees of a size that can be considered as foraging and potential nesting habitat for the swift parrot.		
	Potential foraging habitat for wide ranging mammals such as eastern barred bandicoot (EPBCA vulnerable), spotted-tailed quoll (TSPA rare, EPBCA vulnerable), Tasmanian devil (TSPA endangered, EPBCA endangered)		
Impacts	0.596 ha of DGL forest within proposed bushfire hazard management areas (BHMA's) that is swift parrot foraging habitat.		
	Impacts to nine habitat trees within BHMA's, two of which are hollow bearing trees that represent potential nesting habitat for the swift parrot.		
	Impact to 0.596 ha of foraging habitat for wide ranging mammals within proposed BHMA's		
Threatened vegetation	Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland (DGL) – NCA threatened		
Impacts	0.596 ha		
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBCA)	Swift parrot habitat. Likelihood of significant impact considered low provided that all potential nesting trees are avoided.		
Threatened Species Protection Act (TSPA)	No impacts likely		
Biodiversity Act (WMA)	No declared weeds were identified during the survey. Potential for one previously recorded (serrated tussock)		



## Summary

#### **Proposal**

Two short term accommodation units on 50 Maria Street, Pontypool.

#### **Vegetation Communities**

The survey area contains two native vegetation communities and is dominated by the State listed (Nature Conservation Act 2002) threatened community Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland (DGL). The remainder of native vegetation consists of Bursaria-Acacia woodland and scrub (NBA).

#### **Threatened Flora**

No State (Threatened Species Protection Act 1995) or Commonwealth (Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) listed threatened flora species were identified within the survey

There is limited potential for threatened flora not recorded with no likelihood of their occurrence within the impact areas.

### **Threatened Fauna**

No threatened fauna species were observed during the surveys. However, there is potential threatened fauna habitat present across the entire survey area. Large trees within the survey area provide the most suitable habitat for nesting birds, namely the swift parrot. A number of trees were observed to contain hollows large enough to support swift parrots (>10 cm diameter). All mature blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus) trees (>40 cm DBH) also provide foraging habitat for the swift parrot. Habitat for wide-ranging mammals such and devils and quolls are present on the site, however no dens or burrows were observed. Impacts are limited to foraging habitat and several trees within the bushfire hazard management area potentially suitable for nesting of the swift parrot.

#### **Introduced Flora**

No listed (Biosecurity Act 2019) 'declared' weeds were observed within the survey area.

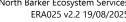
Serrated tussock (Zone B within the Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council Area) has been previously recorded from within the property and may still occur within parts of disturbed land around the buildings and roads.

### **Planning Implications**

Under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme – Glamorgan-Spring Bay, 50 Maria Street are zoned as Rural. The entire site is subject to the Priority Vegetation provisions of the Natural Assets Code (development within a priority vegetation area C7.6.2).

### **Recommendations**

- Building footprint areas should be located outside of native vegetation areas as much as is practicable to minimise the amount of native (priority) vegetation clearance to satisfy the Performance Criteria of the Natural Assets Code (Priority Vegetation). Avoidance of large habitat trees will be an important factor in reserving these areas.
  - Minimise impact to the NCA listed DGL vegetation community in the unit layout designs.
  - o Avoid or minimise impacts to large trees and blue gums within the survey area.
- Undertake detailed survey of priority trees likely to be within 15 m of any potential infrastructure (accesses, services, building envelope etc) survey all Eucalyptus globulus trees >40 cm DBH and all trees over 70 cm, to be mapped as potential threatened fauna habitat.



- Any of these trees should be assessed by an arborist if potential impacts are greater than 10 % of the tree protection zone (TPZ). Should trees be assessed as unsuitable for retention, they may need to be inspected for hollows before they are impacted to ensure any impacts to breeding birds is avoided.
- Undertake a bird collision risk assessment. To mitigate bird strike, future developments within the site should consider the collision risks and impacts to swift parrots when designing dwellings for the property.
- Prepare a Weed and Hygiene Management Plan to guide the control and potential introduction of weeds on the property.



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### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND

This proposal is for the development of two short term accommodation units within the property of 50 Maria Street, Pontypool.

The project will require a planning permit from Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council. This report describes the distribution and potential impact to conservation significant natural values across the survey area, with a focus on the proposed impact areas. It also provides recommendations to minimise impacts and commentary regarding compliance with various environmental legislation.

#### 1.2 SURVEY AREA

The survey area encompasses the property of 50 Maria Street, Pontypool, a 15-hectare property within the rural suburb of Pontypool (Figure 1), located on the east coast of Tasmania. It is within the Tasmanian Southeast bioregion<sup>1</sup> in the Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council. The site is zoned as Rural and is subject to several Codes under the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. Specific to a natural values assessment is the Natural Assets Code.

The survey area is located on the north side of Little Swanport estuary. 50 Maria Street already is occupied by five existing dwellings and two sports grounds. Outside of these areas immediate environs of the existing buildings, the property consists of native eucalypt forest and woodland. It ranges in altitude from 0-40 m above sea level.

The vegetation is mapped on TASVEG 4.0 as Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland (DGL).

The mean annual rainfall for Little Swanport is 669 mm<sup>2</sup> and the geology on the site is classified as Jurassic dolerite<sup>3</sup>.

The entire survey area is covered by the Priority Vegetation Area overlay.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> IBRA 7 (2012)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bureau of Meteorology 2024

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 1:25,000 Digital geology from The LISTmap

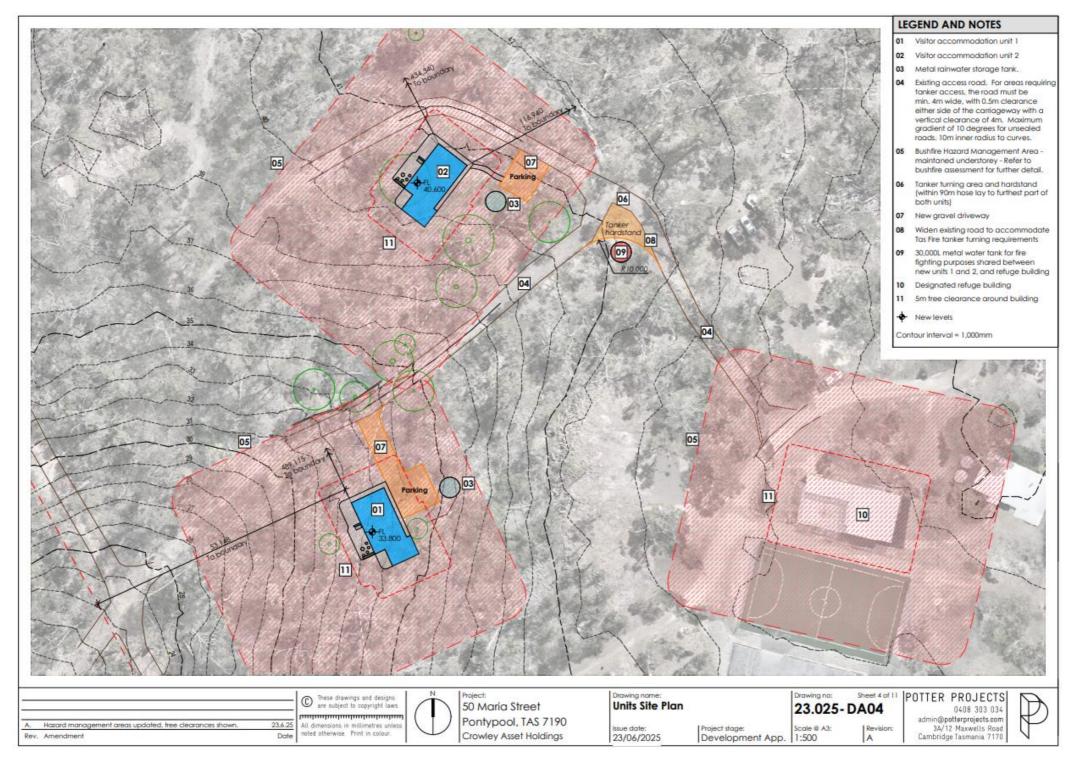


Figure 1: Proposed unit development

1



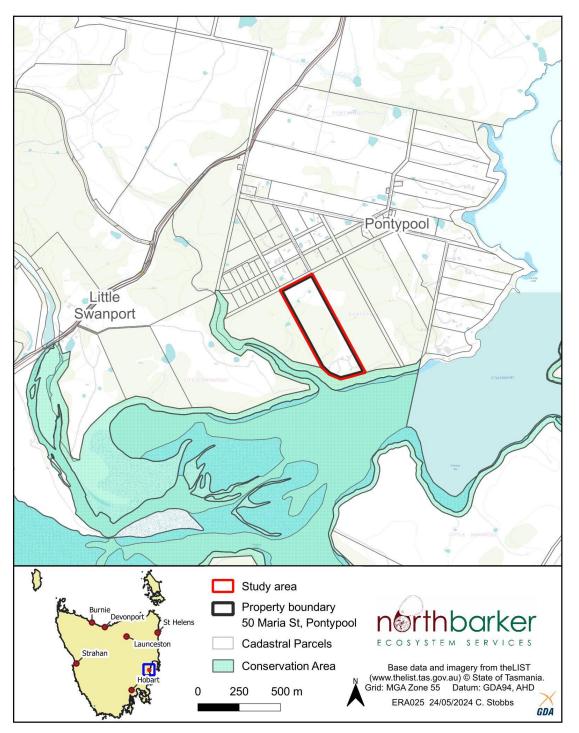


Figure 1: Location of 50 Maria Street



### 2 METHODS

### 2.1 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS AND PREVIOUS SURVEY EFFORT

The scope of this natural values assessment includes consolidation of data from the following sources:

- Land Information System Tasmania (LIST).
- TASVEG version 4.0 digital layer<sup>4</sup>.
- Natural Values Atlas (NVA) all threatened species records within 5 km of the survey area and threatened fauna considered possible to occur in suitable habitat<sup>5</sup>.
- Bushfire Hazard Management Plan<sup>6</sup> (BHMP) Performance Solution prepared by Roger Fenwick Bush Fire Consultant.

#### 2.2 BOTANICAL SURVEY

This assessment was undertaken in accordance with the 'Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals'<sup>7</sup>. Field surveys were conducted by one NBES ecologists on February 19, 2024.

Native vegetation was mapped in accordance with units defined in TASVEG 4.0<sup>8</sup>. Vascular plants were recorded in accordance with the current census of Tasmanian plants<sup>9</sup>. The site was mapped using a meandering area search technique<sup>10</sup>. Particular attention was given to habitats suitable for threatened species under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and/or the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA), and to 'declared' weeds under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019* (BA).

#### 2.3 FAUNA SURVEY

The survey was carried out in accordance with the 'Guidelines for Natural Values Surveys – Terrestrial Development Proposals'<sup>11</sup>.

The survey area was searched for the presence, habitat and signs (for example scats, tracks, hollows, nests) of threatened fauna concurrently with botanical surveys. These include any large trees (above 70 cm diameter at breast height (DBH)) within the survey area. All spatial data including vegetation, threatened flora, habitat trees, burrows/dens and weeds is collated and provided in digital format.

Breeding habitat for swift parrot has been identified as trees meeting recognised size thresholds<sup>12</sup>. Foraging habitat (*Eucalyptus globulus* or *E ovata* with trunk diameter 40cm) or potential nesting habitat (all eucalypts with trunk diameter > 70 cm).

Potential suitable habitat trees for masked owls<sup>13</sup> are larger trees with potential to develop hollows with entrances > 15 cm which are considered to be most likely in trees with trunk diameter > 100 cm or 150 cm in wet forest. Ground surveys included examination of habitat for suitability in accordance with the



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water, and Environment (2020)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (2024)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Fenwick, R. 2025

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water, and Environment (2019)

Bepartment of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (2020)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> de Salas and Baker (2023)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Goff *et al.* (1982)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water, and Environment (2019)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Fauna Technical Note 4 Identifying swift parrot breeding habitat - Forest Practices Authority (2014)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Fauna Technical Note 17 Identifying masked owl habitat - Forest Practices Authority (2016)

Forest FPA guidelines, and examination of hollow-bearing trees for evidence of occupation (including pellets, scratching, white-wash, prey remains, etc.).

All trees greater than 70 cm DBH within the provided Bushfire Hazard Management Areas (BHMA) of the proposed units have been located, marked, and mapped using a differential GPS with an accuracy of >10 cm. Additionally, all blue gums (*Eucalyptus globulus*) >40 cm DBH which provide potential foraging habitat for the swift parrot were also marked within these areas.

#### 2.4 LIMITATIONS

Due to various limitations (e.g., variations in species presence and detectability), no biological survey can guarantee that all species will be recorded during a single visit. The flora survey was conducted on foot by one ecologists and survey time was limited to a single day.

The field survey was undertaken in late summer, so seasonal and ephemeral species/habitat may have been overlooked or are seasonally absent. However, we are confident the surveys sufficiently captured community-level diversity. We compensate for survey limitations, in part, by considering all listed threatened species from data from the Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas<sup>14</sup>. These data include records of all threatened species known to occur, or with the potential to occur, up to 5 km from the survey area.

### 3 BIOLOGICAL VALUES

A full inventory of all vascular plant species recorded on site is included in Appendix A. Separate plots were recorded in each discernible vegetation community (Appendix B) and distinct areas of the development. A 'running' species list was collated from incidental observations recorded elsewhere on the property. A total of 53 vascular plant species were recorded during the survey, 4 of which are introduced species. No threatened species were observed during surveys.

#### 3.1 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Two native vegetation communities were identified within the survey area, one of which *Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (DGL) will be impacted by the proposal. The mapping of DGL on the site is consistent with that of TASVEG 4 although we have selected out an area as *Bursaria – Acacia* woodland and scrub (NBA) that is shown as DGL on TASVEG 4. Cleared areas have also been selected out from this mapping and included in the modified land community FUM (Extra-urban miscellaneous), along with the areas surrounding the existing dwellings on the site. This is not indicated on TASVEG 4.

Vegetation types across the survey area are summarised in Table 1 and in the text below. Distribution of TASVEG vegetation communities is presented in Figure 2., with a complete vascular plant species list of these communities available in Appendix A.

**Table 1: Vegetation Communities** 

Community	EPBCA Status	NCA Status	survey area (ha)	
Native V	/egetation			
Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland (DGL)	-	Threatened	10.01	
Bursaria – Acacia woodland and scrub (NBA)	-	-	1.54	
Non-native Vegetation and other natural environments				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (2024)



Community	EPBCA Status	NCA Status	survey area (ha)
Extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM)	-	-	2.68
Water, sea (OAQ)	-	-	0.04
TOTAL	-	-	14.27

#### 3.1.1 <u>EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS DRY FOREST AND WOODLAND (DGL)</u>

*Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland (DGL) covers most of the survey area, occupying 10.01 ha. The canopy is dominated by mature *Eucalyptus globulus* trees (with several large trees present), however most trees within the proposed BHMAs' for the units are young, typically between 30 and 40 cm DBH.

There is a scattered sub dominance of *Eucalyptus pulchella* within the community, with the understorey dominated by species such as *Bursaria spinosa, Dodonaea viscosa, Acacia mearnsii* and *Acacia mucronata* (Plate 1). Other species within this understorey layer include *Callitris rhomboidea, Pomaderris elliptica, Bedfordia salicina, Olearia argophylla, Exocarpos cupressiformis* and *Acacia verticillata.* The ground layer is dominated by native grasses and sedges such as *Lepidosperma curtisiae, Lepidosperma gunnii, Lepidosperma inops, Lepidosperma laterale, Lomandra longifolia, Austrostipa mollis, Austrostipa stuposa, Poa poiformis, Rytidosperma tenuis,* and *Poa labillardierei.* Other species present within this ground layer include *Bossia prostrata, Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia, Viola hederacea, Veronica calycina, Pultenaea pedunculata, Sebaea ovata, Lissanthe strigosa* and *Styphelia humifusum.* 

While parts of this community have clearly been subject to previous disturbance and clearing, with numerous roads and tracks cut through it (Plate 2), it is in relatively good condition with few weeds. No declared weeds were observed within this community, with only common environmental weeds such as *Cirsium vulgare, Centaurium erythraea, Prunella vulgaris,* and *Rosa rubiginosa* present in parts.

DGL is a listed threatened community under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (NCA). TASVEG 4 identifies 21,100 ha of DGL throughout Tasmania, 19,400 ha in the SE Bioregion, and 5,500 ha in the Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council area, of which 1,900 ha is secured in reserves<sup>15</sup>.



Plate 1: Eucalyptus globulus forest (DGL) at the proposed unit locations



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water, and Environment (2021)



Plate 2: Cleared dirt roads intersecting Eucalyptus globulus forest (DGL) at the proposed unit locations

#### 3.1.2 **BURSARIA- ACACIA WOODLAND AND SCRUB (NBA)**

Bursaria- Acacia woodland and scrub (NBA) occurs outside of any proposed impact areas, located in the northern portion of the property at 50 Maria Street. It is likely that this community is the result of previous clearance or disturbance within this part of the property.

It is dominated almost exclusively by Acacia mearnsii, with only a few emergent trees of Eucalyptus ovata, Allocasuarina verticillata, Allocasuarina littoralis and Callitris oblonga (Plate 3). The ground layer is open and grassy, dominated by species such as Austrostipa mollis, Rytidosperma tenuis, Tetrarrhena distichophylla, and Themeda triandra, with sedges such as Lomandra longifolia, Gahnia radula and Lepidosperma inops scattered throughout. Other species present include Lissanthe strigosa, Styphelia humifusum, Centaurium erythraea, Bossiaea prostrata, and Sebaea ovata.

Within this community there are some small patches where the presence of *E. ovata* becomes greater than 5 % dominance of canopy cover (Plate 4), however these patches would require a level of finescale mapping not required for a proposal of this scale. Given time, it is likely that the establishment of recruiting E. ovata trees within this community of NBA would lead to the reclassification of this community to Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland (DOV).

NBA is not a listed threatened community under the NCA or EPBCA. There are 18,613 ha in Tasmania, 10,300 ha in the SE Bioregion, and 900 ha in Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council area, of which 200 ha is secured in reserves<sup>16</sup>. DOV is listed as threatened under the NCA and can in some situations also qualify as an endangered community under the EPBCA.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water, and Environment (2021)



Plate 3: Bursaria-Acacia woodland and scrub (NBA) within the survey area

#### 3.1.3 EXTRA-URBAN MISCELLANEOUS (FUM)

This modified land community has been mapped for the portion of the survey area which has been previously cleared (2.88 ha). This includes all gravel roads which intersect the survey area (Plate 4), as well as the areas surrounding the dwellings and sports grounds on the property of 50 Maria Street.

Native vegetation is present around the edges of these locations with many native sedges and grasses also present in the ground cover around the dwellings. These areas around the existing dwellings mostly contain planted ornamental species however and were not thoroughly surveyed for natural values.



Plate 4: Previous cleared roads (FUM) within the survey area





Figure 2: Distribution of vegetation communities across the survey area.



#### 3.2 FLORA OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE

#### 3.2.1 THREATENED FLORA

No threatened flora species

Appendix B lists threatened species with observation records attributed to within a 5 km radius and discusses the potential for each species to occur within the survey area based on habitat and the context of known records. No threatened flora species have been recorded within 500 m.

Of the sixteen species previously recorded within 5 km, all are determined to either have no chance (or a very low likelihood) of occurring or are distinctive species that are unlikely to have been overlooked from the survey effort. Survey efforts within the site were focused on the impact areas around the proposed units, with the remainder of the site examined less thoroughly.

#### 3.3 INTRODUCED FLORA

The survey recorded 7 introduced plant species, none of which are listed as declared weeds under the Tasmanian *Biosecurity Act 2019* (BA). No species listed as environmental weeds on the Glamorgan Spring Bay Weed Management Plan (2015-2020) were recorded.

Serrated tussock *Nassella trichotoma* has previously been recorded from the property of 50 Maria Street (6 plants, 2019). Although not observed in this survey, there is a chance that it may occur within the more disturbed parts of the survey area outside the impact area, which were not as thoroughly searched. It may also persist in the soil seed bank at the known site which was close to the existing buildings.

#### 3.4 THREATENED FAUNA AND HABITAT

The site supports a range of fauna habitats. Although no detailed fauna surveys were conducted, incidental observations were recorded. The forested areas provide shelter for several vertebrate fauna including brush-tail possums, rufous wallabies, and bandicoots, and there are numerous hollow-bearing trees which provide habitat for a range of avian species.

There is a single observation record of threatened fauna within a 500 m buffer of the project area<sup>17</sup> of a Tasmanian wedge tailed eagle. The project area is within the core range for the swift parrot, Tasmanian masked owl, eastern-barred bandicoot and eastern quoll and there are records of seventeen species within 5 km of the survey area (Table 2). Excluding the seven obligate marine species and a coastal dependent species, nine terrestrial fauna are considered in more detail below.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (2024)

Table 2: Verified threatened fauna records within 5 km of the project area; SS = Tasmanian Threatened Species Protection Act 1995, NS = Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999<sup>18</sup>

Verified Records

Species	Common Name	SS	NS	Bio	Observation Count	Last Recorded
Antipodia chaostola subsp. leucophaea	chaostola skipper	e	EN	e	I	25-Jun-2005
Aquila audax	wedge-tailed eagle	pe	PEN	n	2	16-Dec-2016
Aquila audax subsp. fleayi	tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle	e	EN	e	6	19-Sep-2008
Ardenna grisea	sooty shearwater		VU	n	I	02-Dec-1986
Dasyurus maculatus	spotted-tailed quoll	r	VU	n	2	26-Oct-2019
Dasyurus viverrinus	eastern quoll		EN	n	4	01-Jun-1996
Eubalaena australis	southern right whale	e	EN	m	6	21-Sep-2010
Gazameda gunnii	Gunn's screw shell	v		ae	I	30-Jan-2009
Haliaeetus leucogaster	white-bellied sea-eagle	v		n	2	01-Jan-1985
Lathamus discolor	swift parrot	e	CR	mbe	20	03-Nov-2023
Megaptera novaeangliae	humpback whale	e		m	I	21-Sep-2007
Mirounga leonina subsp. macquariensis	southern elephant seal	pe	PVU	n	I	19-Jan-2011
Perameles gunnii	eastern barred bandicoot		VU	n	1	25-May-1988
Sarcophilus harrisii	tasmanian devil	e	EN	e	102	28-Mar-2023
Sterna albifrons subsp. sinensis	little tern	pe			I	01-Jan-1900
Sterna nereis subsp. nereis	fairy tern	pv	PVU		I	01-Jan-1900
Sternula albifrons subsp. sinensis	little tern	e		n	3	29-Dec-2011
Sternula nereis subsp. nereis	fairy tern	v	VU	n	27	04-Feb-2018
Thinornis cucullatus	hooded plover		PVU	ae	32	01-Jun-2017
Thinornis rubricollis	hooded plover		VU	n	9	02-Dec-1998
Tyto novaehollandiae	masked owl	pe	PVU	n	2	18-Nov-2002
Tyto novaehollandiae subsp. castanops	masked owl (Tasmanian)	e	VU	e	3	01-Jan-1985

The likelihood of occurrence of threatened fauna that may occur in the site is discussed below. For all other species listed in Table 2 there may be incidental occurrences for some but only those addressed below are considered likely to utilise habitat for breeding or potentially being impacted by the proposal.

### SWIFT PARROT - TSPA/EPBCA ENDANGERED

the swift parrot Lathamus discolor overwinters in south-eastern mainland Australian before migrating to Tasmania in late winter/early spring to breed. During the breeding season, nectar from Tasmanian blue gum (Eucalyptus globulus) and black gum (Eucalyptus ovata) flowers is the primary food source for the species. These eucalypts are patchily distributed, and their flowering patterns are erratic and unpredictable, often leading to only a small proportion of swift parrot habitat being available for breeding in any one year. Swift parrots' nest in tree hollows in mature eucalypts within range (typically < 10 km) of a foraging resource 19.

Many young E. globulus trees (30-50 cm DBH20) are present within the survey area, which provide suitable foraging habitat for this species (Plates 6 and 7). The site also includes numerous larger trees (80-130 cm DBH) that potentially support nesting habitat (tree hollows) as well as foraging habitat (Plate 7). Figure 3 shows locations of all significant trees within the BHMA's around the two proposed unit locations. These are trees which are in the size class of greater likelihood of containing hollows (>70 cm DBH), trees which were observed to contain hollows, or E. globulus trees >40 cm DBH which may be utilised as a foraging source for the species.

Many of the larger trees within the survey area are relatively healthy with no hollows visible from a ground-based assessment. Only a few of these trees were observed to contain hollows (Figure 3). Due to the infrequency of large hollow bearing trees, the native vegetation on the site equates to moderate breeding habitat which is more likely to be utilised as a potential foraging source only. The survey area is located within the potential range for this species but falls approximately 6 km outside of the Lake Leake Swift Parrot Important Breeding Area (SPIBA). There are 20 records of swift parrots occurring within 5 km of the survey area.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Department of Natural Resources and Environment Tasmania (2024)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Forest Practices Authority (2014)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Trunk diameter at breast height



Plate 5: Younger (30-50 cm DBH) E. globulus trees which dominate most of the DGL community within the survey area



Plate 6: Potential swift parrot foraging habitat (DGL) within the survey area



Plate7: A larger *Eucalyptus globulus* tree from within the potential impact area, which provides foraging and potentially nesting habitat for the swift parrot

### 3.4.2 <u>TASMANIAN MASKED OWL</u> – TSPA/EPBCA ENDANGERED/VULNERABLE

The Tasmanian masked owl *Tyto novaehollandiae castanops* is found in a range of habitats which contain some mature hollow-bearing forest, usually below 600 m altitude. This includes native forests and woodlands as well as agricultural areas with a mosaic of native vegetation and pasture. Significant habitat is limited to large eucalypts within dry eucalypt forest in the core range. The Tasmanian masked owl has been recorded in the vicinity (5 records within 5 km).



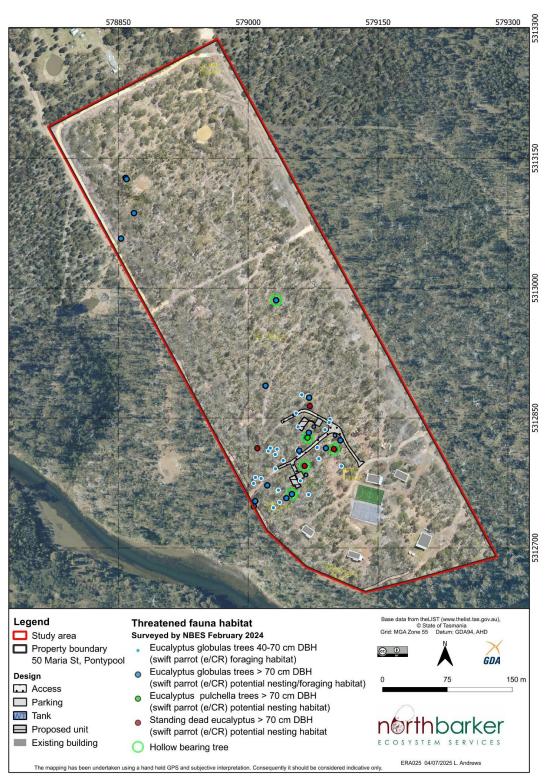


Figure 3: Significant habitat trees



There are numerous trees >1 m DBH within the survey area; however, only one of these trees (Plate 9) was observed to contain any hollows large enough for the masked owl (>15 cm in diameter). The forest in the vicinity is considered sub-optimal nesting habitat for this species, which often rely on numerous hollow bearing trees in close proximity of one another for both nesting and roosting. While this species may forage within the survey area on occasion, it is not considered likely that it will utilise this site for breeding purposes.

The nearest confirmed nests are three located in close proximity to one another 1.7-2.5km to the south<sup>21</sup>



Plate 8: Stag containing hollows potentially suitable for the Tasmanian masked owl

### 3.4.3 TASMANIAN WEDGE-TAILED EAGLE – TSPA/EPBCA ENDANGERED

The Tasmanian wedge-tailed eagle *Aquila audax fleayi* nests in a range of old growth native forests and is dependent on these forests for nesting. Territories can contain up to five alternate nests usually close to each other but may be up to 1 km apart where habitat is locally restricted. This eagle preys and scavenges on a wide variety of fauna including fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

There are 8 records within 5 km of the survey area and one bird was observed flying over the site during surveys. While it is likely that this species will forage within the area on occasion, there is little suitable nesting habitat for this species within the survey area. The coastal hillside of DGL sloping down to Little Swanport does provide suitable nesting habitat for this species, however no nests were observed during the survey. The nearest documented nests are over 5km to the northwest and 3.5km to the southeast<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> LISTmap – accessed 7/3/2024

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> LISTmap - accessed 7/3/2024

#### 3.4.4 WHITE-BELLIED SEA EAGLE - TSPA VULNERABLE

Nesting sites for the white-bellied sea eagle Haliaeetus leucogaster is generally restricted to within 5 km of coastlines, estuaries, and lakes, with a preference for large eucalypt trees. They are not as particular as the wedge-tailed eagle and can also be found nesting in smaller trees or on sea cliffs. They are noticeably more tolerant of human activity with some nests located in close proximity to housing and other developments.

As with the wedge-tailed eagle, this species is likely to forage within the survey area on occasion, however potential nesting habitat is limited to the coastline of Little Swanport, where no nests have been observed. The nearest documented nest is approximately 5 km to the southeast<sup>23</sup>..

#### 345 TASMANIAN DEVIL - TSPA/EPBCA ENDANGERED

Potential habitat for the Tasmanian devil Sarcophilus harrisii is all terrestrial native habitats, forestry plantations and pasture. Devils require shelter (e.g. dense vegetation, hollow logs, burrows or caves) and hunting habitat (open understorey mixed with patches of dense vegetation) within their home range (4-27 km<sup>2</sup>)<sup>24</sup>. Potential denning habitat for the Tasmanian devil comprises of areas of well-drained soil suitable for burrows, log piles or sheltered overhangs such as cliffs, rocky outcrops, knolls, caves and earth banks, free from risk of inundation and with at least one entrance through which a devil could pass. Devils thrive in a landscape mosaic of native habitat and agricultural land<sup>25</sup>.

There are numerous confirmed records from the vicinity (102 within 5 km). The project area is likely to support a range of suitable habitat and potential prey (bandicoots and wallabies). No evidence in the form of scats / latrines was found in the survey. No dens were observed, however there are numerous large hollow logs / log piles across the survey area which could potentially be used as a temporary layup or even conceal a den (Plate 10).

#### SPOTTED-TAILED QUOLL—TSPA/EPBCA RARE/ VULNERABLE

The Tasmanian spotted-tailed quoll Dasyurus maculatus maculatus, is restricted to Tasmania<sup>26</sup> and occurs in highest densities in wet forests and rainforest<sup>27</sup>. Although the spotted-tailed quoll is considered to be a forest dependant species, the species shows a preference for both structurally complex eucalypt forest and structurally simple non-eucalypt forest, and can tolerate fragmented landscapes, including areas with low forest cover such as pastoral and heathland areas<sup>28</sup>.

Spotted-tailed quolls prefer to utilise dens in forested areas<sup>29</sup>. Den locations can be diverse but have many similar traits with Tasmanian devil; they include rock crevices, hollow logs, tree hollows, tree buttresses, windrows, vegetation clusters, caves, boulder piles, spaces under buildings, and underground burrows, some of which are originally created by rabbits and wombats<sup>30</sup>. Grass and vegetation dens are also commonly used<sup>31</sup>. Female quolls will excavate burrows when they encounter suitable, well-drained substrates<sup>32</sup>. Two spotted-tailed quolls have previously been recorded within 5 km of the project area<sup>33</sup>.

 $<sup>^{23}</sup>$  LISTmap - accessed 7/3/2024

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Jones *et al.* (2004); Forest Practices Authority (2013)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Environment Strategic Business Unit (2023)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Threatened Species Section (2023)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Jones & Rose (1996)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Henderson *et al.* (2022); Troy (2014) cited in Threatened Species Section (2023)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Troy (2014)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Watt (1993); Belcher (2000); Burnett (2001); Kortner *et al.* (2004); Andrew (2005); Blecher & Darrant (2006); Glen & Dickman (2006) cited in Threatened Species Section (2023)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Troy (2014) cited in Threatened Species Section (2023)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Andrew (2005) cited in Threatened Species Section (2023)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2024)

The survey area could form part of a home range for these species. Although there are only two records of this species from within 5 km, their presence cannot be discounted. The potential habitat described for Tasmanian devils above (Plate 10) could also be utilised by this species.

#### EASTERN QUOLL - EPBCA ENDANGERED

This eastern quoll Dasyurus viverrinus occurs in most parts of Tasmania but is recorded infrequently in the wetter western third of the state. This species' distribution is associated with areas of low rainfall and cold winter minimum temperatures. It is found in a range of vegetation types including open grassland (including farmland), tussock grassland, grassy woodland, dry eucalypt forest, coastal scrub, and alpine heathland, but is typically absent from large tracts of wet eucalypt forest and rainforest<sup>34</sup>.

The native vegetated areas provide foraging habitat, and the survey area could form part of a home range for this species. Dens are extremely hard to locate and can be within a variety of structures. Suitable den habitat has considerable overlap with the spotted-tail quoll and devils.



Plate 9: One of the large hollow logs from within the survey area with evidence of occasional occupancy by fauna.

### EASTERN BARRED BANDICOOT - TSPA/EPBCA VULNERABLE

Potential habitat for the eastern barred bandicoot *Perameles gunnii* includes open woodlands and forests with grassy understories and grasslands, in particular a mosaic of agricultural and remnant bushland. It is resilient to various types of human disturbance and can reach higher than natural densities in peri urban environments.

There is 1 record of eastern barred bandicoot within 5 km of the survey area<sup>35</sup>, and it is likely that they frequent the site. Suitable habitat for this species occurs throughout the survey area.

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<sup>34</sup> Threatened Species Scientific Committee (2015)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2024)

#### CHAOSTOLA SKIPPER - TSPA/EPBCA ENDANGERED 3.4.9

The Tasmanian chaostola skipper Antipodia chaostola leucophaea occurs in isolated populations within south-eastern and eastern Tasmania and is restricted to dry forest and woodland communities supporting the larval foodplants - the saw-sedges Gahnia radula and G. microstachya 36.

Gahnia radula is present throughout much of the survey area including the vicinity of the accommodation units. Although there is only a single record from the 5 km vicinity the potential for this species being present cannot be discounted.

### **IMPACT ASSESSMENT & MITIGATION**

Much of the proposed develop footprint makes use of previously cleared land and existing tracks ensuring further impacts to native vegetation posed are kept to a minimum. The most significant impact will be creating and maintaining Bushfire Hazard Management Area (BHMA) around the proposed units, which will result in the loss of some of the threatened vegetation community DGL and likely require removal of habitat trees for swift parrot (Figure 4).

#### 4.1 **VEGETATION COMMUNITIES**

A total of 0.596 hectares of the NCA-listed threatened vegetation community Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland (DGL) is expected to be impacted by the proposed development. Of this, 0.054 hectares is proposed to be completely cleared to accommodate the project footprint, including units, car parks, accessways and water tanks (WTs), as shown in Figure 2. The remainder of the impact relates to vegetation modification for bushfire protection, in accordance with the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan<sup>37</sup> (BHMP).

To meet the requirements of the BHMP, all trees within 5 metres of buildings (totalling approximately 0.048 ha) must be removed to reduce bushfire risk. However, ground cover and low shrub layers may be retained where they comply with BHMP fuel load guidelines. This area does not require complete vegetation removal. The remaining 0.494 hectares of DGL occurs within the broader Bushfire Hazard Management Area (BHMA) and will not be fully cleared. Instead, it will be managed in a low-fuel state through selective thinning of trees and understorey to meet the following requirements:

- Trees may be retained where there is at least one crown diameter of canopy separation
- Ground cover must be maintained at less than 25 mm in height
- Trees must be pruned up to 2 metres above ground level
- Only scattered low shrubs may be retained, with none located within 2 metres of walls or 5 metres of windows

This management approach allows for the retention of some native floristic and habitat values within the DGL community, while still achieving the required bushfire protection outcomes.

<sup>36</sup> Neyland and Bell 2000

<sup>37</sup> Fenwick, R. 2025

Table 8: Extent of vegetation and potential impacts (areas in hectares). The development footprint includes the units, car parks, access and water tanks

Community	BHMAs'	5 m Clearence area	Development footprint	Total impact area	Total area (50 Maria St)
		Native veg	etation		
Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland (DGL)	0.49	0.05	0.05	0.60	10.01
Bursaria – Acacia woodland and scrub (NBA)	-	-	-	-	1.54
	Non-native	Vegetation and ot	ther natural environn	nents	
Extra-urban miscellaneous (FUM)	0.18	0.04	0.13	0.36	2.68
Water, sea (OAQ)	-	-	-	-	0.04
TOTAL	0.68	0.09	0.19	0.96	14.27

### 4.2 FLORA OF CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANCE

No threatened flora species were recorded in the project area and the chances of any threatened flora occurring are considered low. It is therefore not expected that any threatened flora will be impacted by this proposal.

#### 4.3 INTRODUCED FLORA

Earthworks associated with clearance and soil disturbance present a risk of spreading weeds, both onsite and offsite. While no declared weeds were identified during the survey, disturbance activities in the proposal area may result in the spread of declared weed species onto the site.

A Weed and Hygiene Management Plan may be a useful to guide control and facilitate the spread of weeds onto the property. In general, control of declared and environmental weeds during and following works will minimise the introduction of new weeds.

Throughout the proposal area, contractors should be required to adhere to best practice guidelines:

 Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania (DPIPWE, Stewart and Askey-Doran, 2015)

#### 4.4 THREATENED FAUNA AND HABITAT

### 4.4.1 <u>SWIFT PARROT</u>

Within the BHMA of the unit development there are 16 foraging habitat trees, (Figure 4). Of these, five are of a size considered to have potential for nesting habitat (>70 cm DBH), with one observed to contain hollows. The remaining four showed no visible hollows based on a ground-level assessment. In addition, two more hollow-bearing eucalypts were recorded, these trees are summarised Table 3 below.

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Table 3: Summary of potential swift parrot habitat trees impacted by the proposal.

Potential habitat trees	Clearence zone and design footprint	внма
Foraging only	2	9
Nesting and foraging	-	5
Nesting only	-	2
Total	2	16

To meet the requirements of the Bushfire Hazard Management Plan, all trees within a 5 m radius of buildings must be removed. This will result in the loss of 2 potential swift parrot foraging trees. Beyond this immediate clearance zone, trees may be retained within the hazard management area, provided there is sufficient canopy separation (at least one crown diameter apart). The remaining 14 potential nesting and foraging trees within the BHMA area should be prioritised for retention, with smaller surrounding trees removed if necessary to maintain spacing.

Numerous smaller foraging trees (less than 40 cm DBH) are present within the area and may require removal; however, these fall below the size class typically used by the swift parrot for foraging. Retention and protection of trees elsewhere on the property will compensate for any losses.

Bird strike (flying collision) with windows, and fences is recognised as a significant source of mortality to the swift parrot. Built infrastructure has the potential to create a collision hazard for swift parrots. Birds tend to suffer elevated mortality rates in built-up areas within foraging habitat.

