## Ordinary Council Meeting - 25 October 2022 Attachments

2.4 MINUTES OF GLAMORGAN SPRING BAY AUDIT PANEL - 20 SEPTEMBER 2022	2
2.4.1 Audit Panel Minutes - 20 September 2022	2
5.1 FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER 2022	5
5.1.1 Profit and Loss	5
5.1.2 Statement of Cash Flows	6
5.1.3 Statement of Financial Position	7
5.1.4 Capital Works	8
8.3 ORFORD FORESHORE MASTERPLAN	10
8.3.1 Final Orford Foreshore Master Plan	10
8.5 COLES BAY EV CHARGING STATION SURVEY	108
8.5.1 Data All 221003	108
8.5.2 Data Q 6 221003	114
8.6 2021/2022 ANNUAL REPORT	119
8.6.1 GSBC Annual Report HIGHRES 2022	119



## MINUTES OF MEETING

Committee: Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Audit Panel

**Chairperson:** Heather Salisbury **Executive Officer:** Greg Ingham

Meeting Date: Tuesday 20<sup>th</sup> Sept 2022 9.30am

**Location:** Council office Triabunna and online via Microsoft Teams

#### Invitees:

Heather Salisbury	Independent Panel member (Chair)	Present
Mike Derbyshire	Independent Panel member, Director Bentleys Tasmania Audit Pty Ltd	Present
Clr Rob Churchill	GSBC Councillor (Panel member)	Present
Clr Cheryl Arnol	GSBC Councillor (Panel member)	Present
Greg Ingham	GSBC General Manager	Present
Elysse Blain	GSBC Director Corporate & Community (Minutes)	Present
Nicole Hobden	GSBC Corporate Services Officer	Apologies
Harry Batt	KPMG Assistant Manager Audit & Assurance	Present via Teams

#### 1. Preliminaries

- 1.1. Conflict of interest declaration Nil
- 2. Confirmation of previous minutes 7 June 2022.
  - 2.1. Minutes resolved as true and correct. Accepted.

## 3. Actions arising from previous Minutes

- 3.1. All items were dealt with by correspondence out of session or included in this agenda.
- 3.2. Greg provided update on close out of PID.

## 4. Financial Reports YTD July 2022

- 4.1. Mike noted the financial statements look very positive and healthy compared others. The debt is coming down, current asset far exceeds current liabilities, cash position is \$1m stronger than same time last year, and not borrowed, up to \$5m better than several years back. It is reassuring that the financial audit can validate that the positive results are a fair and reasonable view.
- 4.2. Mike noted that now the accounts are healthy, there is still a need to keep the drive and focus on efficiencies. Cash reserves is still the focus to continue. It is disappointing that Council has been disadvantaged for the last 7-8 years with lack of Federal Assistance base grants.
- 5. Draft Financial Statements KPMG Financial Year End audit presentation Guest Harry Batt KPMG
  - 5.1. The audit is pretty close to being finalized and is tracking really well, with thanks to Elysse, Nicole and Marissa Walters (Contract Accountant) for providing large amounts of information in a timely manner. Agreed deadline is to submit completed file to Tas Audit Office on Tue 27 Sep 2022 where TAO have 5 days to review, then issue an audit opinion within 45 day statutory deadline.
  - 5.2. Anticipate signed audit report for October Council meeting. Audit findings will follow in due course. Review areas (that are not anticipating any issues or material misstatement):
    - Contributed assets (new)
    - o High value/risk areas property plant and equipment, revenue
    - Cashflow

Anticipate KPMG will close out all existing prior period findings recommendations.

## 6. Internal Audit Financial Controls/Risk Framework - Wise Lord Ferguson

Clarify that request to engage WLF does not need to go to Council due to low value and per procurement policy. Panel strongly supports this move towards development of internal audit activity, which is a key element of the Panels' responsibilities.

Page 1



## 7. Audit panel performance survey

The performance survey was put online via Survey Monkey link for all panel members to complete. As at this meeting, not all members have completed, so the link will be re-opened and the survey period extended until Fri 30 Sept 2022. Following this, the results will be tallied and outcome messaging will be forwarded out of session.

## 8. Audit Panel independent member

- 8.1. Recruitment has produced 12 applications. These have been shortlisted and will be interviewed in the coming week. Recommendation will be shared with the panel then put to Council.
- 8.2. Noted there is no obligation to interview, however agreed to shortlist and short interviews.

  Action Elysse

## 9. Financial Reporting and half yearly budget review

- 9.1. At a previous council meeting Clr Arnol raised an issue on the frequency of budgeting and detail of financial reporting, particularly relating to medical practices. This matter was then included on the Audit Panel Agenda by agreement from the Chair.
- 9.2. There was general discussion on the current financial reporting documents where it was noted that the current suite is commonly accepted with summary P&L monthly and more detail such as by department quarterly.
- 9.3. It was agreed and acknowledged the difficulty of budgeting for medical activity where income and costs are volatile and more frequent reporting would not add value for effort.
- 9.4. It was welcomed for Clr Arnol to jot down and forward to Greg any suggestion on how to improve the notes to the P&L accounts to assist with providing further information.

## 10. Federal Assistance Grants Commission

- 10.1. The panel discussed the issue on the lower level of FAG base grant to GSBC.
- 10.2. Noted that the Chair of the Grants Commission and executive officer attended a workshop last year which did not provide sufficient explanation and the apparent distribution inequity across councils.
- 10.3. The panel agreed that Council pursue further explanation from a specific meeting with the Grants executive officer to go through the detail of the "calculating model" and explain why the outcome is so different for similar councils. Action Greg

## 11. Debtors Summary

- 11.1. Fees and charges debtors have come down considerably. Focus will turn to collecting outstanding rates debtors. Suggestion to add to reconciliation the average amount per individual.
- 11.2. Previous discussions were to develop a debt collection procedure. There is appetite to have an approach to develop a policy on how the council deals with debt collection. <u>Action</u> Elysse

## 12. GM update

- 12.1. Marina sublease update completed with what were significant risks now have mitigation in place.
- 12.2. Medical review of operator progressing slowly.
- 12.3. Tassal commercial takeover by Cook, shall review opportunity for us to reduce risk or improve commercial opportunity if any.
- 12.4. Change in elected member challenges influences our induction plans for our own documents and business, planning authority.
- 12.5. A consultant has been engaged starting next week to address the Emergency Management Plan update and Risk Management Framework review.

## 13. Risk Framework update

- 13.1. See 13.5 above
- 14. Items referred Nil
- 15. Other Nil

Page 2



## 16. Next Meeting:

3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday of each quarter month, except November. 9.30am Tues 22 Nov 2022.

Then 21 March 2023; 20 June 2023; 19 Sep 2023; 21 Nov 2023

**17. Close** Closed 12.18pm

18. Action Summary

Meeting	Item	Action Item	Who	Status
Feb 22	12	Prepare Council paper reviewing independent member fees	Nicole	Underway
Feb 22	13	Distribute dates for panel meetings for the coming year	Nicole	Done
Jun 22	6.1	Budget documents forwarded to independent panel members out of	Elysse	Done
		session once presented to Council, and responses provided to Panel		
		questions.		
Jun 22	7	Proposal to Council to engage WLF phase 1&2 risk assessment	Elysse	Done
Jun 22	8.1	Convert survey to Survey monkey and issue to committee	Nicole	Done
Jun 22	8.2	Arrange independent panel members to present to Council	Nicole	For new council
Jun 22	9	Determine new panel member selection criteria	Heather	Done
Jun 22	9	Initiate engagement of new Panel member	Elysse	Done
Jun 22	13	Prompt for PID to be closed	Greg	Done
Jun 22	13	EOFY statements to Panel after lodgment to TAO before 30 Sep	Elysse	Done
Sep 22	8.2	Interview and provide recommendation for new Audit Panel member	Elysse	Underway
Sep 22	10.3	Contact Grants Commission to arrange explanation of inequity	Greg	Not started
Sep 22	11	Draft document on handling of debt collection	Elysse	Underway

Presented at Council meeting dated:	25 Oct 2022		
Signed by Audit Panel Chairperson:			
	Heather Salisbury	Dated	-

## **Profit and Loss**

## Glamorgan Spring Bay Council

For the 3 months ended 30 September 2022

Account	YTD Actual	YTD Budget	Budget Var	Var %	2022/23 Budget	Notes
Trading Income						
Rate Revenue	11,137,638	11,114,746	22,892	0%	11,114,746	
Statutory Charges	233,761	205,009	28,752	14%	777,716	
User Charges	465,879	356,284	109,595	31%	999,658	1
Grants	810,805	943,625	(132,820)	-14%	1,845,049	2
Interest & Investment Revenue	124,838	108,822	16,016	15%	518,088	
Contributions	122,090	31,443	90,647	288%	185,772	3
Other Revenue	757,350	508,402	248,948	49%	1,198,981	4
Total Trading Income	13,652,361	13,268,331	384,030	3%	16,640,010	
Gross Profit	13,652,361	13,268,331	384,030	3%	16,640,010	
Capital Grants						
Grants Commonwealth Capital - Other	474,036	1,183,883	(709,847)	-60%	5,756,383	5
Grants Commonwealth Capital - Roads to Recovery	10,046	100,272	(90,226)	-90%	401,088	6
Grants State Capital - Other	185,981	49,123	136,858	279%	260,123	7
Total Capital Grants	670,062	1,333,278	(663,216)	-50%	6,417,594	
Other Income						
Net Gain (Loss) on Disposal of Assets	11,229	0	11,229	0%	53,000	
Other Income - PPRWS Reimbursement of Principal Loan	0	0	0	0%	105,614	
Total Other Income	11,229	0	11,229	0%	158,614	
Operating Expenses						
Employee Costs	1,132,059	1,326,274	(194,215)	-15%	5,234,096	8
Materials & Services	2,085,327	3,120,790	(1,035,463)	-33%	8,289,660	9
Depreciation	804,892	799,014	5,878	1%	3,196,056	
Interest	76,841	(20,942)	97,783	-467%	213,820	10
Other Expenses	40,961	53,169	(12,208)	-23%	212,676	
Total Operating Expenses	4,140,080	5,278,305	(1,138,225)	-22%	17,146,308	
Net Profit	9,512,281	7,990,026	1,522,255	19%	(506,298)	
Total Comprehensive Result (incl Capital Income)	10,193,572	9,323,304	870,268	9%	6,069,910	
Capital Works Program (Current Year WIP)						
Work in Progress Capital Works - Plant Internal	9,660	0	9,660	0%	0	
Work In Progress Payroll - Salaries and Wages	21,543	0	21,543	0%	0	
Work in Progress Capital Works - On Costs	10,879	0	10,879	0%	0	
Work in Progress Capital Works - Contractor Costs	131,782	0	131,782	0%	0	
Work in Progress Capital Works - Other Costs	1,510	0	1,510	0%	0	
Work in Progress Capital Works - Materials	81,832	0	81,832	0%	0	
Work in Progress Capital Works - Consultancy	6,596	0	6,596	0%	0	
Work in Progress Capital Works - Plant Hire External	7,089	0	7,089	0%	0	
Total Capital Works Program (Current Year WIP)	270,893	0	270,893	0%	0	

## NOTES

- 1. User charges above budget due to payment of outstanding Ferry fees in Aug 2022.
- 2. Black summer bushfire recovery grant received carry over \$615k of \$811k, remaining \$195k not yet received. Carry over unspent Parks grant funds not budgeted. \$50k Development waste water project budgeted, expected to be received in October.
- ${\it 3. Public Open space contribution \$57k and Subdivision contribution \$31k more than than budgeted.}\\$
- 4. Medical income \$138k higher than estimate from high winter demand, additional locum (ie 5 doctors) on board and covid vaccinations income. Note September locum expense yet to be received, approximately \$50k. Reimbursement of incorrectly charged bank fees \$100k.
- 5. Carried forward unspent for Local Roads & Community Infrastructure Grant (LRCI) \$474k. Budget to date expected but not received: Black Summer Bushfire Recovery Grant for roads \$158k; LRCI road projects round 3 \$332k and round 2 \$116k, Facilities projects round 3 \$577k.
- 6 Roads to recovery grant not received.
- 7. Carry forward unspent grant funds, Spring bay recreation ground \$137k
- 8. Staff vacancies and unplanned covid leave reflecting shortfall in staff availability.
- 9. Black summer Bushfire Recovery Grant pass through cost unspent \$660k, contractor costs and materials \$260k and \$170k less than forecast impacted by delays in availability.
- 10. Accrued interest carry over from previous year, recognising period between last loan repayment and June 30. Budget for loan payments will realign when payments are due.

## **Statement of Cash Flows**

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council For the 3 months ended 30 September 2022

Account	YTD Actual	2021/2022 Actual
Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers		
Rates	5,457,213	9,787,616
Contributions	143,590	270,350
Other Income	786,299	3,566,080
Statutory Charges	236,420	836,366
User Charges	491,604	768,436
Total Receipts from customers	7,115,126	15,228,849
Payments to suppliers and employees		
Employee Costs	(1,165,080)	(5,122,083)
Payments to Suppliers	(2,005,491)	(8,101,789)
Other Expenses	(39,069)	(205,047)
Total Payments to suppliers and employees	(3,209,640)	(13,428,919)
Receipts from operating grants	810,805	1,845,087
Dividends received	103,500	496,800
Interest received	21,338	26,034
Finance Costs Paid	(76,841)	(232,520)
Cash receipts from other operating activities	200,810	789,806
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	4,965,099	4,725,136
Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	12,352	140,116
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(245,181)	(5,947,748)
Receipts from capital grants	670,062	2,059,491
Other cash items from investing activities	0	195,321
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	437,234	(3,552,820)
Financing Activities		
Trust funds & deposits	15,823	54,414
Net Proceeds/(Repayment) of Loans	(49,836)	(458,263)
Other cash items from financing activities	(1,570,171)	468,081
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(1,604,184)	64,231
Net Cash Flows	3,798,149	1,236,547
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,188,352	2,951,806
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	7,986,501	4,188,352
Net change in cash for period	3,798,149	1,236,547

# **Statement of Financial Position**

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council As at 30 September 2022

Account	30 Sep 2022	30 Jun 2022
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	8,073,459	4,275,310
Trade & Other Receivables	6,260,425	663,874
Other Assets	20,400	40,800
Total Current Assets	14,354,284	4,979,984
Non-current Assets		
Investment in Water Corporation	31,282,379	31,282,379
Property, Infrastructure, Plant & Equipment	156,661,320	157,048,476
Total Non-current Assets	187,943,698	188,330,854
Total Assets	202,297,982	193,310,838
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade & Other Payables	698,102	648,824
Trust Funds & Deposits	459,724	428,299
Provisions	648,576	648,576
Contract Liabilities	0	1,384,139
Interest bearing Loans & Borrowings	647,938	697,774
Total Current Liabilities	2,454,340	3,807,612
Non-current Liabilities		
Provisions	74,762	74,762
Interest Bearing Loans & Borrowings	7,146,395	7,146,395
Total Non-current Liabilities	7,221,157	7,221,157
Total Liabilities	9,675,497	11,028,769
Net Assets	192,622,485	182,282,069
Equity	10.010.110	0.004.515
Current Year Earnings	10,340,416	2,994,018
Retained Earnings	85,489,429	82,495,412
Equity - Asset Revaluation Reserve	96,077,994	96,077,994
Equity - Restricted Reserves	714,645	714,645
Total Equity	192,622,485	182,282,069

Capital Works Detail

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council For the period 1 July 2022 to 30 September 2022

	Cost YTD	Status	Carry Fwd Last Year	Renewal Works	New Works	Total Budget 2022/23	Council Funded	External Funded	External Funding Source	Details
Roads, Footpaths, Kerbs										
Road accessibility (Black Summer)	1,494	In progress		64,100	158,200	222,300		222,300	Black summer bushfire recovery	
Wielangta Road - TRRA NDRLGP	-	Not started		140,000	140,000	280,000	140,000	140,000	Emergency management fund	50% 50% co contribution.
Swansea Main Street Paving	15,407	In progress	870,000			870,000		870,000	Community Development Cwth	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Alma Rd Rehabilitation Orford	151	In progress	50,000			50,000		50.000	Community Infrastructure Round 3	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Sand River Road Buckland		Not started	,	73,000		73,000	36,500	36,500	Assumes co-contribution heavy vehicle fund	
Resheet Program	59.672	In progress		100,000		100,000	100,000	,	,	
Reseal Program		In progress		443,300		443,300	42,213	401.087	Roads to recovery	
Pavement renewal Program	-	Not started		50,000		50,000	50,000	,	,	
Design 2022-23	7,314	In progress		30,000		30,000	30,000			
Total Roads, Footpaths, Kerbs	84,833	-	920,000	900,400	298,200	2,118,600	398,713	1,719,887		
Bridges, Culverts										
Bridge No 2902, Prosser, Woodsden Road	33,635	In progress		55,000		55,000	44,000	11,000	TRRA	
Bridge Renewal Storm Repair Mar 2021	-	Not started		66,000		66,000	56,000	10,000	TRRA	
17 Acre Creek Bridge Wielangta Rd	-	Not started		315,000		315,000	79,000	236,000	Bridge renewal program	Subject to grant approval
Total Bridges, Culverts	46,799	-	-	436,000	-	436,000	179,000	257,000		
Parks, Reserves, Walking Tracks, Cemeteries										
Bicheno Triangle	5,923	In progress	520,000			520,000		520,000	Community Development Cwth	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Bicheno Gulch	17,976	In progress	1,350,000			1,350,000		1,350,000	Community Development Cwth	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Coles Bay Foreshore	10,073	In progress	865,000			865,000		865,000	Community Development Cwth	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Walking bridge Bicheno (timber)	_	Not started		27,000		27,000	27,000			
Playground renewals	-	Not started			-	· <u>-</u>	-			
Spring Bay Recreation Ground Upgrade (Triabunna Rec	11,634	In progress	135,000			135,000		135,000	State Government	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Total Parks, Reserves, Walking Tracks, Cemeteries	45,606	-	2,870,000	27,000	-	2,897,000	27,000	2,870,000		
Stormwater & Drainage										
Pit and Pipe infill works	-	Not started		35,000	35,000	70,000	70,000			
Sewerage - Swanwick entry road	-	Not started		•	12,000	12,000	12,000			
49 Rheban Rd design to West Shelley Beach - Nautilus	-	In progress	35,000		,	35,000	35,000			Carried Fwd 2021/22
Holkham Court	87.020	In progress	160.000			160,000	160,000			Carried Fwd 2020/21
Upgrade Culvert 15 Old Spring Bay Rd Swansea		Not started	,	97,000		97,000	97,000		Expecting 60k developer contribution	
Stormwater management planning, investigation & desig	5,134	In progress	25,000	,		25,000	25,000			Carried Fwd 2020/21
Total Stormwater & Drainage	92,154	-	220,000	132,000	47,000	399,000	399,000	-		
Building										
Heli-pad Swansea Emergency Services (Black Summer)	_	Not started			107,000	107,000		107 000	Black summer bushfire recovery	
Triabunna Depot kitchen bathroom	_	Not started	10.000		107,000	10,000	10.000	107,000	black summer businine recovery	Carried Fwd 2021/22
Triabunna Marina Shelter	-		15,000		-	15,000	10,000	15,000	Community Infrastructure Round 3	Carried Fwd 2021/22 Carried Fwd 2020/21
Install Solar Panels on the Swansea Community Hub bu	-	In progress	15,000			15,000			Men's Shed grant fund	Carried Fwd 2020/21 Carried Fwd 2020/21
	-	In progress								
Swansea Cricket Practice Nets	-	In progress	35,000			35,000		35,000	Community Infrastructure Round 3	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Swansea Courthouse refurbish toilet	4 500	In progress	75,000			75,000		75,000	Community Infrastructure Round 3	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Coles Bay Hall - Replace Annexe	1,500	In progress	180,000			180,000		180,000	Community Infrastructure Round 3	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Spring Beach Toilet Refurbishment	-	In progress	65,000			65,000		65,000	Community Infrastructure Round 3	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Total Building	1,500	-	380,636	-	107,000	487,636	10,000	477,636		

17/10/2022 Capital Works Projects 2022-09

## Capital Works Detail

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council For the period 1 July 2022 to 30 September 2022

	Cost YTD	Status	Carry Fwd Last Year	Renewal Works	New Works	Total Budget 2022/23	Council Funded	External Funded	External Funding Source	Details
Marine Infrastructure										
Pylon Replacement - Marina	-	In progress	20,000			20,000	20,000			Carried Fwd 2021/22
Saltworks Toilet	-	In progress	100,000			100,000		100,000	Community Infrastructure Round 3	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Saltworks Boat Ramp Upgrade	-	In progress	99,123			99,123		99,123	State Grant MAST	Carried Fwd 2020/21
Total Marine Infrastructure	-	-	219,123	-	-	219,123	20,000	199,123		
Plant & Equipment										
IT Computer Equipment	-	Not started			30,000	30,000	30,000			
Medical Equipment	-	Not started			15,000	15,000	15,000			
2017 Mazda BT 50 dual cab F92RK - Works mgr	-	Not started			43,000	43,000	43,000			
2018 Ford Ranger dual cab H67MH - Works Sup	-	Not started			43,000	43,000	43,000			
2010 Ford Ranger B03UD Triabunna	-	Not started			32,000	32,000	32,000			
2007 Hino 16t Tipper FR1649 swansea	-	Not started			171,000	171,000	171,000			
2017 1570 terrain John Deere mower FA0800 Tri	-	Not started			30,000	30,000	30,000			
Total Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-	364,000	364,000	364,000	-		
Total Capital Works	270,893		4,609,759	1,495,400	816,200	6,921,359	1,397,713	5,523,646		







in association with North Barker Ecosystem Services

OCTOBER 2022

Prepared for Steering Committee involving Glamorgan Spring Bay Council and Tasmania Parks and Wildlife Service





## ORFORD FORESHORE MASTER PLAN

Prepared for Glamorgan Spring Bay Council and Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service

## **Inspiring Place**

210 Collins Street Hobart 7000

P 03 6231 1818 E <u>johnhepper@inspiringplace.com.au</u> M 0419305539

Inspiring Place is a Unit Trust incorporated in Tasmania. The Company Directors are John Hepper and Jerry de Gryse ABN 58 684 792 133 ACN 085 559 486

Date	Version
17.12.21	Draft report to Steering Committee
	for review
13.01.22	Draft report for Council and PWS
	consideration for approval to allow
	public review and comment
24.03.22	Draft report for public review and
	comment
06.09.22	Final report after review of
	stakeholder and community input and
	consultation with Council and PWS
25.10.22	Presentation of final report to Council
	for approval

Inspiring Place Project No. 21-45

## CONTENTS

Secti	on 1 Introduction	1
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Purpose	3
	1.3 Process	5
Secti	on 2 Planning Context	7
	2.1 Land Tenure and Management Responsibilities	7
	2.2 Review of Past Plans	8
	2.3 Natural Values	11
	2.3.1 Conservation Significant Fauna Species	12
	2.3.2 Conservation Significant Flora Species	13
	2.3.3 Vegetation General	14
	2.4 Recreation and Social Values	14
	2.5 Stakeholder and Community Views	16
	2.6 Key Issues	25
	2.7 Impact of Coastal Hazards	26
Secti	on 3 Master Plan	29
	3.1 Overall Master Plan	29
	3.2 Site Concept Plans	42
	3.2.1 Raspins Beach Toilet Area	42
	3.2.2 Radar Beach Area	44
	3.2.3 Public Reserve and Orford Bird Sanctuary	46
	3.2.4 Boat Ramp and Community Park Area	49
	3.2.5 Northern Prosser Bridge Area	51
	3.2.6 Millingtons Beach Car Park Area	54
	3.2.7 Weed and Land Management	56
Secti	on 4 Implementation	57
	4.1 Action plan	57
	4.1.1. Short-Term Action Plan (commence and complete within 2 years)	2 58
	4.1.2 Mid-Term Action Plan (commence and complete within 5 years)	59
	4.1.3 Long-Term Action Plan (commence and complete within	10
	years)	60
	4.2 Adopt Best Practice	61

Appendix A Orford Foreshore Natural Values — Summary of Key Values, Threats, Conflicts and Recommendations	65
A1 Introduction	65
A2 Conservation Significant Fauna Species	66
A2.1 Background and context	66
A2.2 Gap analysis / currency of available data	67
A2.3 Conflicting interests / priorities / management issues	68
A2.4 Recommendations and opportunities for conservation significant fauna	69
A3 Conservation Significant Flora Species	70
A3.1 Background and context	70
A3.2 Gap analysis / currency of available data	71
A3.3 Conflicting interests / priorities / management issues	71
A3.4 Recommendations and opportunities for conservation significant flora	72
A4 Vegetation General	73
A4.1 Background and context	73
A4.2 Gap analysis / currency of available data	74
A4.3 Conflicting interests / priorities / management issues	74
A4.4 Recommendations and opportunities for vegetation	75
A5 Conclusion and Summary of Recommendations	75
A5.1 Recommendations and opportunities for conservation significant fauna	76
A5.2 Recommendations and opportunities for conservation significant flora	76
A5.3 Recommendations and opportunities for vegetation	77
A5.4 Weeds	77
Appendix B Weed and Land Management Concept Plan	79
B1 Introduction	79
B2 Methods	79
B3 Results	80
B3.1 Declared weeds (listed under the Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999	80
B4 Priorities	82
B5 References	90
Appendix C Online Survey Summary Results	91

# SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Orford, located 78kms to the north of Hobart, has become the southern visitor gateway to the East Coast and the Great Eastern Drive in Tasmania. The coastal settlement is a highly desirable location for holiday makers with the population swelling over the summer months and other peak times of the year.

The coastal foreshore extending from Raspins Beach south to the end of Millingtons Beach, has been a popular place that attracts high levels of use and recreational activity by locals and visitors. The foreshore has also been a popular area used for a range of recreational activities including walking, bike riding, running, sailing, fishing, swimming, kayaking, boating, surf lifesaving, dog walking, picnicking and bird watching.

The foreshore has significant bio-conservation values with the mouth of the Prosser River, being recognised by BirdLife International as being an Important Bird Area (IBA) for seabirds and shorebirds<sup>1</sup>. Birdlife Tasmania has indicated concern for the management and protection of the internationally significant bird values with the IBA having been declared by Birdlife International in 2019 as "IBA in Danger"<sup>2</sup>. Birdlife International list the key threats to the IBA are climate change and severe weather, human intrusions and disturbance and the boating use of the Prosser River.

The foreshore has been largely modified in response to coastal hazards and threats. Coastal erosion led to the loss of significant foreshore land and the need to install rock wall barriers along Raspins Beach. The flooding of the Prosser River after heavy rainfalls caused foreshore erosion and led to the installation of major rock walls to limit coastal damage. The State Government undertook major works to dredge the mouth of the Prosser River and install

<sup>1</sup> IBAs are a mechanism used by BirdLife International to identify key bird habitat areas. Areas need to meet a number of criteria to be listed as an IBA. Orford IBA is listed as a Globally significant IBA as it meets Criteria A1 and A4i as it supports a significant number of globally threatened species (i.e., the vulnerable Fairy Tern); supports >1% of the propulation and is the support known breading population in the known extent of the species.

population and is the southern-most known breeding population in the known extent of the species.

IBAs in Danger are sites considered by Birdlife International to be in dire need of urgent conservation action. As of late 2020, 277 of 13,000 IBAs around the world were listed as being IBAs in Danger.

large sandbags to manage river flows and sand deposits so as to allow safe boat access.

The dynamic nature of the coastline and the influences resulting from climate change will continue to create littoral drift, coastal erosion and impose impacts on the seabird, shorebird and wildlife habitat.

There have also been ongoing conservation efforts along the foreshore over the last 20 years to reduce weeds, re-establish local coastal vegetation, manage coastal access and to educate/inform users of the natural values. The revegetation and weed removal work has been achieved with collaboration efforts of the Orford Community Group, Orford Primary School, PWS, Council, local shack owners, NRM and other volunteer organisations.

These works and other improvements to the foreshore have largely been done in the absence of an agreed master plan for the whole foreshore. The Orford Foreshore master plan provides the opportunity for developing strong policy guidance and to resolve issues at these sites in a sustainable manner through well-considered master planning. The Project Brief referred to issues such as:

increasing complexity of managing increasing visitation in conjunction with protecting and conserving significant natural and cultural values:

responding to the diversity of user groups and their competing interests and how best to cater for their interests and manage possible conflicts e.g., conflict between dogs and protecting seabird and shorebird habitat;

understanding the economic and social values of the foreshore to local businesses, tourism, residents and ratepayers and any potential implications resulting from recommended management actions;

provision of facilities and infrastructure for appropriate recreational pursuits and where these facilities should be located;

management of bird habitat in the IBA and the differing community views about the management of access within the area;

management of other natural and cultural values within the foreshore;

maintenance of important view fields and landscapes; and

identification of management responsibilities given the multiple land titles tenures.

The values inherent in the foreshore landscape, the energetic character of the coast and human use of it are not necessarily incompatible. People can access coastal areas provided their values are understood and development is sensitively sited and constructed to avoid or mitigate potential impacts and to account for change.

The Orford Foreshore master plan provides the opportunity for developing strong policy guidance and to resolve the identified issues at these sites in a sustainable manner through well-considered master planning.

## 1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this project was to prepare a master plan for the Orford Foreshore area, to assist land managers and the community to:

better understand, conserve and manage natural and cultural values, in particular the IBA;

improve community and visitor experience;

improve the provision of appropriate recreational facilities; and

enhance community connectivity between the Orford foreshore and the town centre.

The Project Brief set out a number of specific objectives to be addressed in the master plan. These objectives were:

natural and cultural values, with special attention given to the IBA:

- a) identify options to protect the IBA and recognise the international significance of the sanctuary,
- b) provide an options analysis to manage visitation in a way that is consistent with the area's natural and cultural values,

- c) identify options to provide contemporary presentation and interpretation of these values, and
- d) recommend preferred options to protect the natural and cultural values of the area, in particular the IBA.

visitors and their recreational pursuits:

- a) Prepare an options analysis for the provision of suitable recreational pursuits for the area, and the appropriate locations for these activities, whilst considering existing public use, vistas and key views lines, current recreational users and with regard to the natural and cultural values of the area.
- b) Provide an overall contemporary plan to improve visitor parking, amenities and opportunities for recreational activities that are consistent with the management recommendations determined for the area's natural and cultural values,
- c) Include design parameters or concept designs that factor in the above considerations, and
- d) Identify public works options to support the recreational pursuits identified above and to improve the appearance, amenity and use of the area.

## Community

- a) Improve community awareness and understanding of the natural and cultural values of the Orford foreshore,
- b) Improve pedestrian and vehicular connectivity and wayfinding between the town centre and the adjoining foreshore, and
- c) Ensure the area remains a space for local residents to enjoy;

Ongoing maintenance and management responsibilities:

 a) identify the responsible management authority, or authorities, for delivering the recommended outcomes and ongoing maintenance of facilities and infrastructure.

## 1.3 PROCESS

The project was undertaken in five stages:

**Stage 1** provide a briefing for the project and establish a working relationship for bringing together the knowledge of Steering Committee and the consultant team;

Stage 2 involved consultation and site walks with a wide range of stakeholder and community including Council, PWS, MAST, Natural and Cultural Heritage Division DPIPWE, Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania, Friends of Orford Bird Sanctuary, TasWater, Orford Primary School, Orford Golf Club and representatives of Orford Community Group, Raspins Beach Surf Lifesaving Association, Raspins Beach Sailing Club Association, shack owners near the Orford Bird Sanctuary and Millingtons Beach;

**Stage 3** identified a range of options and indicative site plans for the master plan based on an understanding of the values and issues arising from Stages 1 and 2;

**Stage 4** was the preparation of the draft master plan for review by the Steering Committee; and

**Stage 5** was the release of the draft master plan for public review and comment before finalisation of the plan.

A Steering Committee was established to oversee the Orford Foreshore Master Plan project with representatives from Council and PWS, being the two main contributors to funding the project.

The project commenced in September 2021 and was completed in August 2022.

# SECTION 2 PLANNING CONTEXT

## 2.1 LAND TENURE AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Map 2.1 shows the existing land tenure of the Orford foreshore included in the master plan.

Raspins Beach is Crown Land dedicated as the Raspins Beach Conservation Area under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* with a Crown Lease delegating Council with management responsibility (the approval of PWS is required for works and development). This lease requires renewal.

A narrow parcel of land along the eastern side of the Tasman Highway at Raspins Beach which is shown in ListMap as being owned by the Orford Golf Club (possibly as a consequence of the road re-alignment).

Public Reserve dedicated under the *Crown Lands Act 1976* which extends from the southern part of Raspins Beach Conservation Area to the Prosser River bridge and is Crown Land with a Crown Lease delegating Council with management responsibility. The current lease area requires review against onground assets with consideration being made for the area to be varied to include the existing Council managed car and boat trailer parking and community park. A lease or licence would be recommended to provide management authority to the IBA, however any future lease or licence assessment process will ultimately determine the best instrument for the management of the values in this area.

Unallocated Crown Land which includes the sand spit formed in recent years with the recent works and alteration to the Prosser River mouth. Part of the IBA is made up of unallocated Crown Land. The existing Council lease area requires review with consideration being made to vary the lease area to include the entire sand spit.

Millingtons Beach is Crown Land dedicated as the Millingtons Beach Conservation Area under the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* currently under PWS management (excluding the public toilet facility which is managed by the Council subject to a Crown Licence).

Crown licences have been issued for the use and operation of private jetties along the Prosser River foreshore. Council built infrastructure along the southern section of the Prosser River on Millingtons Beach Conservation Area should be considered and incorporated into recreational licences subject to PWS process.

Our Park on the western side of Millingtons Beach Conservation Area that is Council owned and managed land.

## 2.2 REVIEW OF PAST PLANS

The following plans were reviewed as part of the background research for the project:

GSBC Orford Area Reserves – Native Flora and Fauna Management Plan 2014-2019;

Lynne Sparrow Bandicoots at the Beach Coastcare Project Millingtons Beach Coastal Reserve Management Strategy 1998:

AECOM Local Area Report Triabunna and Orford – part of the Communities and Coastal Hazards Local Area Report;

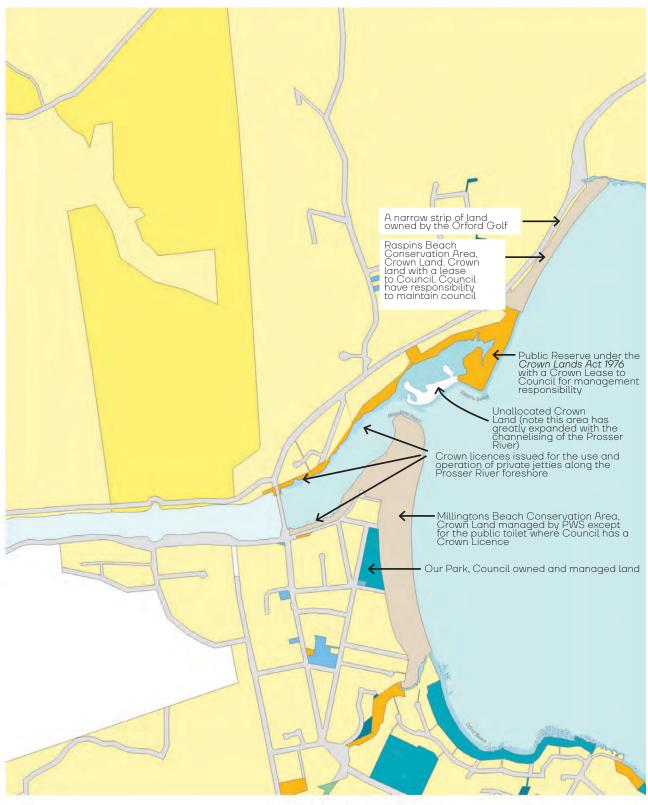
Burbury Consulting 2014 Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Prosser River Stabilisation and Maintenance Plan;

Gilby + Brewin Architects / Urban Design early draft Master Plan map of core Prosser River mouth area, 2019;

GHD Draft Concept Plan for the Esplanade, Orford 2007;

GHD Prosser Bay Foreshore Management Plan 2007;

Woehler, E, BirdLife Tasmania Shorebird and tern populations, Prosser River 2017/18;



www.thelist.tas.gov.au

## Map 2.1 Land Tenure

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS





Draft National Recovery Plan for the Australian Fairy Tern (Sternula nereis nereis), Commonwealth of Australia 2019

Woehler, E., 2016: Impact of sea-level rise on coastal natural values in Tasmania. Case Study for CoastAdapt, National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility, Gold Coast.

Birdlife Tasmania Technical Report and data;

Prosser River Advisory Group Section 24 Committee proposal release for public comment in 2019;

Consultant review of the community feedback from the Prosser River Advisory Group Section 24 Committee proposal;

Bird monitoring data by GSBC/Friends of Orford Bird Sanctuary;

Ironbark Environmental Arbiculture + Ryder *Tree Risk Habitat* Assessment Raspins Orford, 2017;

TasWater initial site layout drawings for upgrades to the Orford sewage pumping stations;

Aboriginal Heritage Assessment reports for Millingtons Beach Conservation Areas dated 2016; and

various Council planning permits and associated documentation within the project area.

In addition to these sources, the preparation of the natural values and weeds report also reviewed a range of data sources and information including:

Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas;

Glamorgan Spring Bay Weed Management Plan 2015-2020;

https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Coastal-Weed-of-Tasmania-booklet.pdf

BirdLife International (2021) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Orford (Tasmania). Downloaded from <a href="http://www.birdlife.org">http://www.birdlife.org</a>.

https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Beach-Weed-Strategy.pdf?details=true https://nrmsouth.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Native\_Gardens\_Guide.pdf

https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Tasmanian Coastal Works Manual.pdf

https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map

http://www.environment.gov.au/cgibin/sprat/public/sprat.pl

McDonald and Geard (2020), Orford Fairy Tern breeding colony 2020.

Orford Bird Sanctuary monitoring results 25-7-2019 to 24-8-2021 – supplied by BirdLife Tasmania 1/9/2021

Woehler (2018), Shorebird and tern populations, Prosser River 2017/18, Report to Marine and Safety Tasmania (MAST), Glamorgan Spring Bay Council (GSBC) and Parks & Wildlife Service Tasmania (PWS), July 2018.

## 2.3 NATURAL VALUES

Our coastlines are rich in natural values representing valuable and irreplaceable natural assets. They are diverse landscapes ranging from sandy beaches, spits and dune systems, to saltmarshes, lagoons and foreshore forest remnants. Many of these habitats contain sensitive natural values including threatened vegetation communities and wildlife habitat, particularly for coastal obligate birds, including threatened migratory and resident shorebirds. Given the concentrated nodes of human development associated with much of our coastline, the sensitive natural values have in many areas been subject to modification and clearance, with vestigial remnants in many situations confined to suboptimal niches with very little to buffer them from the effects of human use, and little scope for the migration of habitats when required due to coastal dynamics (such as erosion) and rising sea levels.

The juxtaposition of private land with coastal environments can also lead to conflict when desired land uses or particular aesthetics are incompatible with conservation significant natural values, leading to resistance to conservation directives when they are seen to be an imposition on the liberty of local residents, and direct actions that can be equivalent to environmental vandalism from a legal perspective (such as illegal tree removal within Crown Land and reserves when coastal views are obstructed), but which, from the

#### 12

perspective of the responsible adjacent landowners, have outcomes that are desirable enough to break the law. Conversely, the juxtaposition of development with coastal environments creates opportunities for reconciliation, appreciation and stewardship of nature, in a balance where conservation significant natural values can persist or even flourish within human modified areas.

The area subject to investigation for the Orford Foreshore Master Plan is no exception to these patterns and problems, with several conservation significant natural values present within a matrix of varied human land uses and priorities, resulting in mixed outcomes for values, and mixed perceptions from people. To facilitate improving natural values conservation in the area and reducing conflict and incompatible priorities, the preparation of the master plan has involved reviewing existing natural values data and reports (including vegetation and bird specific studies), engaging with various stakeholders, completing a gap analysis to identify where available data may be a limiting factor in natural values management, and providing a series of recommendations to address gaps, conflicts and improve conservation outcomes in balance with desired local land uses. Key values and some background contexts are summarised in the following text, with more detail provided in Appendix A.

## 2.3.1 Conservation Significant Fauna Species

The large sandbar on the northern side of the mouth of the Prosser River (enclosing the Radar Beach<sup>3</sup> backwater) comprises the 'Orford (Tasmania) Important Bird Area' (IBA), meeting the requirements for the international listing under multiple criteria (defined by BirdLife International) in relation to the breeding presence of the Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis* ssp. *nereis*), which is listed as vulnerable (based on small population under continued decline) under both the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA).

Regular monitoring of the site over many years by BirdLife Tasmania has produced a robust and unquestionable dataset detailing the importance of the area for breeding, feeding, and roosting shorebirds, with the sandbar recognised as being one of the most important sites in Tasmania for the density and diversity of breeding shorebirds.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Radar Beach is an unofficial place name, but the area is often referred to as being Radar Beach by local residents. This name has been used throughout the report.

In addition to the Fairy Tern, threatened species known to utilise the area in relatively recent years include the (Eastern) Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) (EPBCA vulnerable), which breeds on the site, and the Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons ssp. sinensis*) (TSPA endangered), which is an irregular visitor to the site but could plausibly breed there at some point. Resident (non-migratory) shorebirds also breed on site, particularly Redcapped Plover (*Charadrius ruficapillus*) and Australian Pied Oystercatcher (*Haematopus longirostris*). Past observations have included Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) (EPBCA vulnerable and migratory), Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) (migratory), Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) (EPBCA critically endangered), and the Double-banded Plover (*Charadrius bicinctus*) (migratory).

In addition to shorebird habitat, the Orford foreshore contains potential habitat trees for additional threatened birds, such as the Forty-spotted Pardalote (*Pardalotus quadragintus*) (TSPA and EPBCA endangered) and the Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) (TSPA endangered and EPBCA critically endangered). As these species and their potential habitat are less likely to be impacted by the management issues raised within this assessment, they have not been the focus of discussion nor recommendations.

## 2.3.2 Conservation Significant Flora Species

A 2011 Vegetation Study of Orford foreshore reserves documented in excess of 200 vascular plant taxa in the area – additional work since has been project orientated (such as for impact assessments of local developments<sup>4</sup>) and has supplemented the broader 2011 study.

Two threatened flora are known to be extant in the local area of Orford, but do not occur within the foreshore area due to a lack of suitable habitat.

Other threatened flora has been reported from relatively near to the Orford foreshore (<1km) but with fewer and/or less recent occurrences than the above species. Collectively these species are relatively short-lived and most likely to be recorded following fire or an equivalent disturbance.

The foreshore area has very limited habitat suitability for these species other than *Caladenia filamentosa*, which can occur in near coastal forests on sandy soils; historically, a white gum woodland providing suitable habitat for this species is likely to have dominated the southern edge of Prosser Bay, but the

 $<sup>^{4}</sup>$  Including revision of the archives of North Barker Ecosystem Services

#### 14 Orford Foreshore Master Plan

extant remnants have been modified and managed in such a way that there is limited likelihood of the species remaining extant in the area (noting the past records for the area are from the 1960s and 90s).

## 2.3.3 Vegetation General

The 2011 Vegetation Study documented vegetation communities within Orford foreshore reserves, including the area subject to the current master plan.

Four communities listed as threatened under the Tasmanian *Nature*Conservation Act 2002 were documented in the area applying to the foreshore master plan:

Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland (TASVEG DGL)

Eucalyptus viminalis – Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland (DVC)

Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland (DOV)

Freshwater aquatic sedgeland and rushland (ASF)

## 2.4 RECREATION AND SOCIAL VALUES

Over many thousands of years, Tasmanian Aborigines settled, sourced resources and traded throughout the East Coast region. Potentially the largest tribe in Tasmania, the Oyster Bay Tribe, was comprised of ten bands and one band, Portmairremener was based around occupation of the Prosser River. While the Orford foreshore and Prosser River yielded shellfish, a variety of vegetable matter and native fauna, seasonal visits to other coastal areas and the more inland areas of eastern Tasmania were regular occurrences<sup>5</sup>. Registered Aboriginal Heritage Sites have been recorded within the foreshore of Raspins Beach Conservation Area and Millingtons Beach Conservation Area.

Orford was first settled by Europeans during the 1830's with a land grant to allow farming. It later became a small settlement that serviced convict, farming and industrial activity on Maria Island and the East Coast. During the 1940's a few holiday homes were constructed at Orford. Since then, there was substantial subdivision along the coastline to meet the growing demand for

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{5}}$  Ryan, L. 1996. The Aboriginal Tasmanians Allen & Unwin Pty Ltd, St Leonards. pp.14-21.

holiday homes. Infrastructure, commercial and community facilities also developed to cater for the needs of increased visitors and local community.

Raspins Beach and Millingtons Beach are popular locations for a range of recreational activities including beach walking, swimming, dog walking, running, fishing, diving/snorkelling, sailing, kayaking, bird observing and other beach activities. The construction of a gravel path around the foreshore has attracted regular use by bike riders, walkers, dog walkers and runners.

Raspins Beach located along the Tasman Highway, caters for a high level of day use from passing visitors and locals. The public toilets are well used, and the beach attracts a range of recreational activities. The Surf Lifesaving Association has a club building which also provides a base for Triabunna High School outdoor recreation programs and sailing club. Raspins Beach was previously a popular camping and caravan park location, but coastal erosion significantly impacted and reduced the extent of foreshore land. The foreshore (4.7 ha) was declared a coastal reserve in 1981 and is known as the Raspins Beach Conservation Area.

Orford's main public boat ramp and many private jetties are located on the Prosser River. Access to the coastal waters is via the mouth of the Proser River which has been subject to dynamic changes due to river floods, changing river course, coastal erosion and sand bed deposits. In 2017-2018 a project to dredge and channelise the Prosser River<sup>6</sup> was undertaken, involving the installation of large sandbags on either side of the channel entrance, extending into Prosser Bay. The physical changes to the river mouth had significant implications on the Orford Bird Sanctuary, in particular, the areas used for nesting and breeding sites by seabirds and shorebirds. The river also attracts local swimming use with Council installing a floating pontoon.

Millingtons Beach attracts regular use by locals for beach walking and swimming. The sand beds at the mouth of the Prosser River can provide good conditions for surfing. The foreshore (18.62 ha) was declared a coastal reserve in 1983 as is known as the Millingtons Beach Conservation Area. PWS, Orford Community Group, Orford Primary School and local residents have been actively involved with weeding and tree planting in the dunal areas. The University of Tasmania has conducted ongoing research and monitoring of the coastal fauna and flora. Our Park, located behind Millingtons Beach, is Orford's main community park with open space and facilities catering for play, picnic,

 $<sup>^6</sup>$  This work was undertaken by Marine and Safety Tasmania (MAST) together with the Department of State Growth and the Glamorgan Spring Bay Council (GSBC).

## 16 Orford Foreshore Master Plan

learn to ride and outdoor recreational activities. The shared path along the coastline links the park to the residential areas and town centre facilities.

Local residents, both permanent and those with holiday homes, have indicated a strong social attachment to the place values at Raspins Beach, Prosser River and Millingtons Beach. This attachment is associated with the history of access and past use, their past and ongoing recreational and social experiences, the attractiveness of the coastline and views, viewing the seabirds and shorebirds and that the foreshore has not been over-developed.

## 2.5 STAKEHOLDER AND COMMUNITY VIEWS

Discussions were held with a range of stakeholders and community members during the initial stages of the project.

Table 2.1 provides a summary of the key points raised in discussion with the stakeholders and community.

Stakeholder/Community	Summary of Key Points Discussed
Steering Committee meeting and site walk	Outline of community interest and issues between environmental management and recreation     Dog Management Policy being reviewed     Information on bird breeding seasons     Need strong statutory statements     Considerable information about issues and ideas was provided on the site walk and recorded onto aerial images
GSBC	More of a briefing on progress in the initial stages of the project, key site comments and stakeholder and community consultation     Council do not accept ongoing responsibility or resources for the sand bag entry to the Prosser River
PWS	<ul> <li>Need to clearly indicate who owns what and delegated responsibility</li> <li>Past history on foreshore management within the Conservation Areas including visitor facilities</li> <li>Requirement for unallocated land to be reclassified into the Public Reserve to allow for improved land management regulations under Crown Lands Act and also potential for development of a management plan</li> <li>Past history on the removal of the pines, management and resourcing issues and community involvement</li> <li>Weed problems</li> <li>RAA undertaken</li> <li>Ongoing responsibility for the management and maintenance of the sand bags</li> <li>Stormwater maintenance and foreshore erosion</li> <li>Need to have formal agreement with Council on walking track to Our Park</li> <li>Stormwater issue re flooding near Rudd Avenue</li> <li>Safety concern with shared path near bridge and highway</li> <li>DPIWE licence for private jetties</li> <li>Council owned/managed land outside of Conservation Areas and Crown Land</li> <li>Stormwater drain into backwater – safety concern</li> <li>Hydro-carbon issue</li> <li>Issues for protection of bird nesting and habitat sites</li> <li>Opportunity for bird hide</li> <li>Burbury report on coastal erosion and sand movement</li> <li>Fire risk concern at Millingtons Point</li> </ul>
MAST	Creek blocking and flooding issues for Golf Club     Discussion about the history and process for the installing of the sand bags     Discussion about the Prosser River boat ramp and trailer parking issues     Discussion about the community issues with foreshore access

Table 2.1 Summary of Key Points from Consultation

Stakeholder/Community	Summary of Key Points Discussed
Stakeholder/Community  Birdlife Tas and Friends of Orford Bird Sanctuary	Provision of extensive information from bird surveys and site visits     Provision of photos of coastal erosion along Raspins Beach     The southernmost breeding colony for the Fairy Tern species in Australia, which identifies the colony as an Important Population under the EPBC Act (population at the limits of a species' range).     The spit is one of a few sites in Tasmania which annually supports a breeding colony of the vulnerable Fairy Tern.     The spit also supports breeding populations of Hooded and Red-capped Plover, and Pied Oystercatcher. Flocks of 50 Red-necked Stint are present during summer months.     The size and shape of the spit vary depending on tides, but the spit has grown progressively larger in recent years because of low rainfall and associated low outflow from the Prosser River.     The habitat at the spit is mostly bare sand, but
	<ul> <li>The habitat at the spit is mostly bare sand, but marram grass has begun to grow in recent years.</li> <li>Other species recorded in the IBA include 5-6 pairs of Hooded Plover, 10 pairs of Red-capped Plover, 5-7 pairs of Pied Oystercatcher and up to 50 Red-necked Stints. Double-banded Plovers are also recorded here</li> <li>Continue to protect the Fairy Tern colony during periods of peak recreational activity through the erection of fencing. Explore the need for additional or stronger means to exclude pedestrian traffic from the colony site.</li> <li>Imperative that the entire area is undisturbed by any and all human activities and the presence of</li> </ul>
TasWater	dogs during breeding and nesting periods  Major upgrades of the sewer pump stations planned – likely to go to their Board within next 2 months before detailed design  Provided initial concept site plans for The Hedge, Prosser Bridge, Our Park, Wade Bridge and West
	Shelley Plans will better manage spill-overs as pump stations will incorporate secondary pumps and holding tanks Opportunity to consider relocation of infrastructure to fit with the master plan but have preferences for truck turning Major plans in consideration for linking new sewer and water mains from Solis along Tasman Highway (impacts on foreshore land mainly within the Orford Golf Club land on eastern side of highway)

Table 2.1 Summary of Key Points from Consultation (cont.)