Bird strike is not considered a likely risk based on the current designs, as the proposed units are well below the canopy line of the surrounding eucalypts. We recommend that the following document be reviewed however, and the recommendations implemented into any building designs:

• Pfennigwerth, S. (2008). *Minimising the swift parrot collision threat.* Guidelines and recommendations for parrot-safe building design. World Wildlife Fund – Australia.



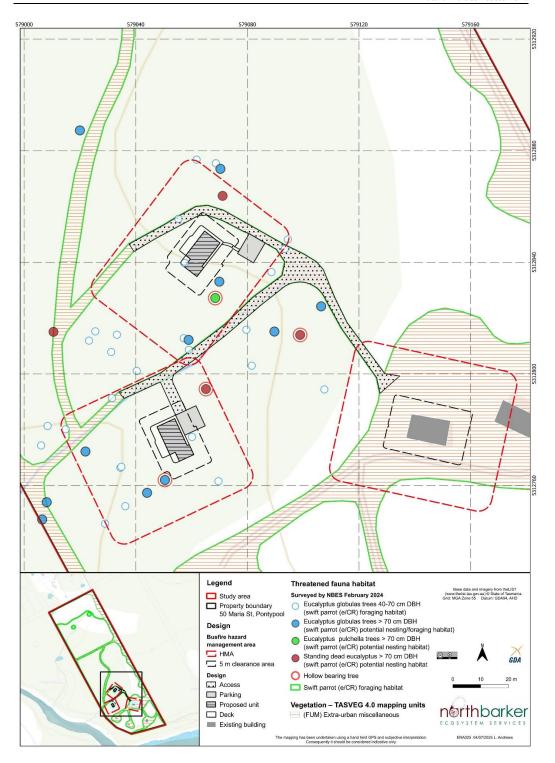


Figure 4: Swift parrot potential habitat map within the survey area, focusing on impact areas



#### 4.4.2 TASMANIAN MASKED OWL

This species may forage in the area, but the impact is not expected to be significant given the abundance of suitable foraging habitat in the broader area. All trees >1 m DBH are considered as potential nesting habitat for this species, however only one tree (Plate 9) was observed to contain suitable hollows, and this was located outside of the proposed BHMAs'. As with the swift parrot, retention of these trees elsewhere on the site is a priority, particularly where there are visible hollows present > 15 cm diameter. It is suggested that all the largest trees with DBH > 1 m are identified and buffered from any future building envelopes and infrastructure by > 50 m.

#### 4.4.3 TASMANIAN WEDGE-TAILED EAGLE AND WHITE BELLIED SEA EAGLE

While it is likely that these species occasionally forage across the survey area, nesting habitat is mostly restricted to the south facing slope along the edge of Little Swanport, just outside of the survey area. There are no significant impacts to these species based on the proposed developments.

#### TASMANIAN DEVIL AND QUOLLS

Marsupial carnivores (quolls and Tasmanian devil) may utilise habitat on site from time to time, however there is ample habitat in the broader area. Habitat removal at the scale of this development does not constitute a significant impact to the species. Increased levels of disturbance resulting from additional visitor accommodation on the site may slightly impact the frequency of use of this habitat by all species. All species are known to co-exist in peri urban environments, however.

#### 4.4.5 **EASTERN BARRED BANDICOOT**

There is suitable habitat for this species within all areas of native vegetation in the survey area, and it is likely they also utilise the cleared area of FUM. The proposed developments may increase disturbance levels and potential mortalities from pets such as cats and dogs, although this is not considered to have significant impacts to this species. Eastern barred bandicoots are resilient to various types of human disturbance and can reach higher than natural densities in peri urban environments.

## LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

#### 5.1 COMMONWEALTH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999

The EPBCA is structured for self-assessment; the proponent must determine whether the project is likely to have a significant impact on a matter of national environmental significance (MNES) such as a listed threatened species or community. If this is likely, then the Department of Climate Change, Environment Energy and water (DCCEEW) may consider the proposed activity is a 'controlled action' which would require approval from the Commonwealth Minister.

The main quantifiable impact to habitat for a MNES is to swift parrot breeding habitat. If most trees within the BHMA can be retained then the proposed developments are not anticipated to have a significant impact to MNES.

#### **TASMANIAN THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION ACT 1995**

Under the TSPA, a person cannot knowingly without a permit 'take' a listed species. With the definition of 'take' encompassing actions that kill, injure, catch, damage, destroy and/or collect threatened species or vegetation elements that support threatened species, e.g., nests and dens.

As no threatened flora or fauna species were recorded in the survey area, there is no likely requirement for permits under this Act. The Act may be triggered should tree removal impact on nesting swift parrot.

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#### 5.3 **TASMANIAN NATURE CONSERVATION ACT 2002**

Protection of communities listed under the NCA is administered through LUPAA or under the Tasmanian Forest Practices Regulations 2015 in areas where Forest Practices Plans apply. In this case consideration will be via LUPAA and the local planning scheme provisions.

One NCA listed vegetation community is present within the survey area (DGL) which is considered in section 5.5

#### 54 TASMANIAN BIOSECURITY ACT 2021

According to the provisions of the Tasmanian Biosecurity Act 2019, Zone B municipalities are those which host moderate or large infestations of the declared weed that are not deemed eradicable because the feasibility of effective management is low at this time. Therefore, the objective is containment of infestations. This includes preventing spread of the declared weed from the municipality or into properties currently free of the weed or which have developed or are implementing a locally integrated weed management plan for that species. As well there is a requirement to prevent spread of the weeds to properties containing sites for significant flora, fauna, and vegetation communities.

Zone A localities are areas in which eradication is deemed feasible (generally due to the existence of a targeted management plan) and is the responsibility of the landowner or land manager, or in the case of disturbance the development proponent.

No weeds listed as declared under the BA were recorded within the survey area. However, there is a previous observation record from the list of serrated tussock Nasella trichotoma located close to the existing buildings. Although not picked up in this survey the risk of its occurrence persisting in the soil seed bank exists such that the development may stimulate germination.

The application of standard weed management hygiene protocols to reduce risk of spreading weed infested soils and to monitor and tret future infestations are recommended.

#### TASMANIAN LAND USE PLANNING AND APPROVALS ACT 1993

The Tasmanian Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1996 (LUPAA) states that 'in determining an application for a permit, a planning authority must (amongst other things) seek out the objectives set out in Schedule 1<sup>38</sup>.

Schedule 1 includes 'The objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System of Tasmania' which are (amongst other things):

To promote sustainable development of natural and physical resources and the maintenance of ecological processes and genetic diversity'.

Sustainable development includes 'avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment'39. The objectives of LUPAA when dealing with planning proposal are administered through the application of the local authority planning schemes.

### TASMANIAN PLANNING SCHEME - GLAMORGAN-SPRING BAY

In consideration of the requirements of LUPAA, each municipal area incorporates development standards codes under the appropriate planning scheme. The proposed development is entirely within the Glamorgan-Spring Bay City Council Area and is subject to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

<sup>38</sup> Section 51(2)(b) - Part 4 Enforcement of Planning Control - Division 2 Development Control (LUPAA 1993)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> page 56 – *LUPAA 1993* 

#### 5.6.1 **ZONING**

50 Maria Street is zoned Rural Figure 5. The Rural zone does not contain provisions for the protection of natural values and is not addressed further in this report.

#### CODE OVERLAYS

The entire survey area is subject to a Priority Vegetation overlay. The Waterway and Coastal Protection Area overlay (Figure 5) is confound to the adjoining Little Swanport Conservation Area and does not extend onto the property. Consequently only the priority vegetation provisions of the Natural Assets Code need to be considered.

#### NATURAL ASSETS CODE

The purpose of this provision is to:

- minimise impacts on water quality, natural assets including native riparian vegetation, river condition and the natural ecological function of watercourses, wetlands, and lakes.
- (b) to minimise impacts on coastal and foreshore assets, native littoral vegetation, natural coastal processes, and the natural ecological function of the coast.
- (c) To protect vulnerable coastal areas to enable natural processes to continue to occur, including the landward transgression of sand dunes, wetlands, saltmarshes, and other sensitive coastal habitats due to sea-level rise.
- (d) To minimise impacts on identified priority vegetation.
- To manage impacts on threatened fauna species by minimising clearance of significant (e) habitat.

Clearance within a Priority Vegetation Area is addressed in Section C7.6.2.

Priority vegetation is defined in Clause 7.3.1

Priority vegetation means native vegetation where any of the following apply:

- (a) it forms an integral part of a threatened native vegetation community as prescribed under Schedule 3A of the Nature Conservation Act 2002;
- (b) is a threatened flora species;
- (c) it forms a significant habitat for a threatened fauna species; or
- (d) it has been identified as native vegetation of local importance.

All areas of the property supporting E. globulus dry forest and woodland (DGL) qualifies as priority vegetation' under subclause (a) as it is a threatened native vegetation community.

With reference to (c):

Significant habitat means the habitat within the known or core range of a threatened fauna species, where any of the following applies:

- (a) is known to be of high priority for the maintenance of breeding populations throughout the species' range; or
- (b) the conversion of it to non-priority vegetation is considered to result in a long-term negative impact on breeding populations of the threatened fauna species.

The areas supporting swift parrot breeding habitat (Eucalyptus globulus trees > 40 cm and all trees > 70 cm DBH) potentially constitute priority vegetation should clauses (a) or (b) apply. Given the site



supports trees that meet recognised size threshold criteria within core range of the swift parrot it is likely to accept that it would meet both sub criteria of Clause (c).

### C7.6.2 Clearance within a Priority Vegetation Area

Objective

Obje	Objective				
That	clearance of native vegetation within a priorit	ty vegetation area:			
(a)	Does not result in unreasonable loss of pr	iority vegetation;			
(b)	Is appropriately managed to adequately protect identified priority vegetation; and				
(c)	Minimises and appropriately manages imp	pacts from construction and development activities.			
Acceptable Solutions					
A1	Clearance of native vegetation within a priority vegetation area must be within a building area on a sealed plan approved under this planning scheme.	No. The proposal will not meet the Acceptable solutions A1 and therefore Performance Criteria P1.1 and P1.2 must be addressed.			
Perfo	ormance Criteria				
	Clearance of native vegetation within a priorion the following]	ity vegetation area must be for:			
(a)	An existing use on the site, provided any clearance is contained within the minimum area necessary to be cleared to provide adequate bushfire protection, as recommended by the Tasmanian Fire Service or an accredited person.	No.  The proposal for two short term accommodation units are in addition to the existing five structures on the property.			
(b)	Buildings and works associated with the construction of a single dwelling or an associated outbuilding.	No. The proposal includes multiple dwellings.			
(c)	Subdivision in the General Residential Zone or Low-Density Residential Zone.	N/A.			
(d)	Use or development that will result in significant long term social and economic benefits and there is no feasible alternative location or design.	Unlikely.  Outside the remit of a natural values assessment.			
(e)	Clearance of native vegetation where it is demonstrated that on-going pre-existing management cannot ensure the survival of the priority vegetation and there is little potential for long-term persistence; or	No. The vegetation on site is in a healthy condition, is self-managing and has good potential for long term survival.			
(f)	The clearance of native vegetation that is of limited scale relative to the extent of priority vegetation on the site.	Yes. The area required to be cleared for the proposed BHMAs' is only 0.596 ha of approximately 10 ha of the same priority vegetation (DGL) on the property.			



		The loss of blue gums is also potentially proportionately small if most trees can be retained in the BHMA.
on pi	Clearance of native vegetation within a prioriority vegetation, having regard to: f the following]	ty vegetation area must minimise adverse impacts
(a)	The design and location of buildings and works and any constraints such as topography or land hazards.	Yes.  The design and location of the units minimise impacts to Priority Vegetation as much as possible by utilising exiting cleared areas for the most part.
(b)	Any particular requirements for the buildings and works.	Yes.  The new units are in proximity to the existing buildings concentrating impacts.
(c)	Minimising impacts resulting from bushfire hazard management measures through siting and fire-resistant design of habitable buildings.	Yes. The layout and siting of building areas has been designed to avoid building on the steeper sections of the lots where practicable. This goes some way in reducing the size of the bushfire hazard management areas. Unit 1 could result in a smaller BHMA if moved to a slightly flatter area, however there are few suitable locations in the area. Consolidating the two BHMAs also has been
		achieved to some degree.
(d)	Any mitigation measures implemented to minimise the residual impacts on priority vegetation.	Yes.  A Construction Environment Management Plan (CEMP) should be prepared for all works to ensure impacts are minimised outside of necessary disturbance footprints. This should include tight controls on civil works and controls on works in the vicinity of priority trees.
(e)	Any on-site biodiversity offsets; and	Yes.  Under the current proposal 0.596 ha of DGL will be impacted as a result of the establishment of building areas as well as the implementation of associated bushfire hazard management areas and access. The remaining 9 + ha of DGL which occurs on the site could be retained and protected, either through a Part 5 Agreement or the implementation of specific permit conditions.
(f)	Any existing cleared areas on the site.	The accesses to the proposed units utilise existing cleared tracks It is recommended that indirect impacts to vegetation during civil works outside of the construction area should be

	avoided by clearly defining the extent of clearance and identifying suitable location for storage of material, machinery and parking and use of vehicles. These should utilise existing
	cleared areas.

The proposal can satisfy the Performance Criteria P1.1 and P1.2 for the clearance within a Priority Vegetation Area.



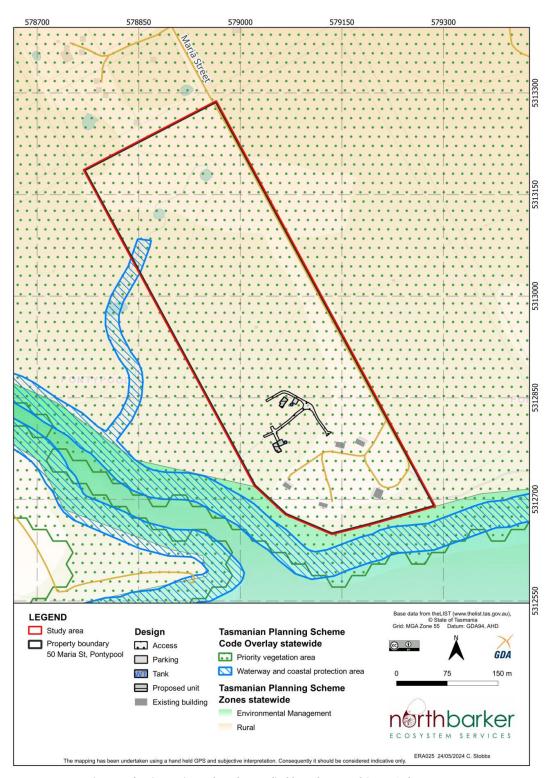


Figure 5: Planning zoning and overlays applicable to the Natural Assets Code



# **6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

One threatened vegetation community *Eucalyptus globulus* forest and woodland (DGL) covers 10.01 ha of the Survey area, 0.596 ha of which is expected to be impacted, manly through clearance within the bushfire hazard management area (BHMA). Only 0.054 hectares is proposed to be completely cleared to accommodate the project footprint. The remaining 0.542 hectares will be subject to selective thinning to reduce fuel loads, while allowing some vegetation including potential swift parrot habitat trees to be retained where canopy separation can be achieved.

Threatened fauna were not recorded, but threatened fauna habitat is present across the site. A number of suitable foraging and potential nesting trees for the swift parrot occur within the site. In addition, several hollow bearing trees were identified from ground level, three of which may be impacted by the proposal.

The proposed developments including two short term accommodation units, carparks, driveways, and bushfire hazard management areas, occur within priority vegetation as defined under the Natural Assets Code of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme.

#### **Priority vegetation includes:**

- Threatened vegetation areas mapped as DGL, and
- Threatened Fauna Habitat blue gums > 40 cm DBH (swift parrot foraging) and trees greater than 70 cm (potential swift parrot nesting) > 100 cm (potential (very low) masked owl nesting)

Indicative bushfire hazard management areas (BHMAs) identify zones where vegetation must be managed in a low-fuel state, including maintaining groundcover at less than 25 mm in height and ensuring sufficient canopy separation. This will affect approximately 0.494 hectares of the DGL community within the BHMA. While vegetation in these areas will not be fully cleared, selective thinning will be required.

The following recommendations are made based on our assessment:

#### **Vegetation Communities**

- · Impacts to DGL must be minimised.
- A Part 5 Agreement could be established to ensure the retention and protection of some of the DGL outside the BHMA, or alternatively, this may be achieved through the implementation of specific permit conditions
- Controls should be in place for the civil works to ensure areas of DGL outside the construction footprint are protected with exclusion fencing.

# **Threatened Fauna and Habitat**

- A Part 5 Agreement could be established to protect all priority habitat trees (nesting and foraging) outside of the BHMA. Alternatively, this may be achieved through the implementation of specific permit conditions.
- During canopy thinning within the BHMA, priority should be given to avoiding the removal of known habitat trees, with surrounding vegetation selectively thinned to maintain required canopy separation.
- No removal of priority habitat trees should be permitted without written consent from Council.
- Any nesting habitat tree removal is to be undertaken outside the swift parrot breeding season (September to January) unless it can be shown that trees are not occupied, and any hollows are decommissioned.



There is potential for swift parrots to forage in the area. To mitigate bird strike, future developments within the site must consider the collision risks and impacts to swift parrots when designing dwellings for the property in accordance with current guidelines e.g., Pfennigwerth, S. (2008). Minimising the swift parrot collision threat.

#### **Introduced Flora**

Declared weeds were not identified within the survey area but have a high likelihood of being introduced by future development and earth works. It is recommended that the best practice guidelines are followed to prevent the spread/transport of contaminated material. e.g. Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines - Preventing the spread of weeds and diseases in Tasmania (DPIPWE, Stewart and Askey-Doran, 2015).



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# **APPENDIX A: VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES**

Status codes:

ORIGIN

i - introduced

d - declared weed WM Act
en - endemic to Tasmania

t - within Australia, occurs only in Tas.

NATIONAL SCHEDULE
EPBC Act 1999

TSP Act 1995

TSP Act 1995

CR - critically endangered
en - endangered
v - vulnerable
r - rare

Sites:

2 DGL- Unit sites - E578883, N5313138 19/02/2024 Will DeAngelis 3 NBA - E578898, N5313204 19/02/2024 Will DeAngelis

Site	Name	Common name	Status
	DICOTYLEDONAE		
2 2 2 3 2 3 2	ASTERACEAE Bedfordia salicina Cassinia aculeata subsp. aculeata Cirsium vulgare Hypochaeris radicata Olearia ramulosa	tasmanian blanketleaf dollybush spear thistle rough catsear twiggy daisybush	en i i
	CAMPANULACEAE		
2	Wahlenbergia sp.	bluebell	
2 3 2 3	CASUARINACEAE Allocasuarina littoralis Allocasuarina verticillata	black sheoak drooping sheoak	
3	CONVOLVULACEAE Dichondra repens	kidneyweed	
2	DILLENIACEAE Hibbertia sp.	guinea-flower	
_	ERICACEAE	gamea newer	
2 2 3 2 3	Acrotriche serrulata Lissanthe strigosa subsp. subulata Styphelia humifusa	ants delight peachberry heath native cranberry	
23 23 2 23 2	FABACEAE Acacia mearnsii Acacia mucronata Acacia verticillata Bossiaea prostrata Pultenaea pedunculata	black wattle variable sallow wattle prickly moses creeping bossiaea matted bushpea	
	GENTIANACEAE		
23 23	Centaurium erythraea Sebaea ovata	common centaury yellow sebaea	i
2 3 23	MYRTACEAE  Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus  Eucalyptus ovata var. ovata  Eucalyptus pulchella	tasmanian blue gum black gum white peppermint	en
2	OXALIDACEAE Oxalis perennans	grassland woodsorrel	
2	PITTOSPORACEAE Bursaria spinosa subsp. spinosa	prickly box	
2	POLYGALACEAE Comesperma volubile	blue lovecreeper	
3	PRIMULACEAE Lysimachia arvensis	scarlet pimpernel	i



2	ADIANTACEAE Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia	green rockfern	
	PTERIDOPHYTA		
2 3	Themeda triandra	kangaroo grass	
2 3	Tetrarrhena disticophylla	hairy rice-grass	
2 3	Rytidosperma tenuius	purplish wallabygrass	
2	Rytidosperma fortunae-hibernae	<u> </u>	en
2	Poa rodwayi	velvet tussockgrass	
2	Poa jabiliardierei Poa poiformis	coastal tussockgrass	
2	Deyeuxia sp. Poa labillardierei	bent grass silver tussockgrass	
2	Austrostipa stuposa	corkscrew speargrass	
2 3	Austrostipa mollis	soft speargrass	
	POACEAE		
23	Juncus pauciflorus	looseflower rush	
	JUNCACEAE		
23	Schoenus apogon	common bogsedge	
2 3	Lepidosperma inops Lepidosperma laterale	variable swordsedge	GII
2 2 3	Lepidosperma gunnii Lepidosperma inops	narrow swordsedge fan sedge	en
2 3	Lepidosperma curtisiae	little swordsedge	
2 3	Gahnia radula	thatch sawsedge	
2	Carex sp.	sedge	
	CYPERACEAE		
23	Lomandra longifolia	sagg	
	ASPARAGACEAE		
	MONOCOTYLEDONAE		
2 3	Callitris rhomboidea	oyster bay pine	
	CUPRESSACEAE		
	GYMNOSPERMAE		
2	Viola hederacea	ivyleaf violet	
	VIOLACEAE		
2	Dodonaea viscosa subsp. spatul	ata broadleaf hopbush	
	SAPINDACEAE	,	
2	SANTALACEAE Exocarpos cupressiformis	common native-cherry	
2	Pomaderris elliptica	yellow dogwood	
	RHAMNACEAE		
2	Clematis gentianoides	ground clematis	en
	RANUNCULACEAE		

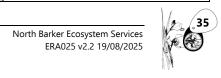


# APPENDIX B: THREATENED FLORA SPECIES FROM WITHIN 5 KM<sup>40</sup>

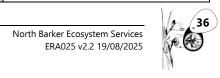
Species	Status TSPA/EPBCA	Records within 500 m / 5 km	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence / Impact	Commentary
Austrostipa bigeniculata Doublejointed speargrass	Rare/ -	0/1	This is found mainly in the south-east and Midlands in open woodlands and grasslands on fertile soils, where it is often associated with <i>Austrostipa nodosa</i> .	VERY LOW	One record within 5 km from 1999. Not observed within the survey area with few records from the region. Potentially can be overlooked in a late summer survey as many grasses have set seed, However the distinctive open habitat the inflorescence of this species was not observed.
<i>Bolboschoenus</i> <i>caldwellii</i> sea clubsedge	Rare / -	0/0	This is widespread in shallow, standing, sometimes brackish water, rooted in heavy black mud.	VERY LOW	No suitable habitat other than two dams in the north of the site outside the impact area. These had little in the way of emergent vegetation.
Cryptandra tasmanica Tasmanian rayflower	Rare/ -	0/1	Grows in some of the driest areas of the State and is typically associated with fertile rocky substrates (e.g. basalt). Its habitat ranges from near-riparian rockplates to grasslands or grassy woodlands.	VERY LOW	Only one record from 1892 within 5 km of the survey area. Sub-optimal habitat present
<i>Eryngium ovinum</i> Blue devil	Vulnerable/ -	0/6	Occurs in a range of lowland vegetation types most often on fertile heavy clay soils derived from dolerite. Vegetation types include open grasslands usually dominated by <i>Themeda triandra</i> (kangaroo grass), grassy forests and woodlands on slopes, ridges and broad flats, and also roadside verges (representing remnant populations).	VERY LOW	The preferred habitat not present and the distinctive species was not likely to have been overlooked. No chance of it being present in the impact areas

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> NRE (2024) - NVA report\_nvr\_1\_accessed 24 February 2024

Species	Status TSPA/EPBCA	Records within 500 m / 5 km	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence / Impact	Commentary
<i>Isolepis stellata</i> star clubsedge	rare / -	0/1	Recorded from near-coastal areas in the State's north and east, and also in the Northern Midlands near Conara. Habitat includes the margins of sedgy wetlands, wet soaks and seasonally inundated heathy sedgelands; the altitude of recorded sites in Tasmania ranges from close to sea level to elevations of 240 m above sea level.	VERY LOW	Only one record within 5 km, from 1996. Very limited habitat within the survey area and not considered likely to occur.
<i>Lepilaena marina</i> sea watermat	rare / -	0/32	Restricted to sandy/muddy tidal flats and is associated with Zostera muelleri (eel grass), which is also a marine species.	NONE	Numerous records occur on the other side of Little Swanport. No coastal habitat is affected by the proposal.
<i>Lepilaena preissii</i> slender watermat	Rare / -	0/8	Occurs in fresh and brackish lagoons, and estuaries.	NONE	Numerous records occur on the other side of Little Swanport. No coastal or wetland habitat is affected by the proposal.
Pimelea curviflora var gracilis slender curved riceflower	Rare / -	0/1	Occurs in a range of vegetation types from wet and dry sclerophyll forest to hardwood plantations. Understories vary from open and grassy to densely shrubby. It can densely colonise disturbed sites such as firebreaks, log landings and tracks.	dry sclerophyll forest to hardwood ntations. Understories vary from open and say to densely shrubby. It can densely onise disturbed sites such as firebreaks, log	
<i>Pimelea flava</i> subsp. <i>flava</i> yellow riceflower	r/-	0/1	Occurs in wet and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, extending into hardwood and softwood plantations. It often occurs abundantly on disturbed sites such as in logged forest, firebreaks, powerline easements and road batters. Locally abundant in northern Tasmania around Bell Bay though much less common and scattered in low numbers on the east coast	NONE	The delisting of this species was approved by the TSPA Scientific Advisory Committee in November 2023. However, until formally gazetted the species remains technically listed.  This is distinctive species that would not have been overlooked if it were present in and around the vicinity of the impact areas.



Species	Status TSPA/EPBCA	Records within 500 m / 5 km	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence / Impact	Commentary
Ruppia megacarpa largefruit seatassel	Rare / -	0 / 10	Occurs in estuaries and lagoons along the east and south-east coasts, and brackish lagoons in the Midlands; there is also an historic record from the Tamar estuary in the States' north.	NONE	Numerous records occur on the other side of Little Swanport. No coastal habitat or wetland is affected by the proposal.
Ruppia tuberosa tuberous seatassel	Rare / -	0 / 43	Recorded from the State's south-east at Ralphs Bay and Blackman Bay, where it grows in holes and channels in saltmarshes.	NONE	Numerous records occur on the other side of Little Swanport, not suitable for this species to grow. No coastal or wetland habitat is affected by the proposal.
<i>Scaevola aemula</i> fairy fanflower	Endangered/ -	0 / 1	Restricted to the East Coast between the Prosser and the Apsley rivers, where its habitat includes dry woodland/forest dominated by Allocasuarina verticillata (drooping sheoak) or 'half-barked' Eucalyptus amygdalina, with Callitris rhomboidea (oyster bay pine) also usually present. The species often occurs on rocky dolerite slopes.		One record from within 5 km, from 1892. Unlikely to occur within the survey area and unlikely to have been overlooked.
Spyridium vexilliferum var. vexilliferum helicopter bush	Rare / -	0/2	Occurs in a range of vegetation types, including sandy heaths, rock plates and dry sclerophyll forest and woodland (mainly dominated by Eucalyptus amygdalina). It is found on a range of substrates (e.g. mudstone, granite, laterite gravels) from near-coastal areas in the east, north and west of the State, to the Midlands and lower Derwent Valley. It is most abundant in open or disturbed areas, as it can proliferate from soil-stored seed after disturbance.	VERY LOW	Two records occur within 5 km of the survey are, from 2022. There is suitable habitat for this species on the site, however it is a distinctive species that is unlikely that it would have been overlooked during surveys and is not present in the impact areas.
Stenanthemum pimeleoides propeller plant	Vulnerable/ VULNERABLE	0/2	Restricted to Tasmania's central East Coast and the Northern Midlands, where it occurs in dry sclerophyll forest or woodland with an open heathy or shrubby understorey. The	NONE	Two records within 5 km, from 2002. While there is suitable habitat within the survey area, it is a distinctive species that is unlikely



Species	Status TSPA/EPBCA	Records within 500 m / 5 km	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence / Impact	Commentary
			topography tends to be flat to gently sloping. The species occurs in the drier parts of the State with rainfall between 500-800 mm per year, and usually at elevations below 100 m.		that it would have been overlooked during surveys and is not present in the impact areas.
Stuckenia pectinata fennel pondweed	Rare/ -	0/2	Found in fresh to brackish/saline waters in rivers, estuaries and inland lakes. It forms dense stands or mats, particularly in slow-flowing or static water. The species grows in water of various depth.	NONE	Records occur on within Little Swanport, not suitable for this species to grow. No coastal or wetland habitat is affected by the proposal
<i>Utricularia australis</i> yellow bladderwort	Rare / -	0/1	A widespread distribution, ranging from the Gordon River in the south-west to the northern part of Flinders Island in the far north-east (and also reportedly from the Derwent River in the State's south). It grows in stationary or slow-moving water, including natural lakes, farm dams and reservoirs, where it has been reported as forming 'locally dense swards'.	NONE	One record within 5 km, from 1984. There is no suitable habitat for this species within the survey area.

# **Bushfire Hazard Report Performance Solution**

# 50 Maria St Pontypool

# **Tasmanian Planning Scheme**

Property ID 7596396 Title Reference 119359/2

New buildings

**B** Crowley

May 2025

Roger Fenwick Bush Fire Consultant PO Box 86B Kettering Tasmania 7155 roger@bushfire-consultant.com.au 0411 609 906 Accreditation No. BFP - 162

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# **Executive summary**

I am an Accredited Person permitted to assess bushfire hazards and to define Bushfire Hazard Management Areas and to prepare appropriate plans for their ongoing management. A summary of my *curriculum vitae* is Annexure A.

This report concerns proposed new construction of two BCA Class 1b structures in a bushfire-prone area under the *Tasmanian Planning Scheme*, assessed under the provisions of the *Director's Determination Bushfire Hazard Areas* v 1.2 (DDBHA)

The works are located in closer proximity to vegetation than is permitted under Deemed to Satisfy provisions, necessitating a Performance Solution.

I certify that adherence to BAL-12.5 construction standards and the accompanying Bushfire Hazard Management Plan will ensure compliance with all specified protection measures.

The newly required (for the site) Bushfire Emergency Plan will also cover the three existing, already approved, Class 1b structures and usage.

Roger Fenwick

# **Purpose**

I have been engaged to undertake a Bushfire Assessment for construction of two additional Class 1b structures on bushfire-prone land located at 50 Maria St, Pontypool known as Property ID 7596396, Title Reference 119359/2. The existing Amenities centre is to be utilised as the on-site refuge, and is included in this assessment. A proposed new Viewing Platform and other existing structures (including three already approved Class 1b short-term visitor accommodation units) each located further than 6m from any habitable structure are not subject to bushfire-related siting and construction controls, and have not been assessed in this report.

This report provides an assessment of the bushfire risk as required within an area subject to the Tasmanian Planning Scheme by the provisions of the *Director's Determination –Bushfire Hazard Areas* v1.2 (DDBHA)

The proximity of sensitive vegetation to the proposed new works and new use of the Amenities centre is unacceptably close as determined from the Deemed to Satisfy Table 2.6 for a BAL-12.5 exposure in AS 3959. A Performance Solution assessment was required to quantify the necessary exposure more precisely, and a Performance Based Design Brief was circulated to and approved by the relevant stakeholders.

The fire rating for both new structures (and the Amenities centre) is BAL-12.5 and both are intended for short-term rental. Plans showing the site, the existing Class 1b, 1a and other works, and the proposed development, are Annexure E.

# Methodology

The assessment protocol relies on definitions and specifications in either the Australian Standard Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone area 2018 (AS 3959) or NASH Standard – Steel Framed Construction in Bushfire Areas, vegetation classification by Specht 1970, and in particular, State variations defined in the DDBHA. Those variations specify additional requirements for access, water supply, a Hazard Management Area (HMA) plan, and for dwellings other than single BCA Class 1a, an Emergency Plan.

For defined vegetation classes, litter and other flammable vegetation component standard values have been determined. These, slope values and standard weather conditions are used to calculate bushfire behaviour, including rate of forward spread, radiant heat output and flame height. When considered in conjunction with the distance between the edge of the fire and the point of measurement (eg the wall of a house), they show the intensity of the fire exposure.

Those combined values are expressed as a Bushfire Attack Level (BAL) plus a number which expresses the radiant heat output in kilowatts per square metre (kWm<sup>-2</sup>). The BAL rating determines the required construction standard. As the setback distance increases, the BAL rating decreases.

The radiant heat resulting from exposures to a 100m wide fire front burning in standard defined vegetation classes on land within defined slope classes is given in Table 2.6 in AS 3959. More precise calculations can be made using specific site factors, including refined fuel load values and actual slopes. That process involves a Performance Solution, to be undertaken according to a protocol specified in the NCC.

# General site description

The site has water frontage to Little Swanport (bay), between Pontypool and the highway crossing over Little Swanport River . It currently has three Class 1b short-term rental buildings, a Class 1a residence, an Amenities Ventre, and two sports courts.

# Vegetation & topography

Adjacent vegetation is as described in a report by North Barker, consisting of E globulus (Tasmanian blue gum) dominated dry woodland and forest, with a sparse to light understory of Wattles and Prickly box.

From Site 1, the following views are:



From Site 2, the following views are:







North East

Gradients (in degrees) adjoining the two proposed new building sites and the Amenities centre are as follows:

	NW	NE	SE	SW
Site 1	+4	+9	+3	-10
Site 2	0	+2	+3	-7
Amenities	0	+2	0	-1

## Fire history

The LIST records no fire in the immediate area. The charred marks on large logs appear to be very old. The presence of only bleached fallen branches of various sizes, basal accumulations of ribbon gum bark, and a few traces of char remaining on the bark of some stems suggest no widespread fire, but only a very localized burn over Site 2, for about 15-20 years.



Amenities centre

## **Bushfire Context**

A bushfire prone area is defined as land so mapped, or land within 100m of bushfire prone vegetation equal to or exceeding 1 hectare in area. Bushfire prone vegetation includes areas of grasses and shrubs other than defined exceptions such as maintained lawns, gardens, some horticultural land and the like. Properly managed urban land can be classified as Low Threat.

The slope used in bushfire assessments is the gradient beneath unmanaged adjoining vegetation able to support fire movement towards structures. It varies from Upslope and Level (both defined as 0°) to groups of Downslope in 5° increments. Downslope means that fire is travelling uphill when moving towards the structure.

Setbacks are defined as the plan view (horizontal) distance between the edge of unmanaged vegetation and the nearest part of a structure subject to the assessment. This means to the nearest wall, or if there is no wall, to the nearest supporting post or column of a carport, deck, veranda, landing, stairs or ramps. Eaves and overhangs, tanks, chimneys, unroofed pergolas and sun blinds are excluded.

For planning purposes, it is assumed that the McArthur Forest Fire Danger Index (FDI) is 50. This defined FDI may not cover the worst case exposure at a site, and even strict adherence to the mandatory and other recommended specifications will not guarantee that structures will not be ignited by bushfire.

#### Access

Access to the property is via unsealed roads/streets for almost 1km off the Tasman Highway, and then for about half a km along the NE side of the property. There is a perimeter gravel road around the entire lot, and an E-W track dividing about the northern third of the lot from the remainder.

The property is not in a reticulated water supply area. Property access must comply with the provisions of DDBHA Table 2 D.

#### Water

As no reticulated water supply covers the site the provisions of DDBHA Table 3B apply. Each new habitable structure requires a fire fighting reserve of 10kl in a metal or concrete tank, with specified fittings and signage, between 6m & 90m from the dwelling, and accessible within 3m by a tanker. The proposal is to provide a dedicated, 30kl metal tank at a central location, within 90m by hoselay of each of the two new cabins and the Amenities (onsite refuge) centre.

#### **Environmental & other constraints**

Waterway and coastal protection, Landslip, and Priority vegetation overlays apply to the site. All proposed works are within only the Priority vegetation overlay area. The issues have been addressed in a report by North Barker, and by the application of Method 2 calculations to determine the minimum amount of vegetation (specifically, protected tree) removal necessary to provide acceptable fire safety.

## Performance-Based Design Brief (PBDB)

#### Ohiective

The intention is to ensure that adequate setback distances from fire in nearby unmanaged vegetation are provided for the two new Class 1b buildings, and for the proposed on-site refuge building (the Amenities centre).

Table 2.6 in AS 3959 provides specifications for recognised vegetation types and slope classes in 5° increments up to a value of 20° only, showing the combinations of setback distance and

construction level generally regarded as providing acceptable levels of fire resistance. AS 3959 specifies (in Appendix B, Method 2) the methodology by which fire behaviour and resultant radiant heat output are calculated, and permits evaluation using input data other than those in the Table. I have written an Excel spreadsheet which performs the calculations specified in the Standard.

The approved PBDB required that the relevant stakeholders agree on the required outcome and the means by which proposed solutions will be assessed.

#### Relevant stakeholders

The relevant stakeholders in this case include Tasmania Fire Service, the property owner, the building designer (Michael Potter of Potter Projects), the Building Surveyor (Holdfast), and myself as the bushfire hazard practitioner.

#### Agreed input data

Nearby vegetation types are assessed by the application of standard tables and methodology specified in AS 3959. In this case the type is Forest, specifically *E globulus* as described by Dr J Marsen-Smedley *et al*<sup>1</sup>. Surface and near-surface fuel loads characteristic of this type are 13.5tha<sup>-1</sup>, to which are added 1tha<sup>-1</sup> for bark and 10 tha<sup>-1</sup> for canopy fuels. These values (w = 14.5 & W = 24.5) are slightly higher than the average for all types in the area, and were derived from moister stands with a higher stocking density, better general vigour and greater understory growth, but have been used in the Method 2 calculations undertaken. Slopes beneath adjacent vegetation were assessed by the bushfire consultant by direct measurement on site.

#### DTS departures and relevant Performance Requirements

The applicable requirements are provided in the Director's Determination Bushfire Hazard Areas v 1.2 (DDBHA).

- (0001171).		
DtS provision	DtS compliance	Relevant performance requirement
2.2(1)(a) Design & Construction	Will comply with DtS	Design and construction to reduce likelihood of ignition from bushfire as appropriate to achieve tolerable risk.
2.2(1)(b) Property Access	Will comply with DtS	-
2.2(1)(c) Water Supply	Will comply with DtS	-
2.3.4 Hazard Management Area	HMA will not comply with DtS Table 2.6.	The setbacks required to correspond to an appropriate Design and Construction specification
2.3.5 Emergency Plan	Will comply	-

#### **Assessment Methods**

In accordance with A2G2(1)(b) the Performance Solution will demonstrate equivalence to the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions.

The proposed NCC Assessment Methods under A2G2(2) are:

- (b)(ii) Other Verification Method, being AS 3959 Method 2 calculations to determine the minimum separation required for BAL-12.5;
- (d) Comparison with DtS prescribed standards will be compared to a DtS Solution.