Stakeholder/Community	Summary of Key Points Discussed
Orford Golf Club	Aware of the parcel of land shown as belonging to the Golf Club on eastern side of highway — limited value     Main concern was about saltwater seepage and flooding     Option of small dam wall to protect saltwater reaching the golf course     Other main concern was the need for a turning lane into the Golf Club to improve safety
Orford Community Group, Raspins Beach Surf Lifesaving Association and Raspins Beach Sailing Club Association	Viewed and discussed existing access and use of the Club site and facilities  Would like to see a wider ramp to the beach to improve access  Would be good to have a lockable bollard to allow trailer and trolley access at times from the car park, especially during events  Need to keep the front space to the lift doors free  Use the gravel petanque area as is — works fine for boat set-up  Consider the rock wall has helped reduce erosion over time and allowed plantings to continue
Natural and Cultural Heritage Division DPIPWE	The discussion was more of a briefing about the project and outline of the key values, issues, and options  Discussed the difficulty of managing natural recession with rising sea levels and coastal erosion  Discussed the benefit of introducing white gum into Millingtons Beach over time for the 40 spotted pardalote
Aboriginal Heritage Tasmania	Desktop review of known Aboriginal heritage sites     (5 known recorded sites) with potential for     additional undetected Aboriginal heritage sites     within the project area, particularly due to the     coastal and riverine location
Orford Primary School	Brief discussion about project and involvement of the school community with plantings at Millingtons Beach     Offered to talk with other staff and provide any further input

Table 2.1 Summary of Key Points from Consultation (cont.)

## 20

Stakeholder/Community	Summary of Key Points Discussed
	California y of floy i office bisousside
Representatives of the rate payers and local	Orford Bird Sanctuary
community near the Orford Bird Sanctuary	<ul> <li>Desire for protection of birds but the process and limited engagement was not good</li> <li>Loss of amenity due to fencing.</li> <li>Unsafe access to a small, sheltered beach.</li> <li>Confusing signage, especially that attached to fencing.</li> <li>Drainage and water damming at Carpark 56-58 Tasman Highway and 54 Tasman Highway and problems at north end of lagoon at the stornwater drain. Algal mat over northern end of lagoon and impact on strandline/intertidal zone.</li> <li>Management of the IBA, which, it seems, has become unsuitable for fairy tern breeding habitat. (Not used in 2020/21 and not so far for 21/22 season. Two sites chosen 18/19 and 19/20 seasons were successful with up to 35 breeding pairs.)</li> <li>Rapid invasion of marram grass (not native) and boobialla a native pioneer species along with other weeds. These plants make the area that is not subject to inundation unsuitable for nesting for fairy terns and can cause collapse on hooded plover nests.</li> <li>The carrying capacity of the sand spit area for resident shorebirds.</li> <li>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act (EPBC Act 1999): Significant populations and how they are protected by the ACT. i) Significant populations, fairy terns; ii)vulnerable listed species , hooded plovers; Australian grayling and water rats.</li> <li>Access with gates in fit-for-purpose fencing that effectively protects the vulnerable/protected species but allows safe access to humans where not impacting on Vulnerable breeding species.</li> <li>The 2002 DA Permit 02013; requirement to keep the backwater flushed. Problems arising loss of foraging, little use by fairy terns for diving due to limited clarity/blue water/ Saunders Jetty is unusable as a jetty.</li> <li>Shifting sand movements over time and the history of river flows</li> <li>History of events and assurances regarding the dredging of the backwater from agencies</li> </ul>

Table 2.1 Summary of Key Points from Consultation (cont.)

Stakeholder/Community	Summary of Key Points Discussed
Representatives of the rate payers and local community near the Orford Bird Sanctuary (cont)	Other Foreshore Areas  The Toilet Block on Raspins: not a nominated as a problem.  'Temporary' Fencing on Raspins Beach. Restricted access points seem to work well.  Erosion of Raspins Beach an ongoing problem.  Boat Ramp and congestion of Riverside Drive by parked rigs and rigs waiting for launching and landing craft. MAST has a plan.  Increased widening and hardening of walking track and spraying regime.  Dogs on leashes considerably improved, was a recognised problem in 2019 Easter Survey, as dogs entered private land and terrorised children and owners. Local residents have acted as 'neighbourhood watch' and spoken to dog owners with a high level of compliance.  Millingtons Conservation Area: Pine Forest and toilet block at end of Esplanade concerns.  Our Park and limited access points to Main/Millington's Beach not raised as a problem. Limited survey of people on Main Beach as this
Representatives of the rate payers and local community at Millingtons Beach	<ul> <li>Was not included in PRAG's TOR.</li> <li>Most of these shack owners were linked to the Millington family with involvement at Orford for over 50+ years</li> <li>General discussion about the project</li> <li>History of past woodland, farming use and shacks since the 1930's</li> <li>Provided images/photos of the past foreshore showing some remnant eucalypts, early pines and marram grass with open views to Maria Island</li> <li>They question the rationale for the selection of plant species used on the foreshore at Our Park given the outcome with high density and height of vegetation, limitations to control the spread of weeds/pine weedlings, perceived increased fire risk, loss of coastal views, limited benefit for birds and risk of feral/domestic cats on any native fauna</li> <li>Willingness to support planting of white gum trees with low dune vegetation over time</li> <li>Concern about sewer spills with current sewer pump site near Prosser River</li> </ul>
Grant Hall, former PWS Ranger	Past history with the Orford Bird Sanctuary, sandbags and weed removal and native rehabilitation at Millingtons Beach

Table 2.1 Summary of Key Points from Consultation (cont.)

The draft Orford Foreshore Master Plan was released for stakeholder and community review during late May to late June 2022. Six written submissions and 84 online surveys were received.

A summary of the online survey responses is provided in Appendix C. 17/20 of the recommendations listed in the short term (commence and complete within 2 years) received majority support of 70% or more (i.e., response being strongly agree or agree). The three recommendations with less than 70% support were:

Extend the boundaries of the Orford Bird Sanctuary to capture the existing unallocated Crown land that was created by the dredging and channelising of the Prosser River mouth – the online survey response was 45% strongly agree, 23% agree, 10% unsure, 7% disapprove and 15% strongly disapprove;

Consider an amendment to the Council Dog Management Plan to extend the area for dogs prohibition on the beach area from north of the Orford Bird Sanctuary to the Sailing Club - the online survey response was 46% strongly agree, 20% agree, 10% unsure, 14% disapprove and 10% strongly disapprove; and

Council should explore funding initiatives or volunteer programs to employ bird stewards during the shorebird breeding season to monitor potential issues and provide more direct protection – – the online survey response was 26% strongly agree, 31% agree, 21% unsure, 11% disapprove and 11% strongly disapprove.

15/15 of the recommendations listed in the mid-term (commence and complete within 5 years) received majority support over 70%. (i.e., response being strongly agree or agree).

The survey invited respondents to add other comments about the key issues and ideas for the Orford foreshore. The key points raised were:

recognising the significance and priorities for ongoing management of the bird values of the IBA and this be designated as a Nature Reserve and listed as a priority for action:

concern about the perceived loss of trailer parking capacity at the Prosser River boat ramp;

general support for changing the vegetation plantings at Millingtons Beach Conservation Area;

permanent fencing restricting traditional access to the foreshore near the IBA; and

support for the upgrading and extension of the foreshore tracks.

Six written submissions were received from:

Birdlife Tasmania;

Dr Claire Greenwell, Convenor of the Western Australia Fairy Tern Network (Conservation Council of Western Australia);

Orford Community Group;

Dr Sally Bryant;

National Parks and Wildlife Advisory Council (NPWAC); and

Dr Adrian Bowden (Director of FuturesPlanner Pty Ltd) and Dr Steve Harwin (Lecturer, University of Tasmania).

The first four submissions shared similar views about the significance of the IBA with the need for strong and decisive action to protect the natural values, especially the internationally significant bird values. The submissions indicated the need for designating unallocated Crown Land as a Nature Reserve, providing the highest level of protection immediately, extension of the Dogs Prohibited Area, retention of the permanent fencing, upgrading signage, removing wooded vegetation within the IBA, requiring closures and exclusions on a year-round basis and ensuring habitat remains optimal for beach nesting birds even when the site remains unused for a period of time. The submissions also provided more detailed information about the shorebird species within the IBA.

The NPWAC submission referred to the need for further Aboriginal cultural heritage survey investigations, clarity about responsibility for monitoring and managing the Prosser River channel works, fire management directions, IBA signs and awareness and weed control issues.

The last submission provided a detailed analysis of the potential impact of the Prosser River entrance stabilization project on the IBA and proposed management options for the IBA, exit channel and backwater lagoon. These options included formally establishing the boundaries of the IBA, new rules that

would manage public access at times, regular monitoring, the removal of existing permanent fencing and installing temporary fencing.

The feedback comments were reviewed with Council and PWS and the following changes were made to the draft Orford Foreshore Master Plan:

referring to the current status of the IBA as being declared by Birdlife International as an "IBA in Danger";

review of the lease and licence process including the statutory process and timing for the designation of unallocated Crown Land to Public Reserve;

review of the priority and timing for IBA actions;

removal of the recommendation for finding initiatives or volunteer programs to employ bird stewards during the shorebird breeding season;

adding text to confirm that there will be ongoing management action at the IBA until the resources are identified to allow for the preparation of the proposed management plan;

clarification that MAST has responsibility for funding, management and maintenance of the Prosser River training walls and boat channel;

the need for additional signs and interpretation to improve awareness and education of the IBA; and

updating of the text with additional information about bird values (IBA), some specific sites (e.g., past history of volunteer vegetation work, upgrading of facilities with reference to climate change) and changing the priority for some actions.

### 2.6 KEY ISSUES

The following key issues have been identified from the background research, fieldwork and consultation with stakeholders and community groups.

These issues include the:

impact of climate change and identified high risk for coastal erosion and inundation at Raspins Beach Conservation Area, Millingtons Beach Conservation Area and the IBA in the future (refer to Section 2.7);

need for clarity about land tenure and management responsibilities, and in particular the unallocated Crown Land at the Orford Bird Sanctuary;

diversity of views, interests and mistrust in the process and outcomes regarding the management measures for the Orford Bird Sanctuary IBA, the Prosser River training walls and entrance channel within local community and agencies;

some local community concern about the outcomes and plantings used in rehabilitation behind Millingtons Beach (or have self-established over time including the colonisation by the native coastal wattle within re-planted foreshore areas);

lack of a management plan for the Orford Bird Sanctuary;

fire management, access and safety concerns with the remaining pine planting areas along Millingtons Beach;

responsibilities for the ongoing management and maintenance of the training walls and entrance channel;

limited management/control of the access and trailer parking associated with the Prosser River boat ramp;

age and condition of existing public toilets (Millingtons Beach Conservation Area) and need to be compliant to meet standards and user needs (Raspins Beach and Millingtons Beach Conservation Areas);

management of weeds including pines (*Pinus radiata* and *Pinus pinaster*); and

managing the impacts of existing infrastructure (e.g., stormwater courses) and future upgrades and works.

### 2.7 IMPACT OF COASTAL HAZARDS

Natural coastal processes make some of this coastline vulnerable to being eroded away or flooded by the sea. There is an increasing risk over time that erosion or flooding will create hazards for people, natural assets or property because the level of the sea is rising in response to rising global average temperatures. Rising sea levels and increased storm surge are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the coastal infrastructure, habitats and associated biodiversity.

Additional adverse impacts on coastal vegetation and species are expected to result from additional salt intrusion into freshwater systems, and an increase in storm surge and salt spray, which result in additional biological and ecological pressures. Changes in coastal geomorphology can have profound impacts on the availability of different habitats along the coast. (Wohler E, 2016).

The Orford foreshore was included within a study to investigate high level risk for coastal hazards in Tasmania, in order to help identify the areas and assets vulnerable to the impacts of rising sea levels, coastal inundation and erosion (AECOM 2016). The study indicated that the sea level rise projection adopted for Tasmania in 2050 is 0.2 m above the 2010 mean high tide benchmark, and for 2100, 0.8m above the 2010 mean high tide benchmark. This rise in sea levels increases the risk for inundation and erosion damage to buildings, community facilities, utility infrastructure, roads and service disruptions from increased storm events.

The AECOM 2016 study undertook coastal hazard mapping for possible coastal erosion and inundation and determined that Raspins Beach and Millingtons Beach were highly vulnerable to coastal erosion given the sandy foreshore backed by soft sediment plains. The areas immediately behind these beaches, including existing shacks and residences, have the potential for recession by 2100. The study also found that parts of Raspins Beach and Millingtons Beach and the mouth of the Proser River (including the Orford Bird Sanctuary) are at high risk of inundation by 2050.

The main implications for preparing the Orford Foreshore master plan are:

recognising the coastline is dynamic and that rising sea levels will continue to impact on accessibility, infrastructure and natural values of the Orford foreshore and IBA;

understanding that the current infrastructure and future planning for new infrastructure and development along the foreshore must consider the potential impacts of coastal erosion and inundation — this includes minimising new developments of infrastructure on the foreshore to help protect natural values, assessing the suitability of a location for any future infrastructure, achieving low maintenance outcomes and having the capacity to protect or repair damage; and

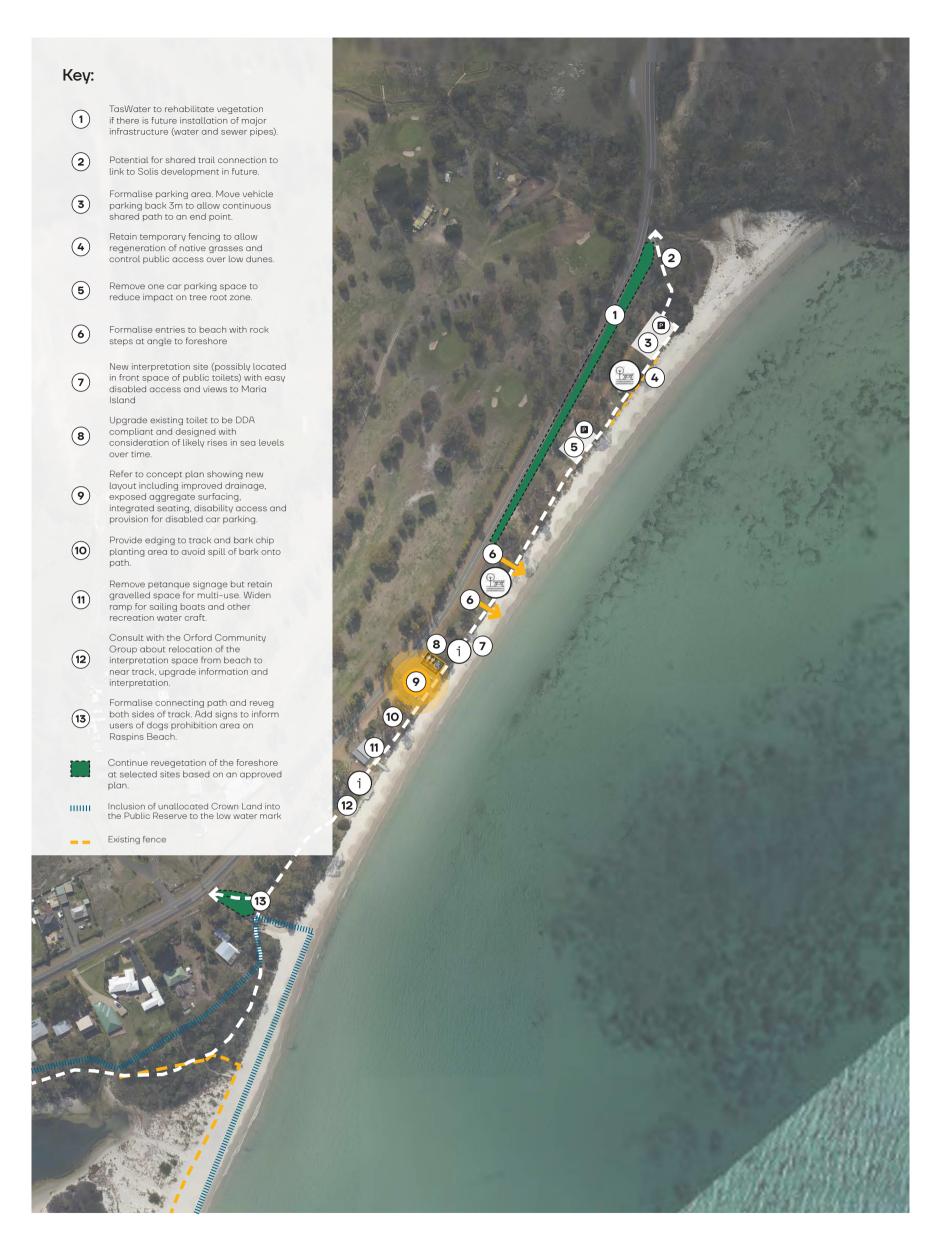
recognising the potential for a coordinated and long-term response to coastal risks and hazards including options for adaptation and managing retreat pathways.

# SECTION 3 MASTER PLAN

### 3.1 OVERALL MASTER PLAN

Maps 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 show the possible opportunities to improve the Orford foreshore. Prior to these suggested upgrades, Crown leases or crown licences need to be in place as advised by Property Services section of the Parks and Wildlife Service.

Table 3 provides a summary of the key improvements, location and rationale for the key features in the master plan.



**Map 3.1 Raspins Beach Conservation Area** 

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS





NORTH **Date** 06/09/2022 **Scale** 1:2500 @ A3

# Key: Unallocated crown land to be included as Public Reserve under the Crown Lands Act. This would allow for a management plan to be prepared for the Public Reserve with acknowledgement of Orford Bird Sanctuary and to address issues and opportunities for best practice protection measures. Public access along foreshore to sand bags for passive recreation use e.g. fishing to be monitored for any adverse impacts to threatened Retain existing IBA bird protection fencing until the management plan is prepared. In the interim, consider improved and more obvious signage, consider engaging graphic designer for signage strategy. The proposed Management Plan for the Orford Bird Sanctuary to consider a range of issues and opportunities for the protection of seabird and shorebird nesting and breeding sites. This may include the location of fences, whether the fences become dog proofed, management of public access, removal of ORFORD BIRD SANCTUARY (IBA) weed species. Refer to concept plan showing proposed new road and parking layout. Proposed bird hide incorporating seating, and revegetation of area. Relocation of sewer pump planned by TasWater. Parking is set back from the bird habitat to lessen Plan for thinning/removal of native woody plants including existing coastal wattle which is reducing the potential breeding habitat for the shorebirds and terns. Adopt North Barker Ecosystem Services weed management plan (Appendix B). Revegetate public land with native plants of low height. Refer to Map 3.6 Site Concept Plan showing options for improved boat ramp access, trailer parking, community park, nature play and shared trail. Includes option to relocate boar ramp to reduce impact on nearby shacks. Continue the revegetation works along the entire foreshore based on an Inclusion of unallocated Crown Land into 11111111 the Public Reserve to the low water mark Proposed boundary to Orford Bird Sanctuary (IBA) to low tide mark on the Raspins Beach (eastern boundary): training wall and mouth of the back water channel (southern boundary); northern boundary = the pedestrian/bike track; western boundary as shown on map and along fenceline on the ground.

# Map 3.2 Orford Bird Sanctuary + Prosser River

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS





**Date** 06/09/2022 **Scale** 1:2500 @ A3



Map 3.3 Millingtons Beach Conservation Area and Public Reserve

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS





Section 3 Master Plan **37** 

Key Features in the Orford Foreshore Master Plan	Location(s)	Rationale for Improvements
Widening the shared trail to better meet higher levels of use.	Full length of the foreshore	The existing gravel surface shared trail is well-used and is expected to attract growing numbers of users in the future. The width of the current trail varies and in some locations is narrow in width or poses some risks for user safety. The master plan indicates the capacity to widen the trail to 2.1m to better allow passing of trail users. It recommends retaining a compacted gravel surface and diverting the trail alignment in some locations to reduce safety issues. This includes setting back the car parking spaces at the northern end of Raspins Beach to allow for a defined and continuous shared path separate from vehicle movements.
Improving the layout of existing car parks to be more defined, allow for disability access, improve safety and connectivity for the shared trail users, overcome water ponding and limit damage to the root zone of trees	Car parks at Raspins Beach toilet and at Millingtons Beach	The public toilets at Raspins Beach attracts high levels of visitor use including being one of the main access points to the beach. The master plan shows a range of improvements to make the facilities more accessible and safer, better designed for the accessibility needs of people with mobility difficulties, more attractive upon arrival, upgraded access to the beach and the opportunity to enhance visitor information and interpretation. Raising the ground level of the shared path near the public toilets will also avoid ponding on the path and allow all-weather access to the beach.  There is no formal layout for access and parking of vehicles at Millingtons Beach. This has led to loss of vegetation, damage to the tree root zone, hardening of sites, increased litter, weed invasion and ad hoc parking affecting visitor capacity at the site. The master plan shows how safety can also be improved for people moving through the site or gaining access to the public toilet. The public toilet requires major upgrading to cater for public use of both Prosser River and Millingtons Beach.

Table 3.1 Outline of Key Improvements

### **38** Orford Foreshore Master Plan

Key Features in the Orford Foreshore Master Plan	Location(s)	Rationale for Improvements
Reducing the impact of dogs on Raspins Beach	Raspins Beach	Currently dogs are prohibited from entering the Orford Bird Sanctuary at the southern end of Raspins Beach. Council is currently reviewing the Dog Management Policy and it is recommended that prohibition of dogs on the beach be extended north to the toilets at Raspins Beach. This will provide greater buffer to the Sanctuary and reduce the presence of dogs on the beach at one of the main visitor entry and recreation hubs on Raspins Beach.
Formalise entry points onto the beaches – relatively minor works to improve safety, accessibility, visual impact and reduce erosion	Raspins Beach	The introduction of temporary fences along Raspins Beach has helped direct people to selected access points onto the beach. However, there are also informal access points which have not been constructed but have damaged foreshore vegetation. The master plan refers to rationalising the access points to those that are desired for access. It requires upgrading the steps and surfaces to ensure the access is more defined, attractive, usable and safer.
Relocating sites and upgrading the interpretation panels	Raspins Beach, Millingtons Beach	Many of the existing interpretation panels have faded over time and need to be reviewed. This includes consideration the location of the sites most suitable for the delivery of information and interpretation. At Raspins Beach it would be possible to re-locate these facilities closer to the main car park and public toilets, where it would be more accessible to most people. This would allow for rehabilitation of the foreshore vegetation in some locations where interpretation panels are located.
Making public toilets more DDA compliant and suitable for level of use	Raspins Beach, Millingtons Beach	This is a building standard requirement for each of the public toilets. The public toilets at Millingtons Beach receive lower levels of use, given the location and current condition. However, they do cater for recreational users of Prosser River (e.g., swimming, families using small beaches, fishing) and visitors to Millingtons Beach. They are also located closer to the Orford town centre than existing toilets at Our Park. Upgrading the public toilets would also help to reduce uncontrolled use of the bush for toilet use.

Table 3.1 Outline of Key Improvements (cont.)

Key Features in the Orford Foreshore Master   Location(s)   Rationale for Improvements			
Plan	Location(s)	Rationale for Improvements	
Supporting past revegetation work along Raspins Beach and community park with some other nominated areas for future work	Raspins Beach Conservation Area and public facilities	Considerable revegetation works have been conducted along Raspins Beach foreshore by the Orford Community Group. The master plan indicates this work should continue and proposed a few areas where revegetation would be beneficial.	
Providing a layout for efficient and functional use of the boat ramp and access to trailer parking locations	Existing boat ramp	There is no formal parking layout for the boat ramp and consequently vehicles and trailers are parked in available open space and along the road This situation leads to inefficient use of space, impact on tree root zones and potential for safety risks with shared trail users. The master plan provides a proposed layout to overcome these issues with the continued use of the existing boat ramp or constructing a new ramp further to the north. The latter option involves investment but would remove boat activity in front of existing shacks and allow the ramp to be closer to the proposed vehicle and trailer parking area.	
Re-capturing foreshore land, organising better car parking and upgrading the small play area (near boat ramp) with conversion to a small nature-play facility	Near existing boat ramp	There is excessive and generally an underutilised car parking area near the existing play facility. The master plan shows how rationalising this space will still allow for parking, improve foreshore amenity and allow the opportunity for adding a future small nature play facility.	
Addressing the unallocated Crown land outside of the critical Orford Bird Sanctuary and the need for preparing a Management Plan	Orford Bird Sanctuary, Prosser River	The dredging and channelising of the Prosser River mouth has altered the coastline with the building of sand deposits adjacent to the Orford Bird Sanctuary. The Sanctuary is contained within a Public Reserve, but the additional coastline remains as unallocated Crown land. The unallocated land has become the more favoured nesting and breeding location for seabirds and shorebirds. The master plan recommends that the unallocated Crown land be added to the Public Reserve as this would then allow for a management plan to be prepared for the entire area, including the Orford Bird Sanctuary. The management plan would provide the opportunity to review and address a range of issues and opportunities that have arisen within the local community, Council, PWS, MAST, Birdlife Tasmania and Friends of Orford Bird Sanctuary and others indicated the need for the public land to be proclaimed as a Nature Reserve under the <i>Nature Conservation Act</i> . PWS indicated the process may take years but in the interim that a licence	

### 40

### Orford Foreshore Master Plan

Key Features in the Orford Foreshore Master Plan	Location(s) Rationale for Improvements	
		with Council would allow for management activities for the protection and maintenance of the IBA values while PWS undertakes investigations to proclaim the area as a reserve under the Act. PWS also indicated that an Interim Protection Order (IPO) under the <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> can only take effect for a maximum of 65 business days on Crown Land, and thus would not provide adequate protection of the shorebird values while investigations into proclaiming the site as a reserve under the <i>Nature Conservation Act.</i> An IPO cannot be introduced if the land is subject to a public authority agreement e.g., Council licence to allow management resources for the site.

Table 3.1 Outline of Key Improvements (cont.)

### Section 3 Master Plan 41

Key Features in the Orford Foreshore Master Plan	Location(s)	Rationale for Improvements	
Improving connectivity to the town centre and in the longer term, to the proposed Solis development	Raspins Beach to Solis, town centre to Millingtons Beach/Our Park	The master plan refers to the potential to extend the shared trail in the long term to connect with the Solis residential area. This should be considered at the same time of any planned works for installing sewer and water mains connections along the Tasman Highway.  The shared path link between Millingtons Beach is not well defined and consequents some users would use the roads. Given that some users of the trail are young children, it would be appropriate to reduce safety risks by constructing a better shared path link to the Esplanade and connecting to the town centre.	
Accommodating and refining any site issues with the proposed upgrade of the sewer pump stations along the foreshore	Radar Beach and foreshore north of Prosser Bridge	TasWater are planning to upgrade the sewer pump stations and add holding tanks to several sites along the foreshore. Initial discussions with TasWater have considered the proposed location of these facilities with consideration to planned improvements to access, facilities and use of the foreshore. TasWater will be preparing detailed design plans during 2022 and have indicated the intention to review the foreshore master plan.	
Weed management priority and implementation	Entire foreshore	Appendix B provides a Weed and Land Management Concept Plan to identify priorities for control and actions.	
Providing alternative planting option for rehabilitation of the Millington Beach foreshore vegetation –	Millingtons Beach	The removal of the pines on the foreshore led to volunteer action by the Orford Community Group, Orford Primary School, PWS, Council, ratepayers and local community to revegetate the foreshore. The foreshore near Our Park has become dense vegetation and local shack owners has raised concern about fire risk, loss of habitat values, loss of coastal views and the extent of some species (coastal watten and pines). The master plan recommends consideration of restoring the foreshore with Eucalyptus viminalis (white gum) woodland with stabilising low height dune vegetation. This would potentially add to the habitat for the endangered Forty Spotted Pardalote on Maria Island where there is a risk of habitat loss from bushfi	
Improving identification of beach access to and from Millingtons Beach	Millingtons Beach	The entry points from Millingtons Beach to Our Park and the foreshore are not signposted or marked. The visibility is also more difficult given the dense revegetation of the foreshore. The master plan recommends the installing of marker poles to signify the key access points from the beach.	

Table 3.1 Outline of Key Improvements (cont.)

### 3.2 SITE CONCEPT PLANS

Concept plans were prepared for seven sites along the foreshore to further indicate how the proposed improvements could be applied. These sites include:

improving the public toilet, car park, shared trail and interpretation at Raspins Beach;

designating car parking, accommodating TasWater sewer pump upgrade, redirecting the shared path and provision for a bird hide at Radar Beach;

recommending the preparation of a management plan for the Public Reserve including the Orford Bird Sanctuary;

options for improving the overall access and functionality of the existing boat ramp, boat trailer parking areas, rehabilitation plantings and small play park;

improving connectivity, safe public access and accommodating TasWater sewer pump upgrade on the northern side of the Prosser Bridge;

improving the connectivity, safety, public toilets, control of car parking and access to Millingtons Beach car park; and

priorities for weed and land management.

# 3.2.1 Raspins Beach Toilet Area

Map 3.4 indicates the improvements that could be made to the public toilets and surrounding area at Raspins Beach. This site is one of the most used facilities on the Orford foreshore given its visibility from the Tasman Highway attracting visitors to stop.

The concept plan addresses a range of site planning issues including the:

need to manage informal parking and public safety along the highway;

lack of safe paths to access to the toilets;

need to upgrade the toilets to be DDA compliant;



### Map 3.4 Raspins Beach Conservation Area

Toilet and Carpark Site Concept Plan

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS





locating the parking for people with disabilities closer to the toilets and other facilities;

narrow width of the shared path and ponding occurring after rain;

need for better access steps to the beach; and

need to review appropriate sites for interpretation.

The improvements shown in Map 3.4 would cater for the higher level of use and enhance the quality of visitor experience upon arrival at Raspins Beach. It provides the opportunity to cluster a number of visitor facilities within easy viewing and access to the toilets, path to the beach, picnic tables and interpretation. Prior to these suggested upgrades, a Crown lease must delegate land management responsibilities where required, and any improvements must be approved by PWS.

### 3.2.2 Radar Beach Area7

Map 3.5 shows improvements to the overall layout of Radar Beach area. The small beach is known to locals but not promoted to visitors. Over time, the site has become an informal gravelled car parking area adjacent to the shared path and foreshore. The access road also services a sewer pump station managed by TasWater. TasWater are currently investigating upgrading of the sewer pump and installing a holding tank to avoid the risk of waste spillage due to power cut-outs or high use. The initial planning explores the option to relocate the sewer pump and holding tank further away from the immediate foreshore.

A private jetty is located in the backwater of the Prosser River and potential use is constrained by the shallow water depth created as a result of the dredging and channelising of the Prosser River mouth. Vehicle access to the jetty may be required at times via the access road.

The concept plan indicates that the overall amenity and use of the area could be enhanced by restricting public vehicle access to the foreshore with the provision of a designated parking area off the highway. A lockable bollard would allow management vehicles, including TasWater to access the foreshore as required.

<sup>7</sup> Radar Beach is an unofficial place name, but the area is often referred to as being Radar Beach by local residents. This name has been used throughout the report.



Map 3.5 Public Reserve-Radar Beach Site Concept Plan

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS





### 46

This would allow rehabilitation of the existing car parking area and create a 'buffer' along the foreshore to enhance shore bird observing, interpretation and improve safety for shared trail users. The plan proposes installing a bird hide to encourage viewing of the seabirds and shorebirds in the Orford Bird Sanctuary. Prior to these suggested upgrades, a Crown lease expanding to cover the unallocated crown land at the spit, delegating land management responsibilities must be in place where required.

### 3.2.3 Public Reserve and Orford Bird Sanctuary

Map 3.6 shows the location of the Orford Bird Sanctuary.

The dredging and channelising of the Prosser River mouth has altered the coastline with the building of sand deposits on Raspins Beach adjacent to the Orford Bird Sanctuary. The coastal area with the recent sand deposits is currently unallocated Crown land and has become the more favoured nesting and breeding location for seabirds and shorebirds.

Adding the unallocated Crown land to the Public Reserve and investigating the basis for being proclaimed a Nature Reserve under the *Nature Conservation Act* would facilitate the preparation of a management plan to be prepared for the entire reserve, including the Orford Bird Sanctuary. The management plan would provide the opportunity to review and address a range of issues that have arisen within the local community, Council, PWS, MAST, Birdlife Tasmania and Friends of Orford Bird Sanctuary.

### These issues include:

protecting the IBA (Important Bird Area) consistent with the objectives and requirements of Tasmanian *Threatened* Species Protection Act 1995 (TSPA) and the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBCA);

the IBA has recently been designated by Birdlife International as being an "IBA in Danger";

maintenance of multiple breeding sites being critical for the long-term conservation of Fairy Terns and allowance for the periodic shifting of colonies in response to changes in habitat;

managing impacts on bird nesting from coastal erosion and inundation with expected rising sea levels;

# ORFORD BIRD SANCTUARY (IBA)

Map 3.6 Orford Bird Sanctuary Site Concept Plan

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS

### Key:

- Access to Raspins Beach at northern end of the Orford Bird Sanctuary. Upgrade management and interpretation signs at this location.
- 2 Undertake aquatic flora surveys of the Radar Beach backwater.
  - Plan for thinning/removal of native woody plants including existing coastal wattle which is reducing the foraging ground habitat for red-capped plover, hooded plover, and nesting fairy turns. Adopt North Barker Ecosystem Services weed management plan (Appendix B).
  - Refer to site concept plan 3.5 showing proposed new road and parking layout. Proposed bird hide incorporating seating, and revegetation of area. Relocation of sewer pump planned by TasWater. Parking is set back from the bird habitat to lessen disturbance.
- Continue monitoring and maintenance of the sandbags used to channelise the Prosser River mouth.
- Revegetate public land with native plants of low height.
- To assist with the preparation of a management plan, PWS will undertake baseline survey of the extent and condition of natural values where pedestrian access to intertidal zone or on the sandbags to low water mark.

Continue the revegetation works along the entire foreshore.

Inclusion of unallocated Crown Land into the Public Reserve to low water mark

Existing fences

Proposed boundary to Orford Bird Sanctuary, to low tide mark on the Raspins Beach (eastern boundary); training wall and mouth of the back water channel (southern boundary); northern boundary = the pedestrian/bike track; western boundary as shown on map and along fenceline on the ground.





managing/controlling dogs within the Orford Bird Sanctuary;

managing public access during and outside the breeding and nesting season within the Orford Bird Sanctuary;

reviewing the location, extent and suitability of fencing for the Orford Bird Sanctuary – existing fencing must be retained until the management plan is completed to prevent disturbance to breeding, feeding and roosting birds;

managing invasive weeds;

identifying and addressing the environmental condition of the backwater including the impact on aquatic flora;

developing a plan to identify appropriate management signage, interpretation and information (including the location, style and information content) in consultation with key stakeholders including NRM South;

identifying appropriate management arrangements for beach and intertidal access to allow ongoing maintenance of the Prosser River training wall;

monitoring and management of invasive mammals; and

improving engagement processes with the local community.

The fenced *IBA protection zone* is primarily for the protection of natural values. This zone will be managed in a manner that allows for threatened species to remain stable or increase in population or extent. The extent of threatened species will determine the zone area. The conservation status of the shorebirds and terns within the IBA are listed under Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and the *Federal EPBC Act 1999*.

The Draft National Recovery Plan for the Australian Fairy Tern (Sternula nereis nereis) provides a long-term vision, recovery plan objectives and the following strategies:

manage and protect known Australian Fairy Tern breeding populations at the landscape scale;

develop and apply techniques to measure changes in population trajectory in order to measure the success of recovery actions;



reduce, or eliminate threats at breeding, non-breeding and foraging sites;

improve understanding of breeding, non-breeding and foraging ecology in order to better target management actions and habitat restoration:

engage community stakeholders in Australian Fairy Tern conservation; and

coordinate, review and report on recovery process.

These strategies should be addressed in a future management plan for the Orford Bird Sanctuary.

Proposed activities within the zone will be subject to applicable assessment and approval processes and consistent with the protection of the natural values.

### 3.2.4 Boat Ramp and Community Park Area

Map 3.7 shows the potential for improvements to the overall layout of the foreshore area to the north of the existing boat ramp on the Prosser River.

The concept plan addresses a range of site planning issues including the:

lack of a formalised parking arrangement for vehicles and trailers using the boat ramp;

the existing unmanaged vehicle and trailer parking can lead to inefficient use of space, have impact on the tree root zone and increase safety risks for users of the shared path; and

large and often under-utilised car parking area at the northern end of the foreshore.

The boat ramp is the main boat launching facility for Orford and boating use has increased with the dredging and channelising of the Prosser River mouth. The boat ramp was located to take advantage of the deeper water at this site, but the narrow width of public land requires vehicle and trailer parking to occur



# Map 3.7 Prosser Boat Ramp Concept Plan

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS





Scale 1:400 @ A3

further north of the boat ramp. The vehicle movement for use of the boat ramp occurs directly in front of a row of shacks.

There is insufficient public land to cater for needs of boat trailer parking during peak times but there is adequate land to cater for boating use during most other times. A formalized parking layout will help inform users of the capacity to accommodate boat parking within close proximity to the boat ramp. During peak use times, if parking is fully occupied, then users should consider making use of the Triabunna boat ramp or other boat launching locations to avoid parking illegally or on private land.

The proposed improvements in the site concept plan are the:

protection of the community park and rehabilitated foreshore including the local play area;

possible layout of vehicle and boat trailer parking to allow safe and efficient use of available land;

possible option of using the existing boat ramp or over time, if funding is available, to consider constructing a new boat ramp further to the north which would be closer to the vehicle and boat trailer parking area;

provision of buffer land between the shared path and vehicle and boat trailer parking area; and

rehabilitation of the over-sized car parking area with the potential for providing greater open space and a small nature play park.

Prior to these suggested upgrades, a Crown lease or licence delegating land management responsibilities must be in place where required. Parcels of crown land where council have/wish to install infrastructure that also have jetty licences attached should be recreational licences.

# 3.2.5 Northern Prosser Bridge Area

Map 3.8 shows the potential for improvements to the overall layout of the public land located on the northern side of the Prosser River bridge.

TasWater are currently investigating upgrading of the sewer pump and installing a holding tank to avoid the risk of waste spillage due to power cutouts or high use.

### **52**

This area is constrained by the need for vehicle access, turning of vehicles (TasWater and private jetty users), widening the shared trail, retaining existing trees, maintaining access to a private shack, provision of vehicle parking for private jetty owners and creating a safe approach for shared trail users (e.g., bike riders, pedestrians, runners) on approach to the Tasman Highway.

The proposed improvements shown in the site concept plan are:

narrowing the vehicle entry off the Tasman Highway to help reduce the speed of vehicles turning in;

widening the shared path to better accommodate increased use and realigning the path to provide a safer approach to the bridge;

retention of the foreshore trees;

designating car parking; and

options for the location of the new sewer pump and holding tank.

Prior to these suggested upgrades, Crown leases delegating land management responsibilities must be in place where required. Parcels of crown land where council have/wish to install infrastructure that also have jetty licences attached should be recreational licences.



Map 3.8 Prosser Bridge Site Concept Plan

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS





### 3.2.6 Millingtons Beach Car Park Area

Map 3.9 shows the potential for improvements to the overall layout of the public land located at Millingtons Beach.

The concept plan addresses a range of site planning issues including the:

loss of vegetation, hardening of sites and potential safety risk with the lack of designated vehicle parking areas;

lack of safe paths for pedestrians connecting the site;

poor standard of the public toilet and public risk with vehicle access close to the building;

impact of multiple informal routes being used from Millingtons Beach on the Prosser River at moderate to high tide levels to reach the road; and

provision for a path linking to the town centre.

The site plan provides for increased visitors and due to current and future subdivisions of Shelley Beach area, an increase in local rate payers. It is also recognized that this could be promoted as the desired location for surfers to reach the breaks out from the mouth of the Prosser River. This would help reduce the human impact crossing through the Orford Bird Sanctuary to reach the surf.

Prior to these suggested upgrades, Crown leases delegating land management responsibilities must be in place where required. The bike track where it passes over Millingtons should also be covered by a recreational licence.

Some of Council's infrastructure on the southern side of the Prosser Riverbank area is also located on the Millingtons Beach Conservation Area. This area includes the pedestrian pathway, parking and landscaping which should be covered by a recreational licence.



Map 3.9 Millingtons Beach Conservation Area Carpark Site Concept Plan

Orford Foreshore Master Plan | PREPARED FOR GSBC AND PWS





# 3.2.7 Weed and Land Management

See Appendix B for the Weed and Land Management Concept Plan.

The concept plan identifies 4 priorities for weed and land management actions in the following foreshore areas:

Millingtons Beach Conservation Area revegetation;

control of African lovegrass;

education of landowners on environmental weeds from garden escapes on the periurban interface; and

improved land management within the Orford Bird Sanctuary, focussing on control of Coastal Wattle within bird breeding habitat.

The removal of the coastal wattle will require planting of replacement vegetation to minimise the potential for erosion during winter storms, storm surges and increased down-river flows.

# SECTION 4 IMPLEMENTATION

### 4.1 ACTION PLAN

It is unrealistic to believe that the recommended actions in the master plan can be all implemented over a short period of time. Some of the recommended actions require further investigations including environmental impact and sourcing of funding. It is important, therefore, to examine short term, mid-term and long-term priorities for implementing action.

The following Table identifies the recommended actions and who needs to be involved in the implementation. The Action Plan is based on a 10 Year timeframe using the following:

short-term - commence and complete within 2 years;

mid-term - commence and complete within 5 years; and

long-term – commence and complete within 10 years.

It is recognised that the timing is very dependent on access to funding, partnership support with other agencies and community support. In some cases, the implementation may require development and approval processes being negotiated between different agencies before a recommendation can be acted on.

Further, whilst an action may have priority within this master plan, there may be other higher priorities for PWS and Council that may necessitate actions being delayed.

Action Plans often become less relevant after 5 years, requiring review and updating in relation to what has been achieved and the impact of emerging issues or new opportunities. Such reviews generate the need for a rolling Five Year Action Plan for 2022–2027 and then a revised action plan by 2032.

# 4.1.1. Short-Term Action Plan (commence and complete within 2 years)

No	Recommended Actions	Responsibility
S1	Adopt the Orford Foreshore Master Plan as a document to guide future planning, development and management of recreation use and experiences along the foreshore.	Council, PWS
S2	Request Crown Lands to include the unallocated Crown land into the Public Reserve at Raspins Beach and investigate the process for proclaiming the area as a reserve under the <i>Nature Conservation Act</i> .	PWS
S3	Extend the boundaries of the Orford Bird Sanctuary to capture the existing unallocated Crown land that was created by the dredging and channelising of the Prosser River mouth.	Birdlife Tasmania, PWS, Council
S4	Confirm and formalise the long-term management and maintenance responsibilities and tasks for the Prosser River training walls and boat channel. This is to include specifications for ongoing access for management and maintenance purposes across the Public Reserve and Millingtons Beach Conservation Area.	MAST, Council and PWS (given land ownership)
S5 	Seek funding for the preparation of a management plan under the Crown Lands Act 1976 for the reserve incorporating the Orford Bird Sanctuary to clarify management priorities and address a range of issues and options.	PWS
S6	Amend the Council Dog Management Plan to extend the area for dogs prohibition at Raspins Beach Conservation Area from north of the Orford Bird Sanctuary to the Sailing Club.	Council
S7	Continue consultation with TasWater over the upgrade to the sewer pumps and addition of holding tanks at Radar Beach and north of the Prosser Bridge.	Council
S8	Review the potential impacts of proposed upgrade of sewer and water mains between Solis and Raspins Beach, including the requirement for rehabilitation of the foreshore vegetation within Raspins Beach Conservation Area.	PWS, Council
S9	Upgrade the Raspins Beach public toilet to be DDA compliant and designed with consideration of likely rises in sea levels over time.	Council
S10	Upgrade and widen the shared path between Our Park and the Orford town centre	Council
S11	Consolidate access points to Millingtons Beach including the short track connection to Prosser River to allow for a continuous walk around Millingtons Beach. Install marker poles to improve beach access points.	PWS
S12	Undertake further trials for restoring a section of the Millington Beach foreshore with <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (white gum) woodland with stabilising low height dune vegetation	PWS, Council, ratepayers and community
S13	Prepare a detailed design concept and feasibility plan for the upgrading of the Prosser River boat ramp and trailer parking facilities	MAST in consultation with Council, PWS and community
S14	Identify and seek future funding for the major works and improvements at Raspins Beach (refer to Map 3.4 Site Concept Plan)	PWS, Council
S15	Identify and seek future funding for the major works and improvements at Millingtons Beach (refer to Map 3.9 Site Concept Plan)	PWS, Council
S16	Undertake a comprehensive Aboriginal cultural heritage survey of the Orford foreshore.	PWS
S17	Prepare baseline surveys of the extent and condition of natural values at selected sites where visitor access and facilities exist	PWS

No	Recommended Actions	Responsibility
S18	Identify funding to allow an updated vegetation study to define the current extent and condition of threatened vegetation within the	PWS, Council
	foreshore area.	
S19	Identify funding for investigation of aquatic flora of the Radar Beach backwater and Sheas Creek (at northern Raspins Beach) to assess potential occurrence of threatened flora species	PWS
S20	Continue implementation of the recommended actions in Weed and Land Management Concept Plan (Appendix B)	PWS, Council
S21	Review and revise the previous weeds pamphlet for community distribution (originally produced by NRM South, DPIPWE and other organisations)	Council
S22	Undertake an internal minor review of the Orford Foreshore master plan at least every two years	Council, PWS

# 4.1.2 Mid-Term Action Plan (commence and complete within 5 years)

No	Recommended Actions	Responsibility
M1	Prepare a management plan under the <i>Crown Lands Act</i> 1976 for the reserve incorporating the Orford Bird Sanctuary to clarify management priorities and address a range of issues and options.	PWS
M2	Implement proposed improvements at Radar Beach (refer to Map 3.5 Site Concept Plan) in conjunction with site works being undertaken by TasWater.	PWS, Council
М3	Implement proposed improvements at the site north of Prosser River (refer to Map 3.7 Site Concept Plan) in conjunction with site works being undertaken by TasWater.	PWS, Council
M4	Subject to funding, undertake major works and improvements at Raspins Beach (refer to Map 3.4 Site Concept Plan)	PWS, Council, State Growth
M5	Undertake works at Millingtons Beach to improve use and manage site impacts. Formalising the access road and car parking subject to funding (refer to Map 3.8 Site Concept Plan).	PWS and Council
M6	Upgrade of the public toilet at Millington Beach to be DDA compliant and designed with consideration of likely rises in sea levels over time.	Council
M7	Upgrade and widen the shared trail from Raspins Beach to the Prosser Bridge	Council
M8	Continue restoring a section of the Millington Beach foreshore with <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (white gum) woodland with stabilising low height dune vegetation, based on the success/results of the trial.	PWS, Council, ratepayers and community
M9	Identify future funding for the proposed upgrade of the Prosser River boat ramp and trailer parking facilities	MAST
M10	Assess the options and costs for the removal of weeds from Millingtons Beach including Pinus radiata, Pinus pinaster and other species. Future vegetation works will need to be fully resourced to allow this happen over a 15-year period. The management statement for the Millingtons Beach Coastal Reserve Management Strategy 1998 provides a useful guide for future works.	PWS, Council, ratepayers and community
M11	Continue the program of rehabilitation of the foreshore vegetation	Council, PWS, volunteers
M12	Instigate regular monitoring of any site impacts at the selected foreshore sites	PWS, Council

#### 60

Orford Foreshore Master Plan

No	Recommended Actions	Responsibility
M13	Update vegetation study to define the current extent and	PWS, Council
	condition of threatened vegetation within the foreshore area.	
M14	Install maps of the Orford Foreshore tracks at the proposed	Council, PWS
	information and interpretation site near Raspins Beach toilet,	
	Orford Esplanade (opposite shops) and at Our Park.	
M15	Continue implementation of the recommended actions in Weed	PWS, Council
	and Land Management Concept Plan (Appendix B)	
M16	Undertake an internal minor review of the Orford Foreshore	Council, PWS
	master plan at least every two years	

#### 4.1.3 Long-Term Action Plan (commence and complete within 10 years)

No	Recommended Actions	Responsibility
L1	Subject to funding, undertake upgrade of the Prosser River boat ramp and boat trailer parking areas including the other improvements (refer to Map 3.6 Site Concept Plan)	MAST, Council
L2	Continue restoring a section of the Millington Beach foreshore with <i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> (white gum) woodland with stabilising low height dune vegetation, based on the success/results of the trial.	PWS, Council, ratepayers and community
L3	Subject to funding, commence works for the removal of weeds from Millingtons Beach including Pinus radiata, Pinus pinaster and other species	PWS
L4	Continue implementation of the management plan for the reserve including the Orford Bird Sanctuary	PWS, Council
L5	Assess the opportunity for a shared trail link between Raspins Beach and the Solis development	Council
L6	Continue the program of rehabilitation of the foreshore vegetation	Council, PWS, volunteers
L7	Continue monitoring of site impacts at the selected foreshore sites.	PWS, Council
L8	Continue program of random visitor surveys to gain insight into visitor use and experiences at these selected foreshore sites	PWS, Council
L9	Continue implementation of the recommended actions in Weed and Land Management Concept Plan (Appendix B)	PWS, Council
L10	Investigate the feasibility of propagating and reintroducing Calendenia. filamentosa into suitable habitat in Millingtons Beach Conservation Area	Orchid Conservation Program RTBG, PWS
L11	Investigate the feasibility of implementing ecological patch burns in Millingtons Beach Conservation Area	PWS
L12	Undertake a major review of the Orford Foreshore master plan within 10 years	PWS, Council

#### 4.2 ADOPT BEST PRACTICE

The design principles suggest the possibilities for robust design, suited to the place and having an exemplary quality that stands out from the standard fare of park furniture.

The key considerations for adopting best design practice include the need to:

- 1. Undertake legislatively required investigations to obtain the necessary permits for development. It is necessary to fulfill all planning requirements of Council and PWS (i.e., Reserve Activity Assessments and DAs, permits, etc.). Subsequent planning processes may alter the final design or location to that indicated in the concept plans. Land occupied by the Council on PWS land tenures is to have a lease or licence prior to occupying the land.
- 2. Understand the character of the site to ensure that planning, design and construction protects the functioning natural systems of the chosen site and to derive inspiration and guidance about appropriate design, construction techniques and materials selection.
- 3. Spatially arrange facilities to maximize the benefit of the setting to create a plan form that suits the 'nature' of the place. This includes consideration of the arrival sequence and the organization of the site so that its parts work together as a spatial and visually coherent whole. This could be applied to the location of main car park and public toilets at Raspins Beach.
- 4. Practice sustainable design. The design of facilities needs to address functionality, structural imperatives and aesthetics this is sustainability in its most elemental form. While aesthetics typically focuses on form, scale and mass, materials and colours and openness and enclosure, there is the strong possibility of embodying aspects of the site to represent or interpret its essential character and poetically extend the visitor experience. Sustainability in this higher form lifts visitors out of their everyday experience and encourages them to participate in the care of the place.

- 5. Incorporate sustainable building and site management systems. Attention is required to the effect of the design of facilities on operational costs and the potential environmental benefits that arise through the conservation of resources including water, energy, materials reuse, waste management and life-cycle costs. Building site design of infrastructure needs to incorporate predicted sea level rise, storm surges and future visitor capacity. Thought must also be given to the best methods of construction to minimize impacts at the building site.
- 6. Once installed, monitoring is essential for due care and diligence in protecting the safety of visitors, minimising damage to the environment and prolonging the longevity of installations. Facilities that are properly maintained with operational procedures focused on the care and repair of elements and the living landscape around them will ensure that visitors enjoy the experience that they came to the Orford foreshore to have.