# Acceptance Criteria

The proposed Acceptance Criteria are

- Separation sufficient to mitigate radiant heat flux to <12.5kWm<sup>2</sup>; and
- Construction to a Bushfire Attack Level that is equivalent to a DtS Solution.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Marsden-Smedley, Anderson & Pyrke, Fuels in dry Tasmanian forests, Fire 2022, 5, 103 MDPI, Table 4

#### Documentation and evidence to be provided

The following documentation will be provided to the building surveyor:

- Bushfire hazard management plan;
- Bushfire hazard report that complies with Bushfire Hazard Advisory Note 4 and A2G2(4)(d) and includes:
  - Method 1 assessment;
  - Method 2 assessment calculations.
- Design documentation demonstrating compliance with the design BAL (to be provided by designer).

#### Assessment

# Hazard Management Area

 The parts of the site to be managed as an HMA to the specifications in DDBHA Table 4 are shown on the plan at Annexure B. All of that area will become garden, lawn or paths. The required M2 setbacks for BAL-12.5 are shown above the DtS Forest distances, for comparison.

	NW	NE	SE	SW
Site 1	+4°, <mark>18m</mark>	+9°, <mark>16m</mark>	+3°, <mark>19m</mark>	-10°, <mark>32m</mark>
(DtS)	32m	32m	32m	46m
Site 2	Level, <mark>21m</mark>	+2°, <mark>19m</mark>	+3°, <mark>19m</mark>	-7°, <mark>28m</mark>
(DtS)	32m	32m	32m	46m
Amenities	Level, <mark>21m</mark>	+2°, <mark>19m</mark>	Level, 21m	-1°, <mark>22m</mark>
(DtS)	32m	32m	32m	38m

Applying the Method 2 and the DtS setbacks to the cabin dimensions of 14.6m x 7.5m, the necessary clearing for construction plus HMA amounts to:

Site 1 M2 2864m<sup>2</sup> DtS 6720m<sup>2</sup> Site 2 M2 2926m<sup>2</sup> DtS 6621m<sup>2</sup>

It is emphasized that 'clearing' to HMA specifications does not necessitate removal of all trees. Only those able to drop limbs onto or within 5m of the roofline <u>must</u> be removed (or the house repositioned). An increase in the width of understory removal (which increases the distance at which crown fire could enter the HMA) will effectively protect structures against a higher tree canopy density within an HMA, potentially allowing more tree retention (subject to the direct + 5m limb drop limitation).

The attached spreadsheets (Annexure E) show the calculations used to determine the necessary setbacks for BAL-12.5 compliance.

#### Construction specification

All new works will be within a BAL-12.5 setting, provided that vegetation and other potentially flammable material within the HMA continues to be managed to HMA specifications.

#### Water supply

Water supply must meet the requirements of DDBHA Table 3B. Reserved on-site static fire-fighting water supply in a shared 30kl metal tank beside hardstanding located within 30m of each of the two cabins and the Refuge, ensure this provision is met. Fittings and signage for the reserved fire-fighting water supply will comply.

#### Property access

Property access must meet the requirements of DDBHA Table 2 D, with passing bays each 6m in width and 20m in length every 100m from the property entry to the shared fire fighting water tank.

# **Bushfire Emergency Plan**

An emergency plan and an evacuation routes map have been prepared, and endorsed by TFS, and form part of this report. This plan applies to the entire site, and should be displayed in the existing cabins as well as the new ones which are the subject of this report.

As part of the assessment of the site, the existing approved Class 1b structures were evaluated. They are all well built and appear to meet at least BAL-19 construction specifications, but are in closer proximity to retained vegetation than would comply with a BAL-12.5 setting. No works are required in respect to these cabins, but additional low-key shrub vegetation removal would enhance the safety of occupants.

## Conclusion

The proposal will comply with all provisions of the relevant regulatory documents and instruments for construction at BAL-12.5.

# Summary of recommendations

#### Initial checklist

- Create the Hazard Management Area over the identified part of the site, as prescribed in Annexure B. In particular, keep lawn mown to less than 25mm, and to the extent possible, keep it green by regular watering.
- Complete all construction to BAL-12.5 specifications under s3 and s5 of AS 3959-2018
- 3. Install and fill the 30kl metal firefighting water tank, with fittings and signage.

#### Annual checklist

- 1. Maintain the Hazard Management Area as prescribed in Annexure B. In particular, keep lawn mown to less than 25mm, and to the extent possible, keep it green by regular watering.
- 2. Check that the water tank is filled and all fittings are in proper working order.
- 3. Review/update the Bushfire Emergency Plan annually and send a copy to TFS.

#### Annexure A Curriculum vitae

Qualifications

Graduate Certificate in Bushfire Protection, UWS, 2013

Bachelor of Science (Forestry), ANU, 1969

Work Experience Self-employed consultant - 1988 to present

**ACT Bush Fire Council** 

Chief Fire Control Officer - 1986 to 1987

Secretary - 1985

Chief Fire Control Officer -1976 to 1978

Deputy Chief Fire Control Officer – 1972 to 1975 Assistant to Chief Fire Control Officer - 1970 to 1971

Chemonics Industries USA 1979 to 1981

Field Service Representative, chemical fire retardants

**CSIRO** 

Experimental Officer, Project Aquarius 1982 to 1984

# Project Experience

- Responsible for all aspects of staff administration, finance, bush fire safety planning, fire management, training, and fire control operations in the ACT.
- Attended approximately 2000 wildfires, experimental fires and controlled burns.
- Attended to an additional approximately 1000 wildfires.
- Personally prepared approximately 2800 compliance reports to accompany Development Applications for subdivisions, Special Purpose structures, houses, industrial buildings and Defence complexes.
- Prepared assessments for 31 schools in the Nation-Building Program for the Dept of Education, Employment & Workplace Relations.
- Gave evidence in the Land & Environment Court on contested DA matters.
- Prepared Vegetation Management Plans for large (primarily Defence) estates throughout Australia.
- Prepared training plans and the Bushfire Response Action Plan for Puckapunyal Base, Dept of Defence.
- Provided studies of bush fire behaviour to assist planning and risk management by plantation insurance companies, Councils and other land management agencies.
- As an Expert Witness, investigated, reported on and gave evidence in 47 matters involving fire causation and fire management activities, mainly in connection with civil litigation.
- As Senior Research Officer, assisted in the experiment design and data analysis
  and responsible for all field operations for Project Aquarius, the major study of large
  aircraft assisted bush fire control by CSIRO Division of Forestry Research.
- As a field representative for Chemonics Industries in the USA, maintained and oversaw the operation of all of the US Forest Service air tanker bases in Washington & Oregon, and introduced the use of fire retardants by ground application for fire management in the western states.
- Lectured in bush fire behaviour and control principles at the ANU and the Canberra College of Advanced Education (now University of Canberra).
- Wrote the bush fire training module for the ACT Fire Brigade.
- Prepared the first urban-rural interface bush fire protection planning guidelines in the ACT for the National Capital Development Commission.

# Annexure B Bushfire Hazard Management Plan

Maintain drive/pathways, lawn, garden, or equivalent within the HMA, with grass mown to 25mm. Allow only scattered low shrubs, not within 2m of walls or 5m of windows. No tree canopy (projected downwards) may be within 5m of a roof (projected upwards).

Do not keep exposed rubbish or wood piles within the HMA.

# **BUSHFIRE HAZARD MANAGEMENT PLAN**

50 Maria St, Pontypool Property ID 7596396 Title 119359/2

Report 2412MIC.PON.MAR1.0 Roger Fenwick BFP 162 Scope 1, 2, 3A, 3B

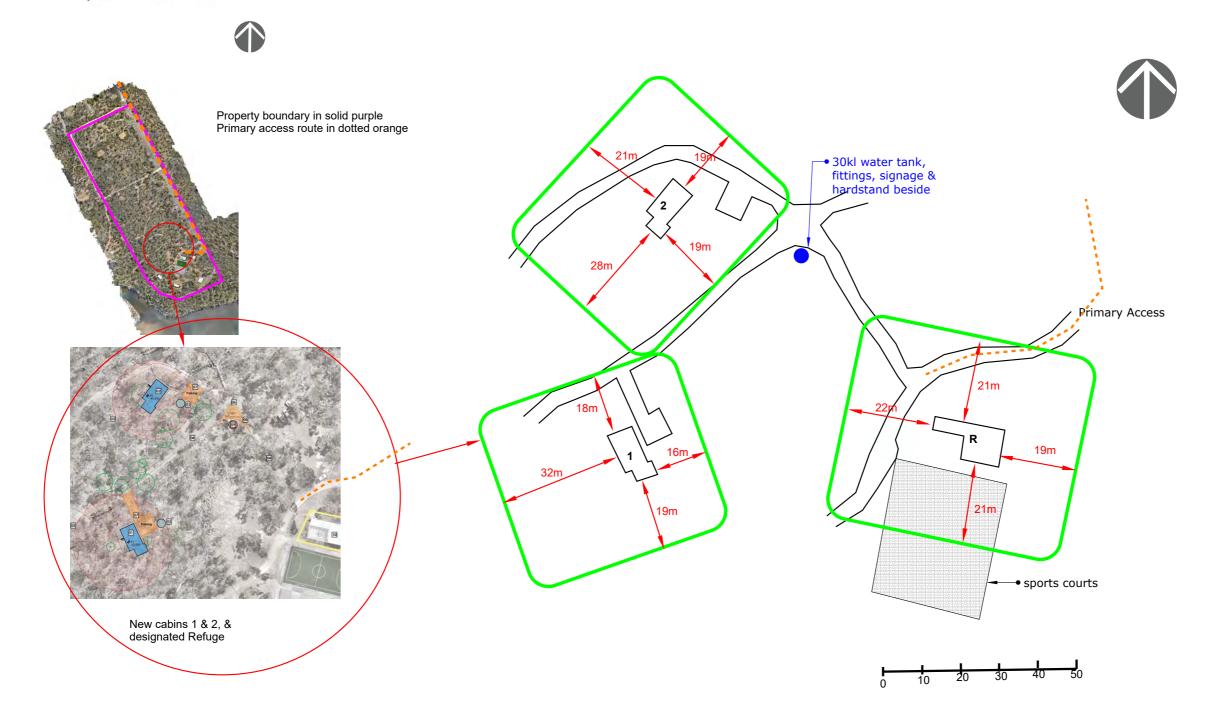
 $\mathcal{I}$ .

31 May 2025

The Hazard Management Areas occupy the areas outlined in green, to the dimensions shown.

Within the HMA, maintain lawn to 25mm, kept green if possible, or garden with isolated shrubs and trees or mulched garden beds at least 2m from walls & 5m from windows. Do not store exposed combustible rubbish or firewood within 6m of buildings. All construction to **BAL-12.5**.

Refer to the Report for full specifications.



# Annexure C Management specifications

#### Hazard Management Areas

The intent is to maintain the Hazard Management Area in a condition that will not allow the development or passage of fire able to ignite structures through radiant heat or flame contact. In addition, providing protection against ember attack is highly desirable. Much of the aim is to limit the intensity of the approaching fire to a level which can be absorbed without damage by the passive protection measures included in the house construction. The materials used have been chosen to (probably) not be ignited (eg walls) or be sufficiently heat-affected to break (eg windows) during the passage of the fire. It is assumed that nobody will necessarily be present during the passage of the fire, so that the structure will hopefully survive by itself. Heat from the head of the approaching fire will probably be at its peak for around 5 minutes, but embers, smoke and uncomfortably high heat will continue for around an hour or so. Attendance by suitably clothed, trained, fit and able-bodied people with appropriate equipment immediately after passage of the fire increases the likelihood of the structure surviving, particularly if small local patches have ignited.

Fire must be kept far enough away to limit the radiant heat which will threaten both structures and anyone (homeowners, fire-fighters) in the path of the fire. Basically, fire spreads rapidly in surface litter and low grassy growth, and develops tall flames in the shrub layer. That makes things difficult for fire-fighters trying to work the fire edge. With enough heat generated by vigorous fire in the shrubs and sapling (understorey) layers, the fire flame height will increase, and involve the crowns of the overstorey trees. Flames also run up the bark of many fibrous-barked eucalypt species, adding to the overall heat output but primarily creating showers of embers

Limiting fire behaviour is achieved by separating the various vegetation components both vertically and horizontally. Less surface litter will result in a slightly slower-moving fire, putting out less heat and therefore slower to ignite the shrub layer. Partial removal of the shrub layer significantly reduces the low-level flame height, making it easier for fire-fighters to work near the fire edge, and becoming less likely to ignite the sapling layer. Keeping the shrub and sapling layer fire intensity low means that fire is unlikely to move into the canopy of the overstorey. That is a crown fire, and is completely uncontrollable by any means.

Protecting against ember attack relies largely on proper construction material selection, good design that will not trap embers or the litter on which they may land and ignite. Properly screened openings are essential, but good plant selection and layout can create an ember shield, to deflect or trap embers approaching the house. Remember that embers will also accumulate in the sheltered side, in the eddy zone behind the house. Anywhere leaves accumulate, so will embers.

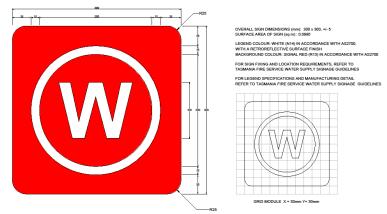
It is essential to keep even low creeping flames from contacting walls of the house. Maintain at least 30cm wide (1m is recommended) completely clear of all flammable material immediately between the garden/ lawn area – a concrete or gravel path, bare soil, whatever – and the house.

The HMA is to be kept in a substantially cleared condition, with a minimum of flammable material and plants.

- Within the HMA, mown lawn and only occasional scattered low-flammability ornamental shrubs, garden plants and the like should be allowed.
- Immediately beside the house there must be a strip not less than 30cm wide which is kept bare of any combustible material. A 1m wide strip is preferred.

- Grass must be kept mown to not more than 25mm in height, and should be kept watered and green within 5m of a wall.
- Shrubs should not be located within 2m of a wall, or within 5m of a window.
- Avoid using combustible mulch within 2m of a window and within 1m of a wall use pebbles instead in these settings.
- Trees should be kept well-spaced, with one crown diameter between canopy crowns, and one shrub (or shrub cluster to 5m diameter) between shrubs or shrub clusters.
- Favour smooth-barked over rough-barked trees, and low-flammability species.
- · Prune all tree branches to a height of 2m.
- · Shrubs should not be located directly under trees.
- Don't have open woodpiles or locate rubbish heaps within the HMA.

**Water tank signage** meeting the requirements of AS 2304-2011 or as per the design below, is required. The sign must be within 1m of the location of the outlet, at least 400mm above ground level, located to be visible from an approaching vehicle, and not obstruct access to the outlet.



All above-ground components must be metal, or lagged with non-combustible material. Buried components must be not less than 300mm deep.

The (not less than 50mm bore) outlet and ball or gate valve must be

- · on the water storage tank, or
- beside an approved remote takeoff point located in a protected position, 450-600mm above ground and supplied by a pipe not less than 50mm internal diameter,

so that all parts of the building are within 90m of the outlet.

Water takeoff points must be fitted with a Storz 65mm coupling and suction washer, plus a blank cap on a chain at least 220mm long. They must not be within a parking area, and must be accessible from a hardstanding area located within 3m of the take-off point and not closer than 6m to the building. The hardstanding area must be at least 3m in width, and connected to the general access driveway, and be constructed so that when occupied by a tanker, the tanker will not obstruct the passage of other vehicles. A tanker must have direct access from the hardstanding to a turning area.

# Annexure D Form 55 Certificate

#### **CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON – ASSESSABLE** Section 321 **ITEM** Owner /Agent To: B Crowley Address 50 Maria St Suburb/postcode Pontypool Tas 7190 Qualified person details: Qualified Roger Fenwick Phone No: person: PO Box 86B 0411 609 906 7155 Address: Fax No: Kettering Email roger@bushfire-consultant.com.au Licence No: BFP-162 address: Qualifications (description from Column 3 of the Accredited under the Fire Service Director's Determination - Certificates and Insurance Act 1979 by Qualified Persons for Assessable details: Professional Indemnity & Public Liability insurance by Lloyd's Speciality area of (description from Column 4 of the Analysis of hazards in bushfire-Director's Determination - Certificates expertise: prone areas by Qualified Persons for Assessable Items) Details of work: Lot No: Address: 50 Maria St 2 Pontypool Tas Certificate of title No: 7190 119359 The (description of the assessable item being Assessment of bushfire attack level for new assessable construction Class 1b. item related to Assessable item includes a material; this certificate: a design a form of construction a document testing of a component, building system or plumbing system an inspection, or assessment, performed Certificate details: (description from Column 1 of Schedule 1 Certificate type: of the Director's Determination -Bushfire hazard assessment & HMA Certificates by Qualified Persons for Assessable Items n) plus emergency plans

This certificate is in relation to the above assessable items, at any stage, as part of – (tick one)

 building work, plumbing work or plumbing installation or demolition work OR

a building temporary structure or plumbing installation

In issuing this certificate the following matters are relevant -

Documents: Bushfire Hazard Assessment Report dated June 2025 including

Bushfire Hazard Management Plan dated May 2025

Bushfire .Emergency Plan dated May 2025

AS 3959-2018 Construction of buildings in bushfire-prone areas

Plans by Potter Building Design

Relevant calculations:

AS 3959-2018 Method 2 calculations, included in the report.

References:

N/A

Substance of Certificate: (what it is that is being certified)

A bushfire assessment and management plan for proposed new construction, in accordance with BAL-12.5 construction standards of AS 3959-2018.

Scope and/or Limitations

A Bushfire Hazard Assessment was commissioned by B Crowley to identify the potential bushfire risk and BAL rating, and to recommend appropriate compliance and protection measures. This has been provided.

Limitations: The proposed measures comply with the guidelines. Full compliance with the requirements in this report and/or AS 3959-2018 does not guarantee survival of structures or persons.

I certify the matters described in this certificate.


Signed: Certificate No: Date.

2412MIC.PON.MAR1.0 1 June 2025

Qualified person

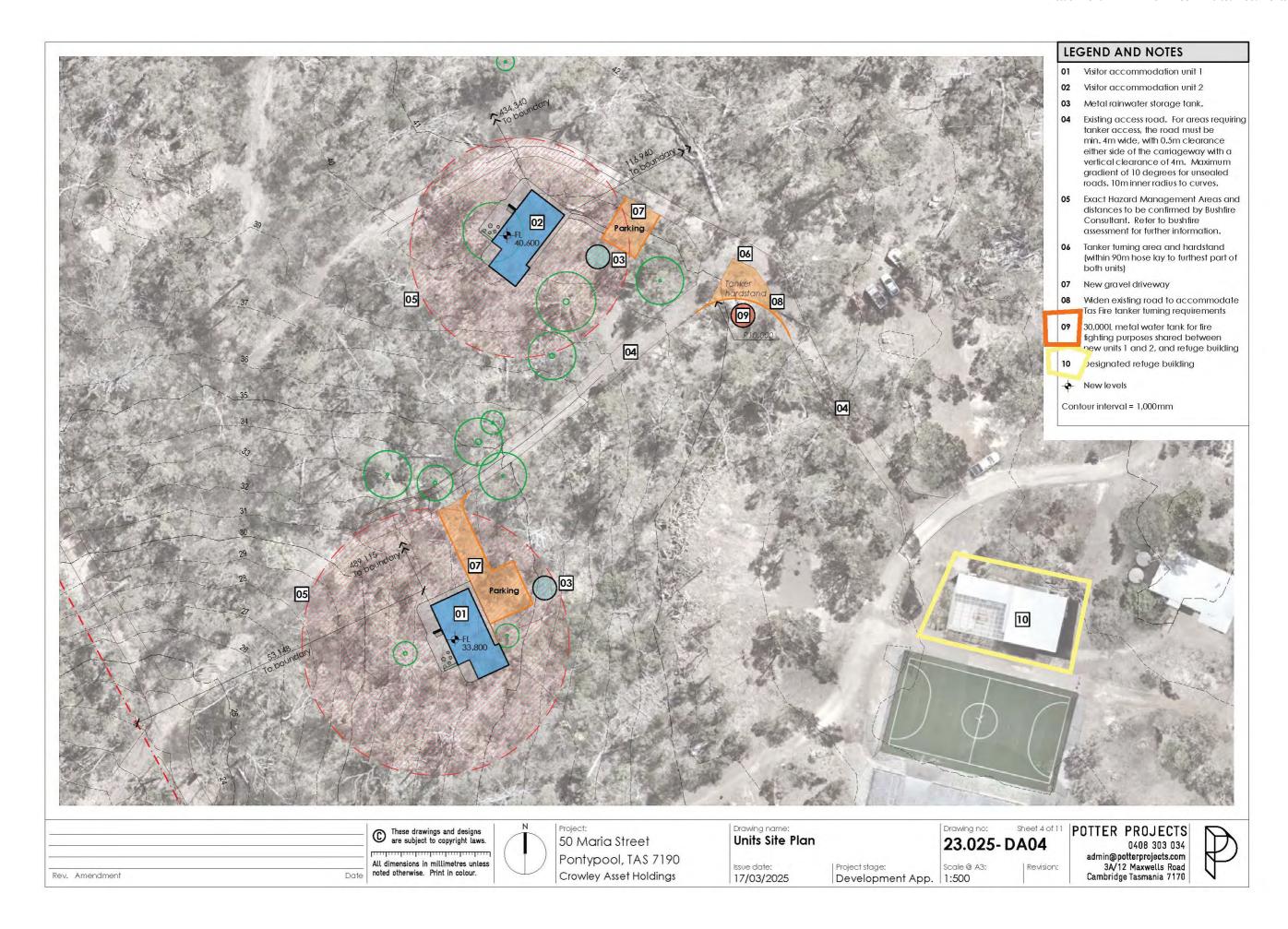
Annexure E Plans

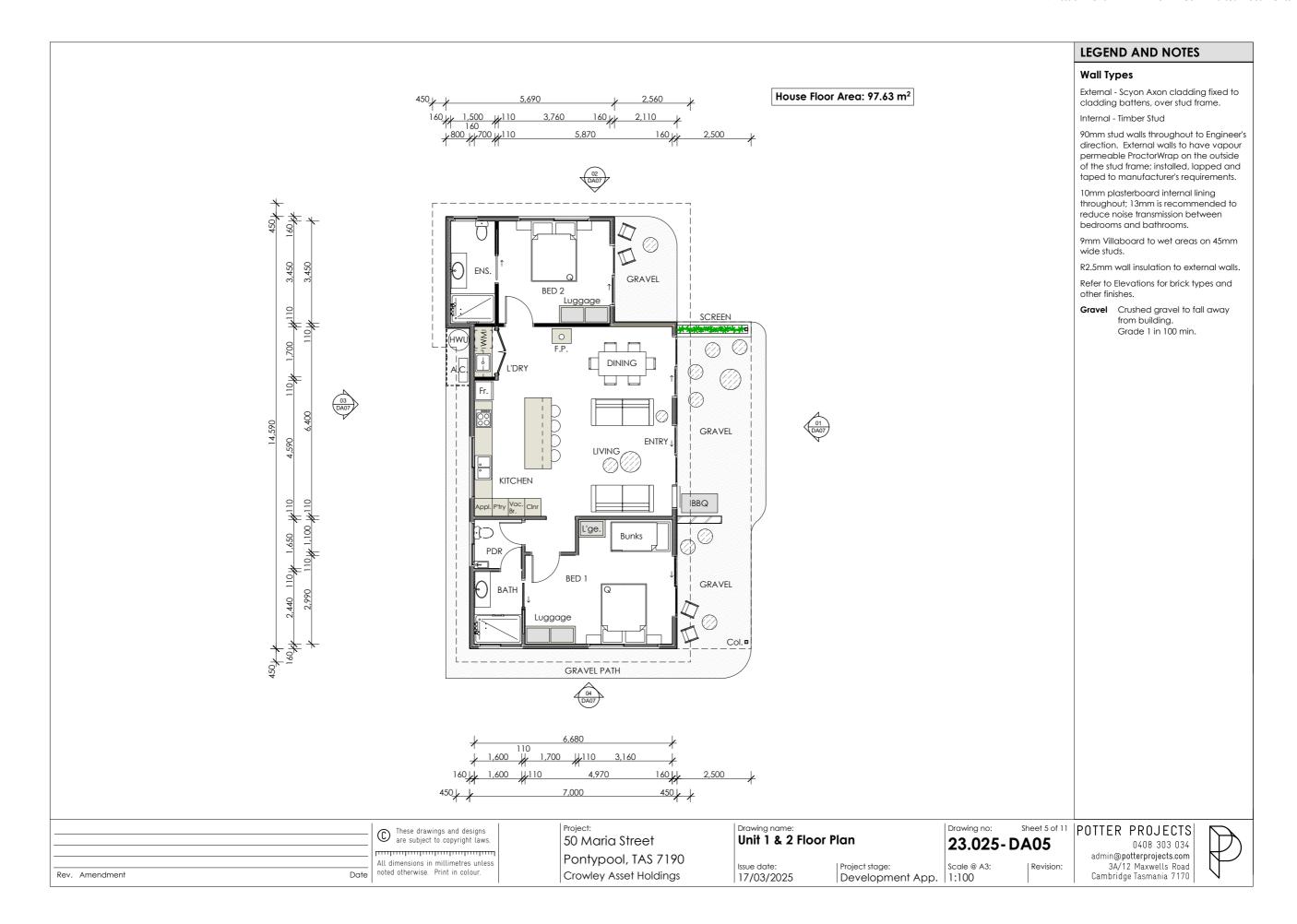




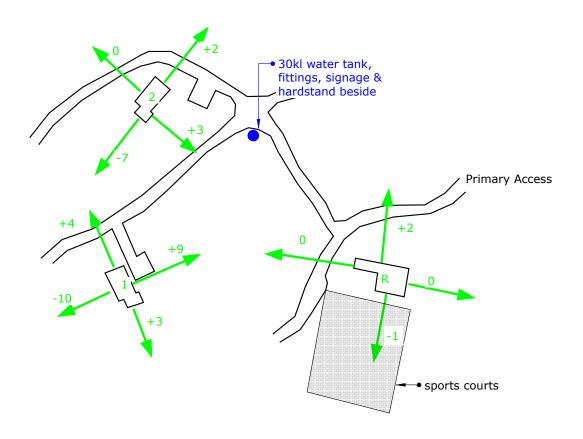
Attachment 4.2.2 D A 2024-185 Exhibited Documents

Agenda - Ordinary Council Meeting - 28 October 2025 Attachments









1, 2, R Cabin # or Refuge +3, -7 Slope up or down, degrees

AS 3959 Method 2	calculation	S						
Address	50 Maria S	t, Pontypool						
PID	7596396		Title ref	119359/2				
	Inputs	derived figures	outputs					
FDI	50	w	ros					
Vegetation	D	14.5	0.9					
Veg Slope		derived figures		degrees	0	Forest	F	
HMA slope	0	24.5	F length	degrees	0	Dry Tasmanian Forest	D	
HMA width	21	R slope	8.6			Rainforest	R	
		0.9	8.6	Elevation receiver	2	Woodland	W	
Flame width	100	W	8.6			Low heath	L	Shrubland
		24.5	8.6			Heath	Н	Scrub
			8.6			Grass	G	
			8.6			forest wetland	fw	
			8.6		0			
			8.6					
		R (slope)	F length	Intensity		Radiation	12.42	kWm <sup>-2</sup>
Forest & Woodland		0.87	8.60	11013				
Shrub, Heath, Scrub		0.87	5.6	11013		temp (1090, 1200)	1090	<mark>i</mark>
Grass		0.87	4.0	11013		1 1 1 1		
flame angle	75							
The variable inputs to this s	preadsheet appe	ar in the vellow-high	lighted boxes.					
The derived values w and V				cated figures for D v	egetation tv	pes.		
taken from Marsden-Smedl					-5	F,		
The usual output is Radiation					d outcome			
**Simulations of the shielding	ag offect of fence	e are made by man	ually adjusting the Eller	ath value**	a outcome.		-	
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AS 3959 Method 2	calculation	s						
Address	50 Maria S	t, Pontypool						
PID	7596396	•	Title ref	119359/2				
	Inputs	derived figures	outputs					
FDI	50	W	ros					
Vegetation	D	14.5	0.9					
Veg Slope		derived figures		degrees	-2	Forest	F	
HMA slope	0	24.5	F length	degrees	0	Dry Tasmanian Forest	D	
HMA width	20	R slope	7.9			Rainforest	R	
		0.8	7.9	Elevation receiver	2	Woodland	W	
Flame width	100	W	7.9			Low heath	L	Shrubland
		24.5	7.9			Heath	Н	Scrub
			7.9			Grass	G	
			7.9			forest wetland	fw	
			7.9		0			
			7.9					
								kWm <sup>-2</sup>
		R (slope)	F length	Intensity		Radiation	12.04	kWm =
Forest & Woodland		0.76	7.87	9593				
Shrub, Heath, Scrub		0.76	5.6	11013		temp (1090, 1200)	1090	<u> </u>
Grass	-	0.76	3.7	9593				
flame angle	75							
The variable inputs to this s	preadsheet appe	ar in the yellow-high	lighted boxes.					
The derived values w and V	V are as they app	ear in AS 3959, apa	art from individually alle	ocated figures for D ve	egetation ty	pes,		
taken from Marsden-Smedl								
The usual output is Radiation	on in kWm <sup>-2</sup> but th	ne program can be f	orced to find input valu	es matching a desired	d outcome.			
**Simulations of the shielding	ng effect of fence	s are made by manu	ually adjusting the File	ngth value**				
**If that is done, the first col								
	1					2		1

AS 3959 Method:	2 calculation	S						
Address	50 Maria S	t, Pontypool						
PID	7596396		Title ref	119359/2				
	Inputs	derived figures	outputs					
FDI	50	W	ros					
Vegetation	D	14.5	0.9					
Veg Slope		derived figures		degrees		Forest	F	
HMA slope	0	24.5	F length	degrees	0	Dry Tasmanian Forest	D	
HMA width	19	R slope	7.5			Rainforest	R	
		0.7	7.5	Elevation receiver	2	Woodland	W	
Flame width	100	W	7.5			Low heath	L	Shrubland
		24.5	7.5			Heath	Н	Scrub
			7.5			Grass	G	
			7.5			forest wetland	fw	
			7.5		0			
			7.5					
		R (slope)	F length	Intensity		Radiation	12.24	kWm <sup>-2</sup>
Forest & Woodland		0.71	7.54	8954				
Shrub, Heath, Scrub		0.71	5.6	11013		temp (1090, 1200)	1090	<mark>(</mark>
Grass		0.71	3.6	8954				
flame angle	75							
The variable inputs to this	spreadsheet appe	ar in the yellow-high	nlighted boxes.					
The derived values w and	W are as they app	ear in AS 3959, apa	art from individually all	ocated figures for D ve	egetation ty	pes,		
taken from Marsden-Sme								
The usual output is Radia	tion in kWm <sup>-2</sup> but th	e program can be f	orced to find input valu	es matching a desire	d outcome.			
**Simulations of the shield	ding effect of fence	s are made by manu	ually adjusting the File	ngth value**				<b>†</b>
**If that is done, the first of				3				<b>†</b>
			1			3 deg upslope		1

AS 3959 Method 2	z caiculation	S						
Address	50 Maria St, Pontypool							
PID	7596396		Title ref	119359/2				
	Inputs	derived figures	outputs					
FDI	50	W	ros					
Vegetation	D	14.5	0.9					
Veg Slope		derived figures		degrees		Forest	F	
HMA slope	0	24.5	F length	degrees	0	Dry Tasmanian Forest	D	
HMA width	ridth 18 R slope 7.2		7.2			Rainforest	R	
		0.7	7.2	Elevation receiver	2	Woodland	W	
Flame width	100	W	7.2			Low heath	L	Shrubland
		24.5	7.2			Heath	Н	Scrub
			7.2			Grass	G	
			7.2			forest wetland	fw	
			7.2		0			
			7.2					
		R (slope)	F length	Intensity		Radiation	12.40	kWm <sup>-2</sup>
Forest & Woodland		0.66	7.23	8357				
Shrub, Heath, Scrub		0.66	5.6	11013		temp (1090, 1200)	1090	J <mark>.</mark>
Grass		0.66	3.4	8357				
flame angle	70							
The variable inputs to this	spreadsheet appe	ar in the yellow-high	lighted boxes.					
The derived values w and				ocated figures for D ve	egetation ty	pes,		
taken from Marsden-Smed					,			
The usual output is Radiat					d outcome.			t
**Simulations of the shield	ling effect of fence	s are made by manu	ually adjusting the File	noth value**				1
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AS 3959 Method			1					<del>                                     </del>
Address	50 Maria S	50 Maria St, Pontypool						
PID	7596396		Title ref	119359/2				
	Inputs	derived figures	outputs					
FDI	50	w	ros					
Vegetation	D	14.5	0.9					
Veg Slope		derived figures		degrees	-9	Forest	F	
HMA slope	0	24.5	F length	degrees	0	Dry Tasmanian Forest	D	
HMA width	16	R slope	6.0			Rainforest	R	
		0.5	6.0	Elevation receiver	2	Woodland	W	
Flame width	100	W	6.0			Low heath	L	Shrubland
		24.5	6.0			Heath	Н	Scrub
			6.0			Grass	G	
			6.0			forest wetland	fw	
			6.0		0			
			6.0					
		R (slope)	F length	Intensity		Radiation	11.80	kWm <sup>-2</sup>
Forest & Woodland		0.47	5.98	5918				
Shrub, Heath, Scrub		0.47	5.6	11013		temp (1090, 1200)	1090	·
Grass		0.47	2.9	5918				
flame angle	75							
The variable inputs to this	spreadsheet appe	ar in the vellow-high	lighted boxes.					
The derived values w and				cated figures for D ve	egetation tv	pes.		
taken from Marsden-Sme								
The usual output is Radia					d outcome.			
**Simulations of the shield								
	If that is done, the first column of F length values will show mi			.5				
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AS 3959 Method 2	2 calculation	S						
Address	50 Maria S	t, Pontypool						
PID	7596396	-	Title ref	119359/2				
	Inputs	derived figures	outputs					
FDI	50	W	ros					
Vegetation	D	14.5	0.9					
Veg Slope		derived figures		degrees	7	Forest	F	
HMA slope	0	24.5	F length	degrees	0	Dry Tasmanian Forest	D	
HMA width	28	R slope	12.1			Rainforest	R	
		1.4	12.1	Elevation receiver	2	Woodland	W	
Flame width	100	W	12.1			Low heath	L	Shrubland
		24.5	12.1			Heath	Н	Scrub
			12.1			Grass	G	
			12.1			forest wetland	fw	
			12.1		0			
			12.1					
		R (slope)	F length	Intensity		Radiation	12.35	kWm <sup>-2</sup>
Forest & Woodland		1.41	12.11	17851				
Shrub, Heath, Scrub		1.41	5.6	11013		temp (1090, 1200)	1090	· ·
Grass		1.41	5.0	17851				
flame angle	75							
The variable inputs to this	spreadsheet appe	ar in the yellow-high	lighted boxes.					
The derived values w and	W are as they app	ear in AS 3959, apa	art from individually allo	cated figures for D ve	egetation ty	pes,		
taken from Marsden-Smed					,			
The usual output is Radiat					d outcome.			
**Simulations of the shield	ling effect of fences	s are made by manu	ually adjusting the F lea	nath value**				
**If that is done, the first o				·9				
						down 7	_	-

AS 3959 Method			1					-
Address	50 Maria S	50 Maria St, Pontypool						
PID	7596396		Title ref	119359/2				
	Inputs	derived figures	outputs					
FDI	50	w	ros					
Vegetation	D	14.5	0.9					
Veg Slope		derived figures		degrees	10	Forest	F	
HMA slope	0	24.5	F length	degrees	0	Dry Tasmanian Forest	D	
HMA width	32	R slope	14.2			Rainforest	R	
		1.7	14.2	Elevation receiver	2	Woodland	W	
Flame width	100	W	14.2			Low heath	L	Shrubland
		24.5	14.2			Heath	Н	Scrub
			14.2			Grass	G	
			14.2			forest wetland	fw	
			14.2		0			
			14.2					
		R (slope)	F length	Intensity		Radiation	12.23	kWm <sup>-2</sup>
Forest & Woodland		1.73	14.21	21956				
Shrub, Heath, Scrub		1.73	5.6	11013		temp (1090, 1200)	1090	r <mark>i</mark>
Grass		1.73	5.6	21956				
flame angle	75							
The variable inputs to this	s spreadsheet appe	ar in the vellow-high	lighted boxes.					
The derived values w and				ocated figures for D ve	egetation ty	pes,		
taken from Marsden-Sme					,			
The usual output is Radia					d outcome.			
**Simulations of the shiel								
	'If that is done, the first column of F length values will show mi							
, , ,						10 dea downslope		l

AS 3959 Method 2	calculation	S						
Address	50 Maria S	t, Pontypool						
PID	7596396	•	Title ref	119359/2				
	Inputs	derived figures	outputs					
FDI	50	w	ros					
Vegetation	D	14.5	0.9					
Veg Slope		derived figures		degrees	1	Forest	F	
HMA slope	0	24.5	F length	degrees	0	Dry Tasmanian Forest	D	
HMA width	22	R slope	9.0			Rainforest	R	
		0.9	9.0	Elevation receiver	2	Woodland	W	
Flame width	100	W	9.0			Low heath	L	Shrubland
		24.5	9.0			Heath	Н	Scrub
			9.0			Grass	G	
			9.0			forest wetland	fw	
			9.0					
			9.0					
		R (slope)	F length	Intensity		Radiation	12.29	kWm <sup>-2</sup>
Forest & Woodland		0.93	9.00	11799				
Shrub, Heath, Scrub		0.93	5.6	11013		temp (1090, 1200)	1090	
Grass		0.93	4.1	11799				
flame angle	80							
The variable inputs to this s	preadsheet appe	ar in the vellow-high	lighted boxes.					
The derived values w and V				cated figures for D v	egetation ty	pes.		
taken from Marsden-Smedl					,			
The usual output is Radiation					d outcome.			
**Simulations of the shielding	na effect of fence	s are made by manu	ually adjusting the Filen	oth value**	a catoonio.			
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# 2 x New Visitor Accommodation Units & Viewing Platform 50 Maria Street, Pontypool



DRAWING SCHEDULE

DA01 Cover Page Existing Site Plan Site Plan DA04 Units Site Plan DA05 Unit 1 & 2 Floor Plan DA06 Unit 1 & 2 Sections DA07 Unit 1 & 2 Elevations Viewing Platform Site Plan DA08 DA09 Viewing Platform Floor Plan Viewing Platform Elevations

Viewing Platform 3D Images

Viewing Platform

Visitor accommodation unit



Rev. Amendment

These drawings and designs are subject to copyright laws.

All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. Print in colour.

50 Maria Street Pontypool, TAS 7190 Crowley Asset Holdings

Drawing name:

Cover Page

Issue date: 11/08/2025 Project stage:
Development App.