The facilities along the Orford foreshore should be:

fit for purpose;

responsive to the climate and visual character of the coastal environment;

of a robust construction using durable materials;

of a scale and form, such that they facilitate an appreciation of the landscape;

designed and sited to provide a quality experience of the values of the foreshore;

aesthetically pleasing;

safe and easily accessible; and

affordable to build and care for.

It would be worthwhile to establish a good baseline for monitoring the potential impacts of increased visitation in future years. Monitoring could involve:

baseline surveys of the extent and condition of natural values at selected sites where visitor access and facilities exist e.g., Raspins Beach Conservation Area car park and toilet, Millingtons Beach Conservation Area car park;

regular monitoring of any site impacts at the selected sites;

review of visitor numbers passing, stopping or staying at Orford (Tourism Tasmania visitor data); and

a program of random visitor surveys to gain insight into visitor use and experiences at these selected sites.

# APPENDIX A ORFORD FORESHORE NATURAL VALUES SUMMARY OF KEY VALUES, THREATS, CONFLICTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A1 INTRODUCTION

Our coastlines are rich in natural values representing valuable and irreplaceable natural assets. They are diverse landscapes ranging from sandy beaches, spits and dune systems, to saltmarshes, lagoons and foreshore forest remnants. Many of these habitats contain sensitive natural values including threatened vegetation communities and wildlife habitat, particularly for coastal obligate birds, including threatened migratory and resident shorebirds. Given the concentrated nodes of human development associated with much of our coastline, the sensitive natural values have in many areas been subject to modification and clearance, with vestigial remnants in many situations confined to suboptimal niches with very little to buffer them from the effects of human use, and little scope for the migration of habitats when required due to coastal dynamics (such as erosion) and rising sea levels.

The juxtaposition of private land with coastal environments can also lead to conflict when desired land uses, or particular aesthetics are incompatible with conservation significant natural values. This can lead to resistance to conservation directives when they are seen to be an imposition on the liberty of local residents, and direct actions that can be equivalent to environmental vandalism from a legal perspective (such as illegal tree removal within Crown Land and reserves when coastal views are obstructed), but which, from the perspective of the responsible adjacent landowners, have outcomes that are desirable enough to break the law. Conversely, the juxtaposition of development with coastal environments creates opportunities for reconciliation, appreciation and stewardship of nature, in a balance where conservation significant natural values can persist or even flourish within human modified areas.

The area subject to investigation for the Orford Foreshore Master Plan is no exception to these patterns and problems, with several conservation significant natural values present within a matrix of varied human land uses and priorities, resulting in mixed outcomes for values, and mixed perceptions from people. To

#### 66

facilitate improving natural values conservation in the area and reducing conflict and incompatible priorities, we have reviewed existing natural values data and reports (including vegetation and bird specific studies), engaged with various stakeholders, completed a gap analysis to identify where available data may be a limiting factor in natural values management, and provided a series of recommendations to address gaps, conflicts and improve conservation outcomes in balance with desired local land uses.

#### A2 CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FAUNA SPECIES

#### **A2.1 Background and context**

The large sandbar on the northern side of the mouth of the Prosser River (enclosing the Radar Beach backwater) comprises the 'Orford (Tasmania) Important Bird Area' (IBA), meeting the requirements for the international listing under multiple criteria (defined by BirdLife International) in relation to the breeding presence of the Fairy Tern (*Sternula nereis* ssp. *nereis*), which is listed as vulnerable (based on small population under continued decline) under both the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* (TSPA) and the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBCA).

Regular monitoring of the site over many years by BirdLife Tasmania has produced a robust and unquestionable dataset detailing the importance of the area for breeding, feeding, and roosting shorebirds, with the sandbar recognised as being one of the most important sites in Tasmania for the density and diversity of breeding shorebirds.

In addition to the Fairy Tern, threatened species known to utilise the area in relatively recent years include the (Eastern) Hooded Plover (*Thinornis cucullatus cucullatus*) (EPBCA vulnerable), which breeds on the site, and the Little Tern (*Sternula albifrons* ssp. *sinensis*) (TSPA endangered), which is an irregular visitor to the site but could plausibly breed there at some point. Resident (non-migratory) shorebirds also breed on site, particularly Redcapped Plover (*Charadrius ruficapillus*) and Australian Pied Oystercatcher (*Haematopus longirostris*). Past observations have included Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) (EPBCA vulnerable and migratory), Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*) (migratory), Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*) (EPBCA critically endangered), and the Double-banded Plover (*Charadrius bicinctus*) (migratory).

In addition to shorebird habitat, the Orford foreshore contains potential habitat trees for additional threatened birds, such as the Forty-spotted Pardalote (Pardalotus quadragintus) (TSPA and EPBCA endangered) and the Swift Parrot (Lathamus discolor) (TSPA endangered and EPBCA critically endangered), with the latter having confirmed sightings foraging along the foreshore. In addition, there are confirmed sightings of Eastern Barred Bandicoots (Perameles gunnii) (EPBCA vulnerable) at the northern end of Raspins Beach Conservation Area and throughout Millingtons Beach Conservation Area. As these species and their potential habitat are less likely to be impacted by the management issues raised within this assessment, they have not been the focus of discussion nor recommendations.

#### A2.2 Gap analysis / currency of available data

The Orford IBA is referred to by BirdLife International as being protected within the Raspins Beach Conservation Area, however this is incorrect from the perspective of the location actually in use by birds, which is south of the border of Raspins Beach Conservation Area (and north of Millingtons Beach Conservation Area).

A small informal reserve (referred to as the Orford Bird Sanctuary) covers part of the sandbar; this location is covered by the *Crown Land Act 1976* (under the administration of DPIPWE). Crown Land extends beyond the informal reserve but does not cover all of the sand bar, with the balance effectively being ungazetted land. In other words, the informal reserve and even the cadastre of Crown Land more broadly fail to capture the full extent of the sandbar habitat that is supporting breeding birds — essentially the fixed boundaries on these jurisdictions are inadequate for a dynamic shifting landscape.

Due to the status of informal reserve, no management plan exists for the important bird area.

A boundary to protect the important bird area has somewhat been defined on the ground with wire exclusion fencing with accompanying signs noting the presence and breeding of birds. The fencing is limited on the ocean-side due to wave action on Raspins Beach making a fence at the low tide level infeasible; thus, in this area, a sign is present on a post in the middle of the sand that represents the boundary of the informal reserve. The fencing is merely a token barrier and not designed or constructed adequately to function as a genuine exclusion.



Reservation and cadastral boundaries around the area of the sandbar comprising the Orford IBA (brown areas to the north and south being Raspins Beach and Millingtons Beach Conservation Areas respectively, and the yellow area representing the extent of the informal reserve, noting that not even the Crown Land cadastre (black line) sufficiently covers the extent of the sandbar bird breeding habitat

#### A2.3 Conflicting interests / priorities / management issues

The IBA has been listed as an IBA 'in danger' by BirdLife International, one of only three Tasmanian IBAs to be given this rating.

The site was assessed (in 2018) as being under very high threat, with climate change rated as a medium threat, and very high threats attributed to human intrusions and disturbance, and transportation corridors (in relation to the channel dredged into the mouth of the river on the margin of the sandbar). All of these threats are ongoing and have not diminished.

Human disturbance is widely acknowledged as a major threat to shorebirds, with the disruption and destruction of nests and nestlings being a significant impact on breeding success and long-term population persistence. Human disturbance of shorebirds within the Orford IBA is prevalent, with direct

observations (and evidence) of disturbance including people undertaking recreational beach use within the bird breeding area; people using the bird breeding area as a thoroughfare (including to reach preferred fishing spots); dogs (with and without their owners) within the bird breeding area; unauthorised drone use; and mountain bike use within the bird breeding area.

In addition to the current signage and exclusion fencing being apparently ineffective at protecting the bird breeding area, the protection measures have been subject to vandalism (e.g., destruction of fencing).

On account of this human disturbance, numerous breeding attempts have failed and/or been abandoned by the conservation significant shorebirds utilising the sandbar, including entirely failed breeding seasons for the Little Tern.

Critically, the human disturbances compound broader ecological pressures on the species such as the natural pressures associated with an inherently restricted and dynamic habitat, which can include breeding failures from predation and weather events (e.g., storm surges). Any additional pressures such as the human disturbance will also limit each species' resilience to longterm environmental change such as rising sea levels, which itself will be exacerbated as a threat due to the barriers to habitat migration presented by near coastal development incompatible with the needs of the species. While broader environmental threats and long-term climate change may be beyond the control of local conservation land managers, the significant impacts of human disturbance represent an unnecessary and preventable stressor on the local ecology and conservation significant fauna. Removing the human disturbances may thus give the species greater chances of persisting through the multitude of other pressures they face.

#### **A2.4 Recommendations and opportunities for conservation** significant fauna

The current tenure of the sandbar and the extent of the informal reserve should be reviewed with the intent of increasing the reservation status to a formal level and ensuring that the boundaries of the reservation area adequately capture all habitat (and take into account future expected sand movements).

The increased reservation status should be accompanied by a management plan that defines the management and protection of the area's high conservation values.

#### 70

Orford Foreshore Master Plan

With or without a change to reservation status, PWs should investigate a volunteer program to undertake population monitoring and working bees for maintenance of the site.

#### A3 CONSERVATION SIGNIFICANT FLORA SPECIES

#### **A3.1 Background and context**

A 2011 Vegetation Study of Orford foreshore reserves documented in excess of 200 vascular plant taxa in the area — additional work since has been project orientated (such as for impact assessments of local developments<sup>8</sup>) and has supplemented the broader 2011 study.

Two threatened flora are known to be extant in the local area of Orford, but do not occur within the foreshore area due to a lack of suitable habitat:

Ozothamnus lycopodioides, clubmoss everlastingbush (TSPA rare) – locally abundant on the relatively disturbed interface between bushland and development, including road margins and within periurban development, with notable occurrences along Old Convict Road and the Tasman Highway west of the township.

Melaleuca pustulata, warty paperbark (TSPA rare) – locally abundant in the broader East Coast area, with some roadside occurrences along the Tasman Highway northeast of the township.

Other threatened flora has been reported from relatively near to the Orford foreshore (< 1 km) but with fewer and/or less recent occurrences than the above species. Collectively these species are relatively short-lived (less applicable to the *Pimelea*) and most likely to be recorded following fire or an equivalent disturbance:

Caladenia filamentosa, daddy longlegs (TSPA rare)

Gyrostemon thesioides, broom wheelfruit (TSPA rare)

Pimelea flava ssp. flava, yellow riceflower (TSPA rare)

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 8}$  Including revision of the archives of North Barker Ecosystem Services

Senecio squarrosus, leafy fireweed (TSPA rare)

Stenanthemum pimeleoides, propeller plant (TSPA vulnerable)

Teucrium corymbosum, forest germander (TSPA rare)

The foreshore area has very limited habitat suitability for these species other than *C. filamentosa*, which can occur in near coastal forests on sandy soils; historically, a white gum woodland providing suitable habitat for this species is likely to have dominated the southern edge of Prosser Bay, but the extant remnants have been modified and managed in a way such that there is limited likelihood of the species remaining extant in the area (noting the past records for the area are from the 1960s and 90s).

#### A3.2 Gap analysis / currency of available data

It is noted that since the 2011 Vegetation Study, *Cynoglossum australe* (coast houndstongue) (a species that occupies the Orford foreshore area) has been delisted from the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* and thus no longer has the same conservation priority.

Some species present in the Orford foreshore area have updated taxonomy since the 2011 study; however, there are not seen to be any meaningful changes that would warrant a reassessment of the local flora solely for this reason.

The 2011 Vegetation Study does not include any observations of aquatic species from the Radar Beach backwater, and current observations attributed to the location on the Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas are limited to algae. Informal observations by NBES during site investigations for the current project suggest there may be aquatic macrophytes present in the backwater, including seagrass species from the Zosteraceae. Given the location and habitat, the presence of macrophytes may include TPSA rare species of *Ruppia* and/or *Stuckenia pectinata*.

#### A3.3 Conflicting interests / priorities / management issues

The extant distributions of *Ozothamnus lycopodioides* and *Melaleuca pustulata* in the broader Orford area are not the subjects of conflict or management issues with respect to the scope of the foreshore master plan, with their primarily roadside and periurban bushland locations more likely to be subject

to development proposals for road upgrades or development of bush dwellings.

Given that Caladenia. filamentosa is unlikely to remain extant within the white gum woodlands on the Orford foreshore, there are no direct implications of their presence in relation to current management aims or land use priorities. It is desirable however for reasons outlined below that habitat be managed in a way that it is suitable for the species, which involves the control of weeds and maintenance of relatively open ground-layer vegetation.

Should the Radar Beach backwater contain undocumented occurrences of TSPA rare aquatic macrophytes *Ruppia* spp. and/or *Stuckenia pectinata*, there may be management deficiencies and the potential for inadvertent losses of plants/populations.

## A3.4 Recommendations and opportunities for conservation significant flora

Given Caladenia filamentosa may no longer be present in the area, as part of the revegetation and restoration efforts from Millingtons Beach to Orford Rivulet, it may be possible to collaborate with the Orchid Conservation program at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens to investigate the feasibility of propagating and reintroducing the species into suitable habitat. This could function as a trial site for cultivation of the species should offset plantings or translocations ever be considered for other purposes. A successful reintroduction could also serve as an insurance population for the species within Millingtons Beach Conservation Area.

As part of the revegetation and restoration efforts from Millingtons Beach to Orford Rivulet, it would be beneficial to be able to implement ecological patch burns, which would improve habitat for orchids (including *Caladenia*. *filamentosa*) and potentially assistance with some weed management. It is noted that due to the proximal residences and mixed uses this would need to be managed carefully and involve extended consultation with local residents and users.

An investigation of the aquatic flora of the Radar Beach backwater is warranted for the potential occurrences of threatened flora species.

#### **A4 VEGETATION GENERAL**

#### **A4.1 Background and context**

The 2011 Vegetation Study documented vegetation communities within Orford foreshore reserves (see Figures 2a and 2b in Glamorgan Spring Bay Council, 2014), including the area subject to the current master plan.

Four communities listed as threatened under the Tasmanian Nature Conservation Act 2002 were documented in the area applying to the foreshore master plan:

Eucalyptus globulus dry forest and woodland (TASVEG DGL)

Small remnant patches were noted within the foreshore area, reported to be in poor condition with modified understoreys.

Eucalyptus viminalis – Eucalyptus globulus coastal forest and woodland (DVC)

Reported from various patches with varying condition, largely relating to understorey modification (including the presence of weeds and the low diversity of natives).

Remnants along Millingtons Beach Conservation Area have been targeted for weed control, revegetation, and restoration.

Eucalyptus ovata forest and woodland (DOV)

Reported from one small patch along a drainage line north of Prosser River, with moderate understorey condition but the presence of environmental weeds.

Freshwater aquatic sedgeland and rushland (ASF)

Reported as a small wetland along a narrow drainage line at the southern end of Raspins Beach Conservation Area. Noted to be in excellent condition but susceptible to degradation (on account of the small patch size).

#### A4.2 Gap analysis / currency of available data

The extent and condition of vegetation communities, including threatened communities, have not been reviewed since the 2011 Vegetation Study. Our brief observations for this project have indicated there is potential for each of the above threatened communities to remain extant within the foreshore area, but there is the potential for boundaries and attributions to be refined, as well as a high likelihood that vegetation condition has changed since 2011.

In addition, it is noted that since the 2011 study, Tasmanian forests and woodlands dominated by black gum or Brookers gum (*Eucalyptus ovata / Eucalyptus brookeriana*) (which include the TASVEG unit DOV), have been listed as critically endangered (effective 4/6/2019) under the EPBCA, with patches needing to meet key definitions and condition criteria to qualify for listing. As far as we know, the reported patch of DOV from the Prosser River area has not been tested against the EPBCA listing criteria (although it is very unlikely to qualify based on the reported extent and condition from 2011).

The 2011 Vegetation Study does not include any mapping of aquatic vegetation within the Radar Beach backwater. Informal observations by NBES (during site investigations for the current project) suggest that there is the potential for the assemblage of plants and algae present to constitute the TASVEG unit 'saline aquatic herbland' (AHS), which can qualify for listing as threatened under the NCA within the 'wetland' community, as well as threatened under the EPBCA vulnerable ecological community 'subtropical and temperate coastal saltmarsh'.

There appears to be no strategic plan guiding revegetation and restoration efforts within the Millingtons foreshore area, nor anything that guides the nature of landscape plantings in proximity to native vegetation remnants.

#### A4.3 Conflicting interests / priorities / management issues

Should the Radar Beach backwater contain an undocumented patch of the TASVEG unit 'saline aquatic herbland', and it qualifies as a threatened wetland under the NCA and/or threatened saltmarsh under the EPBCA, there are several risks associated with the potential for inadvertent loss of the community and inadequate protection and management.

The same risk applies to patches of threatened communities previously reported from the area should their distributions require refining since the 2011

study and/or in the case of the DOV vegetation potentially be subject to increased protection under the EPBCA.

Local residents have expressed some concerns that the management of vegetation along Millingtons beach dune system (including areas subject to landcare works such as revegetation and weeding) is resulting in overly dense vegetation that represents an increased fire hazard and reduces desirable sight lines from their properties.

Revegetation and restoration projects must be well resourced, systematic and guided to achieve the optimal conservation outcome for the community intended to be restored. A regular problem in such projects (driven somewhat by limited plant selection and establishment) is increased density of woody understorey vegetation (shrubs and small trees) at the expense of open understoreys, and a higher density of trees than is natural. There is a risk of this occurring with the revegetation and restoration in areas of pine removal (as well as the general land management) along Millingtons Beach foreshore (noting the threatened DVC vegetation has around 20 % shrub cover considered to be a benchmark), which will further exacerbate the concerns of local residents regarding bushfire hazard and impeded views.

#### A4.4 Recommendations and opportunities for vegetation

An updated vegetation study is warranted to define the current extent and condition of threatened vegetation within the foreshore area.

Following the updated vegetation study, a vegetation management and restoration plan is warranted to guide general management of remnant vegetation in the area, in addition to local revegetation and restoration (and associated weed control). The plan should involve adequate consultation and consideration around the use of fire for purposes of ecological management, as well as the influence of all works (including revegetation) on fire hazard risk to local homes and desired visibility. The plan should build on and/or complement the management statement for Millingtons Beach Coastal Reserve Management Strategy 1998.

## A5 CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

We have identified various conservation significant values within the Orford foreshore area, with the presence of internationally important bird habitat on

the sandbar north of the Prosser River of critical importance. Unlike the bird populations in this area, other potential conservation significant values may yet be undetected and thus the overall importance of the area for other values may be greater than current data indicates. It is clear nonetheless, that the sandbar represents an area of very high conversation significance based on the bird habitat alone and warrants greater legislative protection as well as more effective land management and physical protection measures on the ground. It is imperative that the reservation status and tenure of the sandbar are reviewed, with the intent of instating a formal conservation reserve with an associated management plan. Various other recommendations are provided for the foreshore area more broadly, which are summarised below:

## A5.1 Recommendations and opportunities for conservation significant fauna

The current tenure of the sandbar and the extent of the informal reserve should be reviewed with the intent of increasing the reservation status to a formal level and ensuring that the boundaries of the reservation area adequately capture all habitat (and take into account future expected sand movements).

The increased reservation status should be accompanied by a management plan that defines the management and protection of the areas high conservation values.

With or without a change to reservation status, the Council should explore funding initiatives to employ bird stewards (e.g., something like security guards for the birds) during the bird breeding season, to give more direct protection than the current passive measures which are inadequate.

## A5.2 Recommendations and opportunities for conservation significant flora

Given Caladenia. filamentosa may no longer be present in the area, as part of the revegetation and restoration efforts from Millingtons Beach to Orford Rivulet, it may be possible to collaborate with the Orchid Conservation program at the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens to investigate the feasibility of propagating and reintroducing the species into suitable habitat. This could function as a trial site for cultivation of the species should offset plantings or translocations ever be considered for other purposes. A successful reintroduction could also serve as an insurance population for the species within Millingtons Beach Conservation Area.

As part of the revegetation and restoration efforts from Millingtons Beach to Orford Rivulet, it would be beneficial to be able to implement ecological patch burns, which would improve habitat for orchids (including Caladenia. filamentosa) and potentially assistance with some weed management. It is noted that due to the proximal residences and mixed uses this would need to be managed carefully and involve extended consultation with local residents and users.

An investigation of the aquatic flora of the Radar Beach backwater is warranted for the potential occurrences of threatened flora species.

#### A5.3 Recommendations and opportunities for vegetation

An updated vegetation study is warranted to define the current extent and condition of threatened vegetation within the foreshore area.

Following the updated vegetation study, a vegetation management and restoration plan is warranted to guide general management of remnant vegetation in the area, in addition to local revegetation and restoration (and associated weed control). The plan should involve adequate consultation and consideration around the use of fire for purposes of ecological management, as well as the influence of all works (including revegetation) on fire hazard risk to local homes and desired visibility.

#### **A5.4 Weeds**

Implement the various actions in relation to the 4 identified weed and land management priorities identified within the Weed and Land Management Concept Plan.

## APPENDIX B WEED AND LAND MANAGEMENT CONCEPT PLAN

#### **B1** Introduction

Tasmania's coastal ecosystems are under threat from a suite of invasive weeds. Declared and environmental weed species have wide ranging impacts on the biodiversity of foreshore systems. Weeds can be as destructive as land clearing – displacing and threatening native species and transforming ecosystems. In a minority of situations, some indigenous species can also effectively behave like weeds when they suppress other native values or spread into areas they wouldn't typically occupy.

Like much of the rest of the Tasmanian coastline, many weed species have been introduced to the Orford foreshore area. The vast majority of weed species found along the coastline of Orford have been introduced deliberately, most being garden escapees, some of which are still available to buy from plant nurseries. Others such as the maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*) were introduced to stabilise the movement of back dunes and the sandspit at the mouth of the Prosser River. It has also been noted that a vigorous native plant, coastal wattle (*Acacia longifolia* var. sophorae) has been increasing cover within the Orford Bird Sanctuary (to the detriment of shorebird breeding habitat).

We have thus investigated weed and land management issues within the foreshore area for the purposes of identifying high priorities for control and action

#### **B2 METHODS**

As part of the investigations for the Orford Foreshore Master Plan a weed survey was conducted by one ecologist from NBES on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of September (2021) along the Orford foreshore between Orford Rivulet and the northern end of Raspins Beach. Using the Tasmanian Natural Values Atlas (NVA) records from the area and records from the Glamorgan Spring Bay Weed Management Plan 2015-2020 (GSBWMP), areas with previously recorded weed occurrences

were reassessed. Any emerging declared or environmental weeds found during this survey were recorded concurrently.

#### **B3 RESULTS**

#### **B3.1 Declared weeds (listed under the Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999**

A number of isolated occurrences of declared zone A and zone B weeds have been recorded along the foreshore (Figures 1 and 2), as well as along roadsides and tracks leading to the foreshore; these include (with reference to their zone status under the WMA):

#### Zone A (eradication principles apply)

African love grass (*Eragrostis curvula*): isolated to Tasman Highway north of Orford golf course — not known from the foreshore area but a risk of invading the area on account of the propagule present on the highway within the past 10 years (noting the infestation has been the target of control measures)

Boneseed (Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera): in coastal dunes along foreshore and northern end of Millingtons Beach Conservation Area, where it has the capacity to displace many native values

Bridal creeper (Asparagus asparagoides): the beginning of an infestation in Millingtons Beach Conservation Area

English broom (*Cytisus* sco*parius*): known to occur in the southern end of Millingtons beach Conservation Area and in the Public Reserve behind the foreshore of Raspins Beach

Fennel (Foeniculum vulgare): isolated occurrences in periurban areas

Montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*): known to occur in the southern end of Millingtons beach Conservation Area and in the Public Reserve behind the foreshore of Raspins Beach. Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*): isolated occurrences in periurban areas and Tasman Highway near Raspins Beach Conservation Area – a high risk to remnant native vegetation

#### Zone B (containment principles apply)

Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*): isolated patches in dunes on Shelly Beach, and occasional throughout periurban areas

Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*): occurrences along the Tasman Highway, throughout Millingtons Beach Conservation Area, and found in the Public Reserve behind Raspins Beach

Most of the declared weed species known from the area were recorded in low numbers during the 2021 survey, which is ostensibly the result of targeted local weed management or (in the minority of cases) new infestations. The relatively small scale of the infestations can facilitate eradication and suppression from the area.

#### **Environmental weeds**

The majority of weed species recorded during the 2021 (and previous) survey were environmental weeds. These species primarily have migrated from neglected coastal gardens and in some cases now outcompete native species from their relative niches. These species are ubiquitous throughout periurban areas around the Orford foreshore but are also in some cases moving into adjacent native vegetation:

Agapanthus (Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis)

Bluebell creeper (Billardiera heterophylla)

Blue butterfly bush (Psoralea pinnata and P. arborescens)

Gazanias (Gazania spp.)

Mirror bush (Coprosma repens)

African daisy (Dimorphotheca fruticosa)

Pride of Madeira (Echium candicans)

Radiata pine (Pinus radiata)

Maritime pine (Pinus pinaster)

Sweet pittosporum (Pittosporum undulatum)

Blue periwinkle (Vinca major)

Marram grass (Ammophila arenaria)

#### **Emerging threats**

The beginnings of an infestation of the environmental weed bluebell creeper (Billardiera heterophylla) are emerging throughout the Millingtons Beach Conservation Area. Bluebell creeper is a serious environmental weed with the ability to grow in most soil types/conditions, and due to its climbing and scrambling habit it can smother the ground and understory species, creating a monoculture. Our observations indicate this species has increased in threat since earlier surveys.

It is apparent that the native coastal wattle *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae* is increasing cover within the Orford Bird Sanctuary and this is resulting in reducing the potential breeding habitat for the shorebirds and terns.