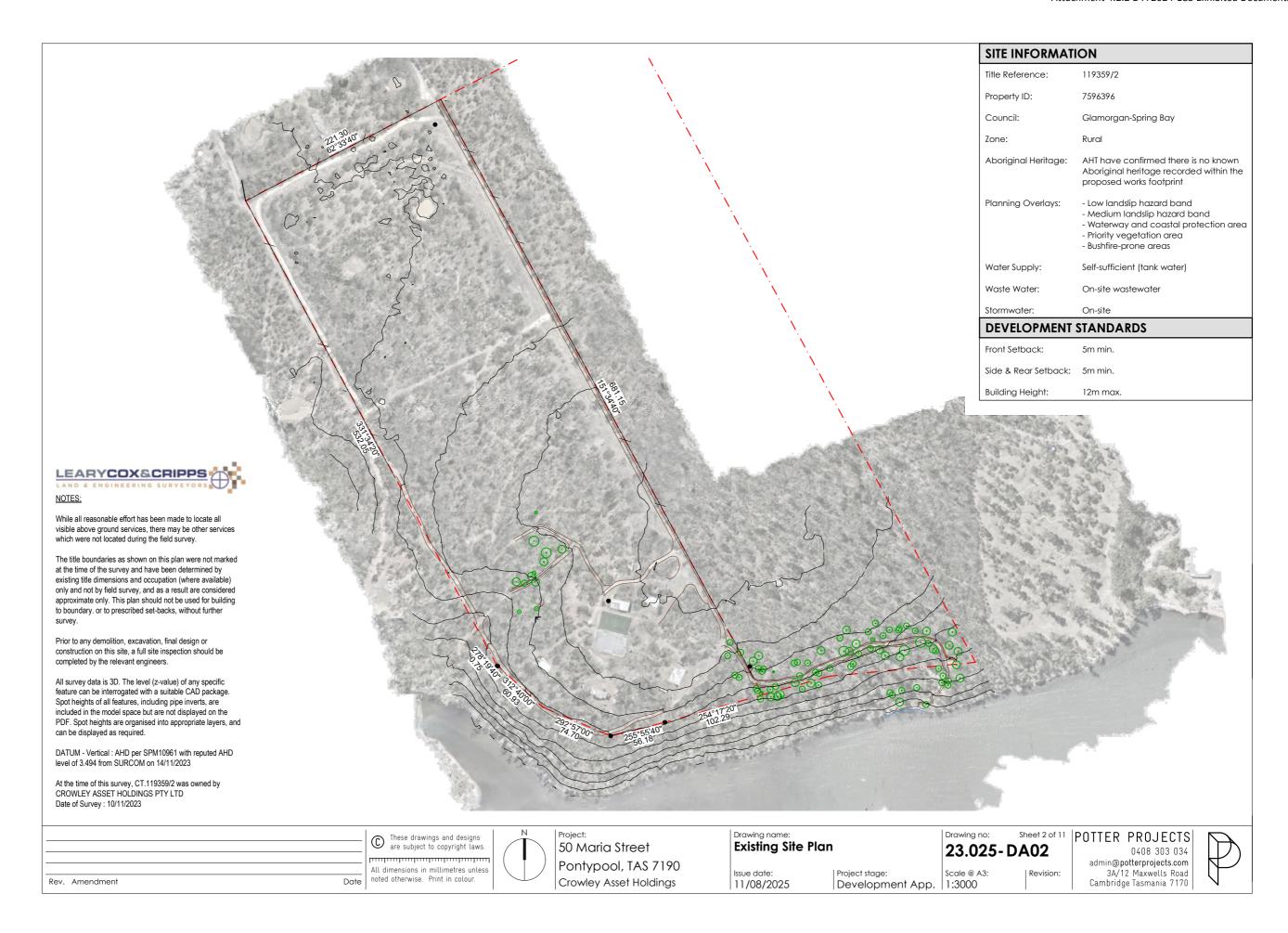
Drawing no: Sheet 1 of 11 23.025-DA01

Scale @ A3:

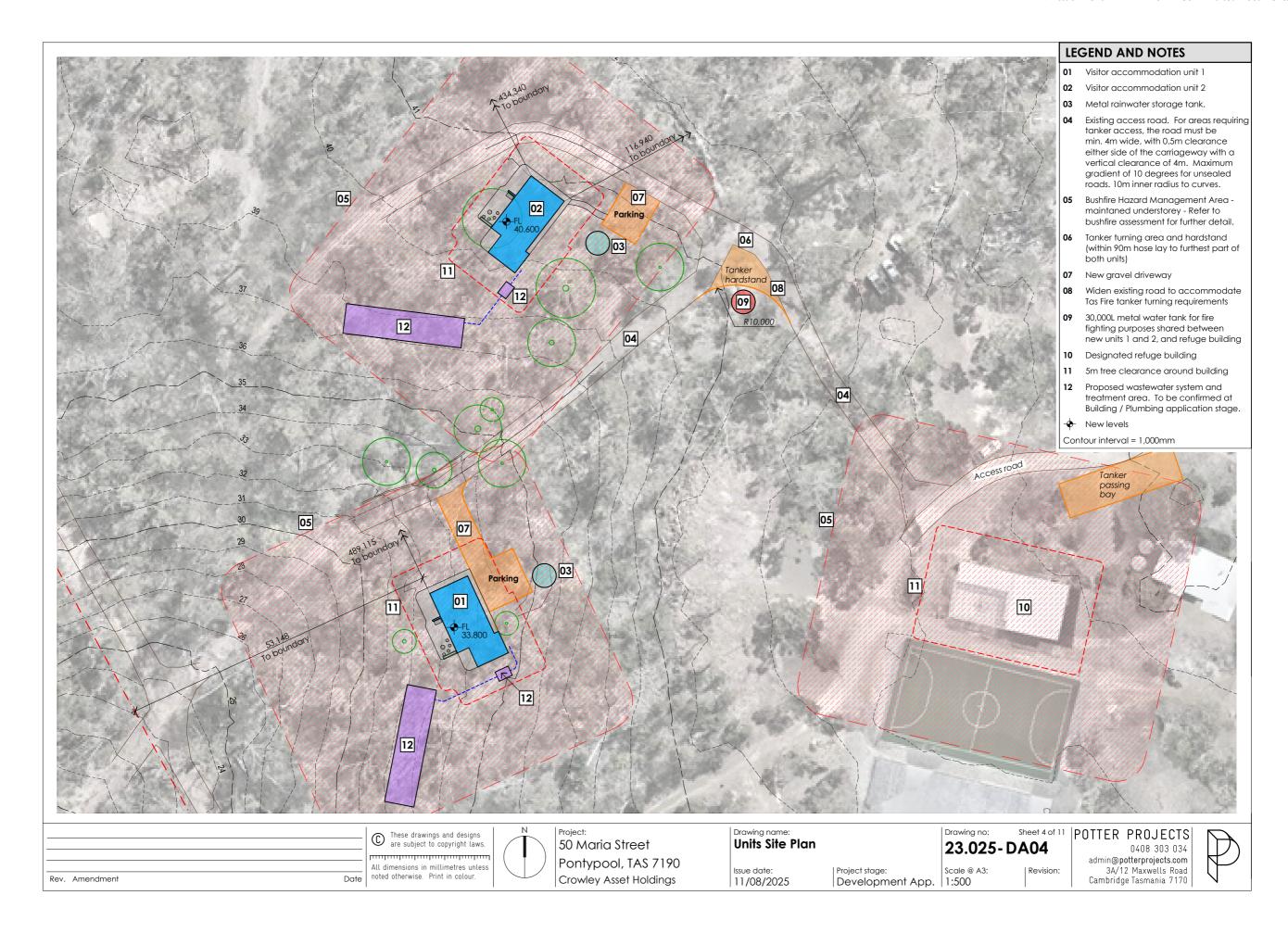
POTTER PROJECTS

0408 303 034 admin@potterprojects.com 3A/12 Maxwells Road Cambridge Tasmania 7170





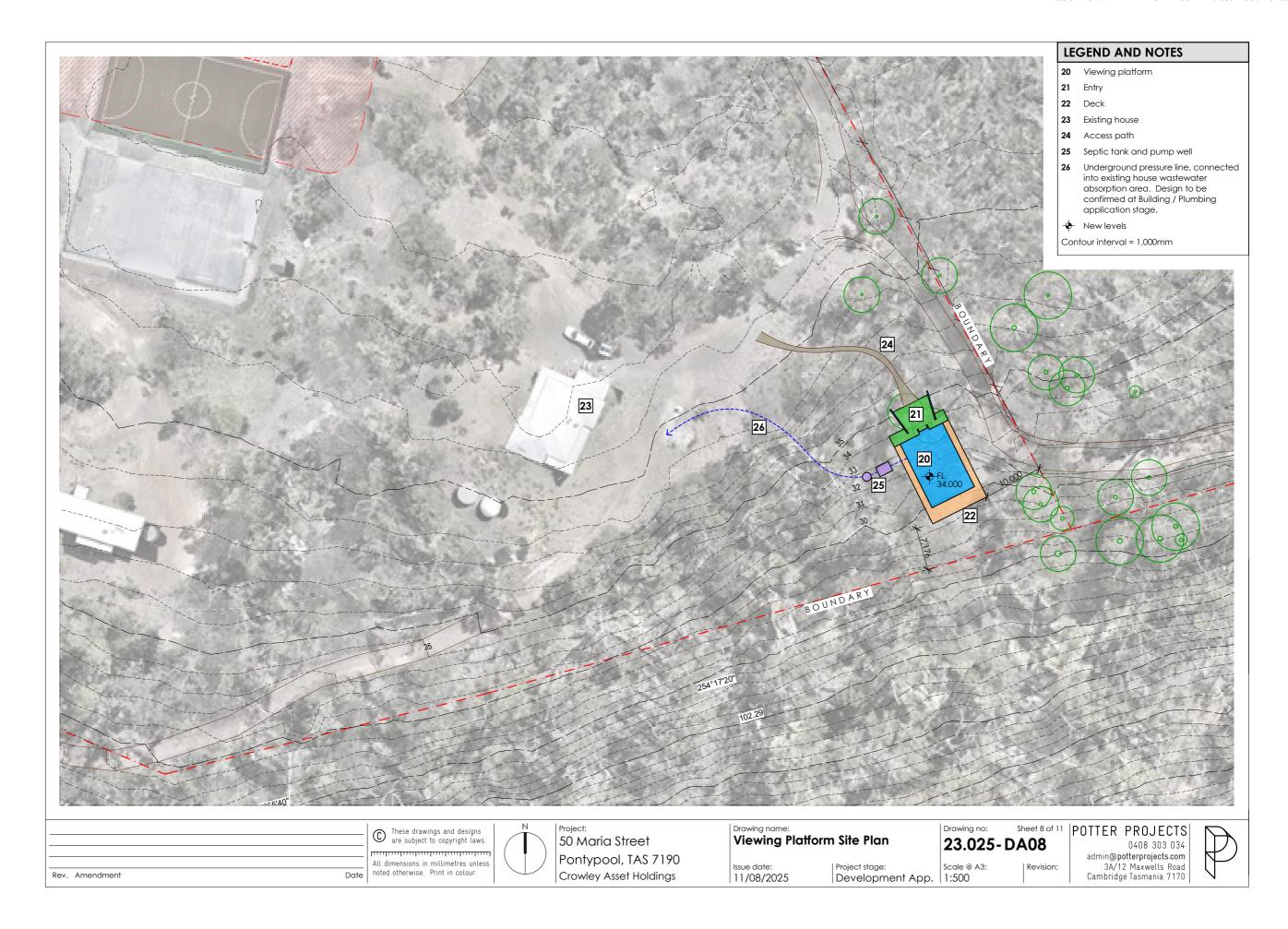


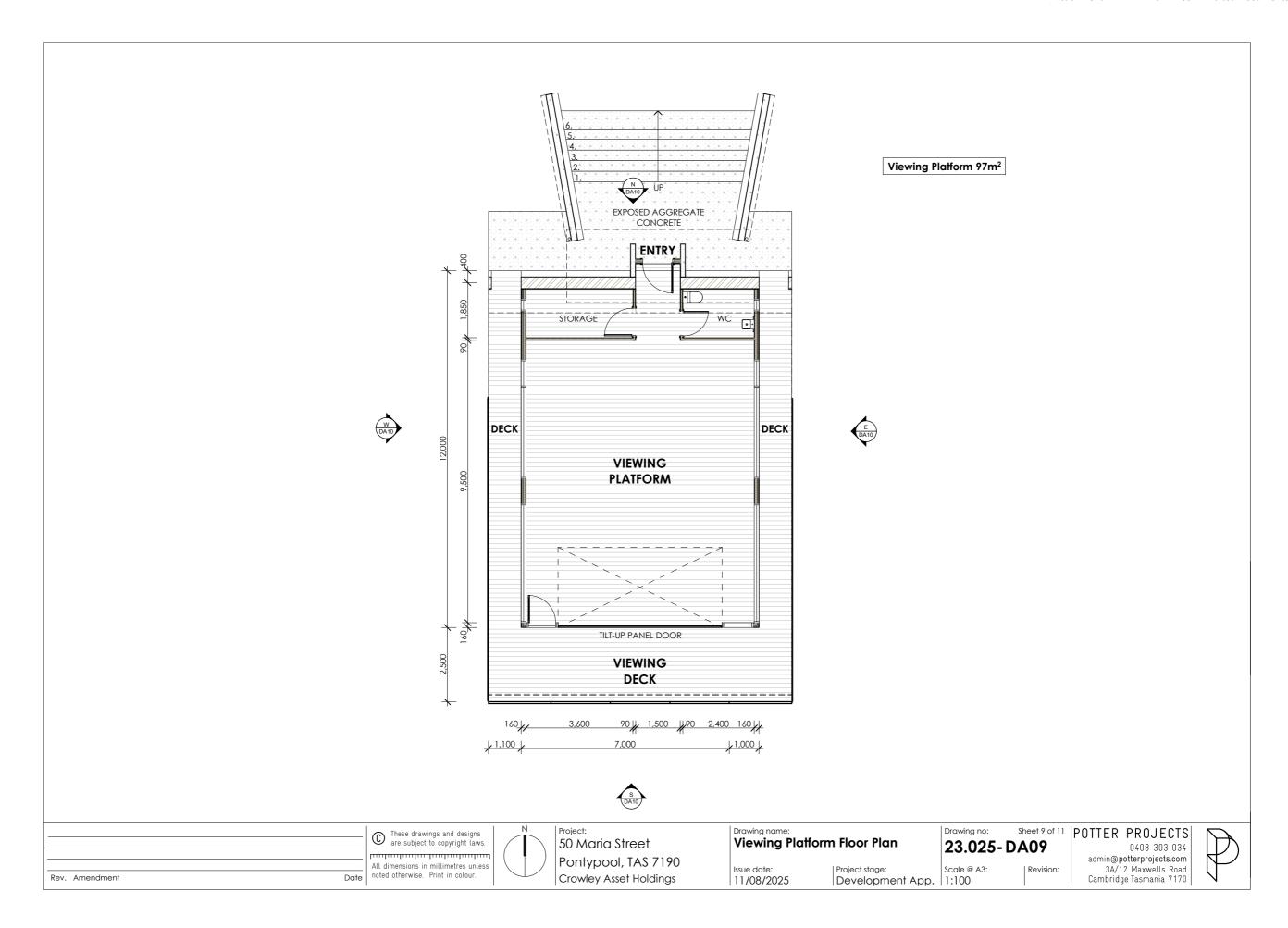


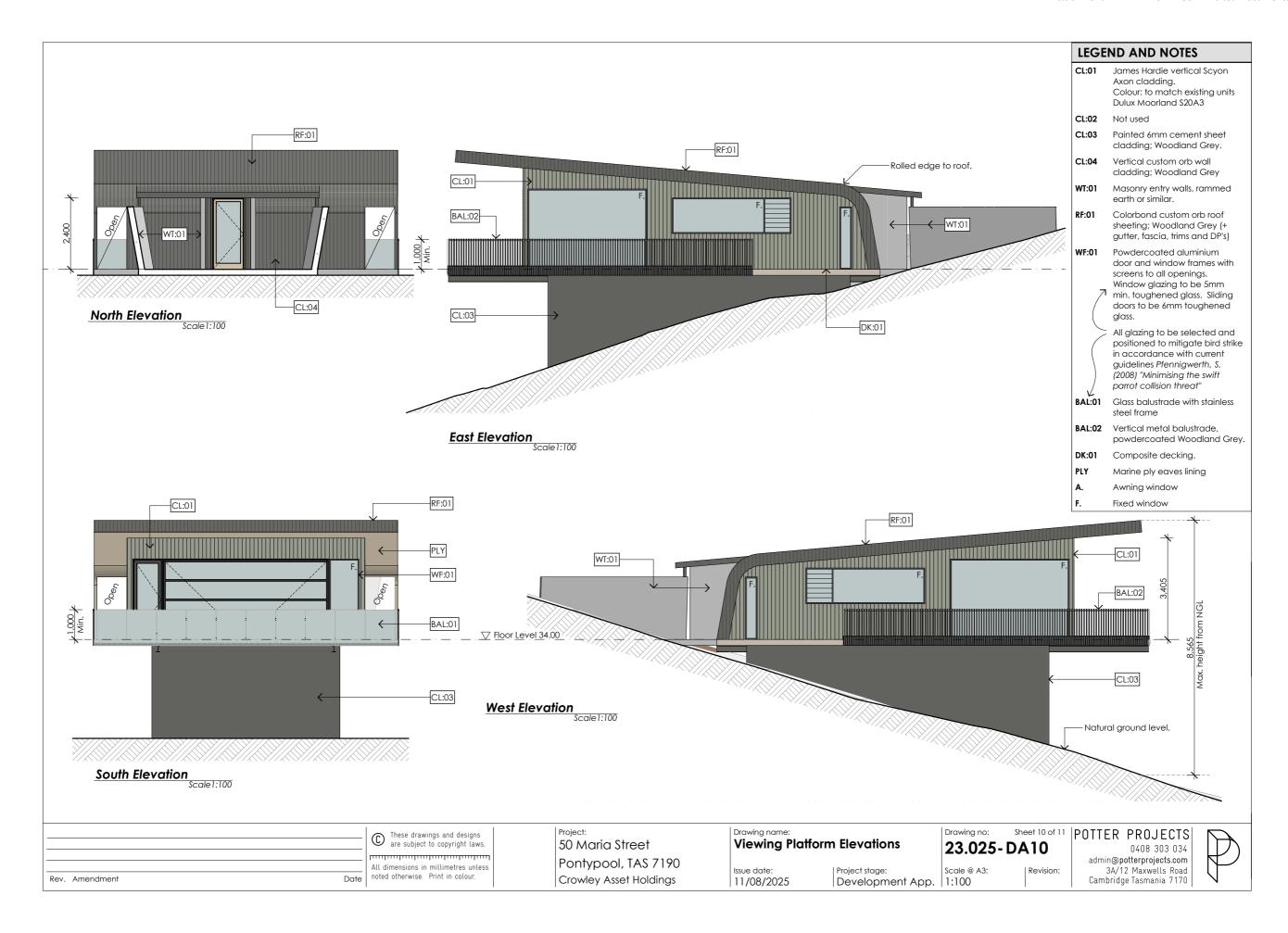
















Rev. Amendment

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All dimensions in millimetres unless noted otherwise. Print in colour.

50 Maria Street Pontypool, TAS 7190 Crowley Asset Holdings

Drawing name:
Viewing Platform 3D Images

Project stage:
Development App.

Issue date: 11/08/2025

Sheet 11 of 11 Drawing no: 23.025-DA11

Scale @ A3:

POTTER PROJECTS

0408 303 034

admin@potterprojects.com
3A/12 Maxwells Road
Cambridge Tasmania 7170



#### **Profit and Loss**

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council For the 3 months ended 30 September 2025

Account	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	Budget Var	Var %	Annual Budget	Notes
Trading Income						
Rate Revenue	14.548.342	14.543.079	5,263	0%	14.543.079	
Statutory Charges	195,760	179.976	15.784	9%	703.968	
User Charges	463.822	477.819	(13.997)	-3%	922.390	
Grants	203,847	204,779	(932)	0%	1,661,585	
Interest & Investment Revenue	250,440	207,297	43.143	21%	828,282	1
Other Revenue	388.672	399,707	(11.035)	-3%	827,915	
Total Trading Income	16,050,884	16,012,657	38,227	0%	19,487,219	
Gross Profit	16,050,884	16,012,657	38,227	0%	19,487,219	
Capital Grants						
Grants Commonwealth Capital - Other	0	0	0	0%	677.126	
Grants Commonwealth Capital - Other  Grants Commonwealth Capital - Roads to Recovery	0	0	0	0%	1,134,041	
Grants State Capital - Other	1.662.957	1,357,845	305.112	22%	1,975,574	2
Total Capital Grants	1,662,957	1,357,845	305,112	22%	3,786,741	
Other Income						
Net Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Assets	43.052	0	43.052	0%	50,000	
Contributions	43,103	67.500	(24.397)	-36%	270,000	3
Other Revenue - Donations, Contributions NON CASH	330,000	0.,000	330.000	0%	2.0,000	
Total Other Income	416,156	67,500	348,656	517%	320,000	
Operating Expenses						
Employee Costs	1.309.193	1.504.911	(195,718)	-13%	5,949,486	4
Materials & Services	2,265,643	2,611,880	(346,237)	-13%	8,518,015	5
Depreciation	1,046,949	1,017,078	29,871	3%	4,068,306	
Interest	(20,203)	(20,203)	(0)	0%	167,803	
Other Expenses	55,688	79,476	(23,788)	-30%	299,914	6
Total Operating Expenses	4,657,269	5,193,142	(535,873)	-10%	19,003,524	
Net Profit	11,393,614	10,819,515	574,099	5%	483,695	
Total Comprehensive Result (incl Capital Income)	13,472,728	12,244,860	1,227,868	10%	4,590,436	

NOTES OF BUDGET VARIANCES > \$50k and >10%.

1. PERMANENT: Higher than expected interest on investments.

2. TIMING: Received capital grant earlier than budgeted.

3. PERMANENT: Contribution for public open space down by \$45k and stormwater up by \$21k.

4. PERMANENT: Staff vacancies creating shortfall in work productivity.

5. TIMING: Some periodic charges not received for IT, medical, insurances, water, waste and infrastructure activities.

6. TIMING: Periodic charges not received for audit cost.

**Statement of Financial Position** Glamorgan Spring Bay Council As at 30 September 2025

Account	30 Sept 2025	30 June 2025
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	16,061,583	12,794,856
Trade & Other Receivables	9.236.251	1,621,436
Other Assets	259.132	44,397
Total Current Assets	25,556,967	14.460.689
Non-current Assets		, ,
Investment in Water Corporation	34,533,233	34,533,233
Property, Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	221,656,732	222,374,169
Total Non-current Assets	256,189,965	256,907,402
Total Assets	281,746,932	271,368,091
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade & Other Payables	1,263,205	1,431,730
Trust Funds & Deposits	492,225	442,225
Provisions	666,372	666,372
Contract Liabilities	0	1,604,871
Interest bearing Loans & Borrowings	1,126,756	1,147,209
Trade & Other Payables - Debtor Suspense Account	259	0
Trust Funds & Deposits - Retention Monied Held	19,074	19,074
Total Current Liabilities	3,567,890	5,311,481
Non-current Liabilities		
Provisions	69,930	69,930
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings	4,287,484	4,287,484
Total Non-current Liabilities	4,357,414	4,357,414
Total Liabilities	7,925,304	9,668,895
Net Assets	273,821,629	261,699,196
Equity	40 400 400	2 000 570
Current Year Earnings	12,122,432	3,823,579
Retained Earnings	103,282,218	99,458,639
Equity - Asset Revaluation Reserve	156,575,385	156,575,385
Equity - Restricted Reserves	1,841,594	1,841,594
Total Equity	273,821,629	261,699,196

Group Financial Statements 2025-09

**Statement of Cash Flows** Glamorgan Spring Bay Council For the 3 months ended 30 September 2025

Account	YTD Actual	2025
Operating Activities		
Receipts from Customers	7,695,428	17,755,492
Operating Grants	203,847	1,677,967
Payment to employees and Suppliers	(3,558,355)	(13,630,277)
Other Payments	(35,532)	(244,092)
Finance Costs Paid	(17,611)	(182,876)
Rates Charged - Sewerage	45,599	0
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	4,333,375	5,376,214
Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	47,895	189,055
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(1,384,485)	(4,979,253)
Receipts from capital grants	240,395	4,520,451
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(1,096,195)	(269,747)
Financing Activities		
Trust funds & deposits	50,000	36,380
Proceeds from/ repayment of long term loans	(20,453)	(384,912)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	29,547	(348,533)
Net Cash Flows	3,266,727	4,757,934
	•	•
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	12,701,948	7,944,014
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	15,968,675	12,701,948
Net change in cash for period	3,266,727	4,757,934

Group Financial Statements 2025-09

# **Capital Works Detail**

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Budget 2025-26

Budget 2025-26										
Dept Capital Item	Cost YTD	% Cost Spent	Status	Budget 2025/26	Carry Fwd Funds @ 30.6.25	Renewal Works	New Works	New Budget	Council Funded	Grant Funded
Roads, Footpaths, Kerbs										
Resheet Program	-	0%	Not Started	200,000		200,000		200,000	200,000	
Pavement Renewal Program	291	0%	awarded	500,000		500,000		500,000	350,000	150,000
Reseal Program	150	0%	awarded	700,000		700,000		700,000	200,000	500,000
Swansea St Margaret's Court seal and kerb	15,560	52%	In progess	30,000			30,000	30,000	30,000	
Fisheries Coles Bay	38,799	97%	complete	40,000		5,000	35,000	40,000	40,000	
Triabunna Tomorrow Streetscapes Year 2	19,479	4%	In progess	445,000	100,000	300,000	45,000	345,000		445,000
Foothpath Seal to Bark mill	-	0%	Not Started	30,000		10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	
Foothpath & Disability Compliance Renewal Program	75,071	50%	In progess	150,000		150,000		150,000	150,000	
Gulch Car Park Pavement Rehabilitation	5,200	21%	In progess	25,000		25,000		25,000	25,000	
Morrison St Bicheno -cul-de-sac head	-	0%	Not Started	50,000		5,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	
Cross St to Walpole install Kerb	43,812	110%	complete	40,000			40,000	40,000	40,000	
West Shelly cul-de-sac K&C	36,306	56%	In progess	65,000			65,000	65,000	65,000	
Kerb & Channel Renenwal Program	47,520	48%	commenced	100,000		100,000		100,000	100,000	
Nailer Avenue top to Gamble Crescent	5,790	10%	investigation	60,000		5,000	55,000	60,000	60,000	
Design Allocation	140	0%	commenced	100,000		50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	
Contingency	-	0%	Not Started	40,000		40,000		40,000	40,000	
Total Roads, Footpaths, Kerbs	288,117	11%		2,575,000	100,000	2,090,000	385,000	2,475,000	1,480,000	1,095,000
Bridges, Culverts										
Wielangta Pipe Bridge	3,953	4%	Commenced	100,000		100,000		100,000	100,000	
Wielangta Sandspit Bridge Overflow	-	0%	Not Started	100,000		100,000		100,000	100,000	
Redecking timber Bridges	18,296	18%	In Progress	100,000		100,000		100,000	100,000	
Duck Park Bridge		0%	Not Started	100,000		100,000		100,000	100,000	
Total Bridges, Culverts	22,249	6%		400,000	-	400,000	-	400,000	400,000	-
Parks, Reserves, Walking Tracks, Cemeteries	000 007	400/	la Danaman	000 400	000 400					000 400
CDG Bicheno Triangle	300,807	49%	In Progress	620,190 200,000	620,190	200,000		200,000	200,000	620,190
Playground Renewals & Upgrade Playground Bicheno Lions Park	1,632	1% 0%	Commenced Not Started	90,000	90,000	200,000		200,000	200,000	90,000
Orford Foreshore Masterplan	-	0%	Not Started	218,400	218,400				_	218,400
Our Park Precinct Plan	_	0%	Not Started	10,000	10,000				10,000	210,400
FAI Coles Bay History Plaques	_	0%	Not Started	12,000	.0,000		12,000	12,000	12,000	
Coles Bay Dump Point	-	0%	Not Started	65,000			65,000	65,000		65,000
Deck/Boardwalk renewal outsde loo with a view	-	0%	Not Started	85,000		85,000		85,000	85,000	
NRM - Saltwater Creek Clearing	-	-	Not Started	-						
Barbecue Replacement Program	42,307	56%	In progress	75,000		75,000		75,000	75,000	
Bicheno Skate Park BBQ shelter	604	1%	Commenced	45,000		45,000		45,000	45,000	
Total Parks, Reserves, Walking Tracks, Cemeteries	345,349	24%		1,420,590	938,590	405,000	77,000	482,000	427,000	993,590
Stormwater & Drainage										
40 Dhahan Dal daalan ta Waat Oballaa Bah Marin Da Cili Dala		00/	Nat Ot 1		000 000	000 000			000 000	
49 Rheban Rd design to West Shelley Bch Nautilus Detention Basin	-	0%	Not Started		200,000	200,000			200,000	
Holkham Court	41,446	102%	complete	-	40,759				40,759	
Pit and Pipe Renewal Program	34,088	17%	In progress	200,000				200,000	200,000	
Gordon St Bicheno Stormwater	-	0%	Not Started	80,000		40,000	40,000	80,000	80,000	
Morrison St Stormwater replacement	-	0%	Not Started	30,000		30,000		30,000	30,000	
Nautilus Drive - increased funding	-	0%	Not Started	50,000	_		50,000	50,000	50,000	
SQID program	-	0%	Not Started	25,000	25,000				25,000	
Total Stormwater & Drainage	75,534	20%		385,000	265,759	270,000	90,000	360,000	625,759	
Duilding										
Building Public Amenities - Loo with a View	40 E40	98%	complete		40.000				40.000	
Bicheno Skate Park Toilet	42,518	98% 56%	complete		43,293				43,293	00 000
DIGHEHO SKALE FAIK TUHEL	46,490	50%	In progress		82,509				2,509	80,000

Capital Works Projects 2025-09

# **Capital Works Detail**

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Budget 2025-26

Dept Capital Item	Cost YTD	% Cost Spent	Status	Budget 2025/26	Carry Fwd Funds @	Renewal Works	New Works	New Budget	Council Funded	Grant Funded
Cranbook Hall	_	0%	Not Started	15,500	30.6.25	15,500		15,500	15,500	
Harold Street Reserve	-	0%	Not Started	35,000		35,000		35,000	35,000	
Muirs Beach Toilets	1,188	15%	In progress	8,000		8,000		8,000	8,000	
Toilet Strategy Works	-,	0%	Not Started	320,000		300,000	20,000	320,000	320,000	
Bicheno Hall new stage lighting	-	0%	Not Started	27,500		12,000	15,500	27,500	27,500	
Bicheno Surf Club and Toilet Upgrade	-	0%	Not Started	250,000	250,000	,	,		100,000	150,000
Triabunna Recreation Ground	_	0%	Not Started	70,000	70,000				70,000	,
Triabunna Tomorrow New Amenities	140	0%	Design	50,000	50,000				,	50,000
Swansea Football Clubrooms	20,400	35%	Not Started	57,500		57,500		57,500	57,500	
Swansea Hall floor revarnish	-	0%	Not Started	8,000		8,000		8,000	8,000	
Public Amenities Marina Toilets and Shower	-	0%	Not Started	300,000		300,000		300,000		300,000
Bicheno Lunch room facility	36,805	105%	In progress	35,000			35,000	35,000	35,000	
Triabunna Office Carpet Replacemnt	-	0%	Not Started	55,000		55,000		55,000	55,000	
Buckland Blackwater Upgrade	-	0%	Not Started	65,000		30,000	35,000	65,000	65,000	
Total Building	147,540	11%		1,296,500	495,802	821,000	105,500	926,500	842,302	580,000
Marine Infrastructure	_									
Lighting Bicheno Boat Ramp	23,086	100%	complete	23,085	-		23,085			23,085
Marina Renew 6 Piles		0	Not started	54,000	-		54,000		54,000	•
Saltworks Boat Ramp Upgrade	-	0	Not started	99,123	99,123					99,123
Total Marine Infrastructure	23,086	13%		176,208	99,123	-	77,085	-	54,000	122,208
Sewerage	-		Nick charter d	4= 000	45.000				45.000	
Swanwick Waste System Pump Upgrade	-	•	<ul> <li>Not started</li> </ul>	15,000	15,000		-		15,000	
Total Sewerage	-	0%		15,000	15,000	-	-		15,000	
Plant Equipment & Other										
Emulsion Trailer	_	0%	Not started		40.000				40.000	
	400.744				43,000				43,000	
Truck 16t tipper replace 2008 Hino16t A85NU Swansea	198,714	105%	Not started		190,000				190,000	
Waste Chipper	-	0%	ordered		183,571				83,571	100,000
IT - Laptop & PC Replacements	-	0%	Not started	30,000		30,000		30,000	30,000	
IT - Server, NAS and Backup Hard Drives	-	0%	Not started	37,000		-	37,000	37,000	37,000	
Office Equipment	-	0%	Not started	10,000		10,000		10,000	10,000	
Subaru replacement	-	0%	Not started	40,000		40,000		40,000	40,000	
GM Vehicle replacement	54,669	91%	complete	60,000		60,000		60,000	60,000	
Waste Bulk Skip Bins	19,000	19%	Not started	100,000		100,000		100,000	100,000	
Facilities Coordinator ute	-	0%	Not started	48,000		48,000		48,000	48,000	
MUX replacement	43,237	86%	complete	50,000		50,000		50,000	50,000	
2 x tilt mower trailers	-	0%	Not started	20,000		20,000		20,000	20,000	
Coles Bay WTS half container	7,308	81%	commenced	9,000		40.000	9,000	9,000	9,000	
Swansea dual cab	-	0%	Not started	48,000		48,000		48,000	48,000	
16 tonne - water cart	-	0%	ordered	200,000		200,000		200,000	200,000	
Rapid Spray water tank	-	0%	ordered	37,000		37,000		37,000	37,000	
John Deere mower	29,227	91%	Complete	32,000		32,000		32,000	32,000	
JCB replacement	91,671	71%	Complete	130,000		130,000		130,000	130,000	
small plant	4,595	23%	commenced	20,000	416 E74	20,000	46 000	20,000	20,000	400.000
Total Plant Equipment & Other	448,420	51%		871,000	416,571	825,000	46,000	871,000	1,187,571	100,000
Total Capital Works	1,350,295	19%		7,139,298	2,330,845	4,811,000	780,585	5,514,500	5,031,632	2,890,798

Capital Works Projects 2025-09



# Coles Bay Community Centre Committee Statement of Receipts & Payments for the Year ended 30 June 2025

# **Receipts**

# **Payments**

	\$3,908.75
Fundraising	\$0.00
Interest	\$0.00
GST / receipts	\$0.00
GSBC GST Recovery	\$0.00
Tennis court/Hall Hire/BBQ	\$0.00
Annexe hire/District Nurse	\$0.00

	\$1,516.74
Contribution to Freycinet Ass	0
Fundraising/Donations	
Transfer to Term Deposit	
Misch Pur/Maintenance	
Printing postage/stationery	
Hall cleaning	\$0.00

 Balance C/F 1 July 2024
 \$ 6,961.08

 Receipts
 \$ 3,908.75

 Payments
 \$ 1,516.74

 Balance
 \$ 9,353.09

Balance as per Bank Statement 30 June 2025 \$ 9,353.09
Bendigo account 633000 158017392

I have completed the Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Coles Bay Community Hall Committee for the year ended 30 June 2025 and report that in my opinion the Statement presents truly the cash transactions for the twelve month period.

Corpoate Services Co-Ordinator Nicole Hobden



# Coles Bay Community Centre Committee Statement of Receipts & Payments for the Year ended 30 June 2025

Receipts		Payments		
Annexe hire/District Nurse	\$0.00			\$0.00
Tennis court/Hall Hire/BBQ	φσισσ			\$0.00
GSBC GST Recovery	\$0.00			\$0.00
GST / receipts	\$0.00			\$0.00
Interest	\$301.27			\$0.00
Fundraising				
	\$301.27		Ļ	\$0.00
Balance C/F 1 July 2024 Receipts Payments			\$ \$	6,143.17 301.27
Balance			\$	6,444.44
Balaries			Ψ	0, 111.11
Balance as per Bank Statement 30 Bendigo Bank Account Number - 633000 140532 <b>Term deposit</b>			\$	6,444.44
I have completed the Statement of Receipt 30 June 2025 and report that in my opinion		-	-	
Corporate Services Co-Ordinator				

# Minister for Housing and Planning Minister for Infrastructure and Transport Minister for Local Government

Level 10, 15 Murray Street, HOBART TAS 7000 Australia GPO Box 123 HOBART TAS 7001 Australia Email: Minister.Vincent@dpac.tas.gov.au



Mr Greg Tory Chief Executive Officer Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council

26 SEP 1)25

greg.tory@freycinet.tas.gov.au

### Dear Mr Tory

Thank you for the previous letter from Acting General Manager, James Bonner, and the constructive discussions had to date regarding Glamorgan-Spring Bay Council's base grant outcome.

I appreciate the time and care Councillors and officers have invested in presenting the analysis and the discussed impact that the current settings have on your community.

As you know, Tasmania's State Grants Commission operates independently and is required to apply the national principles and a consistent methodology to all councils.

#### In that context:

- I encourage Council to continue engaging with the Commission ensuring there is a shared understanding of the inputs, how the model treats service populations, and how the caps/floors are applied in practice. The Commission has also invited evidence relevant to possible cost adjustors (including tourism). Any quantified, council-level data you can provide will be helpful to the review.
- I have asked the Office of Local Government to note Council's concerns and to be
  across the ongoing review work being undertaken by the SGC. While OLG does not
  direct the Commission, they can support lines of communication remaining open and
  ensure process issues raised by councils are clearly understood.
- On ministerial intervention, while I note your reading of the framework, those provisions are not a practical or appropriate mechanism for council-specific changes; currently the independent Commission's processes remain the proper pathway.

I encourage Council to continue engaging directly with the State Grants Commission through its established hearings and consultation processes, including providing any further evidence to assist its current methodology review.

Thank you again for your constructive engagement and advocacy on behalf of your community.

Yours sincerely

Hon Kerry Vincent MLC

Minister for Local Government



# Glamorgan Spring Bay COMMUNITY RECOVERY PLAN

Issue: Issue 2.2, 2025 (minor amendments at 5.24, Appendix 5)

Review This plan is maintained by the Glamorgan Spring Authority: Bay Council, on behalf of the Municipal

Bay Council, on behalf of the Municipal Emergency Management Committee

Approved: MEMC P. Porch

Date: 24/09/2025

Issue 2.2, September 2025

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# **Appendices**

Appendix 1 National Principles of Disaster Recovery

Appendix 2 Needs Assessment Framework

Appendix 3 Long Term Recovery Approaches

Appendix 4 Evacuation and Recovery Centre Locations

Appendix 5 Evacuation and Recovery Centre Equipment

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# 10verview

# Glossary

# Table 1 Terms

Term	In the context of this plan, this means
The Act	Emergency Management Act 2006
Affected Area Recovery Committee	A committee established under section 24E of the Emergency Management Act 2006 after an emergency event to coordinate longer term recovery activities at the regional and/or local levels. These committees bring together members of the affected community, councils and relevant Tasmanian Government agencies to collaboratively plan, prioritise and coordinate regional and local recovery activities.
Coordination	The systematic acquisition and application of resources (workers, equipment, goods and services) during response/recovery. Coordination can operate vertically within an organisation (as a function of command), as well as across organisations (as a function of control).
Coordinating Agency	The identified government agency or agencies responsible for managing and coordinating the planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting for a group of recovery functions (recovery domain).
Council	A Tasmanian Local Government Authority.
Debrief	A meeting of stakeholders to review the effectiveness of response or recovery operations.
Emergency	Further defined by the <i>Emergency Management Act 2006</i> , an emergency is: an event – or the threat of an event – that: endangers, destroys or threatens to endanger or destroy human life, property or the environment, or causes or threatens to cause injury or distress to persons; and requires a significant response from one or more of the statutory services.
Emergency management	Defined by the Emergency Management Act 2006, emergency management encompasses the planning, organisation, coordination and implementation of measures that are necessary or desirable to prevent, mitigate, respond to, resist, adapt to, overcome and recover from an emergency. Such measures include civil defence, research, training, policy and procedures.
Emergency management plan	A document required by the Emergency Management Act 2006 that describes governance and coordination arrangements and assigned responsibilities for: a geographic area; identified hazard; or function relevant to emergency management in Tasmania. This includes descriptions of processes for safe and effective operations in emergencies.  Emergency management plans include the Tasmanian Emergency Management
	Plan, Regional Emergency Management Plans, State Special Emergency Management Plans and Associate Plans.
Emergency power and special emergency power	A power specified in Schedule 1 or 2 of the Emergency Management Act 2006.
Evacuation centre	An identified location or facility that provides information and temporary shelter and basic services to meet the immediate personal needs of people affected by an emergency.
Local government	A generic reference to one or more of Tasmania's Local Government Authorities, alternatively referred to as a council or councils.

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Municipal Committee	A Municipal Emergency Management Committee established under section 20 of the Emergency Management Act 2006.
Municipal Coordinator	A person appointed as a Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator under section 23 of the Emergency Management Act 2006.
Municipal Recovery Coordinator	A person appointed to coordinate, manage and advise on recovery arrangements at a municipal level under section 24G of the Emergency Management Act 2006.
Preparedness	Planned and coordinated measures that are necessary or desirable to ensure safe and effective response and recovery from emergencies.
Public communication	The processes and mechanisms used to deliver public information to members of the community before, during or after an emergency, either by or on behalf of emergency management authorities and government agencies.
Public information	Information about a hazard or emergency that is developed for public communication, either by or on behalf of emergency management authorities or government agencies, to help members of the community prepare for, respond to and recover from an emergency.
Rapid Impact Assessment	The process which captures awareness the nature and scale of the impact on people, community infrastructure, economic, and natural and built environments in order to take appropriate action in the initial aftermath of an emergency event.
Recovery	The process of dealing with the impacts of an emergency, with the aim of returning social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments to an effective level of functioning.
Recovery domain	A thematic group of recovery functions. Alternatively known as a 'recovery environment' and in this Plan referring to Social, Economic, Infrastructure and Environmental domains.
Recovery Domain Coordinator (Social/Economic/ Infrastructure/ Environmental)	A nominated State Service employee authorised to plan, lead and coordinate the delivery of recovery services (by domain) within a region for and on behalf of a Regional Controller and the Coordinating Agency.
Recovery function	A particular activity or group of activities that may be undertaken as part of recovery efforts. In this Plan recovery functions are grouped under five recovery domains (refer to section 8).
Recovery Taskforce	A temporary Tasmanian Government business unit established after a significant natural disaster or other emergency to support affected communities and coordinate a whole-of-government recovery effort. In this plan 'Recovery Taskforce' also refers to a smaller Recovery Unit that may be established as an alternative to a Recovery Taskforce.
Regional Committee	A Regional Emergency Management Committee established under section 14 of the Emergency Management Act 2006.
Regional Controller	A Regional Emergency Management Controller appointed under section 17 of the Emergency Management Act 2006.
Register.Find.Reunite	A national service operated by the Australian Red Cross that allows people to register, find and reunite with family, friends and loved ones during and after an emergency. Previously known as the National Registration and Inquiry System (NRIS).
Response	Coordinated actions taken to resolve and mitigate the impact of an emergency.
Responsible Agency	The identified organisation or agency responsible for the delivery, implementation or undertaking of activities associated with a specific recovery function. Responsible Agencies are usually the asset owner or the relevant government business unit.

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Response Management Authority	The agency or authority responsible for managing the emergency response to a particular hazard, as specified in the Tasmanian Emergency Management Plan.
Risk	A concept used to describe the likelihood of harmful consequences arising from the interaction of hazards, communities and the environment.
Secondary Impact Assessment	The process that builds on the information gathered in situation reports and Rapid Impact Assessment to inform recovery efforts. Secondary Impact Assessment considers impacts to the social, economic, infrastructure and environmental domains following an emergency event.
State Emergency Management Committee	The State Emergency Management Committee established under section 7 of the Emergency Management Act 2006.
State Controller	The State Emergency Management Controller appointed under section 10 of the Emergency Management Act 2006.
Support Agency	A government or non-government organisation with complementary capabilities or resources that is nominated to assist and support the work of a Responsible Agency.
TasALERT	The Tasmanian Government's official emergency website that brings together information from emergency services and government agencies: <a href="www.tasalert.com">www.tasalert.com</a> .
Emergency Management	Tasmania's emergency management arrangements outlines the 'who', 'what' and 'when' of emergency management arrangements for prevention (mitigation), preparedness, response and recovery under section 32 of the Act.
Validation	Activities that are conducted to assess or review the effectiveness of emergency management arrangements. Standard validation activities include exercises, operational debriefs, workshops and reviews.
Worker	A generic term used to describe people who perform defined functions for an organisation or system, including staff, volunteers, contractors and consultants.

# Acronyms

# Table 2 Acronyms

Acronym	Stands for:
AARC	Affected Area Recovery Committee
AIIMS	Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
Communities Tasmania	Department of Communities Tasmania
DRFA	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements
DPAC	Department of Premier and Cabinet
DPFEM	Department of Police, Fire and Emergency Management
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
DoE	Department of Education
DoH	Department of Health
EMA	Emergency Management Australia
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSBC	Glamorgan Spring Bay Council
MA	Management Authority
MC	Municipal Coordinator
MEMC	Municipal Emergency Management Committee
MRC	Municipal Recovery Coordinator
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
OSEM	Office of Security and Emergency Management
PIU	Public Information Unit
RECC	Regional Emergency Coordination Centre
RSRC	Regional Social Recovery Coordinator
RMA	Response Management Authority
SCC	State Control Centre
SEMC	State Emergency Management Committee
SES	State Emergency Service
SRSRC	Southern Regional Social Recovery Committee
State Growth	Department of State Growth
TASPOL	Tasmania Police
TEIS	Tasmanian Emergency Information Service
TEMA	Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements
THS	Tasmanian Health Service
Treasury	Tasmanian Department of Treasury and Finance
TRRA	Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements

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# 1 Introduction

## **Authority**

1.1 This Plan has been prepared as an Associate Plan to the Glamorgan Spring Bay Council (GSBC) Municipal Emergency Management Plan. It is maintained by the GSBC Municipal Emergency Management Coordinator on behalf of the Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipal Emergency Management Committee. This plan should be read in conjunction with the GSBC Municipal Emergency Management Plan.

### Aim

1.2 This Plan aims to ensure that GSBC's recovery arrangements are clearly described, documented and communicated to all stakeholders. The Plan is intended to provide a broad scalable framework for recovery that can be tailored to the requirements of each emergency event within the municipality.

## **Purpose**

- 1.3 The purpose of this Plan is to:
  - Establish a local level governance framework, and management and coordination responsibilities for recovery;
  - Describe arrangements for transitioning from response to recovery, activating local level coordination structures and supporting the GSBC community to manage longer term recovery;
  - Clarify roles and responsibilities across GSBC and supporting organisations in relation to recovery in the municipality; and
  - Ensure that all stakeholders involved in recovery can work together within a planned, coordinated and scalable framework.
  - Detail the services and resources that Council and other agencies will provide during and following an emergency.

# Scope and application

- 1.4 Recovery is the process of dealing with the impacts of an emergency and returning social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments to an effective level of functioning.
- 1.5 Tasmania's emergency management arrangements are based on an 'all hazards, all emergencies' approach. Consistent with this approach, this Plan is intended to apply to recovery from all hazards outlined in section 2 of the Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements (TEMA).
- 1.6 Recovery focuses on and is led by an affected community, and will often begin spontaneously after an emergency. Recovery efforts, as described in this Plan, aim to provide structures, resources and services to support the community to manage and coordinate their own recovery.
- 1.7 Every recovery process is different. Arrangements in this Plan are intended to be applied flexibly, and tailored to meet the circumstances and needs of our affected community.
- 1.8 This Plan is not intended to be an operational manual or procedure. Organisations with responsibilities for recovery functions under this Plan are expected to prepare and maintain their own operational arrangements for the implementation, delivery and management of those specific functions.

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#### Context

- 1.9 Recovery is defined in this Plan as "the process of dealing with the impacts of an emergency and returning social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments to an effective level of functioning". This plan addresses recovery management at the local level.
- 1.10 Recovery efforts aim to support communities through the recovery process. This includes programs and services to help individuals and communities affected by an emergency to cope with the immediate aftermath, come to terms with the impacts, and adjust and grow in the changed environment.
- 1.11 **Recovery coordination and management** involves governance structures, planning processes and the management of resources to ensure recovery efforts meet community needs, are effective and efficient, and occur in a planned and coordinated way.

### Role of government

- 1.12 Local, state and national governments build recovery capacity and support recovery after emergencies by: providing resources, programs and services; coordinating efforts across government agencies and non-government organisations; addressing regulatory challenges; and restoring essential services.
- 1.13 Early and effective recovery efforts are critical to minimising long term consequences for community wellbeing, the economy and environment. Neglected needs or insufficient recovery support can lead to broader long term consequences for community wellbeing and cohesion, economic viability and ecological sustainability.
- 1.14 Coordination and planning is essential to successful recovery. Recovery efforts generally involve all levels of government, as well as non-government and community organisations. Poorly coordinated recovery efforts can result in over-servicing, unequal distribution of assistance or conflicting priorities, and make it difficult for the community to participate in planning and decision-making.
- 1.15 While governments play a role in supporting and coordinating recovery efforts, individuals, businesses and organisations should manage their own risks. Government recovery efforts should not be a replacement for community, individual and household preparedness or business continuity planning.

#### **Recovery objectives**

- 1.16 Glamorgan Spring Bay Council objectives in recovery are:
  - Assessing recovery needs across all domains and prioritising actions required;
  - Developing, implementing and monitoring recovery activities that are aligned as much as possible with the Council's long-term planning objectives and goals;
  - Support the restoration of social, economic, infrastructure and natural environments to minimise long-term consequences for individual and community wellbeing, the economy and environment;
  - Facilitate community participation in recovery planning and decision-making;
  - Ensure that government and non-government support is targeted and appropriate;
  - Assist our community to rebuild in a way that enhances resilience across social, economic, infrastructure and environmental values and encourages risk management; and

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- Learn from experience and continually refine arrangements to enhance future recovery processes.
- Wherever possible, contributing to future mitigation requirements or improvements to planning requirements (eg through debrief process).

## Principles and approach

1.17 The Tasmanian Government's approach aligns with and builds on the National Principles for Disaster Recovery, which provide a national framework for recovery management and coordination (refer to Appendix 1).

### Community development

- 1.18 Recovery is most effective when communities are empowered to lead and manage recovery efforts, and participate in the management of their own recovery. Leaders and governance structures often emerge naturally from within communities during emergencies. GSBC along with other government agencies will aim to work with existing community structures and emerging leaders rather than impose new structures.
- 1.19 Our community is best placed to prioritise and plan recovery activities at the local level. Affected people generally understand the most effective ways to achieve outcomes in their community. Government and GSBC recovery efforts should aim to ensure participatory and community-driven planning processes to guide recovery efforts.
- 1.20 Long term recovery efforts should recognise that the recovery process is part of the ongoing development, growth and renewal of communities. Recovery efforts should integrate and support community and regional development initiatives and strategies.

#### Local context and complexity

- 1.21 Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipal area covers 2,522km2 across the southern section of Tasmania's east coast. The principal towns are Triabunna, Bicheno, Swansea, Orford, Coles Bay and Buckland. During the peak summer months there is an influx of tourists and people using their holiday homes.
- 1.22 GSBC recovery efforts will consider the way an emergency may interact with other stressors affecting the community, including social disadvantage and economic pressures, and how cultural and historical values may influence the community's priorities or the significance of particular impacts. Similarly, the needs of people with vulnerabilities or forms of disadvantage which may affect their ability to participate fully in the recovery process and/or access services must be recognised and addressed.
- 1.23 Some of the advantages of local community involvement include:
  - i Recognition of common interests of members of the affected community;
  - ii Ensuring the equitable application of resources and services
  - iii Establishing a mechanism for the identification and prioritisation of community needs and therefore any requirements for additional resources from other agencies.
- 1.24 Management of recovery should be devolved as much as possible to the local level. Experience has shown that recovery programs that are imposed upon affected communities have little chance of success. Resources and services will still be sourced from outside the community, however, it is essential that the need and the deployment are managed at the local level.

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#### Adaptive coordination and management

- 1.25 Recovery efforts should be assessed and adjusted throughout the recovery period to meet evolving community needs. While some impacts are obvious immediately after an emergency, other impacts and needs will emerge over time.
- 1.26 Governance arrangements and approaches should be flexibly adapted, continually reconsidered and adapted to align with ongoing community needs.

## **Building resilience**

- 1.27 Recovery efforts should aim to build a more resilient community. This may involve rebuilding assets and infrastructure to a higher standard and planning new buildings and settlements to reduce future disaster risk.
- 1.28 Community focus on disaster risks after an emergency may provide opportunities to increase awareness and preparedness for future events. The recovery process may also create new community structures, leaders and social/cultural assets.
- 1.29 Recovery efforts may also undermine resilience. Poorly planned assistance measures may undermine or create disincentives for private risk management. Poor coordination and management may lead to perceptions of inequality in the distribution of assistance or exclusion from planning and decision-making, and potentially undermine community cohesion. GSBC will work closely with Government agencies to ensure the equitable distribution of assistance.

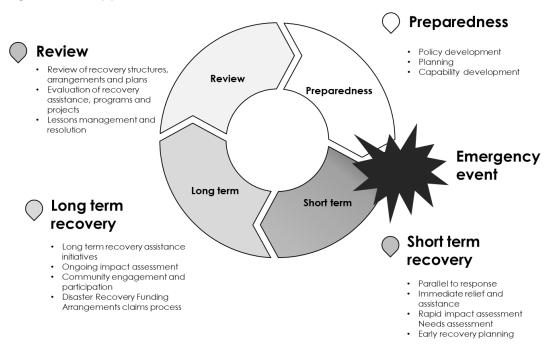
### **Recovery Phases**

- 1.30 The recovery process begins during the emergency event, and continues for months, years or even decades.
- 1.31 Tasmania's recovery arrangements are structured across four phases shown in Figure 1:
  - Ongoing preparedness includes planning, policy development, exercises and other actions to build resilience and prepare for recovery prior to an emergency event;
  - Short term recovery covers the period during and immediately after an emergency (hours to weeks), when recovery efforts are focused on relief and emergency assistance, rapid impact assessment, needs assessment and early recovery planning;
  - Long term recovery covers medium to long term recovery efforts (months to years), and includes processes for community engagement and participation, ongoing impact and needs assessment, recovery programs and projects; and
  - Review when formal recovery efforts wind down, reviews of recovery arrangements, planning and assistance measures inform continuous learning and improvement.

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Figure 1 Recovery phases



# 2 Governance and management

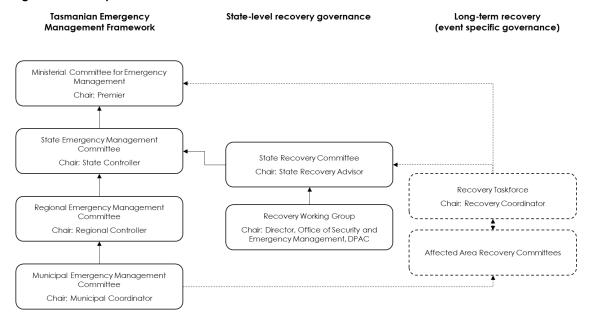
#### Overview

2.1 This section summarises Tasmania's recovery governance and coordination arrangements, and how GSBC works within this structure. Underpinning legislation and related plans are listed In Section 11.

## **Governance framework**

- 2.2 Recovery is coordinated through Tasmania's emergency management framework, which includes state, regional and municipal emergency management committees. These committees are supported by recovery sub-committees which plan for recovery and support short term recovery coordination during an emergency.
- 2.3 After significant emergency events, additional governance and coordination structures (Affected Area Recovery Committees and a Recovery Taskforce) may be established to manage and coordinate recovery efforts.
- 2.4 Figure 2 provides an overview of Tasmania's recovery governance framework. This framework is further detailed in the GSBC Municipal Emergency Management Plan.
- 2.5 Long term recovery governance depends on event-specific needs, described across three levels: locally coordinated (level 1); state supported (level 2); and state coordinated (level 3). Governance for each of these levels is outlined in section 6 of this Plan.

#### Figure 2 Recovery Governance Framework



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## Municipal

- 2.6 The GSBC Municipal Committee, led by the Municipal Coordinator, has initial responsibility for coordinating relief and recovery assistance to the GSBC community. These municipal level responsibilities are across social, economic, infrastructure, environmental and cross-domain recovery functions. Council undertakes the primary role in providing recovery services in the immediate aftermath of an emergency and can be supported by a number of Tasmanian Government agencies and NGOs' depending on the capacity and presence of support services in the area. This also includes establishing and managing evacuation and recovery centres within the municipality.
- 2.7 The GSBC General Manager may appoint a Municipal Recovery Coordinator to manage and coordinate recovery (refer to section 24G of the Act). The Municipal Committee may establish a recovery sub-committee to support the Municipal Recovery Coordinator. The GSBC Municipal Committee is responsible for municipal level planning, capability development and reviews.

#### Regional

- 2.8 Regional Committees, led by Regional Controllers, have responsibility for coordinating relief and recovery assistance in emergencies which exceed municipal coordination capabilities. Regional Committees are responsible for regional level planning, capability development and reviews.
- 2.9 During emergencies, Regional Controllers are supported by Social, Economic, Infrastructure and Environment Recovery Coordinators appointed by Coordinating Agencies for each of the recovery domains (refer to section 8).
- 2.10 The Social, Economic, Infrastructure and Environment Recovery Coordinators are agency-based, appropriately positioned officers nominated to develop networks and partnerships with state, local and non-government organisations and community stakeholders relevant to their functional domain. During and after an emergency, the Coordinators are assigned to act for and on behalf of the Regional Controller and Coordinating Agency to assess recovery requirements and coordinate services to provide for the recovery requirements of the affected community.

#### State

- 2.11 DPAC is responsible for whole-of-government recovery planning and coordination. Coordinating Agencies have state level responsibilities for relevant recovery domains (refer to section 8).
- 2.12 The State Recovery Advisor within DPAC chairs the State Recovery Committee, a sub-committee of the State Emergency Management Committee. The State Recovery Committee is responsible for state level preparations, plans and policies for recovery, and is supported by a Recovery Working Group.
- 2.13 The State Recovery Advisor supports the State Controller during an emergency response and oversees the transition to long-term recovery arrangements, including the establishment of a Recovery Taskforce and Affected Area Recovery Committees if required.
- 2.14 A Recovery Taskforce and Affected Area Recovery Committees may be established after significant emergencies to coordinate recovery efforts (refer to section 6). A Recovery Coordinator may be appointed by the Premier to lead a Recovery Taskforce.

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#### **National**

- 2.15 The Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee (ANZEMC) works to strengthen Australia's resilience by providing strategic leadership on nationwide emergency management policy and related capability and capacity development activities. ANZEMC includes government representatives from all Australian jurisdictions and the Australian Local Government Association. ANZEMC reports to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG).
- 2.16 ANZEMC's Community Outcomes and Recovery Subcommittee (CORS) supports national recovery and community engagement planning, policy and projects. CORS includes government representatives from all Australian jurisdictions.
- 2.17 Other national recovery-related committees include the Social Recovery Reference Group (of CORS) and the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements Stakeholders Group.

#### Related policies and strategies

- 2.18 Policies and strategies related to recovery include:
  - Local and regional development plans and strategies;
  - State level resilience strategies and emergency management policies, other State Special Emergency Management Plans and Associated Plans;
  - Tasmanian Government agencies' policies and plans for specific recovery functions (refer to section 8);
  - The National Strategy for Disaster Resilience and the international Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; and
  - The Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements and the national Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (refer to section 4).

# 3 Preparedness

#### Overview

Preparing for recovery involves the development and maintenance of policies, planning, resources and systems (capabilities), training and exercising. Preparedness is a shared responsibility of communities, governments and non-government organisations.

## Responsibilities

- 3.2 Individuals and businesses are responsible for managing private risks and ensuring appropriate household and business contingency plans and resilience building activities (including insurance) are in place.
- 3.3 Council-specific roles and responsibilities support a collaborative stakeholder approach for meeting the emergency management and recovery needs of at-risk people. Council's Municipal Coordinator and Recovery Coordinator is responsible for undertaking the following activities:
  - a. provide Evacuation Centres that are accessible to a broad cross-section of the community
  - b. maintain broad knowledge of relevant service providers within the municipality;
  - c. promote community resilience as part of normal Council business;
  - d. maintain a broad knowledge of the whereabouts of special facilities (schools, aged care facilities, childcare centres) within the municipality;
  - e. provide local demographic information and advice to stakeholders as able and required;
  - f. provide support to emergency management stakeholders with a statutory responsibility for vulnerable and at-risk people, as able and required; and
  - g. develop and maintain relationships with relevant stakeholders whose role it is to directly cater for the emergency management needs of vulnerable and at-risk people, as able and required.
- 3.4 The GSBC Municipal Committee and Council are responsible for developing and maintaining plans and operational arrangements to deliver identified council functions. This may include developing partnerships and arrangements with local community groups for the provision of relief and recovery assistance or services.
- 3.5 Regional Committees are responsible for developing and maintaining plans to inform and support the delivery and coordination of relief and recovery functions. Regional planning focuses on the coordination of immediate relief, support for evacuation and recovery centres, and consequence management. This may include developing partnerships and arrangements with state or regional organisations for the provision of supporting services.
- 3.6 The State Recovery Committee and State Recovery Advisor are responsible for state level, whole-of-government recovery policy, planning and preparedness. DPAC coordinates the work of the State Recovery Committee, which includes representatives from Tasmanian Government agencies with identified recovery roles.

## Training and exercising

3.7 GSBC is to ensure that appropriate staff have the skills and knowledge to deliver recovery functions, and regularly participate in exercises to validate their plans and arrangements. Exercises should try to include recovery partners and other organisations where appropriate. Lessons learned should be reflected in revised plans and arrangements.

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- 3.8 TasEMT is an SES-provided, web based resource for workers with emergency management and recovery responsibilities to increase their knowledge, capability and proficiency across the PPRR spectrum.
- 3.9 The MC coordinates general induction for workers with emergency management and recovery functions, including media/information functions. The Regional Planner and Regional Social Recovery Coordinator may assist as required. Council's commitment extends to regular training and exercising to ensure the ongoing capability of staff and professional development for key staff. SES' Emergency Management Unit also conducts relevant workshops and regular on-line planning/preparation activities which Council staff can participate in.

## Financial assistance arrangements

## Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

- 3.10 DRFA is the primary mechanism by which the Australian Government provides disaster relief and recovery funding to states and territories.
- 3.11 To be eligible for Australian Government assistance under DRFA, Tasmania's whole-of-state expenditure must meet the eligibility criteria and exceed certain thresholds. DRFA is not available to directly reimburse local government authorities for costs incurred but local government costs can be included in the State's claim.
- 3.12 A Community Recovery Fund may be activated under DRFA when a community is severely impacted by an emergency and requires significant levels of support to restore social networks, functioning and community facilities.
- 3.13 DPAC is responsible for coordinating advice to the Premier regarding the activation of assistance and claims to the Australian Government under DRFA.

#### Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA)

- 3.14 The Tasmanian Government provides financial assistance for the restoration of community facilities through Community Recovery Funds under the Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements: Community Recovery Policy. Community Recovery Funds aim to help community recovery, community development and community capacity building following eligible natural disasters. DPAC will consult with GSBC to determine if a Community Recovery Fund is required after eligible natural disasters.
- 3.15 TRRA is the primary mechanism through which the Tasmanian Government provides financial assistance to communities and local government for relief and recovery measures, encompassing:
  - Personal Hardship and Distress Assistance Policy;
  - Natural Disaster Relief to Local Government Policy; and
  - Community Recovery Policy.
- 3.16 DPAC is responsible for coordinating advice to the Premier regarding the activation of the assistance and claims to the Tasmanian Government under TRRA.

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# 4 Short term recovery

## Overview

- 4.1 Short-term recovery occurs in parallel to the response phase. It aims to meet the essential needs of affected people, minimise consequences, assess the scale, severity and complexity of recovery needs, and plan for the transition to longer term arrangements.
- 4.2 In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, recovery services are delivered or coordinated by Council. After consultation with the Response Management Authority and other emergency management partners about impact assessment, recovery needs and capacity, local arrangements can be activated by the MC, supported by the Regional Planner.
- 4.3 Immediate, short-term recovery needs of an affected community may include safety, food, shelter, information, personal support, care for children, clothing, personal necessities, financial assistance, care for pets, reunification with relatives and friends and restoration of normal services.
- 4.4 Regional recovery coordination is activated by the Regional Controller through the Regional Planner at the request of Council. This may follow advice from the Response Management Authority and/or Regional Controller.

## Coordination arrangements

- 4.5 Council is responsible for operating facilities that provide access to recovery services for the community. The places currently identified as suitable for recovery centres/recovery functions are summarized in Appendix 4. Recovery facilities are activated on the request or advice from the:
  - a. MC;
  - b. Community Recovery Coordinator
  - c. Regional Planner; or
  - d. Regional Controller

Council is responsible for coordinating ongoing impact assessments, particularly as they relate to recovery. This informs appropriate governance structures for medium and long-term recovery. The MC (through a Municipal Recovery Committee, if formed) will arrange for impact assessments to be conducted. Council may request assistance from other agencies to perform these impact assessments if additional resources are required.

- 4.6 Short term recovery is coordinated through emergency response governance and coordination structures, based on the Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AlIMS) or Incident Command and Control System Plus (ICCS Plus). Recovery efforts are coordinated in conjunction with the response activities of Municipal and/or Regional Emergency Coordination Centres and/or State Control Centre (SCC).
- 4.7 Short term recovery may be coordinated at the municipal, regional or state level, depending on the type, scale and complexity of the emergency.
- 4.8 Arrangements for municipal and regional short term recovery coordination are outlined in the TEMA and Regional Emergency Management Plans.

#### **Escalation**

4.9 Responsibilities for coordinating short term recovery may escalate from municipal to regional to state levels depending on the scale and complexity of the emergency event. If the GSBC

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- Municipal Coordinator determines that recovery needs exceed the municipal capabilities, they may either seek regional assistance or request the escalation of coordination responsibilities (refer to TEMA). Similarly if a Regional Controller determines that recovery needs exceed regional capabilities, they may seek state assistance or request the escalation of coordination responsibilities to the state level.
- 4.10 For regionally coordinated emergencies, the relevant Regional Controller is responsible for consequence management including short term recovery until the transition of responsibility to a Recovery Coordinator or other recovery authority has occurred under section 24F of the Act.
- 4.11 If the SCC is activated, the State Controller assumes responsibility for short term recovery and oversees the coordination of relief and recovery assistance through Regional and Municipal coordination structures and arrangements.

## State coordination

- 4.12 The State Controller supports regional and municipal relief and recovery efforts and coordinates short term assistance during significant emergencies. The State Controller may activate the SCC to support the management of an emergency.
- 4.13 The State Recovery Advisor supports and advises the State Controller in relation to short term recovery coordination and long term recovery planning. The State Recovery Advisor may convene special meetings of the State Recovery Committee.
- 4.14 State level recovery assistance ranges from providing resources to support municipal or regional coordination, to the transfer of responsibility for recovery coordination to the State Controller. The State Controller may direct councils to implement arrangements described in municipal plans, including establishing and managing evacuation centres.
- 4.15 Assistance may be delivered through government or non-government organisations, depending on the suitability and availability of government support services and Coordinating Agency arrangements for the delivery of specific functions (refer to section 8).
- 4.16 The Interoperability Arrangements for Sharing Skilled Resources in Tasmania may be activated if whole-of-government resources are needed to support recovery activities in the first few days or weeks after an emergency.
- 4.17 Responsibilities for short term recovery functions are detailed in Section 8.

#### **Evacuation centres**

- 4.18 Evacuation involves the movement of people threatened by a hazard to a safer location and, typically, their eventual, safe and timely return.
- 4.19 Evacuation centres provide temporary shelter and basic services to meet the immediate personal needs of people affected by an emergency, such as food, water, basic living essentials and pet facilities, as well as sources of information, registration and personal support services.
- 4.20 Tasmania Police is responsible for coordinating evacuations (refer to the All-Hazards Emergency Evacuations Framework).
- 4.21 GSBC is responsible for establishing evacuation centre/s at the request of the Regional Controller or State Controller within the municipality. The GSBC Municipal Emergency Management Plan outlines operational arrangements for establishing evacuation centres, including supporting arrangements with non-government and community organisations.
- 4.22 Evacuation centres are set up to provide for the immediate personal needs of evacuees including registration, food, water, basic essentials, and the management of waste,

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- environmental health and pollution at the site. TASPOL will liaise with Council if they have any concerns regarding the welfare of individuals or missing person enquiries.
- 4.23 Appendix 4 provides a list of identified locations suitable to be used as Evacuation Centres for displaced people in the Glamorgan Spring Bay municipality in the event of an emergency. Activation of any of these facilities is dependent on the nature/scale/location of the emergency.
- 4.24 GSBC has two evacuation/recovery kits which contain basic supplies to enable the initial set up and operation of an evacuation/recovery centre. These are stored at the Council Offices, Triabunna. Additionally, a trailer is equipped for deployment to any location for establishing an evacuation centre. Coles Bay hall has the same level of equipment on site in case of road closure blocking access to the township. (see appendix 5)

## **Recovery centres**

- 4.25 Recovery centres provide a centralised location (one-stop-shop) where people affected by an emergency can access information, advice and support services including financial assistance, relocation accommodation, personal support, insurance enquiries and business support. Government and non-government organisations may be co-located at a recovery centre.
- 4.26 Recovery centre/s are established by GSBC (in consultation with the Regional Controller). In some cases the Regional Controller or State Controller may establish recovery centres, but where this occurs it should be in consultation with council. There should be no more than one centre in each town or affected locality. In the longer term management of recovery centres may transition to a Recovery Taskforce, in consultation with council.
- 4.27 Appendix 4 provides a list of identified locations suitable to be used as Evacuation Centres for displaced people in the Glamorgan Spring Bay municipality in the event of an emergency. Activation of any of these facilities is dependent on the nature/scale/location of the emergency.
- 4.28 GSBC has two evacuation/recovery kits which contain basic supplies to enable the initial set up and operation of an evacuation/recovery centre. These are stored at the Council Offices, Triabunna.

## Registration

- 4.29 Registration is an important system for recording relevant details of persons affected by emergencies or involved in emergency operations. Common groups requiring registration are:
  - a. affected people, such as evacuees and families
  - b. other stakeholder/affected groups, for example business
  - c. spontaneous volunteers
  - d. witnesses
  - e. potential donors/sponsors (equipment, services, supplies)
- 4.30 The registration of people affected by emergencies assists in finding and reuniting family, friends and loved ones, informs missing persons investigations and the assessment of recovery needs, and reduces the load on emergency contact centres.
- 4.31 Council has initial responsibility for coordinating processes to register evacuees attending evacuation and recovery centres. If an Evacuation Centre is activated, GSBC is responsible for registering affected people using the Evacuation Centre Registration Application. In

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- significant emergencies, registrations may be undertaken by NGOs, such as the Australian Red Cross, with oversight from the relevant evacuation centre manager.
- 4.32 Council registration processes follow procedures or directions from the relevant Regional Controller, comply with confidentiality and security of personal information requirements, and be compatible with Register. Find. Reunite. Registration data collected by GSBC may be shared, as appropriate, with relevant stakeholders throughout emergency response, consistent with disclaimers provided to affected people at the time of data collection. Affected people should be made aware at the time of registration that their information may be provided to Tasmanian Government agencies for the purposes or providing relief and recovery assistance and services. All personal information provided for registration purposes must be managed in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Personal Information Protection Act.
- 4.33 The Register.Find.Reunite service may be activated by Tasmania Police at the request of a Regional Controller or the relevant Police Commander. In events involving large scale population dislocation or significant load on government call centres, Tasmania Police may request Australian Red Cross to activate online registration/enquiry options and/or a registration and enquiry call centre. If activated, Australian Red Cross may assist with registrations in evacuation and recovery centres as directed by the Regional Controller or Incident Controller in consultation with the Municipal Coordinator. Registration data collected by Australian Red Cross will be owned by Tasmania Police, who will provide data to the relevant councils and Tasmanian Government agencies for recovery purposes if requested. Australian Red Cross may provide registration training to municipal personnel and registration teams to support council operations.

#### **Public Information**

- 4.34 During an emergency, it is critical that information provided to the community is timely, accurate and informative. Community anxiety can be reduced by providing advice on what has happened, what needs to be done and where people can go for assistance. This information is provided by the responding Management Authority in the first instance. The media will provide information on what has happened, however their focus will not always provide the level of detail required to meet the needs of the affected community. Council has a critical role in providing community leadership and ongoing information to reduce community anxiety and uncertainty. Public information will be implemented as soon as possible after an emergency occurs to reduce the potential for undue concern and inappropriate action.
- 4.35 The **Mayor** has a pivotal role as community leader to coordinate community information and is Council's chief spokesperson. The Mayor (or delegate) will also speak on behalf of the affected community. The Mayor will be supported in this role by an experienced media liaison officer and the General Manager, who can prepare community and media statements for Mayor endorsement. If deemed necessary, an experienced media liaison officer will be sourced from another local government area. The MC will provide both the Mayor and General Manager will emergency-related information.
- 4.36 Tasmania's whole-of-government Public Information Unit (PIU) may be activated to coordinate non-operational public information and media enquiries during an emergency if required. The PIU is automatically activated if the SCC is activated, or if the Tasmanian Emergency Information Service (TEIS) is activated. Activation can also be requested by the response Management Authority through its Head of Agency or by a Regional Committee, through the co-chairs of SEMC.
- 4.37 In recovery, information may be communicated through a range of channels. This includes:
  - The MA's website and social media:

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- TasALERT websites and social media;
- Council's website
- ABC Radio, television and print media; and
- Public meetings, evacuation and recovery centres and outreach visits.
- 4.38 The Tasmanian Emergency Information Service (TEIS) provides a single point of telephone contact for non-operational government information emergency response and recovery assistance through the hotline: 1800 567 567. DPAC is responsible for activating and managing the TEIS. The MC may request activation of the TEIS by liaising with the Regional Controller through the Regional Planner.

#### **Financial management**

- 4.39 Council will establish a special account to record all costs associated with an emergency. All expenditure is to be approved by the MC, GM or other authorised person before cost commitments are made. Council has a specific emergency management function within its Annual Operating Plan, with account numbers set up to track cost associated with emergency management annual operational expenses.
- 4.40 Financial records are important for reporting expenditure and claiming financial assistance under the TRRA and DRFA.
- 4.41 Councils and Tasmanian Government agencies must authorise expenditure in relation to functions they deliver. Special Treasurer's Instructions may be issued for expenditure following significant emergencies. Councils must authorise expenditure related to their functions, including expenditure related to evacuation and recovery centres. Some costs may be eligible for reimbursement under the TRRA and DRFA.
- 4.42 NGOs and third-party providers are responsible for ensuring service provision fees and/or cost recovery arrangements are agreed (in writing) with council prior to the service being provided.

## **Early Recovery Planning**

- 4.43 The SRSRC develops and maintains capability and a level of preparedness to support the emotional, social and physical wellbeing and recovery of emergency affected people and communities. GSBC work closely with the SRSRC to coordinate recovery activities, and the Municipal Recovery Coordinator attends regular meetings with this committee to keep informed and up to date with all social recovery activities.
- 4.44 The Municipal Recovery Coordinator will communicate regularly with the Regional Recovery Coordinator as the situation evolves. To facilitate recovery planning, appropriately skilled and knowledgeable person(s) may be dispatched to an emergency in the GSBC area to undertake needs assessments. This information will be provided to the Regional Social Recovery Coordinator, and based on these assessments relevant primary service agencies may be appointed to address identified needs.
- 4.45 On activation of municipal recovery arrangements, the municipal recovery coordinator will work closely with the MC and REMC to:
  - a. provide advice
  - coordinate the provision of recovery services and activities during and after the emergency
  - c. coordinate the acquisition of resources to support municipal recovery
  - d. monitor and review recovery operations and the effectiveness of this plan
  - e. support the functions of any Affected Area Recovery Committee (AARC) or local Community Recovery Committee in managing any emergency within the municipality.
  - f. provide advice to affected people and the community
  - g. provide advice to the Regional Controller and Recovery Taskforce if required.

## **Needs Assessment**

- 4.46 Needs assessment involves the analysis of impact and damage assessments, and the characteristics and capabilities of the affected community, to evaluate anticipated recovery needs and determine an appropriate long term recovery approach.
- 4.47 The Response Management Authority is responsible for coordinating rapid impact assessment and reporting on this assessment to other response and recovery agencies and to Council's MC and Recovery Coordinator. Council may be requested to assist with this work by providing data on request.
- 4.48 The Needs Assessment Framework at Appendix 2 provides a guide for determining the long term recovery approach.

#### **Debriefs**

- 4.49 Council will undertake debriefs to ensure early identification of issues and enable recovery planners and managers to learn from experience and refine arrangements.
- 4.50 The recovery work environment can be stressful and often involves working with people experiencing trauma and distress. Debriefs should consider potential psychological impacts on staff, recovery workers and managers and provide appropriate follow-up services.
- 4.51 Debriefs are coordinated by DPAC and Coordinating Agencies (state level), Regional Controllers (regional level) or the chairs of Municipal Committees (municipal level). Lessons and issues raised should be recorded and referred to the REMC and/or Regional Recovery Committee for resolution or escalation to SEMC.

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# 5 Long term recovery

#### Overview

- 5.1 As the response phase draws to a close, recovery activities transition from short-term coordination to long-term arrangements designed to meet the anticipated community recovery needs. Arrangements for the assessment of recovery needs and long-term recovery structures are documented in the State Recovery Plan. The MC works in consultation with the State Recovery Advisor, Regional Controller and Response Management Authority to advise the Tasmanian Government on appropriate long-term recovery arrangements.
- 5.2 After significant emergencies and/or where recovery needs exceed Council capabilities or resources, additional regional or state-level recovery support may be activated. These arrangements are further detailed in the *State Recovery Plan*.
- 5.3 Long term recovery activities include community engagement, ongoing impact and needs assessment, restoration, rebuilding and renewal programs, and administration of financial assistance.
- 5.4 Recovery after significant emergencies requires coordinated management across governments and other recovery partners to meet community needs, minimise duplication and over-servicing, and provide consistency across public communication.