#### **B4 PRIORITIES**

Refer to Figure 3 Weed and Management Priorities.

#### African love grass

A Zone A declared weed that has been prioritised by the Department of State Growth (DSG) for eradication around Tasmania.

In 2011 only known from isolated occurrences in southern Tasmania but has since spread and increased infestations.

A high threat weed in many environments, particularly when roadside occurrences represent a high risk of dispersal in human use areas.

#### ACTIONS

Co-operate and support DSG with local eradication efforts.

Undertake monitoring to ensure early detection of new occurrences.

Seek cooperation from adjoining landholders for monitoring and treatment if the species colonises new locations.

#### **Additional Zone A species**

At least 6 additional Zone A declared weeds present within the Orford foreshore, with varying degrees of infestation but all representing a high threat to conservation values.

#### ACTIONS

Undertake targeted control with the aim of eradication.

Undertake monitoring to ensure early detection of new occurrences.

Seek cooperation from adjoining landholders for monitoring and treatment of the species on private land adjacent to the foreshore.

#### Zone B species

At least 2 Zone B declared weeds present within the Orford foreshore.

#### ACTIONS

Undertake targeted control with the aim of eradication where possible and containment otherwise, prioritising: the protection of boundaries of Zone A municipalities, any property free of the weed, any property implementing a Weed Management Plan for the species, and any property where the weed is negatively impacting any community or flora or fauna species listed under the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and/or the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995*.

Undertake monitoring to ensure early detection of new occurrences.

Seek cooperation from adjoining landholders for monitoring and treatment of the species on private land adjacent to the foreshore.

#### Orford Bird Sanctuary – land management

Important habitat for both resident and migratory shorebirds is being replaced by Acacia longifolia var. sophorae.

#### ACTIONS

Undertake removal of marram grass and replace with native *Spinifex*. This should be undertaken during 1 April  $-30^{th}$  August to avoid shorebird and seabird breeding seasons.

Undertake control of woody indigenous (and weed species) within the bird sanctuary, focusing on *Acacia longifolia* var. sophorae.

Schedule works to avoid shorebird breeding season (September to March).

#### Millingtons Beach Conservation Area revegetation

During the 1970s, mass planting of *Pinus radiata* and *P. pinaster* occurred to stabilise the dune and sand spit system.

In the ensuing years *Pinus radiata* has been removed more so than *Pinus pinaster* (due to greater commercial value).

Bluebell creeper is increasingly establishing throughout the understory.

#### ACTIONS

Target bluebell creeper for removal from the area.

Target removal of Pinus pinaster.

Create a revegetation plan using local provenance species and guiding ecological restoration principles (including the potential use of fire), building upon and/or complementing the Millingtons Beach Coastal Reserve Management Strategy 1998.

## Engage community and Landcare groups for revegetation works where possible but with the guidance of a formal revegetation plan at periurban interface

Neglected coastal gardens are a source of environmental weeds.

These weeds pose a threat to native plant species and environmental values.

#### ACTIONS

Review and update NRM style pamphlet for local residents, highlighting environmental weeds and alternative native species.



Figure 1: Indicative extent of declared and environmental weeds within the Orford Foreshore Area

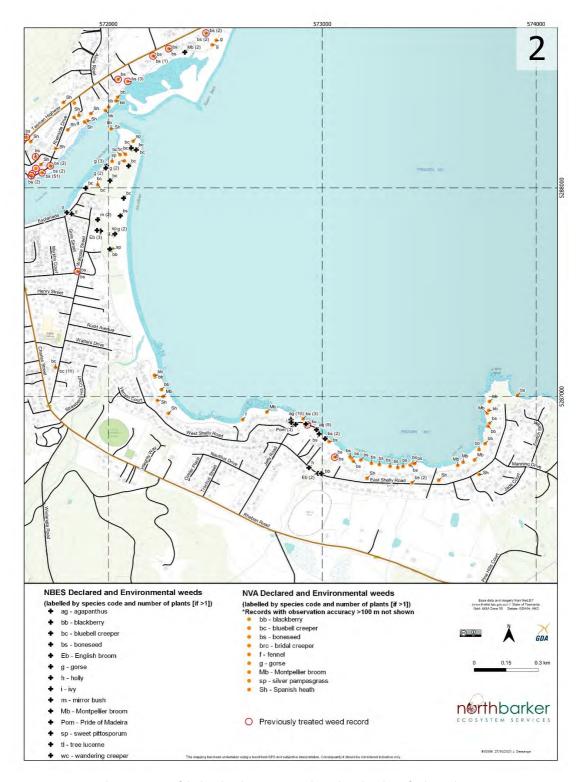


Figure 2: Indicative extent of declared and environmental weeds within the Orford Foreshore Area

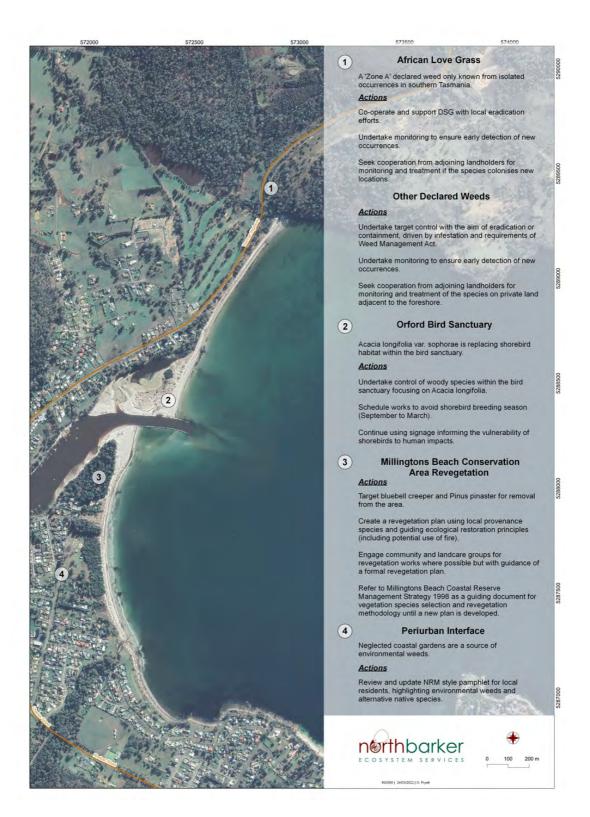


Figure 3: Weed and land management priorities for the Orford foreshore area

#### **B5** REFERENCES

BirdLife International (2021) Important Bird Areas factsheet: Orford (Tasmania). Downloaded from <a href="http://www.birdlife.org">http://www.birdlife.org</a>.

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council (2014), Orford Area Reserves Native Flora and Fauna Management Plan 2014 - 2019

 $\underline{\text{https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Beach-Weed-Strategy.pdf?} \\ \underline{\text{details=true}}$ 

https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Coastal-Weed-of-Tasmania-booklet.pdf

https://nrmsouth.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Native Gardens Guide.pdf

https://dpipwe.tas.gov.au/Documents/Tasmanian Coastal Works Manual.pdf

https://maps.thelist.tas.qov.au/listmap/app/list/map

http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl

McDonald and Geard (2020), Orford Fairy Tern breeding colony 2020.

Orford Bird Sanctuary monitoring results 25-7-2019 to 24-8-2021 – supplied by BirdLife Tasmania 1/9/2021

<u>Woehler (2018), Shorebird and tern populations, Prosser River 2017/18, Report to Marine and Safety Tasmania (MAST), Glamorgan Spring Bay Council (GSBC) and Parks & Wildlife Service Tasmania (PWS), July 2018.</u>

## APPENDIX C ONLINE SURVEY SUMMARY RESULTS

There were 84 surveys completed of which 67 respondents provided their address - 76% of the addresses were from within the municipality (Orford being the highest mentioned address) and 24% from outside the municipality (mostly from Hobart but this may include some people with a holiday shack in the municipality). The Table shows total % and these have been rounded up or down to nearest whole number.

#### Recommendations in the Short Term (commence and complete within 2 years)

Recommended Action	Strongly agree	Agree %	Unsure %	Disapprove %	Strongly disapprove
	%				%
Adopt the Orford Foreshore Master	31	43	12	5	9
Plan as a document to guide future					
planning, development and					
management of recreation use and					
experiences along the foreshore.					
Request Crown Lands to include the	42	33	12	6	7
unallocated Crown land into the Public					
Reserve at Raspins Beach					
Extend the boundaries of the Orford	45	23	10	7	15
Bird Sanctuary to capture the existing					
unallocated Crown land that was					
created by the dredging and					
channelising of the Prosser River					
mouth.					
Confirm and formalise the long-term	48	36	7	5	5
management and maintenance					
responsibilities and tasks for the					
Prosser River training walls and boat					
channel. This is to include					
specifications for ongoing access for					
management and maintenance					
purposes across the Public Reserve					
and Millingtons Beach Conservation					
Area.					
Consider an amendment to the	46	20	10	14	10
Council Dog Management Plan to					
extend the area for dogs prohibition on					
the beach area from north of the					
Orford Bird Sanctuary to the Sailing					
Club.					

Recommended Action	Strongly	Agree	Unsure	Disapprove	Strongly
	agree	%	%	%	disapprove
	%				%
Continue consultation with TasWater	41	46	12	1	0
over the upgrade to the sewer pumps					
and addition of holding tanks at Radar					
Beach and north of the Prosser Bridge.					
Review the potential impacts of	41	43	14	1	1
proposed upgrade of sewer and water					
mains between Solis and Raspins					
Beach, including the requirement for					
rehabilitation of the foreshore					
vegetation within Raspins Beach					
Conservation Area.			,		
Upgrade the Raspins Beach public	56	36	6	1	1
toilet to be DDA compliant		/2	44	10	_
Upgrade and widen the shared path	37	42	11	10	1
between Our Park and the Orford town					
centre	00	F/	10	,	0
Consolidate access points to	29	54	10	6	2
Millingtons Beach and install marker					
poles to improve beach access	70	50	10	0	
Undertake further trials for restoring a	32	50	10	2	6
section of the Millington Beach					
foreshore with Eucalyptus viminalis					
(white gum) woodland with stabilising low height dune vegetation					
Prepare a detailed design concept and	25	49	14	2	10
feasibility plan for the upgrading of the	25	47	14	2	10
Prosser River boat ramp and trailer					
parking facilities					
Identify and seek future funding for the	30	49	15	5	1
major works and improvements at	00	7/	10		
Raspins Beach (refer to Map 3.4 Site					
Concept Plan)					
Identify and seek future funding for the	33	42	15	7	2
major works and improvements at					_
Millingtons Beach (refer to Map 3.8					
Site Concept Plan)					
Prepare baseline surveys of the extent	29	49	17	5	1
and condition of natural values at	-	•			
selected sites where visitor access and					
facilities exist					
Identify funding to allow an updated	33	45	12	8	1
vegetation study to define the current					
extent and condition of threatened					
vegetation within the foreshore area.					

Recommended Action	Strongly	Agree	Unsure	Disapprove	Strongly
	agree	%	%	%	disapprove
	%				%
Identify funding for investigation of	27	42	18	8	5
aquatic flora of the Radar Beach					
backwater and Sheas Creek (at					
northern Raspins Beach) to assess					
potential occurrence of threatened					
flora species					
Start implementation of the	29	55	13	1	2
recommended actions in Weed and					
Land Management Concept Plan					
(Appendix B)					
Undertake an internal minor review of	26	54	14	5	1
the Orford Foreshore master plan at					
least every two years					
Council should explore funding	26	31	21	11	11
initiatives or volunteer programs to					
employ bird stewards during the					
shorebird breeding season to monitor					
potential issues and provide more					
direct protection.					

#### Recommendations in the Mid Term (commence and complete within 5 years)

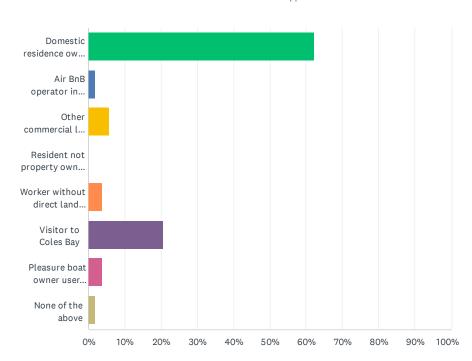
Recommended Action	Strongly	Agree	Unsure	Disapprove	Strongly
	agree				disapprove
Prepare a management plan under the	42	33	11	6	8
Crown Lands Act 1976 for the parcel of					
Public Reserve incorporating the					
Orford Bird Sanctuary to clarify					
management priorities and address a					
range of issues and options.					
Implement proposed improvements at	34	42	18	4	3
Radar Beach (refer to Map 3.5 Site					
Concept Plan) in conjunction with site					
works being undertaken by TasWater.					
Implement proposed improvements at	16	54	24	3	3
the site north of Prosser River (refer to					
Map 3.7 Site Concept Plan) in					
conjunction with site works being					
undertaken by TasWater.					
Subject to funding, undertake major	15	59	18	5	3
works and improvements at Raspins					
Beach (refer to Map 3.4 Site Concept					
Plan)					

Recommended Action	Strongly agree %	Agree %	Unsure %	Disapprove %	Strongly disapprove
Undertake works at Millingtons Beach	<b>76</b> 37	44	9	6	<b>%</b>
to improve use and manage site	37	44	7		-
· –					
impacts. Formalising the access road					
and car parking and creating a safe					
track connection to Prosser River to allow for a continuous walk around					
Millingtons Beach subject to funding					
(refer to Map 3.8).					
	70	F.7	,	3	1
Upgrade of the public toilet at Millington Beach	39	53	4	5	1
Upgrade and widen the shared trail	27	46	11	13	4
from Raspins Beach to the Prosser					
Bridge					
Continue restoring a section of the	29	51	11	5	4
Millington Beach foreshore with					
Eucalyptus viminalis (white gum)					
woodland with stabilising low height					
dune vegetation, based on the results					
of the trial.					
Identify future funding for the proposed	22	57	11	5	5
upgrade of the Prosser River boat					
ramp and trailer parking facilities					
Assess the options and costs for the	30	48	15	5	1
removal of weeds from Millingtons					
Beach including Pinus radiata, Pinus					
pinaster and other species. Future					
vegetation works will need to be fully					
resourced to allow this happen over a					
15-year period. The management					
statement for the Millingtons Beach					
Coastal Reserve Management					
Strategy 1998 provides a useful guide					
for future works.					
Continue the program of rehabilitation	36	49	11	1	1
of the foreshore vegetation					
Instigate regular monitoring of any site	32	49	19	0	0
impacts at the selected foreshore sites					
Update vegetation study to define the	29	52	15	3	1
current extent and condition of					
threatened vegetation within the					
foreshore area.					
Continue implementation of the	27	53	18	3	0
recommended actions in Weed and					
Land Management Concept Plan					
(Appendix B of the report)					
Undertake an internal minor review of	16	65	11	8	0
the Orford Foreshore master plan at					
least every two years					

#### Electric Vehicle Charging Station Coles Bay

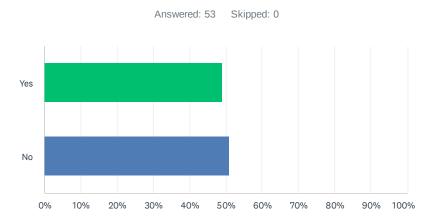
## Q1 Please advise all categories which describe your relationship to Coles Bay property:





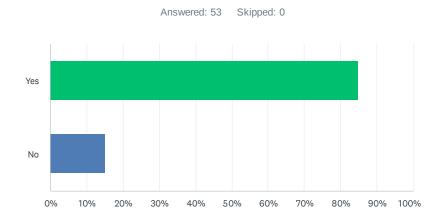
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Domestic residence owner in Coles Bay	62.26%	33
Air BnB operator in Coles Bay	1.89%	1
Other commercial land interests in Coles Bay	5.66%	3
Resident not property owner in Coles Bay	0.00%	0
Worker without direct land interest in Coles Bay	3.77%	2
Visitor to Coles Bay	20.75%	11
Pleasure boat owner user within Coles Bay	3.77%	2
None of the above	1.89%	1
TOTAL		53

### Q2 Have you ever seen the existing car park more than half full?



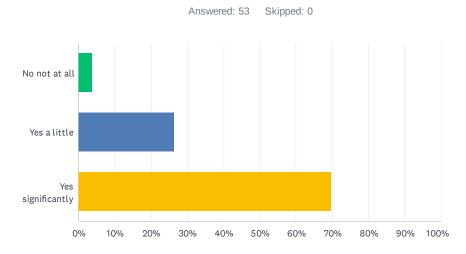
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	49.06%	26
No	50.94%	27
TOTAL		53

## Q3 Do you think that providing a charging station at Coles Bay will provide additional options for the travelling tourist?



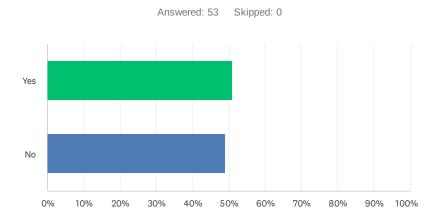
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	84.91%	45
No	15.09%	8
TOTAL		53

### Q4 Do you think that Electric Vehicle use will increase in coming years?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
No not at all	3.77%	2
Yes a little	26.42%	14
Yes significantly	69.81%	37
TOTAL		53

## Q5 Do you support the proposal to implement an EV Charging station in the car park?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	50.94%	27
No	49.06%	26
TOTAL		53

# Q6 Please provide any comments about the impact of the proposal so council can consider all issues:

Answered: 43 Skipped: 10

## Q6 Please provide any comments about the impact of the proposal so council can consider all issues:

Answered: 43 Skipped: 10

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	The Harold st park was supposed to create overflow parking for water users the council then has the bright idea of reducing the intent for a commercial interest for a financial return of public space. Council had to my knowledge proposed an out of immediate coles Bay Area parking to lesson the vehicular visitor traffic which impacts residents so the question is now ,what the hell is council thinking,neither Arthur nor Martha Shuttle bus from external parking with 20 EV charge spaces. Definitely NO to further loss of parking for boat trailer parking for commercial and residential boat trailers. I own 200 acres in coles bay and am a commercial fisher with mooring in coles bay ,to provide private enterprise parking to the detriment of residential property owners is not what I believe should be the task of council. Europe has utilities outside of town areas to lessen impact on locals with a thriving business model of shuttle services to avoid traffic congestion and parking issues such as proposed by this dysfunctional council. Same issues are being experienced in bicheno where I have been a resident for 60 years.	9/29/2022 1:21 PM
2	As a tourist in the area, we did not visit Coles Bay. In part this was because there were no chargers at the time. This was before the Swansea one was operational.	9/29/2022 11:27 AM
3	I thought this parking was for boat owners. Would prefer it elsewhere in town	9/29/2022 10:18 AM
4	I think that it is a possible location, however I believe the information bay at the entrance to Coles Bay may be better choice. This space is used by local children who reside in the township of Coles Bay to ride their bikes as there are very limited safe places for local children to learn to ride bikes in the township. I've hardly ever seen a boat trailer parked in the car park but I have seen a number of recreational users park their cars in these spaces while they play tennis, shoot hoops, attend a gathering at the hall or a birthday party at the playground. Regardless of where the charging station goes PLEASE get proper signage made up to explain to all the boat users that there is good parking available up at the hall to get them off the streets and away from boat ramp area.	9/28/2022 9:23 PM
5	It's central and could well add additional services to that area ,good central spot to walk from .	9/28/2022 7:27 AM
6	The car park is located in a spot which will be extremely hard for tourists to find. The local community who is there everyday working and running businesses are already flat out providing so much information to tourists and then having to now add where to find a charging station is - no thanks. Not everyone cares about these vehicles. EV are not great for the environment as we have been told and many owners who have issues with batteries can't replace them due to the high costs so the vehicles are basically useless unless you have a money tree in your backyard. The council should be focusing on issues such as the roads the pot holes are so bad at the moment. The signs. Fix the signs. I see a near accident outside the entrance to the visitor centre every day! Tourists do not know where the entrance to the centre is and are so confused because the signs are so small and in odd places. Add lines and arrows on the road. Maybe even add the EV Charging station at the visitor centre as that is where the tourists need to go anyways to get their passes and maps etc.	9/27/2022 9:50 PM
7	I support the charging stations but don't know enough to recommend the location, i suggest that there should be consultation with fishers before deciding . the yes /no answer is annoying as it doesn't allow any alternative and could give a false result.	9/27/2022 2:27 PM
8	What about our at the visitor info centre at the start of town? People can then walk to Granite cafe or have lunch at the pub while waiting for their car to charge. Alternatively don't forget a table and chairs for people who bring their own snacks and thermos. How many are you planning on. Please remember that ev use is significantly growing by the day and with the government's new policy about to go to parliament we will need plenty so that when they finally get put in they will not already be not enough. Good on you for doing this.	9/27/2022 8:38 AM

9	Better placed at the visitor information area on entrance to coles baytoo much traffic in the high season in boat ramp areas	9/26/2022 7:40 PM
10	That proposed area will get used more if a sign was put up at the jetty area as most people don't know it there. Plenty of room next to the mend shed which is next to the hall rather than take up existing trailer parking.	9/26/2022 7:35 PM
11	Better locations at the existing info booth or proposed visitor centre at entrance to town and/or the ranger station car park and also the wineglass bay walking track car park	9/26/2022 7:10 PM
12	I suggest you make the car park bigger to allow room for multiple chargers and boat spaces	9/26/2022 6:51 PM
13	I live opposite proposed site with taxpayer dollars for boat owners not for a private company to charge electric vehicles A typical G S B council reaction	9/26/2022 3:16 PM
14	I would love to get an electric car and being able to charge here as a regular visitor would be so helpful and necessary	9/17/2022 1:25 PM
15	agree with an electric car charging station, but would prefer it to be in the Main Street. As in near the tourist information centre, prior to entering Coles Bay. It would make it too busy in Harold at.	9/9/2022 6:46 PM
16	1. The Freycinet Peninsula etc master Plan, proposes to significantly limit and thereby reduce vehicular traffic in the Coles Bay township. Visitor vehicles will be encouraged to not transit to or be banned entirely from the township. Visitor traffic will be catered for by using commuter bus transport to tourist nodes. How will this impact 'boaties'? 2. The boat trailer parking is entirely inadequate at peak times. The last 2 years have been impacted severely by the pandemic in terms of visitor numbers, subsequently boat owners/operators 3. There is the suggestion that existing informal parking space may be cut back in the areas of Jetty Road, Percy St and Harold St. due to the construction of formalised walkways and a foreshore walk. I note the plans as presented to residents and interested people by Mr Peter Porch and Mr Graeme Edwards approximately 6 months ago. Is this going ahead and if so what impact will this plan have on available parking space. 4. It is clear that in the time I have been a property owner and now resident of Coles Bay the number of 'boaties' has significantly increased and the boats are becoming larger. This may be due to several reasons, more holidays at home in Tas., more money in the community to buy boats, and increased short stay accommodation in Coles Bay/Swanwick. 5. There is available land at the back of the hall, between the fire station and the playground. It would be appropriate to develop this and perhaps put 3 EV charging stations there, plus more boat trailer parking. 6. A straw poll done last summer by a bystander at the ramp counted 50 boats being launched on a nice summer morning. They were the ones he saw. Often trailers and cars can be seen parked on any available land or carriageway around the town. A lot of people did not or still do not know of the trailer park. The 'overflow' park space has often been at capacity. I note that there now is a sign on the Harold St Jetty Rd corner. 'Overflow' from where I ask? As we have been doing for years trailers and cars are par	9/9/2022 4:33 PM
17	There is still not enough boat trailer parking at this point in Coles Bay. There is still no signage in Garnet Ave directing people to use this area for parking boat trailers and Garnet Ave is still a disaster. Nor does Council police this area for parking restrictions, so of course the boat trailer parking is never full. A child could work this out! Council cannot use that as the reason for reallocating spots when the conditions for pushing their use as boat trailer parking spots have not been established. When is Council going to be able to police parking restrictions in this area to test the use of the boat trailer parking areas? Please put this on your Facebook page so people are aware when parking restrictions will be enforced. Let's not forget the Hall lost half it's parking when the boat trailer parking went in and is used by Hall users with the loss of parking at the Hall. The funding that paid for this carpark was specifically to help alleviate the boat trailer parking problem in Coles Bay and Council have not as yet completed the job to test the use of this area without policing parking restrictions and putting up directional signs. Council would also need to put a footpath to the Iluka Commercial area so that people could go get a coffee etc while charging their cars as there are no services at the Hall. A better spot might be the info spot at the entry to town. Although that creates a need for a footpath to the	9/6/2022 9:29 AM

	public toilets at Muirs, otherwise people will be pooping in the bushes behind the info booth. There is also a gravel carpark along The Esplanade near Iluka that could be a site, and would only need a short footpath to get to the toilets at Muirs beach. That might work too. There is space around the Fire Shed area to put a car park in for this. Council could also put a carpark in directly out the front of the Hall for the charge points, however would still need to put in a footpath to Iluka, which should happen anyway before someone gets run down on that road. Coles Bay does need charge points though, so it's something that needs addressing ASAP. It just should not add to the boat trailer parking issues here.	
18	As a soon to be EV owner, I am keen to see EV chargers around the state. EV adoption will be rapid, and fast charging (70-100 kw) infrastructure is required everywhere throughout the state, including holiday destinations like Coles Bay.	9/6/2022 7:20 AM
19	Charging station would be better suited at the information centre on entry to Colesbay. Removing boat parking spaces is impractical	9/4/2022 7:22 PM
20	Please dont use long boat parking for an EV station . There is plenty of room between the Mens Shed and boat parking .	9/4/2022 8:05 AM
21	As Coles Bay is more a destination than anything else there needs to be destination charging at the various accommodation providers rather than a charging facility with fast charging that could just get ICE'd or blocked by big caravans, unless you plan on a fine and tow away which is what should be done to anyone that ICE's a EV station. As for charging I would prefer the council looks at Swansea & Bicheno for more charging options. Adding an additional charger in Swansea, 100kW+ not another low rate 50kW as the average charging rate for an EV now is about 80kW as was recently brought up by Bjorn Nyland in one of his YouTube Videos from Norway. Therefore 50kW chargers need to be stopped and 100kW+ only installed, but not 350kW necessarily either as they cost much more 100-150kW is a good balance but use modern modular charging infrastructure. This means Kempower or Alpitronic chargers rather than dated Tritium or ABB chargers. That way they can be increased easily in future as necessary plus more reliability.	9/4/2022 4:30 AM
22	It needs to be clearly signed and promoted. Half the problem of the current car park not being utilised is that no one knows it is there!! I fully support the usage of that space but it needs to be clearly signed	9/2/2022 7:55 PM
23	EV's are selling at record numbers with major increases predicted. Inevitable	9/2/2022 2:38 PM
24	But not at the cost of less fast chargers in Swansea or Bicheno.	9/2/2022 12:13 PM
25	"Destination chargers" (7-25kW AC chargers) in car parks where people spend time would be much more desirable car parks in the national park, especially the Wineglass Bay track - near the shop and restaurants in Garnett Ave - at other restaurants - at accommodation (though regular power points are generally enough when staying overnight) Many more fast chargers (100-350kW DC chargers) on the coastal highway in Orford, Triabunna, Swansea, Bicheno or St Helens will be required over the coming years. I believe that even if you start building them now you will not be able to keep up with demand over the next 10 years. I appreciate you want people to use that car park, but I don't think an EV charger is the way. The only time I can imagine using a charger in that car park is if I desperately need a charge and I'm eating at a restaurant in Garnett Ave. I think money would be better spent on any of the above than on chargers in an out-of-the way car park.	9/2/2022 10:18 AM
26	I live in hobart and our household has x2 electric cars. When we go on trips we do t go to that area because there aren't chargers (our cars are the cheaper starting range Nissan Leaf). I would feel more confident to travel if there was a fast charger at Swansea and at Bicheno as I would pass thru both and have stopped in both towns in previous cars for food and refuelling -but coles bay is not somewhere I would find convenient to detour. A fast charger needs to be in an easily assessable and popular town, not hidden away to be searched for - remembering too that detours mean using some of the cars charge to detour. I once went to Bruny island and found I used all my charge to get to and from the charger from my accomodation and couldn't drive anywhere else with confidence.	9/2/2022 9:28 AM
27	I'm an ev owner who likes to travel. So any additional charging options are a good idea. However, hoping that adding a charging station will create more tourism I question. I would prefer a fast charger to be located where I can access it more often/easier when travelling up the coast. Coles Bay is a destination on its own, so if I'm travelling to Swansea or St Helen's I'm not going to divert into Coles Bay to charge. But I would stop at Swansea or Triabunna on	9/2/2022 9:18 AM