## Transition to long term recovery

- 5.5 As an emergency response nears completion, recovery activities transition from short term response phase management and relief coordination to long term arrangements appropriate to the anticipated recovery needs.
- 5.6 The transition to long term recovery coordination must be planned, gradual and flexible. Formal transition of responsibility (e.g. from the Regional/State Controller to a Recovery Coordinator) ensures clear transfer of accountability. There may, however, be some overlap in the handover of some activities (e.g. recovery centres, TEIS, public communication) as long term recovery arrangements are established and able to take over.
- 5.7 In prolonged and widespread emergencies, transition to long term recovery arrangements may occur in one affected area while response is ongoing in other areas.

#### Level 1: Locally-coordinated recovery

- 5.8 Locally-coordinated recovery arrangements apply where medium to long term recovery needs are moderate and can be met within the GSBC municipal capabilities. This level generally applies to emergencies which involve:
  - Emergency response coordination at the municipal level, possibly with some regional support;
  - A discrete affected area (one local government area or industry sector); and
  - Minimal ongoing recovery assistance from Tasmanian Government agencies.

Further details are provided in Appendix 3 Long term recovery approaches.

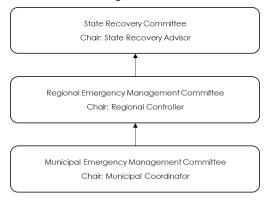
- 5.9 Locally-coordinated recovery is managed and coordinated through the Municipal Committee, or as per arrangements in the Municipal Emergency Management Plan. Where required, the Municipal Coordinator may seek support or raise emerging issues through the Regional Committee (refer to Figure 3).
- 5.10 Recovery assistance in locally-coordinated recovery primarily involves council resources and 'business as usual' services. Relevant Tasmanian Government agencies may provide

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additional assistance or advice, limited to small numbers of affected people, assets or businesses.

Figure 3 Level 1 governance and coordination arrangements



#### Level 1 transition arrangements

- 5.11 Level 1 arrangements generally apply to smaller-scale emergencies that involve municipal level response. In this circumstance the GSBC MC continues to have responsibility for long term recovery coordination. If short term recovery is coordinated at regional and state levels, transition to long term recovery is formalised through an exchange of letters between the relevant Regional Controller/State Controller and the Municipal Coordinator.
- 5.12 Responsibility for ongoing state level assistance transfers to the relevant Tasmanian Government agencies.

## Level 2: State-supported recovery

- 5.13 State-supported recovery arrangements apply where medium to long term recovery requires coordination through an Affected Area Recovery Committee (AARC) with Tasmanian Government support. This level generally applies to emergencies which involve:
  - Emergency response coordination at the regional level;
  - Multiple or dispersed affected areas (including multiple local government areas);
  - Impacts across multiple domains and assistance from multiple government agencies; and
  - Financial assistance measures (TRRA, DRFA and/or similar).

Further details are provided in Appendix 3: Long term recovery approaches.

- 5.14 State supported recovery is managed and coordinated through an AARC (refer to section 6). AARCs report to the State Recovery Committee, with SEMC to be provided reports for information and situational awareness. An AARC chairperson may seek additional support or raise emerging issues through the State Recovery Committee (refer to Figure 4).
- 5.15 Level 2 recovery efforts involve state level support from multiple Tasmanian Government agencies. Relevant agencies work with the AARC to coordinate recovery assistance or projects. A small Recovery Unit comprised of Tasmanian Government officers may be temporarily established to support recovery efforts in partnership with local government.

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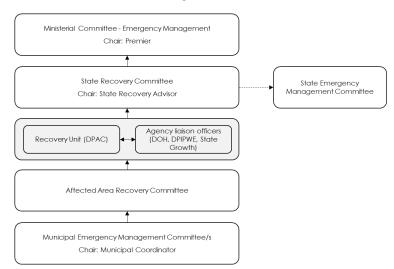


Figure 4 Level 2 governance and coordination arrangements

### Level 2 transitional arrangements

- 5.16 If a Level 2 recovery approach is adopted, AARCs will be established in consultation with the relevant council/s. Transition to long term recovery is formalised through an exchange of letters between the relevant Regional Controller/State Controller and the State Recovery Advisor or other recovery authority determined under section 24F of the Act.
- 5.17 Responsibility for ongoing state level medium to long term recovery efforts will transfer to the relevant Tasmanian Government agencies. If required, the State Recovery Advisor and/or State Controller may recommend the appointment of a small number of Tasmanian Government officers to support community engagement, planning, coordination and administration of DRFA claims. These officers may work within a Recovery Unit within DPAC or another Government Agency.

## Level 3: State-coordinated recovery

- 5.18 State-coordinated recovery arrangements apply where medium to long term recovery needs require coordination through a state level Recovery Taskforce under the leadership of a Recovery Coordinator (refer to figure 5). A Recovery Taskforce works with AARCs to develop long term recovery plans, and coordinate assistance and capability across Tasmanian Government agencies.
- 5.19 A Recovery Taskforce and Recovery Coordinator are appointed for a minimum of six months, with provisions to extend as required.
- 5.20 This level generally applies to emergencies which involve:
  - Emergency response coordination at state or regional levels;
  - Multiple and/or widespread affected areas (multiple local government or regions);
  - Significant and complex impacts across multiple recovery domains which require extensive support from multiple Tasmanian Government agencies for a prolonged period (months to years);
  - Financial assistance measures (TRRA, DRFA and/or similar); and

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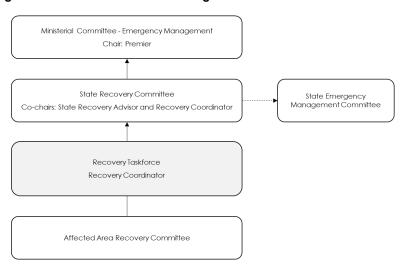
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 The need for extensive community engagement and participation in recovery planning and coordination.

Further details are provided in Appendix 3: Long term recovery approaches.

- 5.21 AARCs guide recovery planning and coordinate activities at the local level and include representatives from affected communities. AARCs may seek support or raise emerging issues with the State Recovery Committee through the Recovery Taskforce. The State Recovery Committee reports to MCEM, with SEMC to be provided reports for information and situational awareness.
- 5.22 If required, a Recovery Coordinator may establish a Recovery Advisory Board, comprising community, industry and non-government leaders or experts to advise and assist the Recovery Coordinator.

Figure 5 Level 3 governance and coordination arrangements



#### Level 3 transition arrangements

- 5.23 If a Level 3 recovery approach is adopted, the Premier (or MCEM chairperson) appoints a Recovery Coordinator to coordinate medium to long term state level recovery efforts.
- 5.24 Responsibility for coordinating recovery and relief assistance transitions to the Recovery Coordinator on receipt of a handover from the State Controller (and/or Regional Controllers as appropriate) and written confirmation of the transition (exchange of letters) between the Recovery Coordinator and the State Controller (refer to section 24F of the Act).

#### **State Recovery Coordinator**

- 5.1 A State Recovery Coordinator may be appointed under section 24D of the Act to engage with the affected community and provide strategic leadership and direction to recovery efforts related to a specific emergency event.
- 5.2 The State Recovery Coordinator co-chairs the State Recovery Committee for the duration of their appointment and reports to the Secretary of DPAC and Premier.
- 5.3 The State Controller may authorise the State Recovery Coordinator to exercise or authorise emergency powers under the Act.

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## **Recovery Taskforce**

- 5.4 A Recovery Taskforce is established as a temporary division within DPAC.
- 5.5 A Recovery Taskforce supports the Recovery Coordinator and AARCs to plan and coordinate recovery activities, establishes and operates recovery centres, administers government assistance measures, and ensures coordination of recovery efforts across government agencies and with other recovery partners.
- 5.6 As formal government recovery efforts draw to a close, the programs and services managed by a Recovery Taskforce will transition to business as usual arrangements. The decision to disband a Recovery Taskforce and close any Taskforce-managed recovery centres will be made by the MCEM on advice from the Recovery Coordinator and in consultation with AARCs.
- 5.7 The Recovery Taskforce should plan for a gradual transition to closure in consultation with AARCs, affected local governments and other community groups. AARCs may continue to coordinate local recovery activities after the Recovery Taskforce is closed.

### **Affected Area Recovery Committees**

- 5.8 AARCs may be established under section 24E of the Act to coordinate recovery activities at the regional and local level. AARCs may be established locally (for one local government area) or regionally (for multiple local government areas), depending on the geography and nature of impacts.
- 5.9 AARCs should be established in partnership with the affected community. Existing or emerging community led committees may be used instead of, or work with AARCs where appropriate. Careful consideration of community representation is important to ensure all affected groups and sub-committees are included in recovery planning and coordination through AARCs.
- 5.10 AARCs may be chaired by the relevant Mayor/s, Municipal Coordinator, a Tasmanian Government representative or another regional/local representative as agreed by the relevant local government/s and Regional Controller or State Recovery Advisor. Members of AARCs include representatives from the affected communities, local government (Municipal Coordinator and/or Municipal Recovery Coordinator), Tasmanian government agencies and other organisations with a significant recovery role.
- 5.11 If a Recovery Taskforce is established (level 3 arrangements), the Recovery Taskforce will provide the AARC with executive and secretariat support. If a Recovery Taskforce is not established (level 2 arrangements) the AARC will be supported by local government and/or a Recovery Unit or DPAC officers.

## 6 Review

- 6.1 Recovery is a complex process and a challenging coordination task which governments are only required to support at irregular intervals. Past events provide valuable lessons to inform government planning for future events.
- 6.2 Debriefs and internal reviews should be conducted following an emergency to identify lessons and opportunities for improvement. All organisations involved in recovery are responsible for debriefing staff and reviewing their plans and arrangements.
- 6.3 The MC will coordinate a municipal debrief with other participating government agencies and NGOs. This information will be provided to the Regional Emergency Management Controller and DPAC if required. Assisting agencies will coordinate their own internal debriefs.
- 6.4 Recovery efforts, including assistance measures, significant projects and programs, and community engagement processes, should be evaluated to ensure effectiveness and understand broader long term outcomes.
- 6.5 Lessons, learnings and recommendations should be recorded and referred to the State Recovery Committee for consideration and/or resolution. Lessons should be integrated into plans and arrangements as appropriate.

# 7 Functional responsibilities

#### Overview

7.1 Recovery is a shared responsibility across the community and government. To enable appropriate coordination and management, the Tasmanian Government works across five domains: social recovery, economic recovery, infrastructure recovery, environmental recovery and cross-domain. While a Coordinating Agency leads each of the domains, the significant interdependencies between domains means they should not be managed in isolation.

## **Social Recovery**

- 7.2 Emergency-affected people may experience trauma, distress or grief associated with direct personal experiences during the emergency, social, emotional, physical and psychological losses and disruptions. Providing mental health and personal support and essential living needs is critical to minimising long term consequences and enabling affected people to establish and manage their own recovery.
- 7.3 Social recovery functions include activities to assess social impact, and ensure safety, security and shelter, connections, remembrance, health and psychological wellbeing.
- 7.4 While the impacts of an emergency may be initially challenging and negative, the recovery process can also provide positive opportunities to build social capital, enhance community cohesion and develop active community organisations and leaders.
- 7.5 The Department of Health is the Coordinating Agency for social recovery at the state-level and the Tasmanian Health Service is the Coordinating Agency at the regional-level. Social recovery arrangements are described in the Social Recovery Arrangements for the DoH, THS and Communities Tasmania. GSBC works closely with these agencies to ensure social recovery is managed at the local level within the municipality.

## **Economic Recovery**

- 7.6 Economic recovery is essential to ongoing community viability. While emergencies may have direct impacts in a discrete geographic area or industry sector, the flow on effects may have indirect impacts extending across a region, state or community through transport corridors, supply chains and other dependent industries.
- 7.7 Economic recovery functions include actions to assess economic impact, develop and deliver relief and recovery measures and facilitate economic advice and financial assistance to businesses.
- 7.8 The Department of State Growth (State Growth) is the Coordinating Agency for economic recovery. The agency's statewide network of Enterprise Centres support economic recovery through the provision of advice to small businesses. GSBC works closely with State Growth to ensure economic recovery is managed at the local level within the municipality.

### Infrastructure Recovery

- 7.9 The nature and extent of infrastructure damage varies significantly between emergencies, and includes damage to roads and bridges, public assets such as schools and hospitals, electricity networks, water and sewage treatment plants, gas and petroleum facilities, airports, ports and rail networks and telecommunications.
- 7.10 Infrastructure recovery functions include activities to restore utility and transport services, and repair critical infrastructure assets.

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- 7.11 Damage is typically experienced by a broad range of asset owners, including Tasmanian Government agencies, councils, government business enterprises, commercial operators and private individuals, who are responsible for restoring and rebuilding the assets they own.
- 7.12 Recovery does not always involve restoring an asset to its pre-event state. Full restoration of an asset or service is not always viable, in which case effective and open community consultation is critical. Where possible, building more resilient, safer assets that consider current and projected hazard risks may reduce the impact of future emergencies.
- 7.13 State Growth is the Coordinating Agency for infrastructure recovery. GSBC works closely with State Growth to manage the restoration, rebuild and repair of infrastructure within the municipality and ensure that infrastructure recovery is managed appropriately at the local level.

## **Environmental Recovery**

- 7.14 Environmental recovery primarily focuses on the restoration of the natural environment. In Tasmania, environmental recovery is broadly defined and includes related portfolio areas such as parks and reserves, agriculture and other primary producers.
- 7.15 Environmental recovery functions include activities to protect natural and cultural assets and values, support primary producers, and manage waste, pollution and biosecurity.
- 7.16 The Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (DPIPWE) is the Coordinating Agency for environmental recovery. Arrangements for environmental rehabilitation are coordinated by DPIPWE, in consultation with property owners and managers, GSBC and the community. GSBC works closely with DPIPWE to ensure that environmental recovery is managed appropriately at the local level.

#### **Cross-domain**

- 7.17 Tasmania's fifth functional domain includes whole-of-government functions which cut across the social, economic, infrastructure and environmental domains. Cross-domain activities include coordinating spontaneous volunteers and donated goods, public appeals, public communication, registrations and enquiries, and liaison with the insurance industry.
- 7.18 The Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPAC) is the Coordinating Agency for cross-domain recovery functions.

## **Functional responsibilities**

- 7.19 Table 3 outlines Coordinating Agencies for each of the five domains, as well as the agencies responsible for the delivery of functions under each domain (Responsible Agencies).
- 7.20 Functions within domains are allocated primarily on the basis of portfolio responsibilities. Given linkages between and across the five domains, coordination and collaboration is critical.

#### Table 3 Recovery functions and responsibilities

Category	Responsibility	Support		
Short term recovery management and coordination				
Municipal	Municipal Coordinator	Council General Managers may appoint Municipal Recovery Coordinators to manage recovery responsibilities as per section 24G of the Act.		
Regional	Regional Controller	Tasmanian Government agencies coordinating recovery domains nominate Social, Economic, Infrastructure and Environmental Recovery Coordinators to support the Regional Controller		

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State	State Controller	The State Controller is supported by the State Recovery Advisor, Office of Security and Emergency Management (OSEM) and/or Recovery Taskforce (DPAC), Coordinating Agencies, and recovery partners.			
Long term recovery management and coordination					
Level 1	Municipal Committee	Supported by councils and local support services			
Level 2	Recovery Unit AARCs	Supported by councils Tasmanian Government agencies and recovery partners			
Level 3	Recovery Taskforce AARCs	Supported by councils, Tasmanian Government agencies and recovery partners			

## Table 4 Social recovery domain

Social					
Coordinating Agency	Department of Health (State level) Tasmanian Health Service (Regional level)				
Function	Responsible Agency	Support Agency			
Evacuation and recovery centres     Establish temporary shelter options for displaced persons     Establish recovery centres to provide information and access to services	Councils	THS NGOs			
Emergency catering     Provide food and water to affected and displaced persons	THS Councils	NGOs Salvation Army Tasmania (Property Trust) - MOU with GSBC			
Identify and broker emergency accommodation options for displaced persons	Communities Tasmania	DoH Councils NGOs Regional tourism organisations			
Mental health and personal support, including pastoral care and outreach services  Coordinate and manage services to meet the psychosocial needs of affected populations  Provide bereavement support for communities  Assess and provide for medium to long term psychosocial needs	THS	DoE NGOs			
Care for children  Provide support and care for children	Communities Tasmania	DoE NGOs			
Financial assistance for personal hardship and distress  Deliver the Personal Hardship and Distress Assistance Policy of the TRRA	Communities Tasmania	DOH DPAC (OSEM)			

Financial Assistance for not for profit organisations  Assess and provide assistance to not-for-profit organisations under TRRA Community Recovery Policy	Communities Tasmania	DOH DPAC (OSEM)
Technical advice (as required):  Drinking and waste water management Hygiene, sanitation, and infection control Food safety (handling and storage) Air quality Protection against hazardous materials/substances	DoH	Councils DOJ (WorkSafe) DPIPWE (Environment Protection Authority)

## Table 5 Economic recovery domain

Economic					
Coordinating Agency	Department of State Growth				
Function	Responsible Agency	Support Agency			
Support for business and industry  Promote and distribute information to assist the business community to build resilience and prepare to support their own recovery (e.g. business continuity plans)  Assist impacted businesses to access information and advice  Provide advice on re-establishment or alternative strategies	State Growth (Business and Trade Tasmania)				
Economic and industry-specific programs:     Assess and identify business and economic needs     Deliver targeted programs and financial assistance strategies as required	State Growth (Business and Trade Tasmania)	Industry bodies Regional Tourism organisations Regional Development organisations			
Financial assistance measures for small businesses  Assess and provide small business assistance under the Community Recovery Policy of the TRRA	State Growth (Business and Trade Tasmania)	DPAC (OSEM)			

## Table 6 Infrastructure recovery domain

Infrastructure					
Coordinating Agency	Department of State Growth				
Function	Responsible Agency	Support Agency			
Roads and bridges     Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs     Undertake stabilisation and remediation works     Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure     Rebuild and restore infrastructure to be sustainable and more resilient to future events	Asset owners (as applicable): State Growth (State Roads) Councils Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) Sustainable Timber Tasmania TasRail (Rail bridges) Hydro Tasmania	State Growth (State Roads)			
Other community infrastructure and recreational facilities  • Undertake and facilitate the restoration of infrastructure and facilities	Asset owners (as applicable): Councils Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) Sustainable Timber Tasmania				

Infrastructure				
Function	Responsible Agency	Support Agency		
Ports, airports and rail  Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs  Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	TasPorts TasRail Airport infrastructure owners	State Growth (Infrastructure Policy)		
Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs     Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	Hydro Tasmania TasNetworks	State Growth (Office of Energy Planning) Australian Energy Market Operator		
Natural gas  Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs  Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	TasGas	State Growth (Office of Energy Planning)		
Liquid fuel supply  Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs  Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	Liquid fuel suppliers	State Growth (Office of Energy Planning)		
Assist response Management Authority in identifying appropriate transport options for emergency supplies and evacuations     Assess disruptions and facilitate the restoration of public transport services and freight flows	State Growth (Transport Services) Metro Tasmania TasRail (freight) Transport Service Operators	Commercial freight and transport providers		
Telecommunications network supply  Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs  Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	Telstra NBN Co Other network owners/managers	DPAC (TMD)		
Water supply and wastewater treatment  Undertake technical assessments, assess and prioritise restoration needs  Undertake and facilitate the restoration of critical infrastructure	TasWater Councils	DOH DPIPWE (EPA) DPIPWE (Dam Safety)		
Other infrastructure  • Undertake and facilitate the restoration of infrastructure and facilities  • Public schools and LINCs  • Hospitals and health centres  • Irrigation infrastructure  • Dams  • Other infrastructure	DoE THS TasIrrigation DPIPWE (Dam Safety) Asset owner	DoH		

Table 7 Environment recovery domain

Environment					
Coordinating Agency	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment				
Function	Responsible Agency	Support Agency			
Environmental health and pollution     Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities     Render (disperse/dilute/neutralise) the hazardous material safe     Decontaminate affected people, places and equipment	Councils DPIPWE (EPA) Asset owner	DOJ (WorkSafe) DoH			
Crown land, National Park and landscape rehabilitation  Coordinate and undertake natural environment rehabilitation works	DPIPWE (PWS) DPIPWE (Natural and Cultural Heritage)	DPIPWE (PWS Wildcare) NGOs			
Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage     Undertake assessment of risk posed to natural and cultural heritage places in affected areas     Coordinate and undertake Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage rehabilitation works, in consultation with affected communities     Undertake recovery monitoring of Aboriginal, natural and cultural heritage places	DPIPWE (Natural and Cultural Heritage) DPIPWE (Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania)	Tasmanian Aboriginal Land and Sea Council			
Animal welfare, feed and fodder     Coordinate assistance for pets and companion animals     Coordinate services to treat and care for affected wildlife     Coordinate and manage services to meet the immediate needs of affected livestock	DPIPWE (Natural and Cultural Heritage) DPIPWE (AgriGrowth Tasmania) DPIPWE (Biosecurity Tasmania) Councils	Community groups NGOs			
Assistance measures for primary producers     Assess and provide primary producer assistance under the TRRA Community Recovery Policy     Provide advice and other non-financial support to primary producers	DPIPWE (AgriGrowth Tasmania) Industry bodies NGOS	DPAC (OSEM)			
Waste management and carcass removal     Dispose of contaminated waste     Coordinate the removal of livestock carcasses	Councils DPIPWE (EPA)				
Biosecurity and invasive species  Conduct monitoring and surveillance activities  Coordinate the delivery of diagnostic services  Restrict the movement of hazardous organisms	DPIPWE (Biosecurity Tasmania)				

## Table 8 Cross-domain

Cross-domain Cross-domain					
Coordinating A	Agency	Department of Premier and Cabinet			
Function		Responsible Agency	Support Agency		
<ul> <li>Assess der and deter approach</li> </ul>	e large-scale demolition and clean-	DPAC (OSEM)	Councils DPIPWE (EPA) DOJ (WorkSafe)		
	aison with the insurance industry e insurance information and advice	DPAC (OSEM)	Insurance Council of Australia Insurers		
separated  Collect do	nd enquiry the reunification of family and friends I during an emergency ata to inform missing persons ons and recovery planning	TASPOL Councils	NGOs		
	als e arrangements to manage ous memorials	DPAC (OSEM) Councils	TASPOL THS NGOs		
	ons – material goods e and distribute donated material	DPAC (OSEM)	NGOs		
<ul><li>Registration</li><li>volunteers</li><li>Coordinate</li></ul>	volunteers and offers of assistance on, training and coordination of offering assistance ion and management of corporate ess offers of assistance	DPAC (OSEM)	NGOs		
	s and administration of financial on behalf of affected communities	NGOs Financial institutions	DPAC (OSEM)		
<ul> <li>Provide we infrastruct</li> </ul>	ion and data services eb, mobile and desktop mapping ure (subject to licensing) for data and the Recovery Taskforce across	DPAC/DPIPWE (Land Tasmania)	DPAC (OSEM)		
<ul><li>Coordinating</li><li>imagery</li></ul>	e the provision of remotely sensed	DPIPWE (Land Tasmania)			
<ul> <li>Conduct ( valuation)</li> </ul>	property reinstatement (survey and	DPIPWE (Land Tasmania)			
<ul><li>Coordinat governme</li><li>Analysis of</li></ul>	amage assessments ion and compilation of whole-of- ent impact and damage assessments impacts and preparation of mimpact and damage reports	DPAC (OSEM)	Relevant Coordinating Agency DPIPWE (ES-GIS)		

Cross-domain				
Coordinating Agency	Department of Premier and Cabinet			
Function	Responsible Agency	Support Agency		
Internal and external communication about recovery efforts:  Coordination and management of the TasALERT website and social media  Coordination and management of TEIS	DPAC (PIU) DPAC (OSEM) DPAC (Service Tasmania)	Community groups NGOs Coordinating Agencies		
Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements (TRRA)  Overall administration, maintenance and coordination of TRRA policies  Assess and deliver assistance provided under TRRA Local Government Policy	DPAC (OSEM)	Councils		
Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)     Collating eligible costs for emergency events and submitting DRFA claims to the Australian Government	DPAC (OSEM)	Councils Treasury Tasmanian Audit Office Coordinating Agencies		
Provide a point of referral for community and government, through TEIS/recovery hotline and Ministerial Offices, and refer issues to relevant Coordinating Agencies as necessary     Coordinate the resolution of emerging issues that do not fall within a specific domain, including referral to appropriate agencies	DPAC (OSEM)	All agencies Councils NGOs		

## 8 Plan Administration

8.1 This section outlines arrangements for communicating, distributing, validating, exercising and reviewing this plan.

#### Communication and distribution

- 8.2 This plan will be published on the GSBC website and WebEOC after approval.
- 8.3 Print and/or electronic copies will be provided on request to the MC:
  - Municipal Committee
  - Regional Emergency Management Committee;
  - Regional Social Recovery Committee;
  - Municipal Coordinators

## Validation and exercising

- 8.4 Arrangements in this plan will be validated within the two-year review cycle by:
  - participating, where possible, in other municipal/regional exercises;
  - conducting/participating in relevant debriefs; and
  - reviews and evaluations undertaken after emergency events.

## Review requirements and Issue History

- 8.5 This plan is maintained by the Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipal Coordinator for the Glamorgan Spring Bay MEMC:
  - Email: admin@freycinet.tas.gov.au
  - Mail: Glamorgan Spring Bay Council, PO Box 6, TRIABUNNA 7190
  - Phone: 03 6256 4777
- 8.6 This plan should be reviewed at least once every two years after approval. It will also be reviewed after any significant emergency that requires the establishment of a Recovery Taskforce, or as recommended by the Municipal Emergency Management Committee.
- 8.7 This issue entirely supersedes the previous issue of this plan. Superseded issues should be destroyed, or clearly marked as superseded and removed from general circulation.

Issue	Approved	Comments/summary of main changes
1	2009 DRAFT	Draft Plan prepared but not finalised
2 2.1	2021 2021 Sept	Significant review and rewrite  Minor review – inclusion of MOU with Salvation Army and Triabunna Rec centre to evac centres.2.
2.2	2025 September	Minor review – inclusion of Appendix 5 and update clause 5.28; sleeping capacities of Evac Centre added to appendix 4.

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## Consultation for this Issue

Review of this issue was coordinated by the MC for the MEMC. This issue was updated as part of statutory requirements. Comment invited from:-

• Southern Regional Planner

# 9 Appendices

## **Appendix 1. National Principles for Disaster Recovery**

- 9.1 Disaster recovery is part of emergency management, which includes the broader components of prevention, preparedness and response. Planning for recovery is integral to emergency preparation and mitigation actions may often be initiated as part of recovery.
- 9.2 Disaster recovery includes physical, environmental and economic elements, as well as psychosocial wellbeing. Recovery can provide an opportunity to improve these aspects beyond previous conditions, by enhancing social and natural environments, infrastructure and economies contributing to a more resilient community.
- 9.3 Successful recovery relies on:
  - Understanding the context: successful recovery is based on an understanding of the community context;
  - Recognising complexity: successful recovery acknowledges the complex and dynamic nature of emergencies and communities;
  - Using community-led approaches: successful recovery is responsive and flexible, engaging communities and empowering them to move forward;
  - Ensuring coordination of all activities: successful recovery requires a planned, coordinated and adaptive approach based on continuing assessment of impacts and needs:
  - Employing effective communications: successful recovery is built on effective communications with affected communities and other stakeholders; and
  - Acknowledging and building capacity: successful recovery recognises, supports and builds on community, individual and organisational capacity.

# Appendix 2. Needs assessment framework

	Scale		Severity			Complexity	Capability and capacity	Vulnerability	
	Affected area	Costs	Social	Economic	Infrastructure	Environmental			
Locally- coordinated recovery (Level 1)	Impacts in one council area	DRFA unlikely to be triggered	Demand for psychological support managed at a local level     Impacts can be overcome with existing services	Limited impacts (ie one industry)     Short to medium-term economic disruption	Limited impacts that can be managed within normal operational arrangements	Limited impacts that can be managed with existing local resources	Significant impacts in one or more domains Low political sensitivity	Council and community capability sufficient with minimal state level support	Needs to vulnerable groups can be met by existing local resources
State- supported local recovery (Level 2)	Impacts across multiple council areas	DRFA may or may not be triggered (may only be Personal Hardship and Distress)	Demand for psychological support managed at a regional level     Limited damage to homes and few displaced people     Additional services and assistance required over 6-12 months	Moderate impacts (more than one industry or critical industry)     Medium to long term disruption     Need for some economic assistance	Some damage to state infrastructure	Significant damage or contamination     Additional resources and assistance required     Medium to long term recovery programs required	Significant impacts in multiple domains  Medium political sensitivity	Council and community capability sufficient to manage and coordinate  State level recovery support required for specific functions	Moderate levels of socioeconomic disadvantage  Some affected people from vulnerable groups
State- coordinated recovery (Level 3)	Impacts across multiple regions	DRFA will be triggered  Tasmanian Government Catastrophe Insurance triggered  ICA-declared catastrophe	Significant fatalities and injury Demand for psychological support managed at a state level Homes destroyed or uninhabitable and numerous displaced people Significant and long term additional services and assistance required over 6-24 months	Significant impacts across multiple key industries     Long term disruption     Need for coordinated and strategic economic recovery assistance	Significant and/or widespread damage to state infrastructure Requires a coordinated approach to restoring infrastructure	Very significant damage or contamination     Extensive impacts to primary industries     Coordinated clean up and rehabilitation required     Long term recovery response and	Significant impacts across all domains  Risks to long term community viability  High political sensitivity	Council and community capability insufficient - state needs to manage and coordinate recovery  State level coordination of functions and programs across State Service agencies	High levels of socio-economic disadvantage  Significant affected people from vulnerable groups  Special considerations for recovery approach

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		programs required			
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# Appendix 3. Long term recovery approaches

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Emergency of local significance	Emergency of regional significance	Emergency of state significance		
Long term recovery needs are moderate and can be met by a local recovery response delivered within municipal capability and managed by a Municipal Committee	Long term recovery needs require coordination through an AARC and significant Tasmanian Government support	Long term recovery needs require coordination through an AARC and state level Recovery Taskforce under the leadership of a Recovery Coordinator Significant Tasmanian Government assistance and capabilities are required to support recovery		
Moderate longer-term recovery assistance required     Discrete affected area (generally one council)     Community and council capability sufficient with minimal state level support (i.e. to restore state roads, Crown land, assistance for single industry sector, additional social services and support for relatively small number of affected people)	<ul> <li>Multiple or significant affected areas</li> <li>Impacts across multiple recovery domains</li> <li>Require state level recovery support from multiple agencies/functions</li> <li>TRRA/DRFA may be triggered (at least personal hardship and distress measures)</li> <li>AARC required to support community participation and coordinate recovery activities across government organisations</li> <li>Small Recovery Unit may be required to support recovery coordination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Multiple and/or widespread affected areas</li> <li>Significant and complex impacts across multiple recovery domains</li> <li>Extensive Tasmanian Government support from multiple agencies</li> <li>TRRA/DRFA triggered (including Category B and Category C measures)</li> <li>Recovery Coordinator required to lead recovery efforts</li> <li>One or several AARCs required to support community participation and planning, and coordinate recovery activities across Councils and State Government agencies</li> <li>Recovery Taskforce required</li> </ul>		
		Recovery Taskforce required for whole-of-government coordination		

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# Appendix 4. Evacuation and Recovery Centre locations

This list summarises locations that may be useful for managing emergencies.

Council outdoor crews, managers and the Municipal Coordinator have keys to access the halls.

Centre, location title and contact	Facilities	Location	Usage frequency	Could be used for:	Comments
Bicheno Memorial	Large Reserve	78 Burgess St	Daily	Assembly	Adjacent Lions
Hall	Oval and open space			Evacuation	Park
	BBQs, tables, 250 chairs			Centre	Parking on
Seating Capacity – 160	2 Male/3 female/ 1 unisex disabled toilet incl baby change			Recovery Information	reserve
Sleeping	Commercial kitchen				
capacity - 20	Kiosk/server area				
	Screen & Projector				
	Annexe – tea room				
	Upstairs area with additional male and female toilet				
	Internet capability				
Buckland Hall	3 female/1Unisex /disabled toilet	22 Kent St	Occasional	Assembly Evacuation	'Limited infrastructure'
Seating Capacity – 100	1 Male external toilet & Urinal.			Centre Information	Sufficient parking
Sleeping	Kitchen area				
Capacity - 15	Heating				
	No internet or phone lines				
Coles Bay Hall  Seating Capacity: 100	Large Reserve BBQ's, tables and chairs 2 Male/ 2 female/1 disabled toilet	60 Harold St	Daily	Assembly Evacuation Centre Recovery Information	Tennis Courts and playground adjacent. Public Toilets adjacent Mens Shed
Sleeping capacity - 15					adjacent Large storage
сараспу - 10					area Kitchen area
					adjacent 1 room Dr Surgery adjacent Library with 1 male and 1 female toilet adjacent

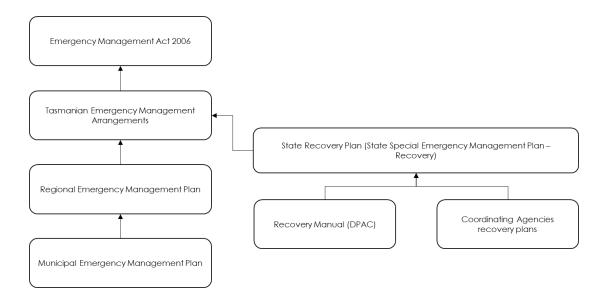
Centre, location title and contact	Facilities	Location	Usage frequency	Could be used for:	Comments
Orford School Hall	Oval and open space (School) Tables and chairs	33 Charles St	Occasional	Assembly Evacuation Centre	Limited infrastructure Limited parking
Seating Capacity: 70 Sleeping	Male/2 female toilets     Unisex disabled     Kitchen area			Recovery) Information	Adjacent to Orford Primary School
capacity - 9					
Swansea Town	Tables and chairs	22 Franklin St	Daily	Assembly	Rear parking
Hall	2 Male/3 female/disabled toilets			Evacuation Centre	Adjacent Swansea Hub
Seating Capacity 150	Commercial Kitchen area			Recovery Information	can be used, incl large
Sleeping	Kiosk/server area			Information	meeting room, kitchen, bar
capacity - 14	Annex room (can seat 40)				area, showers and toilets
Triabunna Town	Oval and open space	3 Vicary St	Occasional	Assembly	Close to
Hall	(School) Tables and chairs			Evacuation Centre	recreation ground
	2 Male/2 female			Recovery	Internet
Seating Capacity:	2 x showers			Information	capability could be arranged
100 Slooping	Kitchen area				
Sleeping capacity - 15	Kiosk/server area Stage				
	Phone line				
Triabunna	Oval and open space	51 Charles St	Occasional	Assembly	Close to Town
Football Club	Rec Ground			LVacuation	Hall
	Tables and chairs 4 Male/4 female			Centre Recovery	Internet capability could
Seating Capacity:	1 Disabled			Information	be arranged
100	8 x showers				
Sleeping capacity 15	Commercial Kitchen				
сараспу то	Kiosk/server area				
	Phone line				

# Appendix 5. Evacuation and Recovery Centre Equipment

Storage and shelter		Quanti
Black storage containers	\$10.00	2
Stretcher bed - large	\$200.00	20
Pillows	\$15.00	10
Sleeping bags - basic	\$50.00	20
Disposable blanket	\$200.00	2
Disposable pillow cases	\$110.00	1
Pop-up area dividers	\$30.00	2
Tooth brushes and toothpaste packs	\$10.00	39
Sickness bags	\$2.00	1
Medical waste disposal bags (medical or clothing)	\$30.00	1
Charging cord for multiple mobile devices	\$20.00	1
Trailer - 7x5 tandem.	\$7,600.00	1

# 10 Associated Documents

# Figure 6 Plan Hierarchy



# Legislation

	Title	Agency
State	Emergency Management Act 2006	SES

# Plans/Agreements

	Title	Custodian
National	Guidelines for Interstate Assistance (Human and Social Community Recovery) 2018	DoH (on behalf of Social Recovery Reference Group)
State	Tasmanian Emergency Management Arrangements (Issue 1 2019)	SES
	Recovery Manual	DPAC
	DPIPWE Emergency Management Plan	DPIPWE
	Social Recovery Arrangements for the DoH, THS and Communities Tasmania	DoH
Regional	Regional Emergency Management Plan	Regional Committee
Municipal	GSBC Municipal Emergency Management Plan	Municipal Committee

# **Other Related Documents**

	Title	Enquiries
National	National Strategy for Disaster Resilience	EMA, Department of Home Affairs
	Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements	EMA, Department of Home Affairs
State	Tasmanian Relief and Recovery Arrangements	DPAC (OSEM)
	All-Hazards Emergency Evacuations Framework	TASPOL



# Councils are invited to submit motions for debate

to be Included at General Meetings

Name of Council: Break O'Day Council
Contact person (name, title) Molli Brown, Governance Officer
Phone:6376 7900 Email: molli.brown@bodc.tas.gov.au
Date of General Meeting for Motion to be Included20 November 2025
Motion Requirements:
In order for a Motion to be considered please indicate if the proposed Motion:
Addresses the objectives of the Association <sup>1</sup> .
Concerns a local government matter.
Is a matter of common concern to councils and not a specific local issue.
Is linked to LGAT's current Annual Plan, available here
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Please attach –
The proposed Motion, which should clearly articulate the action required of LGAT or the policy position being sought from the sector.
The attachment should also include additional background comments to ensure members have a complete understanding of what is being sought and how the Motion addresses the requirements listed above
Email to admin@lgat.tas.gov.au
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<sup>(</sup>b Promote an efficient and effective system of local government in Tasmania; and

<sup>(</sup>c) Provide services to Members, councillors and employees of Councils.



Motion Title Advancing the Circular Economy Across Tasmania.....

## **Decision Sought**

# That the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT):

- 1. Recognises the circular economy as a key opportunity for Tasmania to reduce waste, strengthen regional economies, lower emissions, and increase community resilience through smarter use and reuse of materials and resources.
- Advocates to the Tasmanian Government for the development and implementation of a Statewide Circular Economy Strategy, developed in consultation with local government, regional waste groups, industry, the community sector, and education and research institutions.
- 3. Encourages continued collaboration among Tasmanian councils and regional waste groups to:
  - Share best practices and resources for circular initiatives (e.g. reuse markets, repair hubs, community composting);
  - Identify and pursue joint procurement and regional partnerships that support circular outcomes:
  - Align local policies (e.g. waste, procurement, planning) with circular economy principles.

## 4. Calls on the Tasmanian Government to:

- Provide continued funding, policy support, and incentives for local governments and regional waste groups to pilot and scale circular economy projects;
- Ensure state infrastructure investment (e.g. waste and resource recovery facilities)
   supports circularity and regional equity;
- Support skills development and community education focused on repair, reuse, sustainable design, and local circular enterprise.

## 5. Requests LGAT to:

- Facilitate a working group or forum of interested councils to engage with the Tasmanian Government on the circular economy agenda;
- Include the circular economy as a standing item in relevant LGAT policy discussions and submissions (e.g. waste, climate, economic development).

 Request the Tasmanian Government compile and provide a publicly available material flow analysis for the State and each region to provide clear data to support public and private infrastructure investment in locations to maximise diversion and reuse in the Tasmanian economy

#### **Background Comment**

Tasmania is well-positioned to lead nationally in the transition to a circular economy. Local governments are on the frontlines of waste management and community engagement, and play a vital role in enabling local circular solutions. A coordinated, well-supported approach will ensure all regions benefit from the environmental, economic, and social advantages of a circular future.

There is value in being clear to the State Government about the importance of Local Government in a transition to a circular economy. Investment in development of the circular economy in Tasmania will maximise waste diversion to manage life of landfill assets and reduce the ongoing introduction of additional raw materials to the Tasmanian environment whilst maximising opportunities to increase economic growth by investing in circularity.

Tasmania has three regional waste groups — Circular North in the north; Cradle Coast Waste Management Group in the north west and TasWaste South in the south of the State. The State Government funding deed for each of the regional waste groups requires active collaboration between the CEO's of the groups to identify shared procurement opportunities, potential alignment in project delivery and ongoing dialogue regarding the Rethink Waste education and engagement program.

Circular North's 5-year strategic plan is aimed at supporting the region's transition to a Circular Economy. The plan introduces a vision, goals, targets, and actions to drive progress, focusing on landfill diversion and increasing resource recovery, all of which emphasise facilitating collaboration, supporting strategic alignment, and improving waste management data and reporting.



Councils are invited to submit motions for debate

to be Included at General Meetings

Name of Council: Break O'Day Council
Contact person (name, title) Molli Brown, Governance Officer
Phone:6376 7900 Email: molli.brown@bodc.tas.gov.au
Date of General Meeting for Motion to be Included20 November 2025
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Motion Title Developing a Statewide Local Government Workforce Renewal Program .......

#### **Decision Sought**

It is recommended that LGAT work with the State and Federal Governments to develop and implement a program similar to the NSW Local Government Apprentice, Trainee, and Cadet Fresh Start Program in order to effectively implement Recommendation 35 of the Future of Local Government Review, addressing workforce shortages, enhancing diversity, and building sustainable local government capacity.

# **Background Comment**

The NSW Local Government Apprentice, Trainee, and Cadet Fresh Start Program exemplifies a practical response to workforce challenges in local government and resonates strongly with the recommendations outlined in the Tasmanian Future of Local Government Review. Specifically, the Review's Final Report makes Recommendation 35:

Recommendation 35: The Tasmanian Government should:

- support the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) to develop and implement –
  in consultation with councils and their staff a workforce development toolkit tailored to
  the sector and aligned with the Tasmanian Government's workforce development system;
- support councils to update their workforce plans at the time of any consolidation;
- support LGAT to lead the development and implementation of state-wide approach to workforce development for key technical staff, beginning with environmental health officers, planners, engineers and building inspectors;
- recognise in statute that workforce development is an ongoing responsibility of council general managers – and that it be included as part of the new Strategic Planning and Reporting Framework; and
- include simple indicators of each council's workforce profile in the proposed council performance dashboard.

The Fresh Start Program aligns with supporting LGAT to pursue implementation of a state-wide approach that not just focuses on workforce development for key technical staff but a broader approach to promoting the attractiveness of local government as a whole as a career. A coordinated approach can focus on youth leveraging off the strategies within the Tasmanian Government's Youth Jobs Strategy.

## **NSW Fresh Start Program Overview**

- It's a \$252.2 million, six-year initiative by the NSW Government to address workforce shortages in local councils by funding 1,300 new apprenticeships, traineeships, and cadetships across metropolitan, regional, and rural areas <u>NSW GovernmentOffice of Local</u> Government NSW.
- The broader aim is to boost the local government workforce by 15% through entry-level roles designed to fill critical skills gaps and future-proof council services

#### Objectives

- 1. Expand local government capacity by increasing workforce numbers.
- 2. Address workforce shortages and skill gaps across diverse roles.
- 3. Create pathways for youth, especially school leavers, to gain certified training while employed.
- 4. Contribute to social goals, including the National Agreement on Closing the Gap

#### Impact So Far

- By mid-May 2025, over 1,000 new apprentices, trainees, and cadets had started in councils across NSW (with 1,008 approved in the first two rounds)
- Highlights of roles funded:
  - o 146 parks & gardens positions
  - o 44 early childhood trainees
  - o 58 apprentice mechanics, 25 electricians, 82 civil construction trainees
  - 47 planning cadets, 58 engineering cadets—crucial for infrastructure and housing challenges
- Over 60% of roles are in regional and rural councils, benefiting those communities substantially
- Nearly 90% of councils secured funding, demonstrating strong sector uptake

Through linking directly to Recommendation 35 of the Tasmanian Future of Local Government Review, the NSW Fresh Start Program offers a blueprint for action. Its demonstrated outcomes—enhanced staff capability, increased workforce diversity, and stronger community connections—show how targeted workforce renewal strategies can deliver on Tasmania's aspirations for a modern, effective, and inclusive local government sector.



Councils are invited to submit motions for debate to be Included at General Meetings

Name of Council: Central Coast

Contact person (name, title) Samantha Searle, Director Corporate Services

Phone: 6429 8920 Email: samantha.searle@centralcoast.tas.gov.au

Date of General Meeting for Motion to be Included: next available

#### **Motion Requirements:**

In order for a Motion to be considered please indicate if the proposed Motion:

0	Addresses the objectives of the Association <sup>1</sup> .
0	Concerns a local government matter.
0	Is a matter of common concern to councils and not a specific local issue.
0	Is linked to LGAT's current Annual Plan, available <u>here</u>
0	Is <u>not</u> an existing resolution of the sector (please refer to the Follow up of Resolutions Report in the preceding General Meeting for a list of current resolutions).
0	Has <u>not</u> been considered at a General Meeting in the 12 months prior.
0	Relates to existing, or sought activities/policy of the Tasmanian Government and would benefit from members understanding the Tasmanian Government position prior to considering <sup>2</sup> .

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#### Please attach -

The proposed Motion, which should clearly articulate the action required of LGAT or the policy position being sought from the sector.

The attachment should also include additional background comments to ensure members have a complete understanding of what is being sought and how the Motion addresses the requirements listed above.

Email to <u>admin@lgat.tas.gov.au</u>

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#### **Motion Title**

State Waste Levy Reinvestment

#### **Decision Sought**

That LGAT lobby the State Government to reinvest a portion of the State Waste Levy into initiatives that reduce the financial burden on low-income households and communities.

## **Background Comment**

The State Government applies a waste levy to waste disposal, which is passed on through council waste charges and fees. This levy increases household costs and exposes local government to financial, social, reputational and environmental risks.

The philosophy behind the levy and its positive intent in driving better environmental outcomes is recognised and supported. By encouraging waste reduction and improved resource recovery, the levy plays an important role in shifting behaviours towards more sustainable practices. However, it is equally important to ensure that the costs associated with the levy are applied fairly across the community.

For households already under financial stress, the levy heightens affordability pressures and can reduce access to responsible waste services. This undermines the ability of residents to manage waste appropriately, impacts on community wellbeing and amenity. For councils, there is a reputational risk in being perceived as unresponsive to these affordability issues, despite the levy being beyond their control. From an environmental perspective, barriers to responsible disposal increase the risk of illegal dumping, which damages local amenity and creates additional compliance obligations for councils.

Reinvestment of levy proceeds into community support initiatives such as subsidies, rebates or targeted programs like hard waste collection would ease household pressures, improve accessibility to responsible services, discourage illegal dumping, and reduce risks for councils over the medium term.

Local government, in applying rates and charges, is guided by principles of equity, transparency and affordability. Councils are careful to ensure that taxation is applied fairly and does not place undue pressure on those least able to pay. By the same standard, it is reasonable to expect that a portion of the State Waste Levy be reinvested to ease the burden on low-income households. Revenue raised through the levy should directly benefit the communities who fund it and must be applied in ways that avoid inequitable hardship.

Advocacy through LGAT provides an opportunity to address this matter collectively, leveraging the sector's influence to ensure that the levy operates fairly, responsibly, and in alignment with community wellbeing.

The recommended motion aligns with LGAT's Annual Plan 2025, which includes environmental regulation and collaboration with EPA Tasmania as a focus area.



Councils are invited to submit motions for debate

to be Included at General Meetings

Name of	Council: Central Highlands Council
Contact p	person (name, title) Mr Stephen Mackey Acting General Manager
	2595503 Email: smackey@centralhighlands.tas.gov.au
Motion Re	equirements:
In order fo	or a Motion to be considered please indicate if the proposed Motion:
	Addresses the objectives of the Association <sup>1</sup> .
$\checkmark$	Concerns a local government matter.
$\checkmark$	Is a matter of common concern to councils and not a specific local issue.
	Is linked to LGAT's current Annual Plan, available <u>here</u>
✓	Is $\underline{not}$ an existing resolution of the sector (please refer to the Follow up of Resolutions Report in the preceding General Meeting for a list of current resolutions).
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LGAT s	taff are happy to assist you in developing your motion. Please phone 03 6146 3740 in the first instance.
Please att	rach –
	e proposed Motion, which should clearly articulate the action required of LGAT or the policy position being ught from the sector.
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Em	nail to admin@lgat.tas.gov.au

- (a) Protect and represent the interests and rights of Councils in Tasmania;
- (b Promote an efficient and effective system of local government in Tasmania; and
- (c) Provide services to Members, councillors and employees of Councils.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The objectives of LGAT are



Motion Title Dark Sky Planning Guidelines for Tasmania

## **Decision Sought**

That the Local Government Association of Tasmania lobby State government on behalf of all 29 Councils, to create Dark Sky Planning Guidelines, over the whole of Tasmania including the Islands.

## **Background Comment**

The Policy will incorporate current best practices, including the integration of smart lighting technologies, shielding, strengthened environmental protections and requirements with an aim to reduce artificial light at night, support ecological sustainability, and enhance the Tasmania's appeal as a destination for dark sky and aurora australis tourism. The Policy would ensure Local Government continues to lead in responsible lighting management, community education, and long-term protection of Tasmania's natural night sky.

There are very practical reasons for treasuring and the being able to see the night sky, in Tasmania, and should not be taken for granted.

Firstly, there is a significant Aboriginal cultural heritage aspect, as Aboriginal inhabitants were Australia's first true Astronomers, evidenced in many petroglyphs. I first wrote to MLC Craig Farrell and Greens MP, Cassie O'Connor, in May 2021. I have been taking photos of the night sky, since I came to live in Tasmania, about 15 years ago. My photos would not be possible if there was significantly more. We should consider any additional opportunities for astro-tourism and aurora australis tourism.



# Councils are invited to submit motions for debate

to be Included at General Meetings

Name	e of Council: George Town Council
Conta	act person (name, title): Mr Shane Power, General Manager
Phone	e: 03) 6382 8800 Email: council@georgetown.tas.gov.au
Date o	of General Meeting for Motion to be Included: Thursday 20 November 2025 General Meeting
Motio	n Requirements:
In ord	er for a Motion to be considered please indicate if the proposed Motion:
✓	Addresses the objectives of the Association <sup>1</sup> .
$\checkmark$	Concerns a local government matter.
$\checkmark$	Is a matter of common concern to councils and not a specific local issue.
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**Email to** 

admin@lgat.tas.gov.au

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Motion Title Legislative Powers to Local Government under the Boundary Fences Act 1908.

## **Decision Sought**

Call on the Tasmanian Government to legislate powers to Local Government under the Boundary Fences Act 1908 for:

- Councils to require property owners and lessee's to install, maintain and repair their property fences to prevent the escape of livestock onto Local Government controlled roads or neighbouring properties within respective local government areas. Further and as part of the provision of such powers, the Act shall clearly define the term livestock.
- Regulations to be developed provisions for Local Government to issue infringement notices
  and standardised monetary penalties to enable enforcement of non-compliance with
  newly legislated powers.

# **Background Comment**

A recent review of the powers under various Acts to require land owners and lessees to have sufficient fencing in place to ensure livestock do not enter onto Council roads and road reserves has been undertaken by George Town Council.

The current legislation being relied upon is considered questionable with regard to Council compelling landowners to prevent livestock from entering roads and road reserves.

Section 182 (c) of the Local Government Act 1993 provides for the General Manager to serve notice to a land owner or occupier to fence land if – <u>domestic animals are kept on the land</u>.

It is George Town Council's view that that application of this section due to the reference of domestic animals is tenuous at best when instances where rural livestock enter roads with the potential to cause serious traffic hazards. Additionally, the powers to address such situations are deemed inadequate given there are no direct monetary penalties available to enforce in situations where livestock are not contained appropriately.



Councils are invited to submit motions for debate to be Included at General Meetings

Name of Council: Latrobe Council Contact person (name, title) Sarah Cairns - Executive Assistant Phone: ...... Email: sarah.cairns@latrobe.tas.gov.au Date of General Meeting for Motion to be Included Thursday 20 November 2025 General Meeting **Motion Requirements:** In order for a Motion to be considered please indicate if the proposed Motion: Addresses the objectives of the Association<sup>1</sup>. Concerns a local government matter. Is a matter of common concern to councils and not a specific local issue. Is linked to LGAT's current Annual Plan, available here Is not an existing resolution of the sector (please refer to the Follow up of Resolutions Report in the preceding General Meeting for a list of current resolutions). Has <u>not</u> been considered at a General Meeting in the 12 months prior. Relates to existing, or sought activities/policy of the Tasmanian Government and would benefit from members understanding the Tasmanian Government position prior to considering<sup>2</sup>. LGAT staff are happy to assist you in developing your motion. Please phone 03 6146 3740 in the first instance. Please attach -The proposed Motion, which should clearly articulate the action required of LGAT or the policy position being sought from the sector. The attachment should also include additional background comments to ensure members have a complete understanding of what is being sought and how the Motion addresses the requirements listed above. Email to admin@lgat.tas.gov.au

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Motion Title Mandatory online learning for Local Government Election Candidates

# **Decision Sought**

That on behalf of the sector, the Local Government Association of Tasmania lobby the Tasmanian Government to legislate that intending candidates for the 2026 Local Government elections are required to complete the Learn to Lead online learning modules Learning Pack 1 and Learning Package 2 as current councillors are required, so that intending candidates are educated on the Role of a councillor and have an understanding of the responsibilities of representing the community prior to nominating for election

**Background Comment** 



Councils are invited to submit motions for debate

to be Included at General Meetings

Name of Council : Northern Midlands Council			
Contact person (name, title) Des Jennings – General Manager			
Phone: (03) 63 977 303 Email: des.jennings@nmc.tas.gov.au			
Date of General Meeting for Motion to be Included20 November 2025			
Motion Requirements:			
In order for a Motion to be considered please indicate if the proposed Motion:			
Addresses the objectives of the Association <sup>1</sup> .			
Concerns a local government matter.			
Is a matter of common concern to councils and not a specific local issue.			
Is linked to LGAT's current Annual Plan, available here			
Is <u>not</u> an existing resolution of the sector (please refer to the Follow up of Resolutions Report in the preceding General Meeting for a list of current resolutions).			
Has <u>not</u> been considered at a General Meeting in the 12 months prior.			
Relates to existing, or sought activities/policy of the Tasmanian Government and would benefit from members understanding the Tasmanian Government position prior to considering <sup>2</sup> .			
LGAT staff are happy to assist you in developing your motion. Please phone 03 6146 3740 in the first instance.			
Please attach –			
The proposed Motion, which should clearly articulate the action required of LGAT or the policy position being sought from the sector.			
The attachment should also include additional background comments to ensure members have a complete understanding of what is being sought and how the Motion addresses the requirements listed above.			
Email to admin@lgat.tas.gov.au			
<sup>1</sup> The objectives of LGAT are			

- Protect and represent the interests and rights of Councils in Tasmania; (a)
- (b Promote an efficient and effective system of local government in Tasmania; and
- Provide services to Members, councillors and employees of Councils.

Please contact the LGAT office on 6146 3740 for closing dates for Submission of Motions

# Motion to Enhancing Flood Risk Management through Policy Alignment and Local Data Recognition

## Motion:

That the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) advocate to the Tasmanian Government for the following actions to strengthen flood risk management and planning integrity across the state:

- 1. The State Planning Office be resourced and directed to urgently coordinate a statewide LPS amendment process to update Flood-prone Areas Hazard Overlays with updated Tasmanian Strategic Flood Maps any detailed studies where requested by a Council, and provide clear guidance on the role of the State Emergency Service (SES) and the information produced by the SES in the planning process.
- 2. The State Planning Office or Tasmanian Planning Commission be resourced and directed to undertake a review of Hookway v Northern Midlands Council [2025] TASCAT 106 and Au v Glenorchy City Council (No 2) [2024] TASCAT 50 to recommend urgent changes for high-risk flood zones with significant hazard levels that ensure long-term safety of people and property and maintain the autonomy of Councils as planning authorities.
- 3. The Tasmanian Government review the use of flood risk mapping by insurance companies and engage with insurers to ensure they actively participate in the *Land Use Planning and Building Control Policy for Flood Risk Management Project,* with the objective of developing policy solutions and recommendations that would address rising costs and declining availability of flood insurance.

# **Background Comment:**

There is an increasing disconnect between State-level flood mapping and local planning controls. While the Tasmanian Strategic Flood Mapping Project provides a valuable foundation, it often lacks the resolution and contextual detail of Council-led studies. The SES has acknowledged that local governments may possess more granular data; however, recent directions from the Tasmanian Planning Commission and tribunal decisions have tended to prioritise SES mapping.

The case of Hookway v Northern Midlands Council highlights the tension between engineered mitigation and planning integrity. Despite flood depths exceeding 2 metres and hazard ratings of H4–H5, the subdivision was approved based on mitigation measures and evacuation planning. This raises significant concerns about long-term safety, emergency access, and the precedent it sets for future developments in high-risk areas.

To manage flood risk responsibly, Councils require clear, consistent, and evidence-based frameworks. This includes recognition of local expertise, transparent planning processes, and a shared understanding of tolerable risk across all levels of government. They key steps are:

# 1. Policy Alignment and Clarification

To expedite alignment between State and Local Government on flood mapping and planning controls, we recommend accelerating the formal review process. This will help ensure consistency in the interpretation of flood risk, tolerable risk thresholds, and development controls.

We acknowledge the ongoing initiative titled *Land Use Planning and Building Control Policy for Flood Risk Management Project*, which is being led by an SES project manager and involves a broad range of stakeholders. While the project is currently scheduled for an 18-month timeframe, it is anticipated that completion may extend beyond this period. In the interim, uncertainty persists in this space, underscoring the need for interim measures or guidance to support consistent decision-making.

#### 2. Recognition of Council-Led Flood Studies

Advocate for statutory recognition of Council-led flood studies and modelling in planning decisions, particularly where such studies provide more detailed, site-specific data than State-level mapping (e.g., SES outputs).

#### 3. Statewide Framework for Tolerable Risk and Mitigation

Support the development of a consistent, statewide framework for assessing "tolerable risk" in flood-prone areas, including:

- Minimum standards for site elevation and habitable floor levels;
- · Requirements for on-site evacuation areas and emergency planning;
- Consideration of cumulative impacts and climate change projections.

#### 4. Review of Tribunal Decisions and Planning Appeals

Request a review of recent planning appeal decisions, such as *Hookway v Northern Midlands Council [2025] TASCAT 106*, where a subdivision was approved in a high-risk flood zone despite significant hazard levels. This raises concerns regarding long-term safety and precedent-setting.

#### 5. Clarification of the SES Role in Planning Referrals

To support consistent and informed planning decisions, clearer guidance is sought on the role of the State Emergency Service (SES) in the planning referral process, specifically regarding:

- Statutory Obligations: Clarification on whether there are legislative or regulatory requirements
  mandating referral to the SES during planning assessments, and under what circumstances
  these apply.
- Use of SES Mapping: Guidance on when SES-provided hazard mapping should take precedence over other data sources, particularly in cases of conflicting information.
- Balancing SES Advice with Local Data: Direction on how to appropriately weigh SES advice
  against localised data, studies, or expert assessments provided by councils or developers.
- Transparency of Methodologies: Greater transparency around the methodologies, assumptions, and data sources used by the SES in forming their advice, to ensure consistency, accountability, and the ability for stakeholders to assess the robustness of SES input.

### 6. Engagement with the Tasmanian Planning Commission (TPC)

Request that the TPC formally consider Council-led flood data in planning scheme amendments and development assessments, particularly where such data is robust and peer-reviewed.

# 7. Support for Council Autonomy in Planning Decisions

Reinforce the importance of Council autonomy in planning decisions, especially where local flood risk assessments have been conducted in accordance with best practice (e.g., Australian Rainfall and Runoff guidelines, climate-adjusted AEP scenarios).

## 8. Insurance Accessibility and Affordability

Advocate for greater attention to the rising cost and declining availability of flood insurance across Tasmania. As flood risk mapping becomes more refined and hazard zones are more clearly delineated, many property owners, particularly in high-risk areas, are facing significant increases in insurance premiums or are unable to obtain coverage altogether. This trend has serious implications for financial resilience, property values, and community wellbeing. LGAT should urge the Tasmanian Government to engage with insurers, councils, and affected communities to explore policy solutions, including risk mitigation incentives, public-private insurance models, and improved communication around flood risk to support informed decision-making.



Councils are invited to submit motions for debate

to be Included at General Meetings

Name of Council : Northern Midlands Council					
Contact	Contact person (name, title) Des Jennings – General Manager				
Phone: (	03) 63 977 303 Email: des.jennings@nmc.tas.gov.au				
Date of G	General Meeting for Motion to be Included20 November 2025				
Motion R	Requirements:				
In order	for a Motion to be considered please indicate if the proposed Motion:				
	Addresses the objectives of the Association <sup>1</sup> .				
$\overline{\checkmark}$	Concerns a local government matter.				
$\overline{\checkmark}$	Is a matter of common concern to councils and not a specific local issue.				
	Is linked to LGAT's current Annual Plan, available <u>here</u>				
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Is <u>not</u> an existing resolution of the sector (please refer to the Follow up of Resolutions Report in the preceding General Meeting for a list of current resolutions).				
$\overline{\checkmark}$	Has <u>not</u> been considered at a General Meeting in the 12 months prior.				
	Relates to existing, or sought activities/policy of the Tasmanian Government and would benefit from members understanding the Tasmanian Government position prior to considering <sup>2</sup> .				
LGAT	staff are happy to assist you in developing your motion. Please phone 03 6146 3740 in the first instance.				
Please attach –					
The proposed Motion, which should clearly articulate the action required of LGAT or the policy position being sought from the sector.					
	The attachment should also include additional background comments to ensure members have a complet understanding of what is being sought and how the Motion addresses the requirements listed above				
Er	mail to <u>admin@lgat.tas.gov.au</u>				

- (a) Protect and represent the interests and rights of Councils in Tasmania;
- (b Promote an efficient and effective system of local government in Tasmania; and
- (c) Provide services to Members, councillors and employees of Councils.

Please contact the LGAT office on 6146 3740 for closing dates for Submission of Motions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The objectives of LGAT are

# Motion to Amend Regulation 47 of the *Local Government* (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025

# **Motion:**

That the Local Government Association of Tasmania (LGAT) advocates an amendment to Regulation 47 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2025* to allow councils the discretion to approve a councillor's leave of absence retrospectively in cases of unforeseen circumstances such as illness or work commitments, provided that appropriate documentation is submitted.

#### **Background Comment:**

- The current regulation does not accommodate the realities of modern life, where unforeseen events may prevent councillors from submitting leave requests in advance.
- This limitation may unfairly penalise councillors who are otherwise committed to their duties but are impacted by genuine emergencies.
- Allowing retrospective approval, subject to council discretion and supporting documentation, would promote fairness, flexibility, and a more compassionate governance framework.

A Councillor within Northern Midlands Council recently found themselves needing unexpected leave, which under the current legislation can not be granted. The Councillor in put forward the following: -

"Surely this is not an uncommon situation across councils. There would be instances in any council, from time to time, where councillors are unable to submit a formal leave request ahead of a meeting due to unforeseen events. The ability to consider these on a case-by-case basis would seem both reasonable and practical.

My understanding was that some councils do in fact apply a level of discretion in such cases, and I had hoped we could explore that possibility rather than hitting a hard no straight away.

This shouldn't be about bending the rules—it's about acknowledging the reality that life doesn't always follow perfect timelines."

Even after seeking guidance from the Office of Local Government, the Council could not retrospectively grant the leave.

This change aligns with LGAT's objectives to:

- Protect and represent the interests and rights of Councils in Tasmania;
- Promote an efficient and effective system of local government;
- Provide services to Members, councillors, and employees of Councils.

 ${\it Attachment-Email\ Correspondence\ in\ relation\ to\ Retrospective\ Leave}.$ 



Councils are invited to submit motions for debate to be Included at General Meetings

Name of Council: Waratah-Wynyard Council

Contact person	(name, title	): Vanessa	Adams,	CEO
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Phone: 03 6443 8333 Email: vadams@warwyn.tas.gov.au

Date of General Meeting for Motion to be Included: 20 November 2025

#### **Motion Requirements:**

In order for a Motion to be considered please indicate if the proposed Motion:

$\overline{\checkmark}$	Concerns a local government matter <sup>1</sup> .
$\overline{\checkmark}$	Is a matter of common concern to local government and not a specific local issue.
	Addresses the objectives of the Association <sup>2</sup> .
	Is linked to LGAT's current Annual Plan, available <u>here</u>
V	Is <u>not</u> an existing resolution of the sector (please refer to the Follow up of Resolutions Report in the preceding General Meeting for a list of current resolutions).
$\checkmark$	Has <u>not</u> been considered at a General Meeting in the 12 months prior.
	Relates to existing, or sought, activities/policy of the Tasmanian Government that would benefit from members understanding the Tasmanian Government position prior to considering <sup>3</sup> .

LGAT staff are happy to assist you in developing your motion. Please phone 03 6146 3740 in the first instance.

#### Please attach -

The proposed Motion that clearly articulates the action required of LGAT, or the policy position being sought from the cortor

The attachment should also include additional background comments, including matters listed above, to ensure members have a complete understanding of what is being sought and how the Motion addresses the requirements listed above.

Email to admin@lgat.tas.gov.au

Please contact the LGAT office on 6146 3740 for closing dates for Submission of Motions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Considering the functions outlined in the *Local Government Act 1993*, Section 20.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The objectives of LGAT are

<sup>(</sup>a) Protect and represent the interests and rights of Councils in Tasmania;

<sup>(</sup>b Promote an efficient and effective system of local government in Tasmania; and

<sup>(</sup>c) Provide services to Members, councillors and employees of Councils.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Council should consider raising the motion at the General Meeting when State Government Comment on Motions is sought.

#### MOTION - PUBLIC DISCLOSURE ACT

That:

"LGAT advocates to the Tasmanian State Government in support of a review of Tasmania's Public Disclosures Act 2002 to strengthen the Act to ensure that the services provided to our communities are not impaired due to ineffective protections for prospective whistleblowers."

#### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The *Public Interest Disclosures Act 2002* (the Act) is Tasmania's whistleblowing legislation. The purpose of the Act is to:

- encourage and facilitate disclosures of improper conduct by Tasmanian public officers and public bodies;
- protect persons making those disclosures and others from reprisals;
- provide for the matters disclosed to be properly investigated and dealt with; and
- provide all parties involved in those disclosures with natural justice.

A significant barrier to making a disclosure is fear of reprisal.

To address this, the Act provides protection against 'detrimental action' to people who have made, or intend to make, a protected disclosure.

Detrimental action includes:

- · action causing injury, loss or damage;
- intimidation or harassment;
- discrimination, disadvantage or adverse treatment in relation to a person's employment, career, profession, trade or business, including the taking of disciplinary action; and
- · threats of detrimental action.

Unfortunately, the protections available to a whistleblower do not come into effect until the Public Body to whom the disclosure has been made, assesses the disclosure and agrees that the individual qualifies for protected status.

# Timeframe and (Lack of) penalties for Public Bodies making an assessment

The procedure for disclosure to a Public Body provides for an initial assessment to be undertaken within 45 days to decide whether the disclosure is a protected disclosure.

However, there is no penalty in the Act for failure to carry out an assessment in this time frame and no means of enforcing it. In practice this has enabled a Public Body to delay an assessment indefinitely, leaving the individual who has made the disclosure without protection. This is also a failure to provide procedural justice and constitutes a psycho-social safety risk

While creating a psycho-social safety risk at work is a breach of the Workplace Health and Safety Act, the penalty is merely a Performance Improvement Notice (PIN).

Because of these weaknesses in the legislation, the law is rarely used. This means that fraud, misconduct and corruption, when they take place, are not addressed effectively internally by a

Department, and are not being made public. This is to the detriment of public servants providing the services on which our communities rely.

#### The Drive for Change

Recognising the need to improve protections, a Whistleblower Protection Authority Bill was introduced to the Federal Parliament in February by Andrew Wilkie with crossbench support. The Bill is currently with the Legal & Constitutional Affairs Committee for inquiry, with a report expected by the end of August.

Recent polling conducted by the Australia Institute indicated there is increasing support for whistleblowers with 86% of respondents supporting stronger legal protections.

There are recognised examples of people who tried to raise serious concerns but were not effectively protected and who suffered intimidation, legal action, and job losses as a result. They include Jeannie-Marie Blake, a Centrelink employee who raised concerns about the Robodebt scheme as early as 2016; David McBride, and Robert Boyle who spoke up about aggressive debt-collection tactics harming small businesses.

David McBride, an Australian whistleblower and former army lawyer, reported alleged war crimes committed by Australian soldiers in Afghanistan. McBride's actions led to investigations and reports on the alleged misconduct. However, he was ultimately prosecuted and jailed for his actions, which he maintained were done in the public interest.

In Tasmania, whistleblowers have raised concerns about Ashley Youth Detention Centre (Alysha) and problems in mental health services in Tasmania (Kevin Moylan) and suffered reprisals for their actions, with both having to leave the State.

A 2020 report by Greg Melick into a COVID outbreak in Tasmania, while making a range of recommendations related to COVID also identified other cultural issues within the Health Department because the majority of submissions to his report were made anonymously because of a fear of retribution. The report noted: "evidence of the actions of some managers suggest that those fears are not unfounded".

Statistics provided by WorkSafe Tasmania show that 1 in 10 injuries are mental health injuries and the number of PTSD claims has more than doubled over the past 10 years.

WorkSafe Tasmania also states that "work-related harassment and/or workplace bullying, and work pressure are the most significant causes of work-related mental health issues and account for over 60% of serious mental health claims in Tasmania".

While the above statistics from WorkSafe are not broken down to a level that can be directly tied to lack of protection for whistleblowers, the experiences of these individuals will factor in.

# This is State legislation – why Council should act

These gaps in the Act have resulted in people who have made disclosures not being protected and unfortunately being victimised and harassed to the point of leaving Tasmania altogether. While it is not Council's role to address that directly – the service failures that the whistleblowers have attempted to highlight include services on which our community relies – and it is Council's role to advocate on behalf of its community.

In addition, the impotence of current whistleblower legislation is another element that serves to undermine trust in government at all levels and this ripples out to councils.

Do we really want a situation where the State public servants who work in our community and for our residents who rely on the services provided, are not protected from reprisal if they report breaches or negligence?

Whistleblowers risk their jobs, reputations, and safety to hold public bodies to account. When they are properly protected, we all benefit from better services because corruption and malpractice are exposed; allowing for greater transparency and accountability in the use of public funds.



# Councils are invited to submit motions for debate

to be Included at General Meetings

Name of Council : West Tamar Council				
Contact person (name, title) Kristen Desmond, Chief Executive Officer				
Phone: 0448037064 Email: Kristen.desmond@wtc.tas.gov.au				
Date of General Meeting for Motion to be Included20 November 2025				
Motion Requirements:				
In order for a Motion to be considered please indicate if the proposed Motion:				
X Addresses the objectives of the Association <sup>1</sup> .				
X Concerns a local government matter.				
X Is a matter of common concern to councils and not a specific local issue.				
Is linked to LGAT's current Annual Plan, available here				
Is <u>not</u> an existing resolution of the sector (please refer to the Follow up of Resolutions Report in the preceding General Meeting for a list of current resolutions).				
X Has <u>not</u> been considered at a General Meeting in the 12 months prior.				
Relates to existing, or sought activities/policy of the Tasmanian Government and would benefit from members understanding the Tasmanian Government position prior to considering <sup>2</sup> .				
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Please attach –				
The proposed Motion, which should clearly articulate the action required of LGAT or the policy position being sought from the sector.				
The attachment should also include additional background comments to ensure members have a complet understanding of what is being sought and how the Motion addresses the requirements listed above				
Email to admin@lgat.tas.gov.au				
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- (a) Protect and represent the interests and rights of Councils in Tasmania;
- (b Promote an efficient and effective system of local government in Tasmania; and
- (c) Provide services to Members, councillors and employees of Councils.



Motion Title Motion to review, clarify and amend s28ZN of the Local Government Act 1993

## **Decision Sought**

#### That LGAT:

- 1. Conducts a comprehensive review of the *Local Government Act 1993*, in particular the anomaly between s.341 and s.28ZN and the exceptions created by s.28ZN to clarify the obligation of Council to indemnify Councillors in Code of Conduct proceedings.
- 2. Prepares a formal submission to the relevant government body or inquiry outlining specific recommendations for legislative amendments, based on the findings of the review.
- 3. Engages with other stakeholders to advocate for the proposed legislative changes.
- 4. Reports back to Councils at the next LGAT General Meeting on the progress of this initiative and the outcomes of the Submission.

#### **Background Comment**

In 2019 the review of LGA did not address any anomalies that exists between s.341 and s.28ZN of the Local Government Act 1993 [see below]. S.341 provides that Council indemnifies Councillors and staff in the event of claims against them. Council carries Councillors' & Officers' Liability Insurance Policies to protect itself and indemnify Councillors and officers in the event of a claim.

S.28ZN provides that in the event of a Code of Conduct proceeding brought against a Councillor, the Councillor is to bear his or her own costs. This is notwithstanding the indemnity provided by s.341. Some complaints made pursuant to s.28ZN may lead to serious criminal and/or civil litigation and Councillors ought to be able to obtain legal advice in these circumstances. The liability of Council and Councillors overlap.

Currently Councillors can only avail themselves of the Council's Councillors' & Officers' Liability Insurance Policies in relation to s.28ZN matters, if they pay the excess of the Council Policy themselves even though the complaint made is serious, potentially affects the Council, and the Councillor acted in good faith and ends up being absolved of any wrongdoing.

It is generally recognised that the increasingly litigious nature of society and instances of allegations of breaches of the Code of Conduct against Councillors which are either specious or fictitious, without foundation or evidence, not in good faith, or are intended to harass and drain a Councillor of their own funds. It is increasingly important to indemnify Councillors and Council staff in the performance of their legislative duties; and exposing Councillors to financial loss in this way will discourage individuals from serving their community, especially since many are not highly paid.

#### SECTIONS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993 REFERRED TO

# s.341 Immunity from liability

- 1. A person who is -
- a. a councillor; or
- b.a member of the Board; or
- c. the Executive Officer; or
- d.a member of the Code of Conduct Panel or an audit panel; or
- e.a member of a Board of Inquiry; or
- f. a member of a special committee or a controlling authority; or
- g. a commissioner, or an employee, of a council -
- does not incur any personal liability in respect of any act done or omitted to be done by the person in good faith in the performance or exercise, or the purported performance or purported exercise, of any function or power under this or any other Act or in the administration or execution, or purported administration or purported execution, of this Act.
  - 2. A liability that would, but for subsection (1), lie against a councillor, an employee of the council, or a member of a special committee, an audit panel or a controlling authority, lies against the council which established the committee, panel or authority.
  - 3. A liability that would, but for subsection (1), lie against a member of the Board, the Executive Officer, a member of the Code of Conduct Panel, a member of a Board of Inquiry or a commissioner lies against the Crown.

# SECT 28ZN Costs of parties relating to code of conduct complaint

The complainant in a code of conduct complaint and the councillor against whom the complaint is made are to bear their own costs relating to the investigation and determination of the complaint.



9 Melbourne Street (PO Box 6)
Triabunna TAS 7190

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03
6256
F
4777
03 6256
4774
X
admin@freycinet.tas.gov.au

В

www.gsbc.tas.gov.au

# **COMMUNITY SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM**

**GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATIONS** 

The Glamorgan Spring Bay Council's Community Small Grants Program provides small grants to community organisations and groups to assist them to undertake programs and activities within the Glamorgan Spring Bay municipal area.

Council receives requests for more funding than is available and consequently funds under the programs are limited. The majority of grants will be restricted to no more than \$1,000, however, in certain circumstances, Council may consider increasing the allocation.

There is no specific funding period. Applications for funding assistance shall be considered throughout the year until such time as the available funds have been exhausted.

#### Eligibility

Applications must be from not-for-profit organisations as defined as follows:

- Its main operating purpose is other than to provide goods and services for profit.
- Other than in the case of winding up, no member/owner has the right to surpluses of the entity.
- That entity does not have the right to transfer ownership to members/owners.
- Any resident of the Glamorgan Spring Bay municipal area who has been selected on merit to participate
  or compete in any event or project of state, national or international significance may seek funding
  assistance.

#### Projects should aim to:

- Address relevant community issues of significance.
- Be initiated within the community and actively involve local people.
- · Improve access and encourage wider use of facilities.

## **Council Process Requirements:**

#### Application:

- Complete the Community Small Grants Application form.
- · Provide a plan or sketch of the proposed project (if applicable).
- Provide a copy of the project budget and evidence of basis of costs (Quotation).

# Successful applicants after project completion:

- Complete the Community Small Grants Acquittal form.
- Provide a brief written report of the success or otherwise of the project prior to the conclusion of the financial year, together with a photo (if applicable).
- Provide most recent financial statement or evidence of expenditure.

For further information, please contact the Community & Communications Officer

Phone: (03) 6256 4777

Email: <a href="mailto:community@freycinet.tas.gov.au">community@freycinet.tas.gov.au</a>

PO Box 6, Triabunna 7190

APPLICANT DETAILS			
Organisation / Group	Swansea Chamber of Commerce, Celebrate Swansea / GSB Project Committee		oject Committee
Is your organisation an incorporated body?	Yes	Incorporated Number	
Is your organisation a registered not-for-profit	Yes	Registration Number	
Contact Person	Alison	Surname	Wallace
Contact Number			
Postal Address			
Email			

# PROJECT TITLE AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION (If insufficient space, please attach additional sheet)

The 'Celebrate Swansea - Town Entry Features Project' is an initiative of the Swansea Chamber of Commerce and Tourism and is being led by the Celebrate Swansea committee. This project aims to celebrate living in Swansea and the Glamorgan Spring Bay area and attract visitors to our special place. It aims to differentiate Swansea from other East coast towns and celebrate its distinctive qualities within the east coast region.

The community will be actively involved in arts workshops to help determine the subject and design elements of two sculptural features at either end of the Swansea townsite. A community artist with facilitation skills is now ready to lead six community workshops. The artwork created will be displayed in a public exhibition to share the ideas generated and help decide the final designs.

The project now seeks initial funding from several sources to commence stage 1 of the project. A week of arts workshops will be held at the Swansea Primary School initially. The Swansea Courthouse will then be the venue for broader community workshops. The committee will involve other groups by talking with them at their own locations and sessions.

# **OUTLINE INTENDED OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT**

The project will result in the following outcomes:

- Celebrate community and collaboration
- Increase the profile of Swansea and improve visitation as part of the Glamorgan Spring Bay region
- Iconic themes and designs created by the community for use in promoting the town
- Opportunities for creative expression and artistic skills development
- Entry and exit sculptures that have been inspired by the community in stage 2

FUNDING REQUEST		,
Funding sought from o	ouncil	\$ 2000
Funding to be contrib	uted by you or your organisation	\$
Funding to be contributed from other organisations		\$ 4000
Total Project Expenses	i	\$ 6000
Signed	Alison Wallace	

Name	Alison Wallace
Date	03/09/25

ACQUITTAL FORM (	To be filled out by suc	ccessful recipient	of Grant Funds	)		
Name of successful applicant						
Postal Address						
Contact person						
Role						
Email Address						
Postal Address						
Email						
Is your organisation an incorporated body?	YES	NO NO				
Project title and bri	Project title and brief description of how the project achieved the outcomes intended.					
Income						
Funds received from Council		\$				
Funding from your organisation		\$				
Funding from other organisations		\$				
	TOTAL funding received \$					
Expenditure (List th	e expenditure receip	ts)				
1						

TOTAL Expenditure	
FUNDING REQUEST	
Signed by recipient	
Date signed	

From: Alison Wallace
To: Community

Subject: Re: Celebrate Swansea / Glamorgam Spring Bay Municipality Initiative on behalf of Swansea Chamber of

Commerce, Community and Tourism Monday, 29 September 2025 4:12:31 PM

Thanks Eliza,

Date:

Here are the labour costs based on the school workshop week starting 27th Oct. Includes a community session on Wed 29th Oct:

Labour \$1340 On costs \$160 Total \$1500

We had received positive feedback regarding this project from Peter Porch and Bernadette, so hoping that the Council can support it favourably.

Thanks Alison

Sent from my iPhone

On 29 Sep 2025, at 3:09 pm, Alison Wallace <alisonmwallace5@gmail.com> wrote:

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Community <community@freycinet.tas.gov.au>
Date: 29 September 2025 at 2:29:56 pm AEST
To: Alison Wallace <alisonmwallace5@gmail.com>

Cc: Bernadette Pogorzelski <

bernadette.pogorzelski@freycinet.tas.gov.au

Subject: RE: Celebrate Swansea / Glamorgam Spring Bay Municipality Initiative on behalf of Swansea Chamber of

Commerce, Community and Tourism

Good afternoon Alison,

I hope this message finds you well. We are currently preparing the report for your grant application to be presented at the upcoming council meeting. Could you please provide a quotation for the labor costs that the grant will help to cover?

Additionally, I noticed your application requests \$2,000. Please note that community small grants are usually capped at \$1,000, with a potential increase to \$1,500 subject to approval by Council,

should an elected member propose it.

Thank you.

Kind Regards,

#### Eliza Hazelwood

### **COMMUNITY & COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER**



0407 068 620

community@freycinet.tas.gov.au

### www.gsbc.tas.gov.au

9 Melbourne Street, Triabunna, TAS, 7190<!--[if!vml]-->



Privileged/Confidential Information may be contained in this message. If you are not the addressee indicated in this message (or responsible for delivery of the message to such a person), you may not copy or deliver this message to anyone. In such case, you should destroy this message and kindly notify the sender by reply e-mail. Please advise immediately if you or your employer does not consent to Internet e-mail for messages of this kind. Opinions, conclusions and other information in this message that do not relate to the official business of the Glamorgan Spring Bay Council shall be understood as neither given nor endorsed by it.

From: Alison Wallace <alisonmwallace5@gmail.com>

Sent: Wednesday, 3 September 2025 2:36 PM

To: Community < community@freycinet.tas.gov.au>

**Cc:** Peter Porch <peter.porch@freycinet.tas.gov.au>; Donnalee Young

<coswellbeach@gmail.com>

**Subject:** Celebrate Swansea / Glamorgam Spring Bay Municipality Initiative on behalf of Swansea Chamber of Commerce, Community and Tourism

Dear Bernadette and Peter,

The 'Celebrate Swansea - Town Entry Features Project' is an initiative of the Swansea Chamber of Commerce and Tourism

and is being led by the CelebrateSwansea committee listed below.

This project aims to celebrate living in Swansea and attract visitors to our special place within the Glamorgan / Spring Bay municipality. It aims to differentiate Swansea from other east coast towns and celebrate its distinctive qualities.

The community will be actively involved in arts workshops to help determine the subject and design elements of two sculptural features at either end of the Swansea townsite. A community artist with facilitation skills is now ready to lead six community workshops. The artwork created will be displayed in a public exhibition to share the ideas generated and help decide the final designs.

The project now seeks initial funding from several sources to commence stage 1 of the project.

A week of arts workshops will be held at the Swansea Primary School initially. The Swansea Courthouse will then be the venue for broader community workshops. The committee will involve other groups by talking with them at their own locations and sessions.

We are asking the Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Community Grant of \$2000 to contribute towards the community artists costs of labour. We believe investment in these skills will be essential to get the best out of everyone's input to the project, making it fun, creative and focused.

We will acknowledge GSBC in promotional material and news articles related to the project.

Please feel free to contact any of the committee members to discuss further.

Yours Sincerely, Alison Wallace

Pete Lingard 0456184084 Donnalee Young 0458002090 Alison Wallace 0419090245 David Tucker 0409578259 Adele Plunkett



9 Melbourne Street (PO Box 6) Triabunna TAS 7190

@ 03 6256 4777

₼ 03 6256 4774

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# COMMUNITY SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM

#### **GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATIONS**

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- Provide a copy of the project budget and evidence of basis of costs (Quotation).

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- Provide most recent financial statement or evidence of expenditure.

For further information, please contact the Community & Communications Officer

Phone: (03) 6256 4777

Email: community@freycinet.tas.gov.au

PO Box 6, Triabunna 7190

APPLICANT DETAILS				
Organisation / Group	THE CHRISTMAS ELVES (A sub-committee of Bich	neno Community De	evelopment Assn	
Is your organisation an incorporated body?	YES Incorporated Number 02958C			
Is your organisation a registered not-for-profit	YES	Registration Number		
Contact Person	Sallie	Surname	Brockman	
Contact Number	0438 751 464	·		
Postal Address	2 Douglas St Bicheno 7215			
Email	sallie.brockman@bigpond.com			
PROJECT TITLE AND BRII	EF DESCRIPTION (If insufficient space, please atta	ach additional shee	et)	
	Christmas Decorations within the Bicheno to	wnship. (see attach	ed #1)	
OUTLINE INTENDED OUT	TCOMES OF THE PROJECT			
	#dding to and maintaining current Christmas declorations. ((see attached #2)			
FUNDING REQUEST				
Funding sought from council		<b>\$</b> 802.63		
Funding to be contributed by you or your organisation		\$260.50 (BCDA)		
Funding to be contributed from other organisations		\$labour - Men's Shed (see attached #3)		
Total Project Expenses \$1063.13				
Signed				
Name				
	<del>9allie</del> Brockman			

ACQUITTAL FORM (To be filled out by successful recipient of Grant Funds)		
Name of successful applicant		
Postal Address		
Contact person		
Role		
Email Address		
Postal Address		
Email		
Is your organisation an incorporated body?		
Project title and brief description of how the project achieve	ed the outcomes intended.	
Income		
Funds received from Council	\$	
Funding from your organisation	\$	
Funding from other organisations	\$	
TOTAL funding received	\$	
Expenditure (List the expenditure receipts)		
TOTAL Expenditure		
FUNDING REQUEST		
Signed by recipient		
Date signed		

#### GLAMORGAN SPRING BAY COUNCIL - COMMUNITY SMALL GRANTS APPLICATION



## **Supporting Statements**

#### #1

This project aims to further enhance our existing Christmas decorations, including the *Christmas Penguin Colony*, the *Welcome Penguins* at each entrance to Bicheno, the *Photo Opportunity Penguins*, and the *Nativity Scene* at the Bicheno Community Church grounds.

#### #2

Our goal is to ensure that all decorations are sustainable and can be enjoyed for many years to come. For example, last year we upgraded the fencing around the *Penguin Colony* from lattice to powder-coated galvanised steel, providing a much sturdier border. We also replaced 25 sets of penguin feet — the structural supports — changing them from plywood to galvanised steel for greater durability.

This year, we plan to light up the new Amphitheatre with LED-lit garlands along each side. In addition, we will create large wooden baubles to feature on the Amphitheatre garlands and on one of the trees within the Triangle.

We also intend to add a vinyl Christmas banner to the empty space above the current Information Board.

All of these proposed additions are designed to be reusable in future years. We believe these decorations add a wonderful festive atmosphere to Bicheno during the Christmas period — something both locals and visitors can enjoy and take pride in.

#### #3

#### **Further Contributions**

Our contribution to this project involves both facilitation and hands-on labour. Each year, many hours are devoted to designing, constructing, installing, and maintaining the decorations. We do this ourselves, as hiring external labour would be cost-prohibitive.

Volunteers from the Men's Shed also generously donate their time, skills, and tools to help cut out decorations as needed — making this a truly collaborative community effort.

# 2025 CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS COSTINGS BICHENO TRIANGLE

2 X 20metre LED lit Garlands for new Amphitheatre structure @ \$99.00 each 198.00					
Fairy lights for tree	in garden 500 lights X 2	2 @ \$29.00 each		58.00	
Fairy lights for balls	for trees X 12 @ \$10 e	each		120.00	
Baubles for Wreath	s for Information Board	d X 1 pack		20.00	
			Subtotal	396.00	
Wooden Decoration	ons				
Sheet 7mm ply 244	0 X 1200 X 1			59.00	
Primer/Sealer/Und	ercoat 4lt X 1			92.30	
Coloured Sample p	ots X 12 @ \$6.50 each	ı		78.00	
Paint Brushes 25m	m X 8 @ \$1.31 each			10.48	
Mini roller kit X 1				10.40	
Sandpaper 120grit	X 1			4.49	
Cable tie packs	300mm X 1			13.98	
	200mm X 1			7.98	
			Subtotal	276.63	
Banner					
Banner for top of In	formation Board	244cm X 76cm	approx.	130.00	
			Subtotal	<u>130.00</u>	
Electrical					
Extension cords (Outdoor) 20m X 2 @ \$23.00 each				46.00	
Cable Protectors (Builders Edge - I metre X 10 @ \$21.45 each 214.50					

Subtotal

**TOTAL** 

260.50

\$1063.13



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For further information, please contact the Community & Communications Officer

Phone: (03) 6256 4777

Email: community@freycinet.tas.gov.au

PO Box 6, Triabunna 7190

APPLICANT DETAILS			
Organisation / Group	Raspins Beach Surf Life Saving Club (auspiced by Surf Life Saving Tasmania)		
Is your organisation an incorporated body?	Yes Incorporated Number 01105C		
Is your organisation a registered not-for-profit	Yes	Registration Number	20 950 428 260
Contact Person	Caroline	Surname	Lamont
Contact Number			
Postal Address			
Email	raspinsbeachslsc@outlook.com		

#### PROJECT TITLE AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION (If insufficient space, please attach additional sheet)

Raspins Beach SLSC - Nipper Caps for Youth Surf Safety

Raspins Beach SLSC, established in 2018, is Tasmania's newest surf lifesaving club. Since its inception, the Club has experienced incredible growth, with membership more than doubling. Our Nippers program has flourished, starting with just 30 participants and now engaging over 70 children aged 5–13. This program, now entering its eigth season, provides young people with the opportunity to develop important surf safety skills in a supportive and inclusive environment.

We are seeking funding for the purchase of Nipper caps, which play a key role in child safety on the beach, allowing volunteer water safety officers and age managers to easily identify and monitor participants. Beyond their practical use, the caps foster a sense of pride, belonging, and teamwork, helping to build strong connections between children, families, and the Club.

Located in Orford, a small and remote community with a population of just 685, Raspins Beach SLSC is providing much-needed opportunities for children to be active, socially connected, and engaged in healthy recreation. The Minners program ensures local and helidaving children gain

#### **OUTLINE INTENDED OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT**

The primary outcome of this project is to improve safety, visibility, and participation in our Nippers program through the provision of new Nipper caps. With these caps, children can be more effectively supervised in the surf, reducing risk and ensuring all activities are delivered in a safe and controlled environment. This will be the first time our Club has had its own matching Nipper caps, creating a strong sense of identity and pride among participants.

Improved deliver of our program will also lead to increased engagement of local youth in surf lifesaving. By providing children with the equipment they need to fully participate, the Club strengthens its appeal and capacity to attract new members. This contributes to ongoing growth in the Nippers program, ensuring a steady pathway of young people progressing into senior lifesaving roles.

For our Nippers, the outcomes are lifelong. They will develop water confidence, surf safety awareness, and teamwork skills. These experiences encourage resilience, healthy lifestyles, and a connection to the local community. In a small, remote town with limited structured recreation

FUNDING REQU	EST		
Funding sought	from council	<b>\$</b> 925.20 (xgst)	
Funding to be contributed by you or your organisation		<b>\$</b> 0	
Funding to be contributed from other organisations \$0		<b>\$</b> 0	
Total Project Expenses \$ 925.20 (xgst)		<b>\$</b> 925.20 (xgst)	
Signed			
Name	Tonywamden Emdem	பூ® <b>⊞</b> 0, Surf Life Saving Tasmania	
Date	26/9/2025	2 <del>6/9</del> /2025	

ACQUITTAL FORM (To be filled out by successful recipient of	f Grant Funds)
Name of successful applicant	
Postal Address	
Contact person	
Role	
Email Address	
Postal Address	
Email	
Is your organisation an incorporated body?	
Project title and brief description of how the project achiev	red the outcomes intended.
1	
Income Funds received from Council	\$
Funding from your organisation	\$
Funding from other organisations	s
TOTAL funding received	\$
Expenditure (List the expenditure receipts)	
TOTAL Expenditure	
FUNDING REQUEST	
Signed by recipient	
Date signed	



# SLSA Club Online Store

1 Notts Avenue Level 1 BONDI BEACH NSW 2026 02 9215 8000

# **SALES ORDER**

Caroline Lamont Raspins Beach SLSC PO BOX 106 Middleton Tasmania 7163 Australia

Order Number: 42603

Order Date: September 18, 2025 Payment Method: Request Invoice

Product	Quantity	Price
Nipper Caps - Small, Green	15	\$112.50
SIZE: Small COLOUR: Green		
SKU: NIPCAPLYC-GREEN-S Weight: 0.02kg		
Nipper Caps - Medium / Large, Red	15	\$112.50
SIZE: Medium / Large COLOUR: Red		
SKU: NIPCAPLYC-RED-ML Weight: 0.02kg		
	Subtotal	\$225.00
	Shipping	\$18.70 via 501g - 1kg
	Total	\$243.70 (includes \$ 22.16 Tax)

**NOVA SWIMWEAR** 

2/25 Brendan Drive Nerang QLD 4211 075596 2856 office@novaswimwear.com ABN 84 639 983 681

ADDRESS
CAROLINE LAMONT
RASPINS BEACH SLSC
PO BOX 106

MIDDLETON TAS 7163

QUOTE NO. DATE

3582 17/09/2025

CUSTOMER ORDER #

SLSC CAPS

Quote



CAROLINE LAMONT
RASPINS BEACH SLSC
PO BOX 106
MIDDLETON TAS 7163

DESCRIPTION	QTY	RATE	GST	AMOUNT
SLSC SURF CAPS DYE-SUB POLYESTER SMALL	15	15.00	GST	225.00
SLSC SURF CAPS DYE-SUB POLYESTER MEDIUM	15	15.00	GST	225.00
SLSC SURF CAPS DYE-SUB POLYESTER LARGE	15	15.00	GST	225.00
SLSC SURF CAPS DYE-SUB POLYESTER EXTRA LARGE	5	15.00	GST	75.00
POSTAGE	1	21.00	GST	21.00

TOTAL 70.08 A\$771.00

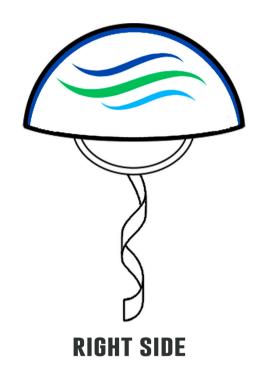
Accepted By Accepted Date

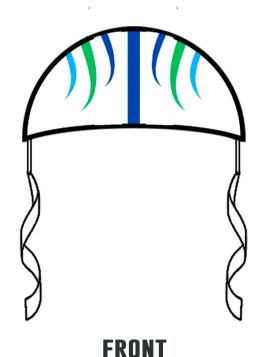
Bank Details:
Nova Swimwear
BSB: 084004 Acct: 357074635
Street Address: 2/25 Brendan Drive, Nerang QLD 4211
Thank you for your business.

# **RASPINS BEACH SLSC**

# SLSC CAPS SUBLIMINATED POLYESTER PROPOSAL 1 - 11/09/2025







novaswimwearofficial 🚹



By signing this document below, I acknowledge that I have thoroughly checked all details and approve the attached order for processing. I am aware that, within reason, minor adjustments may be needed and that colours shown are a representation only may slightly vary according to the final garment produced. I understand that Nova Swimwear is not responsible for any alterations requested after approval has been received.

**Customer Approval** 

Date

07 5596 1837 / + 61 7 5596 2856 / +61 7 5596 1837

www.novaswimwear.com

PO BOX 2377, Nerang, Queensland 4211, Australia 🔞 office@novaswimwear.com 🖂



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For further information, please contact the Community & Communications Officer

Phone: (03) 6256 4777

Email: community@freycinet.tas.gov.au

PO Box 6, Triabunna 7190

APPLICANT DETAILS			
Organisation / Group	Freycinet Volunteer Marine Rescue Association	on	
Is your organisation an incorporated body?	YES	Incorporated Number	IA11033
Is your organisation a registered not-for-profit	YES	Registration Number	24 359 379 647
Contact Person	Col	Surname	BARNEY
Contact Number	0408 386 176		
Postal Address	PO Box 152, Swansea, TAS 7190		
Email	freycinetvmr@fastmail.com.au		
PROJECT TITLE AND BRIE	F DESCRIPTION (If insufficient space, pleas	se attach additional shee	ıt)
Equipment Upgrade	•		
OUTLINE INTENDED OUT	COMES OF THE PROJECT		
FUNDING REQUEST			
Funding sought from council \$ 740			
Funding to be contributed by you or your organisation \$ 123			
Funding to be contributed from other organisations \$ 0			
Total Project Expenses		<b>\$</b> 863	
Signed			
Name			
Date			

Name of successful applicant  Postal Address  Contact person  Role  Email Address  Postal Address  Email Is your organisation an incorporated body?  Project title and brief description of how the project achieved the outcomes intended.  Income  Funds received from Council \$ Funding from your organisations \$ Funding from other organisations \$ TOTAL funding received \$ Expenditure (List the expenditure receipts)  TOTAL Expenditure  FUNDING REQUEST  Signed by recipient  Date signed	ACQUITTAL FORM (To be filled out by successful recipient of	Grant Funds)
Contact person  Role  Email Address  Postal Address  Email  Is your organisation an incorporated body?  Project title and brief description of how the project achieved the outcomes intended.  Income  Funds received from Council  Funding from your organisation Support the outcomes intended.  Separate of the outcomes intended.  Income  Funds received from Council  Funding from your organisation Support of the outcomes intended.  Support outcomes intended.		
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Signed by recipient		<u> </u>

#### FREYCINET VOLUNTEER MARINE RESCUE ASSOCIATION INC

ABN: 24 359 379 647 Trading as Freycinet Marine Safety



10 October 2025

Community and Communications Officer Glamorgan Spring Bay Council

E: admin@freycinet.tas.gov.au

#### **RE: Community Small Grants Application**

#### **Project Title and Brief Description**

#### Equipment Upgrade

The project is to upgrade safety equipment used by Swansea based marine rescue volunteers. This includes replacement defibrillator pads and distress flares, purchase of a handheld radio and a a tailgate assist system foir the Association's vehicle, that have reached the end of their service life. Also to be replaced is a 15-year-old handheld radio that is powered by a rechargeable NiCad battery that no longer holds charge. Finally it is intended to fit pneumatic tailgate assist system to facilitate safer lowering and raising of the tailgate of the Association tow vehicle.

#### Outline Intended Outcomes

Current defibrillator pads and distress flares have reached the end of their nominal service life and need to be replaced. The Association operates a 15 year old handheld marine VHF radio, powered by an internal rechargeable NiCad battery no longer holds charge. It is to be replaced by dual band, Lithium iron, handheld radio that can be set to operate in either the VHF and UHF radio rrequency bands enabling communications with both the vessels and vehicle radios. The tailgate assist system is a workplace health and safety initiative using twin pneumatic cylinders to control the weight of the tailgate when it is lowered and to take some of the load when closing.

#### **Budget**

**Defirillator Pads** \$134.00 plus \$15.00 delivery

Distress Flares \$269.75 to be collected from Launceston supplier UHF/VHF Radio \$150.00 to be collected from Hobart supplier

Tailgate Assist System \$150.00 plus \$15.00 delivery

\$703.75

**Funding Request** 

Funding sought from Council \$700.00

Funding contributed by the Association \$ 30.00 + **Delivery and Collection costs** 

Total Project expenses \$733.75 +

Yours faithfully,

Col Barney **Unit Commander** M:0408 386 176

E: freycinetvmr@fastmail.com.au



PO Box 152, Swansea, Tasmania 7190

① 0408 386 176



9 Melbourne Street (PO Box 6)

Triabunna TAS 7190

03 6256 4777

03 6256 4774

admin@freycinet.tas.gov.au

# **EVENT SUPPORT GRANT APPLICATION**

#### **EVENT SUPPORT ASSISTANCE GUIDELINES**

#### **ELIGIBLE EVENTS:**

The Council will consider requests for assistance by community, sporting and non-profit organisations holding major festivals, events or promotions in the Glamorgan Spring Bay.

Major festivals and events are defined as significant events that are the only one of their kind in the Glamorgan Spring Bay in any one year and attract significant numbers of people to the event (generally in excess of 500) and/or attract significant media coverage for the Glamorgan Spring Bay.

#### **ELIGIBLE ORGANISATIONS:**

Any community group, organisation or club that is legally incorporated or operating under the auspices of an incorporated body. The organisation must hold and produce evidence of public liability cover for the event.

#### **ELIGIBLE ASSISTANCE:**

In-kind support includes provision of such items as wheelie-bins, barricades, delivery and collection of bins, erection of barricades and advertising of street closures (if a council road and it has been approved by Council). The cost to the Council of any in-kind assistance approved will be calculated and costed against the application.

The maximum allocation to an event is \$2,000.

## **PRIORITIES:**

The funding available is limited. Priority will be given to events that:

- Have a significant benefit for a wide range of Glamorgan Spring Bay residents and businesses.
- Are unique within the Glamorgan Spring Bay
- If profit making, put the funds back into the community, preferably through community projects that will benefit a wide cross-section of the community.



# **Event Support Grant Application**

Please make sure you answer all Sections of this form.

APPLICANTS DETAILS			
Contact Person Name:	Alison Wheaton		
Position in organisation:	President		
Postal Address:	PO Box 80 Orford 7190		
Phone:	Mobile:		
Email:			
ORGANISATION DETAILS			
Name of group or organisation running the Pop Up Books Stall (PUBS) Inc. event:			
Address:	38 Vicary Street, Triabunna		
Website:	Popupbookstall.org.au		
ABN:	87 150 389 178		
Incorporation number:	IA12779		
Legal Status (Please tick which one applies to your group):			
Not-for-profit or inco	rporated association.		
Registered business hosting a fundraising event where proceeds are donated to charity.			
Registered business hosting a profited event.			
EVENT DETAILS			
Event name:	PUBS 10 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary Community "Thank You"		
Event description:	Free BBQ and film to say thank you to the GSBC community		
Event date(s):	25 October 2025 Time(s): Noon-4pm		



Set up date(s):	same	Close down date(s):	same	
Event held previously:	☐ Yes ⊠ No	Total no. of people expected to attend at any one time:	100-120	
Entry costs:	Free entry:	Voluntary donation:	Admission fees: \$	
EVENT VENUE				
Venue Name:	Triabunna Communit	y Hall		
Venue Address:	3 Vicary Street			
Has permission been obtained from the	Yes No No			
venue:	Owner / Manager / Co	ommittee of Management		
Permission to use venue:	⊠ Yes □ No			
Will the event be held on Council or private land?				
Event description: (Please provide dot points including what you are going to do, the need for the event and why it is of value, any event partners, any further details about location etc.)				
The event allows the Pop Up Book Stall to say "thank you" to the GSBC community for its support over PUBS' 10-year history. (Pls see proposed event poster attached.) The event kicks off at noon with a free sausage & burger BBQ, hosted by Spring Bay Rotary. At 1pm, there will be brief speeches, including a formal thank you to PUBS' founders. There will also be a prize draw for 10x \$40 vouchers for venues across the municipality – from Buckland to Swansea. There will also be cupcakes to mark the anniversary. From 2pm, Tivoli Theatre will screen The Bookshop for up to 90 people, given the capacity limits of the Hall. At intermission, guests can enjoy free choc tops, if they wish.				
INSURANCE				
Do you hold insurance for this event?  Yes No				
Please outline the insurance type and value involved: (Attach Certificate of Currency with your application)				



TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURES (if applicable)				
Will the event require road closure? (Attach Traffic Management Plan)	Yes	$\boxtimes$	] No	
BENEFITS OF THE EVENT TO GLAMO	ORGAN SPRING BAY			
Please tick or highlight any of the follo	wing areas that are rele	evant to	your event:	
Community Participation	Environment		Sport & Re	creation
Community Education	Tourism & Events		Heritage &	History
Health & Safety	Multi-Cultural		Arts & Cult	ture
What will Glamorgan Spring Bay reside	ents gain from this ever	nt?		
All of PUBS' books are donated and all of the proceeds go to health and well-being initiatives across the GSBC community. PUBS has raised over \$190k and donated \$145k to 35 organisations (please see attached event flyer for details). Residents will gain a warm welcome to a community event designed to thank them for their support of PUBS over the years. They will have access to a free BBQ, prize draw, and movie screening. They will have an opportunity to learn more about how their book donations have positively impacted the community.				
What will Glamorgan Spring Bay businesses gain from this event?				
10 GSB businesses have agreed to provide \$40 vouchers for the prize draw. Each business is paying \$20 towards these vouchers, the balance will be funded through the grant. These businesses range geographically from Buckland to Swansea. They will benefit from being recognized by being included in the event flyer and on the day at the time of prize giving.				
Briefly explain how you plan to acknowledge Council's contribution / assistance to the event.				
Council's contribution will be acknowledged by inclusion on the event poster (attached), in the event flyer (attached and in speeches on the day. Mayor Cheryl Arnol has kindly agreed to attend to say a few words, including presenting service awards to PUBS' founders.				
REQUEST FOR FUNDING				
Please confirm the dollar amount you are applying for from Council (per year). \$ 1745.00				
Please outline the amount of funds, if any, you are requesting from Council, and the purpose to which the funds will be applied: <i>Please provide quotations with your application</i>				
A detailed costing and quotations for key items are attached. The main costs are:  • Hall hire & movie screening (incl choc tops) \$560  • BBQ – cost of food & supplies \$560  • Promotional items (incl prize draw & signage) \$625  Rotary & Tivoli are donating their time to host the event				



Are you prepared to accept partial funding? (Council's grants are highly competitive and Council may offer less than the amount you request.)			Yes No	
IN-KIND SUPPORT In-kind support (Council contribution) is where Council waives or reduces our fees including permit fees, Council venue or site hire, and bin hire.				
Are you requesting in-kind support from Council?  Yes  No				
What in-kind support would you like?				
Wheelie bin hire				
Permit fees waiver Power				
Other: -				

#### **CERTIFICATION / DECLARATION**

This declaration must be signed by a person authorised to sign on behalf of the organisation.

- I certify to the best of my knowledge that the information given on this form is complete and correct.
- I understand that approval of the grant is subject to mutual agreement between Glamorgan Spring Bay Council and the applicant.
- I understand that if Glamorgan Spring Bay Council approves a grant, I will be required to accept the conditions of the grant in accordance with Glamorgan Spring Bay Council requirements.
- I understand that Glamorgan Spring Bay Council does not accept any liability or responsibility for the proposal in this application and that it is the responsibility of the applicant or their sponsor to provide the appropriate insurance cover and abide by all relevant health and safety standards.
- I agree that if funded, funds will be used only for the event described on this application.
- I consent to the release of event information in this application for promotional and evaluation purposes relevant to Glamorgan Spring Bay Council.
- I will seek permission from the group before submitting photographs for use by Glamorgan Spring Bay Council.

The above organisation has authorised me to submit this application on their behalf. The information contained herein is, to the best of my knowledge, true and correct.

Name:	Alison T Wheaton	
Signature:	Alison T Wheaton	



Position in organisation:	President, Pop Up Book Stall (PUBS) Inc.		
Please return this application to: community@freycinet.tas.gov.au			
•	pplicants are required to submit evidence of expenditure in a final will be formal receipts, photographs and providing the opportunity to attend the funded event.		

FINAL CHECK LIST	
Action	Completed
Completed all sections of the application form	
Signed the application form	
Attached copies of any required documentation	∑ Yes ☐ No
Attached copies of supporting quotes	

PUBS 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary event costing

·			
Subtotal BBQ		\$559	J
		,	ingredients
Cupcakes	120	\$120	Volunteers making; cost of
Napkins		Donation	. 4
Plates		\$48	IGA
Condiments		\$21	IGA
Cole slaw & onions	20,010010	\$38	IGA
Rolls/bread	60/8 loaves	\$77	IGA
Sausages	120	\$120	IGA
Burgers	60	\$135	\$45/20 pack – from Bowls
BBQ			
Subtotal hall & movie		\$558.5	
Choc tops	100	\$341	At cost
Movie Screening		\$157.50	
Triabunna Hall Hire		\$60	Full day
Item	#s	Estimated costs	Comments

Note: Rotary and Tivoli are donating their time to host the event; volunteers are baking cupcakes

"prizes" – \$40 voucher for each (50% paid by vendor/50% by grant) – pending confirmation

- Buckland Store
- Riverside Café Orford
- Orford IGA
- Elly's
- Eastcoasters
- Maria Cafe Triabunna
- Op Shop Triabunna
- Triabunna IGA
- Triabunna Takeaway
- Alimento Swansea

# The story of PUBS the Pop <del>U</del>p **Book Stall**

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

# PUBS would like to thank the following who have supported PUBS over the past 10 years

Judy Mollineaux, Richard Wylie & Jayne Pollard – our founders

Rocky Caccavo – our landlord

Derek & Helen Chambers – our landlords at the old Hardware Store

Our present and past volunteers

All who help PUBS behind the scenes

All who donate (and re-donate) their books

All who purchase our books

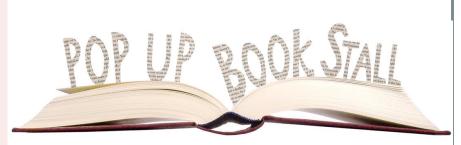
Orford Bowls Club who hosted our 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Volunteer High Tea on 13 October 2025

All who supported our 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Community "Thank You" Event in Triabunna on 25 October

- Glamorgan Spring Bay Council
- Rotary
- Triabunna Tivoli
- Co-sponsors of our 10 prize vouchers:

Buckland Store, Orford IGA, Riverside Café Orford, Elly's Orford, Eastcoasters, Maria Café Triabunna, Triabunna Takeaway, IGA Triabunna, Triabunna Opportunity Shop, Alimento Swansea

and...Greg Crump for assistance with our promotional materials



# **10 YEAR HISTORY**

2015 - 2025

The story of PUBS – the Pop Up Book Stall Triabunna

# **Chapter 1 - The Beginning**

The first pop-up book stall (PUBS) took place in October 2015 at Milton Winery by our founders – Judy Mollineaux, Richard Wylie and Jayne Pollard. They raised \$100.

Before we settled in our current location, dozens of people helped transport tables and books to our different "pop-up" locations, including the Orford School and the former Hardware Store in Triabunna. Generous supporters donated their time, muscle, cars/trucks, tables, signs and flags.

## Chapter 2 - How PUBS works

We wouldn't be here without your book donations, our volunteers, our customers and our generous landlord, Rocky Caccova.

- All our books are donated. We sell them at affordable prices to raise money to put back into the community. We have raised over \$190k in 10 years.
- Over 50 volunteers have worked tirelessly with PUBS 26 current and 25 past volunteers.
- We have very loyal local customers who often re-donate their books. We also have customers from far and wide as they pass through Triabunna on their travels.
- Since January 2019, we've been based in the former Council Chambers in Triabunna. We now only "pop up" at the Swansea Market.

## **Chapter 3 – Supporting the Community**

All our sale proceeds are distributed via grants to health and well-being initiatives across the GSBC municipality.

 So far, PUBS has awarded grants totalling over \$145k to 35 organisations from Buckland to Bicheno.

# Chapter 4 - Our Beneficiaries

PUBS grants support health and well-being initiatives across the municipality for key community groups.

#### For the young...

 PUBS has granted over \$30k to the Orford, Swansea and Triabunna schools, to contribute to costs of outdoor equipment, sunshades, school trips to Canberra, breakfast programmes and text books.

#### For the elderly...

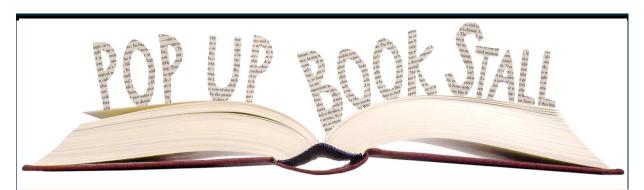
- PUBS is possibly best-known for its funding of personal alarms, which it continues to support.
- With PUBS' help, May Shaw Health Centre has purchased a beach wheel-chair and, more recently, a motoview exercise bike for their residents.

#### And, for all...

- PUBS gives regularly to the Spring Bay Volunteer Ambulance service.
- It also gives regularly to Cancer fundraising events.
- It contributes to, and sometimes participates in, the Triabunna Christmas celebrations.

**PUBS** is also proud to have provided "seed funding" for many local organisations, including Maria Voices, Orford Table Tennis, the Triabunna Tivoli, Spring Bay Pickleball and the Spring Bay Community Food Hub.

Book donations always welcome!



# **10th Anniversary "Thank You"**Saturday Oct 25<sup>th</sup> – Triabunna Hall



Rotary

Club of Spring Bay

supported by

Mild themes

PG



9 Melbourne Street (PO Box 6) Triabunna TAS 7190

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# **COMMUNITY SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM**

# **GUIDELINES FOR APPLICATIONS**

The Glamorgan Spring Bay Council's Community Small Grants Program provides small grants to community organisations and groups to assist them to undertake programs and activities within the Glamorgan Spring Bay municipal area.

Council receives requests for more funding than is available and consequently funds under the programs are limited. The majority of grants will be restricted to no more than \$1,000, however, in certain circumstances, Council may consider increasing the allocation.

There is no specific funding period. Applications for funding assistance shall be considered throughout the year until such time as the available funds have been exhausted.

#### Eligibility

Applications must be from not-for-profit organisations as defined as follows:

- Its main operating purpose is other than to provide goods and services for profit.
- Other than in the case of winding up, no member/owner has the right to surpluses of the entity.
- That entity does not have the right to transfer ownership to members/owners.
- Any resident of the Glamorgan Spring Bay municipal area who has been selected on merit to participate
  or compete in any event or project of state, national or international significance may seek funding
  assistance.

#### Projects should aim to:

- Address relevant community issues of significance.
- Be initiated within the community and actively involve local people.
- Improve access and encourage wider use of facilities.

# **Council Process Requirements:**

#### Application:

- Complete the Community Small Grants Application form.
- Provide a plan or sketch of the proposed project (if applicable).
- Provide a copy of the project budget and evidence of basis of costs (Quotation).

# Successful applicants after project completion:

- Complete the Community Small Grants Acquittal form.
- Provide a brief written report of the success or otherwise of the project prior to the conclusion of the financial year, together with a photo (if applicable).
- Provide most recent financial statement or evidence of expenditure.

For further information, please contact the Community & Communications Officer

Phone: (03) 6256 4777

Email: community@freycinet.tas.gov.au

PO Box 6, Triabunna 7190

APPLICANT DETAILS				
Organisation / Group	ROTARY CLUB OF SPRING BAY INC			
Is your organisation an incorporated body?	YES	Incorporated Number	32631749306	
Is your organisation a registered not-for-profit	NO	Registration Number		
Contact Person	Jillian	Surname	Morgan	
Contact Number	0409 267077			
Postal Address	9 Manning Drive Orford Tas 7190			
Email	jillmorganconsulting@icloud.com			

#### PROJECT TITLE AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION (If insufficient space, please attach additional sheet)

The Rotary Club is a voluntary organisation which exists to support the local community. Each year, the Club organises a Christmas Lunch, including entertainment, for seniors in the area. Approximately 50 seniors attend the function and it is highly valued and enjoyed. Up until this time, the Club has sponsored the function fully from our own funds. As we have other community projects in mind for the coming months, we seek support from GSBC. The luncheon will be held at Triabunna School on Sunday, December 7th 2025.

### **OUTLINE INTENDED OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT**

The local area has a significant population of older, single residents who have expressed their appreciation for the annual luncheon as a shared community gathering. Loneliness and isolation have been identified as contributing factors to the overall health and wellbeing of a community, so this annual event focuses on bringing older people together for a meal and entertainment promoting the spirit of Christmas joy at no cost to them.

FUNDING REQUEST	г	
Funding sought fro	om council	\$ <sup>1000</sup>
Funding to be cont	tributed by you or your organisation	\$ <sup>850</sup>
Funding to be contributed from other organisations		\$ <sup>0</sup>
Total Project Expenses		\$ <sup>1850</sup>
Signed	Jmon	
Name	Jill Morgan	
Date	12/10/2025	

ACQUITTAL FORM (To be filled out by successful recipient of Grant Funds)			
Name of successful applicant			
Postal Address			
Contact person			
Role			
Email Address			
Postal Address			
Email			
Is your organisation an incorporated body?	YES NO		
Project title and brief de	escription of how the project achi	eved the outcomes inte	ended.
Income			
Funds received from Council		\$	
Funding from your organisation		\$	
Funding from other organ	nisations	\$	
TOTAL funding received	19.	\$	
Expenditure (List the exp	penditure receipts)		
TOTAL Expenditure			
FUNDING REQUEST			
Signed by recipient			
Date signed			



# **ROTARY CLUB OF SPRING BAY**

# SENIORS LUNCHEON

Sunday, 7<sup>th</sup> December 2025 Triabunna School

# **ESTIMATED BUDGET**

EXPENDITURE	Estimated
Food @ \$25 per head	\$1,250.00
Refreshments	\$250.00
Entertainment	\$250.00
Transport to function	\$100.00
Total	\$1,850.00