9/1/2022 4:21 PM

9/1/2022 3:20 PM

9/1/2022 2:27 PM

9/1/2022 1:57 PM

9/1/2022 1:34 PM

9/1/2022 1:30 PM

9/1/2022 12:52 PM

9/1/2022 10:37 AM

#### Electric Vehicle Charging Station Coles Bay

my was to St Helen's, have a cuppa and cake while I wait for a 20/30 minute top up. If I was to

use a charger at coles bay I would want to park and leave my car while I walk up the wineglass bay track, which for me is not a 20/30 minute trip. I would suggest Coles Bay looks at smaller slower chargers and more of them so that people can leave their cars charging for a couple of hours while they do the walks and explore the area. Or even encourage accomodation sites to install chargers that can be accessed also by day visitors for a fee. 28 Essential service that is required in Coles Bay 9/2/2022 9:06 AM 29 Better located is a 2nd or 3rd unit in Swansea, and one in Bicheno. As an EV owner and 9/2/2022 7:40 AM pragmatist I believe people visiting Coles Bay would top up in Swansea, or aim for Bicheno or be accommodated overnight in Coles Bay and use the private 10 amp (household) plug to recharge if needed. Your proposal highlights the poorly considered creation of the boat trailer park where it is...why do you consider an EV would want to park there and charge....? It's an isolated location for the travelling public. Considering the time it takes to charge an EV, 9/2/2022 7:38 AM 30 why not incorporate it within the proposed development near where the private operator has the Quad Bike business? Charging stations need to be located in a visible well utilised location near shops. Not an isolated location such as what's proposed. Is this an attempt to justify the fact the overflow carpark has laid empty and is not utilised at all by boat owners? It's a disgrace that so much money was pumped into this carpark and is not used! 31 There has been enough wasted money in this particular car park already. What about some 9/2/2022 7:22 AM safe footpaths etc going down Harold Street. What about a dumping site for RV owners who visit. Toilets situated on the banks of the Bay, on and on I could go. The foreshore is an absolute disgrace around Muir's Beach. We have a sign on Muirs Beach that is warning people not to walk in a drain/run off/creek that is spilling over the Beach constantly, if the tide is in you cannot read the sign as it is too small and half way up the creek. Priorities have to be made to essentials for the moment, NO MORE MONEY TO BE SPENT ON THIS WASTED BOAT TRAILER CAR PARK. 32 I support the implementation of charging stations but not in the trailer park in Harold Street. 9/1/2022 9:48 PM These bays are for cars and trailers and were installed especially for this purpose. I accept that they may not be being used to their full capacity but re-education takes time. A much better option would be the info booth at the northern entrance to the town. I have never seen more than two cars there at a time. This would be a much more visible site. This trailer park is purpose built with ideal length parking bays, such an area is not available 33 9/1/2022 8:14 PM currently any closer to the boat ramp. Can an alternate area be developed utilising part of the Rita Doris reserve or land between the Ambulance & Fire stations. 34 Coles Bay just doesn't need this yet. I work in The city and they barely get used. The batteries 9/1/2022 8:13 PM are known to catch on fire. Maybe in the next 5 years see how far elastic cars may have come then! Fix the boat parking first before considering electric cars.

My only reservation is the lack of trailer parking during peak season however this is probably a

Seriously, how about providing some foot paths so residents and tourists aren't required to

walk on the road. Also how about fixing Coles Bay road, Freycinet Dr and the Esplanade, all these roads are rough and full of pot holes. Coles Bay never has enough boat trailer parking in summer and now you want to remove some. There's so many other issues that need resolving in Coles Bay I'd say electric vehicle charging is along way down the list of priorities but no

There is nothing enough boat trailer parking anyway. If you convert or take existing away where

No 1 above will only allow ONE answer, needs to be fixed, we regularly are boat users as well

It is good for visitors and locals in Tasmania to have charging stations in a wide range of

broader issue. Otherwise I'm all for more EV charging stations

doubt the council will make another poor decision and install it.... Muppets

locations and Coles Bay draws a large percentage of tourist visitors.

There's not enough parking provided for boat owners.

I think it's a great idea in a great spot. Well done!

Add additional parking for more vehicles

are the trailers going to park?

as residents

35

36

37

38

39

40

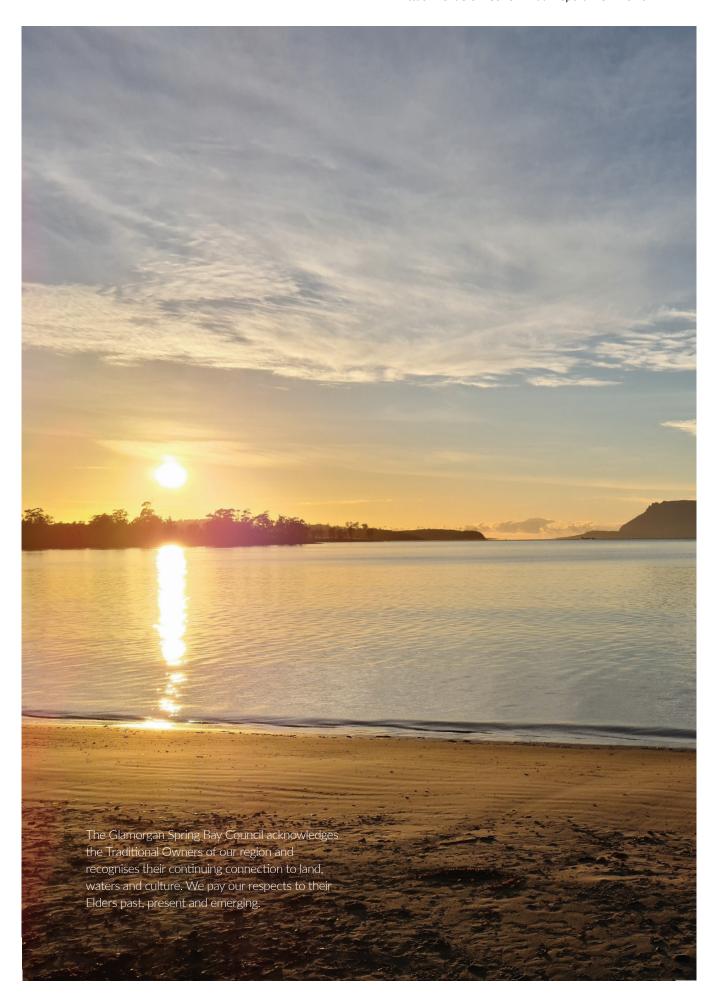
41

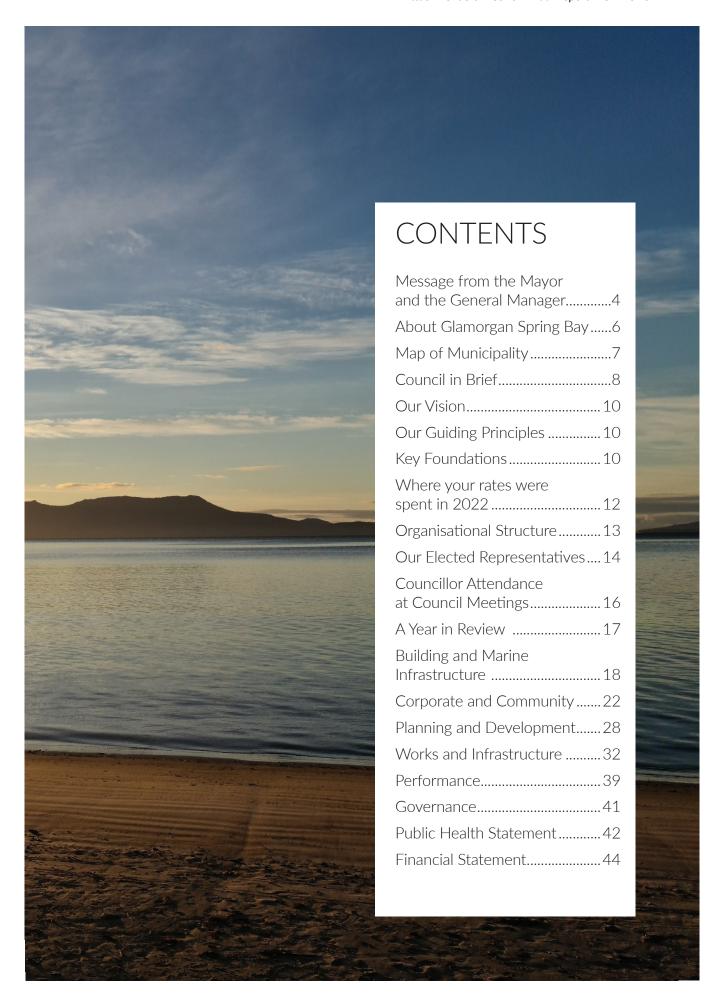
42

Good idea, to go with station in Swansea and soon to be in Triabunna

9/1/2022 10:25 AM







## Message from the Mayor and the General Manager

Welcome to Glamorgan Spring Bay Council's review of the 2021/2022 financial year.

As we progress on our journey through a post Covid-19 environment into a 'living with the pandemic' world, the community and council have continued to be impacted throughout the 2021/2022 financial year.

Covid–19 continued to have a negative impact and resulted in a downturn for some businesses particularly for some in the tourism industry.

Council has remained focused on best practice governance improvement initiatives to improve transparency and accountability in our reporting. The Annual Plan outlines our performance against specified KPI's.

Council completed various capital works projects during the year including:

- Replacement of the Rheban Road bridge at Griffiths Rivulet
- Stabilisation and reseal of Nugent Road near Buckland
- Reseal of various roads as part of the annual reseal program
- Re-sheeting of 9kms of gravel road throughout the municipality
- Upgrade of the Vicary and Esplanade intersection in Triabunna
- Various Stormwater projects throughout the municipality
- Accessibility upgrade to Buckland Hall



Greg Ingham and Mayor Robert Young

Progress was made on other major projects despite the challenges of a market driven increase in the cost of materials and the availability of contractors. These projects include:

- Bicheno Triangle Project Tender October 2022
- The Gulch, Bicheno Preparing for Development Application
- Skatepark, Bicheno- Preparing documents and reports for Development Application
- Swansea Main Street upgrade Works commenced September 2022
- Coles Bay walkway Preparing design

Council's extensive and exhaustive asset management and long-term financial plan development and implementation in the previous year bore fruit in 2021/2022. The plans provided Council with the necessary information to forecast its long term funding requirements and to make evidence-based decisions on the renewal of its infrastructure. As well as having set Council on a path of financial sustainability our strategic plans will provide the opportunity to invest in new infrastructure without burdening future generations with unreasonable debt.

<sup>4</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

During the course of the year, Council made significant inroads to reducing its debt and starting to cover expenses such as long service leave and unforeseen circumstances such as floods, natural disasters etc. Our ten year financial management plan shows achievement of financial sustainability within three (3) years if the plan is followed.

It was pleasing to receive correspondence from the Minister for Local Government in October 2022 acknowledging actions completed by Council in terms of the Performance Improvement Direction. The Minister's correspondence thanks elected members and staff who have continued to work hard to ensure compliance and make improvements. The Minister also notes the proactive work done throughout the year in regards to community consultation.

Council will continue to strongly advocate for a review of the methodology to allocate financial assistance grants in Tasmania. There is an obvious and significant inequity in the funds allocated to Glamorgan Spring Bay Council in comparison to the other 28 local government areas in the State. Despite our advocating to Government including the State Grants Commission, the allocator of financial assistant grants, during the course of 2021/2022, there has been no progress to address the unfairness.

Despite the alarming increase in consumer price index (CPI), Council staff and management negotiated a fair conservative three (3) year Enterprise Agreement in May/June with increases able to be funded within the scope of the long term financial plan projections.

Council provides medical services under the banner of East Coast Health in Bicheno, and

Triabunna. Council also provides support to Swansea General Practice.

At the time of writing, Council was having discussions with key stakeholders in regards to ensuring a long term sustainable General Practice model for Glamorgan Spring Bay. As this progresses the community will be engaged to have input on this very important service in our municipality.

It was pleasing to progress a new Triabunna Marina sub lease. The revised lease ensures that a fair share of berthage and facility use is paid for by the ferry operators.

Thank you to the Councillors who have made the responsible and difficult decisions to set Glamorgan Spring Bay Council on its fitness for the future path, and to your support of staff. We have been a great team.

We also thank Council staff who have again gone above and beyond in their public service and community support. We thank them for their exemplary effort and dedication through a dynamic and difficult year.

Our thanks extend to the new executive leadership team for their professionalism, energy and vision in providing support to the General Manager and to the elected members through challenging times.

We look forward to continuing the journey and working with our wonderful community in 2022/2023.

Robert Young Mayor Greg Ingham General Manager

## ABOUT GLAMORGAN SPRING BAY

The municipality of Glamorgan Spring Bay is situated amongst some of the most beautiful coastal scenery in Tasmania. It has an area of 2,522 square kilometres and is bounded by the Denison River in the North and the base of Bust Me Gall Hill in the South. The western boundary essentially follows the ridgeline of the Eastern Tiers. It is 160 kilometres from end to end and contains two significant National Parks, Freycinet and Maria Island.

The population of the Glamorgan Spring Bay Local Government area is 5,012 people, which is 0.89% of Tasmania's population. Indigenous people make up 4.4% of the population and live mainly in Triabunna and Orford. Seventy seven percent (77%) of the population is born in Australia.

The main townships include Bicheno, Coles Bay, Swansea, Triabunna, Orford and Buckland. Bicheno has the largest population (1049), followed closely by Swansea (997). Swansea and Orford have the highest median age at 62 years and Coles Bay the lowest at 38 years.

The population is ageing and the median age is 57 years compared to 42 for Tasmania. The average number of persons per household is 2.1 and the average number of children per family is 1.7. There is a high percentage of couples/families without children, which reflects the age of the community.

The 2021 census data tells us that 572 people attend an educational institution. Of these 24.2% are in primary schools, 14.5% in secondary schools and 9.7% are undertaking technical and tertiary studies. Three percent (8.3%) of people are undertaking university studies.

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council provides a wide range of services including roads and bridges, medical centres, planning and building services, street lighting, recreational facilities and programs, parks, public toilets, street cleaning, waste management, boat ramps and a marina.



## MAP OF MUNICIPALITY



## COUNCIL IN BRIEF



\$15.927M

OPERATING INCOME



\$15.997M

OPERATING EXPENSES



\$3.063M

CAPITAL INCOME



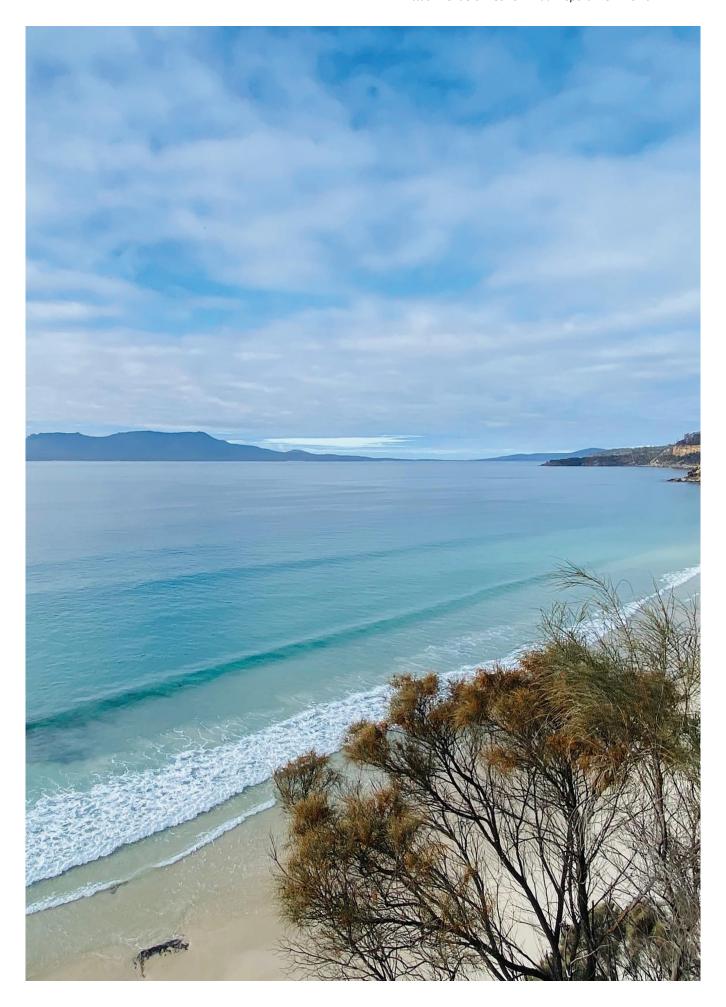
6,180

RATEABLE PROPERTIES



2522 km2

LAND AREA



### **OUR VISION**

We want Glamorgan Spring Bay to be:

Prosperous, vibrant and inclusive.

A place where people want to live, work and visit.

## **OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

We will seek to:

- Balance economic and tourism growth whilst preserving our lifestyle, celebrating our rich history and protecting the region's unique and precious characteristics.
- Reinforce and draw on the strengths of our communities at both a local and regional level.
- Attract and welcome people of all backgrounds, cultures and ages to live in our region.
- Take an East Coast perspective but also acknowledge the differing needs and priorities of each town or area.

- Ensure that our current expenditure and ongoing commitments fall within our means so that rates can be maintained at a manageable and affordable level.
- Draw on the knowledge and expertise of local people and communities in shaping and delivering our initiatives and plans – listening to and taking account of ideas and feedback from residents, businesses and ratepayers.
- Communicate and explain Council's decisions and reasons in an open and timely manner.

### KEY FOUNDATIONS

The key foundations underpinning our future success are:



Sound governance and financial management.



Cohesive, inclusive and resilient communities.



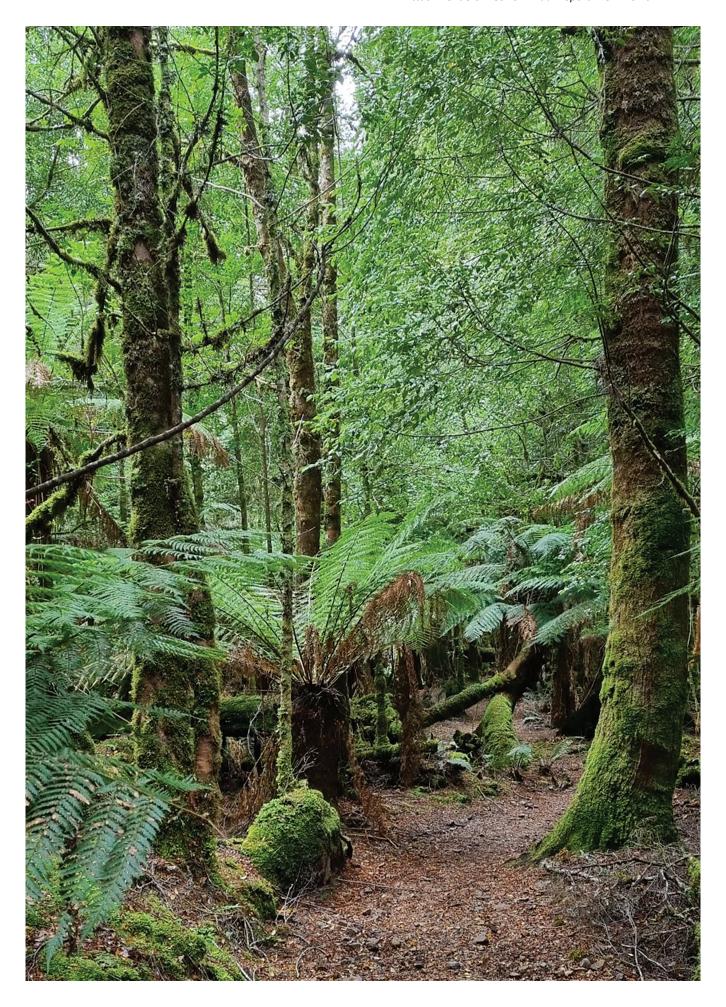
The creation of a positive working environment.



The delivering of high quality, cost-effective infrastructure and services.

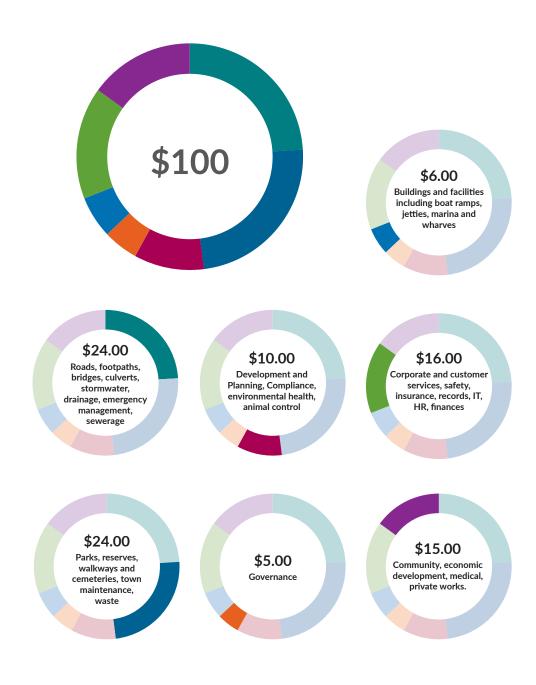


Collaboration with our communities to value, manage and improve our natural resources.

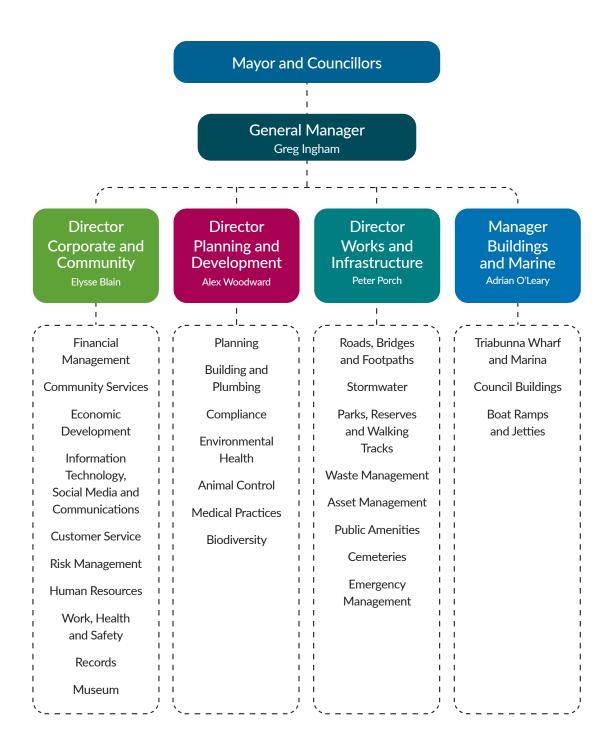


# WHERE YOUR RATES WERE SPENT IN 2022

For every \$100 of rates...



## ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



## **OUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES**



#### MAYOR ROBERT YOUNG

#### COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

- South East Regional Development Association
- Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority
- Municipal Emergency Management Committee



#### **DEPUTY MAYOR JENNY WOODS**

#### COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

- South East Regional Development (Proxy)
- Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority (Proxy)
- Orford Hall Committee
- Triabunna Recreation Ground Advisory Committee



#### **COUNCILLOR CHERYL ARNOL**

#### COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

- Buckland Hall Committee
- Natural Resource Management Committee
- Tasmanian Seafarers' Memorial Committee
- Triabunna Recreation Ground Advisory Committee
- Youth Council



#### **COUNCILLOR KEITH BREHENY**

#### COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

- Marine Infrastructure Committee
- Prosser River Mouth Master Plan Advisory Committee
- Spring Bay Eldercare Committee
- Swansea Hall Committee
- Triabunna Hall Committee

<sup>14</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022



#### **COUNCILLOR ANNIE BROWNING**

#### COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

- Australian Coastal Council's Association Inc.
- Buckland Hall Committee
- Cranbrook Hall Committee
- Natural Resource Management Committee
- TasWater



#### **COUNCILLOR ROB CHURCHILL**

#### COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

- Coles Bay Hall Committee
- East Coast Tourism
- Youth Council



#### **COUNCILLOR GRANT ROBINSON**

#### COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

- Marine Infrastructure Committee
- Prosser River Mouth Master Plan Advisory Committee
- Triabunna Hall Committee



#### **COUNCILLOR MICHAEL SYMONS**

#### COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

- Bicheno Hall Committee
- Coles Bay Hall Committee

# COUNCILLOR ATTENDANCE AT COUNCIL MEETINGS

For the period ending 30 June 2022 there was a total of 15 Meetings, including 2 Special Meetings and 1 Annual General Meeting. Attendance details are listed below:

#### Ordinary Council Meetings

COUNCILLOR	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	NOL	TOTAL ORDINARY MEETINGS ATTENDED
Mayor Robert Young	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	LOA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11/12
Deputy Mayor Jenny Woods	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11/12
Clr Cheryl Arnol	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	LOA	11/12
Clr Keith Breheny	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12/12
Clr Annie Browning	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<b>√</b>	✓	✓	11/12
Clr Rob Churchill	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12/12
Clr Grant Robinson	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11/12
Clr Michael Symons	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	10/12

LOA = Leave of absence granted by Council \* Apology

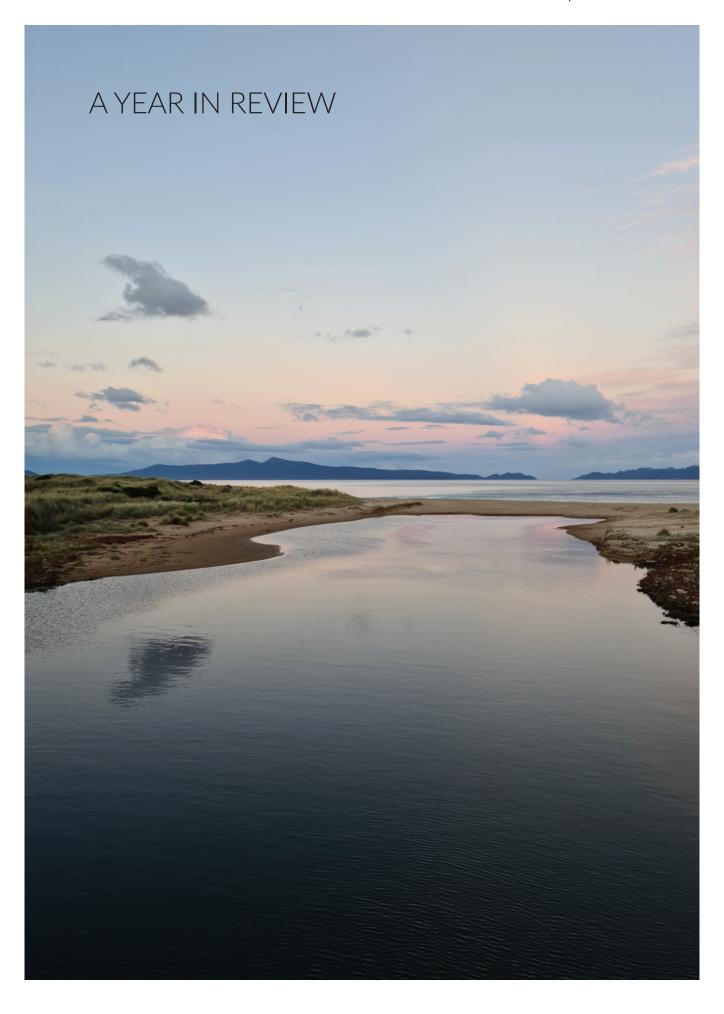
#### Special Council Meetings

COUNCILLOR	NOV	NOr	TOTAL SPECIAL MEETINGS ATTENDED
Mayor Robert Young	<b>√</b>	✓	2/2
Deputy Mayor Jenny Woods	✓	✓	2/2
Clr Cheryl Arnol	<b>~</b>	✓	2/2
Clr Keith Breheny	✓	✓	2/2
Clr Annie Browning	✓	✓	2/2
Clr Rob Churchill	✓	✓	2/2
Clr Grant Robinson	<b>√</b>	✓	2/2
Clr Michael Symons	×	<b>√</b>	1/2

#### **Annual General Meeting**

COUNCILLOR	DEC	TOTAL
Mayor Robert Young	LOA	0/1
Deputy Mayor Jenny Woods	✓	1/1
Clr Cheryl Arnol	✓	1/1
Clr Keith Breheny	✓	1/1
Clr Annie Browning	✓	1/1
Clr Rob Churchill	✓	1/1
Clr Grant Robinson	<b>√</b>	1/1
Clr Michael Symons	✓	1/1

<sup>16</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022



# BUILDING AND MARINE INFRASTRUCTURE



120

COUNCIL BUILDING

ς



14

PUBLIC BOAT RAMPS
THROUGHOUT MUNICIPALITY



81

MARINA BERTHS OCCUPIED BY RECREATIONAL BOATS



25

MARINA BERTHS OCCUPIED BY COMMERCIAL FISHING BOATS



6

MARINA BERTHS OCCUPIED BY FERRIES OR TOUR BOAT OPERATORS



46

WAITING LIST FOR RECREATIONAL BOAT BERTHS

#### **PUBLIC AMENITIES AND BUILDINGS**

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council strives to deliver to its residents and visitors access to and use of quality infrastructure services.

The role of this unit is to provide a maintenance framework that ensures all buildings are being provided with adequate maintenance so that buildings remain maintained at an appropriate standard.

The unit is staffed by the Manager of Buildings and Marine Infrastructure and engages contractors.

The unit comprises the following areas:

- Maintenance Schedules
- Provision of maintenance based on asset management principles
- Conditions assessments
- New buildings constructed as required
- Buildings renovated or upgraded when required

Council manages and operates many building across the municipality as detailed in Council's Asset Management Plan for Buildings.

Category	No.	Sub-Category	No.
		Halls	7
Community	30	Community Services	15
Facility	30	Independent Living Units	6
		Medical Centres	2
		Administrative Office structures	1
Municipal	20	Council Depot structures	15
Facility	20	Dog pen enclosures	3
		Emergency Services Building	1
	18	Club Rooms	6
Recreation		Playing Surface (Tennis)	3
Facility		Dog exercise areas	5
		Cricket Practice Nets	4
Public Toilets	18	Toilets	18
Shelters and	29	Monuments	2
Monuments		Public Shelters	28
Waste Management Facility	4	Buildings and Sheds	4
Total Buildings Listed	120		120

#### **Objectives**

- To ensure that Council's assets are well maintained and cleaned regularly.
- To provide a framework for maintenance activities to ensure funding is being attributed to the assets in most need.
- To continually inspect these assets to ensure our legislative obligations are met and that condition assessments are updated.
- Community feedback is satisfactory in relation to Council buildings.
- Maintenance objectives undertaken in line with asset management principles.
- · Condition assessments updated.

## Drought Communities Grant Funding Round 2

All projects under Round 2 of the Drought Communities Grant Funding progam are now complete. This includes the new entrance stairs to the Buckland Community Hall and the streetscape for the new Triabunna Cenotaph.

## Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phase 1 and 2

All projects funded under the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program Phase 1 and Phase 2 in our municipality are now complete.

This includes the following completions during 2021/2022.

- Refurbish Bicheno Medical treatment room
   Complete
- Buckland Hall access ramp Complete
- Swansea Community Hall toilet refurbishment
   Complete
- CCTV security Swansea Heritage Centre
  - Complete
- Triabunna Medical Centre car park asphalt
  - Complete
- Bicheno Medical Centre car park asphalt
  - Complete

19

# BUILDING AND MARINE INFRASTRUCTURE

## PUBLIC AMENITIES AND BUILDINGS continued



#### **Buckland Hall**

The entrance to the Buckland Community Hall has been upgraded with new stairs and a compliant disability access ramp. This was co-funded by the Drought Communities Round 2 Program, and Phase 1 of the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure funding program.

#### **Swansea Community Hall**

The upgrade to the Swansea Community Hall toilets and installation of a compliant disability accessible facility is now complete. The installation of a baby change table was included in the refurbishment.

Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Funding Program Phase 3

The Project list approved by Councillors under the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure program Phase 3, has been accepted by the Federal Government for funding.

This includes the following to be completed by June 2023.

- Coles Bay Community Hall annex replacement
- Swansea Cricket Practice Nets (Swansea Recreation Ground)
- Saltworks unisex disability accessible toilet (Saltworks Boat Ramp)
- Shelter over the waiting area for the Triabunna Port
- Spring Beach toilet re-furbish
- 20 Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

#### **BOAT RAMPS AND JETTIES**

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council strives to deliver to its residents and visitors access to and use of quality infrastructure services which includes boat ramps and jetties for recreational use.

This unit is fundamentally associated with the delivery of maintenance services to preserve the life of council's existing assets.

There are fourteen (14) boat ramps across our municipal area and the majority of these have jetties. Council has the responsibility of maintaining these boat ramps, launching ramps and jetties that, although owned by the Crown, are required to be maintained under Council's lease arrangements.

Council also has a lease over and maintains the Coles Bay Jetty.

The unit comprises the following areas:

- Maintenance of boat ramps, launching ramps and jetties under Council control.
- In conjunction with Marine and Safety Tasmania, develop new boat ramps where required.
- Upgrade existing boat ramps and jetties when required.

#### **Objectives:**

- To ensure that existing infrastructure is maintained to a satisfactory level.
- That these facilities continue to be available to the public.
- Facilitation of the use of these assets to our community and customers.
- Grant funding secured relating to major projects.
- Asset maintenance undertaken in line with asset management principals.
- When tides are suitably low, Council has a program to remove algae growth from all boat ramps.

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council has a good working partnership with Marine and Safety Tasmania (MAST) to ensure appropriate maintenance levels are achieved in providing an acceptable and safe standard for recreational use. Marine engineers inspect these facilities as required.

#### **Yellow Sand Banks Road Boat Ramp**

The Glamorgan Spring Bay Council received a \$7000 grant from Marine and Safety Tasmania to repair the landing jetty at the Yellow Sand Banks Road boat ramp.

This repair work has now been completed.

#### **Bicheno Boat Ramp**

Construction to extend the jetties at the Bicheno Boat ramp was completed this year. The jetty extensions will help alleviate congestion during the busy times at the ramp.

These extensions were fully funded by Marine and Safety Tasmania.



#### TRIABUNNA WHARF AND MARINA

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council strives to deliver to its residents and visitors access to and use of quality marine infrastructure services.

The Council engages the services of a Port Control Officer to oversee the daily use of the Triabunna Port. This contractor also reports back on any maintenance issues at the Marina and Wharf precinct.

During the last year several timber stern piles were replaced in the original section of the marina.

The unit comprises the following areas:

- Operations and maintenance of the Marina precinct at Triabunna.
- Operations and maintenance of the Triabunna wharf.

#### **Objectives:**

- To ensure that the management and operation of the Triabunna marina is sufficient to enable a proper operating port to be available for the commercial and recreational boating public.
- Measure of satisfaction from commercial, tourism and recreational boat owners and operators.
- The expansion of the facilities.
- Efficient financial reporting and backup.

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council now has 112 Marina berths catering for a mixture of commercial fishing, tour operating and pleasure boats.



Triabunna Port

21

## CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY



816

FACEBOOK FOLLOWERS



158

F-NEWSLETTER SUBSCRIPTIONS



16

COMMUNITY SMALL GRANTS SUPPORTED



4,000

SEASPEAK NEWSLETTERS DISTRIBUTED



14.560

PHONE CALLS RECEIVED



936

DIGITAL RATES NOTICES ISSUED



22

EVENTS AND PROGRAMMES SUPPORTED

The Corporate and Community team this year have greatly assisted the Council to achieve its annual goals. This small group is a creative and productive team that has created a collaborative and rewarding workplace culture with focus on making a difference for our community.

This team delivers our front of house customer services, facilitates an ongoing stream of community events and protects our Swansea heritage museum, all of which were significantly impacted by Covid-19 protocols that were managed with our customers exceptionally well. The demanding calendar of compliance obligations were also successfully delivered and managed throughout the year for finances, human resources, insurances, fleet, records, information technology and a heightened level of cyber protection. The team also supported economic development and employment activities with attendances at two local expos and advocating for government support through alliances with our neighbouring councils.



## CUSTOMER AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Council's customer services team requires an extensive business knowledge to enable effective responses for customers including progress of infrastructure works, rates, planning activities or just seeking information. Here are some of the measures capturing what they do.

Incoming mail items	8,461
Outgoing mail items posted	5,239
Phone calls received	14,560
Walk-ins received	306
No. 132 certificates actioned	634
No. of 337 certificates actioned	329
No. of change of ownerships	524
Properties updated from supplementary valuations	341
New pension remissions	78
Direct debit applications	68
Annual rates notices sent	6,121
Conservation covenants issued	

This year Council launched a Facebook page to help to share immediate messaging with the community as it happens. We developed an online events calendar that our community and visitors can access to see what current sporting activities, festivals, food and entertainment events and programs are happening in our region. The online forum facilitated posting of changes to event details such as current advice on Covid-19 protocols.

Council continues to publish its quarterly newsletter SeaSpeak to inform the community on what is going on and is scheduled to occur in the area. This includes local stories and articles of interest.

Council continues to support housing in the community by provision of the six Independent

23

## CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY

Living Units (formerly Eldercare) in Triabunna. Support and assistance to the residents are continually being improved to ensure they feel welcome and safe.

Council facilitated twelve Community Connect sessions throughout the year at four locations including; Bicheno, Swansea, Coles Bay and Triabunna where conversations were encouraged regarding topical issues such as community projects, rates, budgets and community grants. These provide the opportunity to speak with officers and councillors on topics that matter to them in the community.

## REFLECTING ON OUR COMMUNITY EVENTS THIS YEAR

Council engages in extensive activities and events with the community reaching to the many corners of our municipality. Some of the key moments are outlined below.

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council had the pleasure of hosting Her Excellency the Honourable Barbara Baker AC, and Emeritus Professor Don Chalmers AO on their official visit to our municipal area on June 14, 2022 where she thoroughly enjoyed the visit.

Council conducted the Australia Day awards at the Swansea Community Hall, where Deputy Mayor Jenny Woods, and Dr Shane Gould presented the Community Volunteer of the Year Award to Gwen Bryan and the Senior Citizen of the Year Award to Gary Stoward. Congratulations to our worthy recipients.

Council welcomed six new Australian Citizens at Citizenship Ceremonies throughout the year.

Council continues its 12 year collaboration with Reclink Australia and Southern Midlands Council to provide students at Triabunna, Oatlands, Campania, Bothwell and Tasman District Schools with an opportunity to play competitive football and to mix socially with their peers. A total of four (4) rounds were played throughout the season.

Council was very pleased to assist and participate in the Stepping into the Future Expo (Employment Expo) on two (2) occasions throughout the financial year. This was a free careers, businesses and services expo that aimed to promote employment opportunities within the community.

As COVID-19 continues to prevail in our community, a snap lockdown meant that the annual Seafarers' Memorial was cancelled. The Seafarers' Memorial is unique in that it is a memorial to all Tasmanian seafarers who lost their lives at sea including Tasmanian members of the armed services. The Tasmanian Seafarers Memorial is planned for the 16th of October 2022.

## Some of the Events Council has supported include...

- Festival of Voices
- Spoke Festival
- Pangea
- Coles Bay Half
- Devil of a Swim (Bicheno)
- East Coast Awareness
- Christmas Eve Lolly Run Triabunna 2021
- East Coast Harvest Odyssey (ECHO) Festival
- Bicheno Beams
- Twilight Employment Expo
- East Coast Cluster Run Swansea, Triabunna & Orford Schools
- Reclink Football
- Coles Bay Challenge

## COMMUNITY SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM

The Community Small Grants Program provides funding to individuals and community organisations for programs and activities within the municipal area aimed to actively support activities with local people and improve access to and encourage wider use of facilities. The following table is a summary of the grants approved throughout the 2021/2022 year.

Community Grant Applicant	For	Date	\$ Amount			
Accessible Island Meditation	Public Liability Insurance.	28 Sep 2021	\$1,000			
Swansea Community Christmas	Public Liability Insurance.	28 Sep 2021	\$1,000			
Spring Bay Target Club Inc.	Solar panel, batteries and regulators to power the clay target traps.	28 Sep 2021	\$1,000			
Warrior Kids	Preparation of program guides for students, education on healthy eating weekly, merchandise in the form of wrist bands.	28 Sep 2021	\$1,000			
Swansea Community and Men's Shed	Security Device.	26 Oct 2021	\$1,000			
Orford Primary School Association	Contribution towards 'Summit Net Playgrounds Equipment'.	23 Nov 2021	\$1,000			
Raspins Beach Surf Lifesaving Club	Payment of an Instructor to deliver nippers program.	23 Nov 2021	\$1,000			
Triabunna District School Association	Tables for students to all sit together during the lunch program.	23 Nov 2021	\$1,000			
Maria Voices	Public Liability Insurance.	14 Dec 2021	\$1,000			
The Triabunna Village (ERDO)	Contribution towards the Tasmanian Career Booklets.	22 Feb 2022	\$1,000			
Amos Family Bicentenary Committee Inc.	History information panels	22 Feb 2022	\$1,000			
Glamorgan Suicide Awareness Network	Contribution towards mental first aid training.	22 Feb 2022	\$1,000			
Ten Lives Cat Centre	The delivery of the Edu. Cat Program to Orford, Triabunna, Swansea students.	22 Mar 2022	\$1,000			
Friends of Orford Bird Sanctuary	Two (2) representatives to attend the BirdLife Australia's National Beach-nesting Birds Conference in Moonta, South Australia.	26 Apr 2022	\$1,000			
Swansea Chamber of Commerce	Delivery of the Red themed cocktail party to coincide with 'Paint the Town Red' Dark Mofo initiatives.	24 May 2022	\$1,000			
The Little Penguins Community Group	Refurbishment of the community gardens.	24 May 2022	\$1,000			
Total Approved \$16,000						

## CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY

#### **LOAN SUMMARY 2021-22**

Purpose	Loan Amount	Opening Balance 1/07/2021	New Borrowings	Principal Repayment	Interest Repayment	Closing Balance 30/06/2022
Orford Bowls Club	\$70,000	\$3,234		\$3,243	\$497	0
Triabunna Marina	\$3,097,578	\$2,183,779		\$175,917	\$87,435	\$2,007,862
Plant	\$559,531	\$176,494		\$176,494	\$3,416	0
Prosser Plains Raw Water Scheme	\$4,600,000	\$4,438,916		\$102,609	\$128,634	\$4,336,307
General	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000		0	\$7,800	\$1,500,000
TOTAL	\$9,827,109	\$8,302,432		\$458,263	\$227,782	\$7,844,169

## SECTION 72(1)(E) CONTRACTS VALUED AT MORE THAN \$250,000 REGULATION 29(1)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2015

Contract Description	Period of Contract	Total Period of any option to extend contract	Total Value of Tender Awarded (exc. GST)	Business Name or successful contractor	Location of contractor business
Civil Construction works Reconstruction of Vicary and Esplanade Intersection	3 months commencing March 2022	Nil	\$307,855	Visualise Kerbing and Concreting	PO Box 146 Claremont Tas 7011
Civil construction Bituminous Resealing contract	6 months commencing December 2022	Nil	\$447,695	Fulton Hogan Industries Pty Ltd	PO Box 395 Mowbray Tas 7248
Bridge repairs and construction Replacement of Griffiths Rivulet Bridge	4 months commencing October 2021	Nil	\$300,380	TasSpan Pty Ltd	27-28 Faulkner Drive, Latrobe Tas 7307

<sup>26</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# CONTRACTS VALUED AT MORE THAN \$100,000 BUT LESS THAN \$250,000 REGULATION 23(3)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2015

Contract Description	Period of Contract	Option Period to extend contract	Value of Contract (exc. GST)	Business Name of Successful Contractor	Location of Contractor Business
Construction works	12 months		176,191.40	AWC Pty Ltd	Claremont
IT Services	12 months		186,628.40	Beyond IT Solutions	Launceston
Quarry supplies	12 months		185,713.10	Stanton Excavations Pty Ltd trading as Orford Quarry and Landscape Supplies	Orford
Mowing services	12 months		166,685.00	Leave it to Me, Mowing, Maintenance and Cleaning	Coles Bay
Building Services	12 months		139,758.73	Castle Construction (Tas) Pty Ltd	Triabunna
Insurance LGAT tendered	12 months		124,811.82	Jardine Lloyd Thompson Pty Ltd	Melbourne
Planning services	12 months		106,774.26	Town Planning Solutions	Consultant
Project management services	12 months		179,074.01	GSE Project Management and Engineering	Consultant
Spray Seal of roads	12 months		174,986.00	KJC Industrial Pty Ltd	Hobart
Mowing and mulch services	12 months		162,394.25	Mulch Management Pty Ltd	Triabunna
Gravel and quarry materials	12 months		147,626.71	Wallaroo Contracting Pty Ltd	Orford
Construction services and equipment	12 months		169,550.10	Salmon Earthmoving Pty Ltd	Triabunna

# INSTANCES OF NON-APPLICATION OF THE PUBLIC TENDER PROCESS REGULATION 29(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 2015

Supplier	·	Value of Goods / Services provided	Reasons for not inviting public tenders
Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

# PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



300 <u>DEVELOPMENT APPLICATIONS</u>



**128** FOOD BUSINESSES



**246**BUILDING APPLICATIONS



**1073**DOG REGISTRATIONS



**\$85million**VALUE OF WORK



FIRE ABATEMENTS

The Planning and Development Directorate incorporates the key regulatory functions of Planning services, Building and Plumbing, Environmental Health, Animal Control and Compliance as well as being responsible for the Triabunna and Bicheno Medical Centres.

#### **PLANNING SERVICES**

All individuals, communities and developers who undertake a development or project within the Glamorgan Spring Bay Municipality will need to comply with the Planning Scheme and associated policies and procedures.

The Planning unit was staffed by a Senior Planner, two Graduate Planners and an Administration Officer. The unit's role is to manage the assessment process for Planning Applications across the municipal area in line with the Planning Scheme. This unit has an extensive interface with the community in order to provide information, and where possible guidance to potential developers within our area.

Development and investment in Glamorgan Spring Bay is continuing to grow, with Council approving 300 planning applications in the 2021/2022 financial year, worth more than \$85 million, this figure signals continued growth and confidence in the region and its economy. 35 applications were also received for subdivisions, showing the increase in demand for available land in the municipality. It is noted that several larger subdivisions have now progressed to construction stage.

In addition to the statutory planning work, Council undertakes strategic functions under the Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993, for planning scheme amendments and local strategic documents (such as Structure Plans). Some key work undertaken during the 2021/2022 year included:

# Implementation of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme

The new Tasmanian Planning Scheme came into effect for the Glamorgan Spring Bay municipal area on 30 March 2022. The scheme applies to all use and development of land and replaced the former interim planning scheme. This followed an extensive amount of work undertaken in the previous years.

#### **Planning Satisfaction Survey**

In April 2022 a Customer Service Satisifaction Survey was undertaken specifically for the Planning Services section. This survey was undertaken by applicants for Development Applications approved in January 2022. The survey assessed timeliness, access to information, customer service and overall experience. The average scores were over 70% satisfication rates and provided excellent feedback for areas of improvement.

# **BUILDING AND PLUMBING**

Council operates as a Building Permit Authority with all applicants providing self-certification of building plans.

The role of this unit is primarily a regulatory one, to ensure compliance with legislative requirements in relation to building applications and enforcement. The primary aim is to undertake this role in a cost-effective manner, while ensuring the appropriate standards of service are maintained.

This division was staffed by Compliance Coordinator, Plumbing Surveyor, and a Trainee Administration Officer.

A total of 246 building applications were received and 228 of the applications were approved for the financial year.

# PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

## **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

The Environmental Health Program plays a key role in the provision of a range of public and environmental health services to the community, ranging from environmental management issues, pollution to development proposals. This department has a legislative requirement to operate taking into account Council's Bylaw, the Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994, Public Health Act 1997 and the Food Act 2003.

The program regulates food business registration under the *Food Act 2003*. As part of food business regulation, the Council proactively checks food businesses throughout our area in order to protect public health.

The Environmental Health section comprises of a consulting Environmental Health Officer with support of the Trainee Administrative Officer. The key outcomes for the Environmental Health unit are outlined in the Public Health Statement on page 42.

# ANIMAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

The compliance unit undertakes a regulatory role in relation to the control of dogs, nuisances, and general matters of non-compliance of other legislation. Responsibilities include animal control, dog management, caravan registration, recreational water monitoring, fire abatement and investigation of nuisance complaints.

During the 2021/2022 financial year, the section was staffed with the Compliance Coordinator and a Compliance Officer.

Some key outcomes during the year were the following:

- 1073 dogs registered
- 73 Fire Abatements
- 6 Caution Notices
- 12 Infringement Notices

## **MEDICAL CENTRES**

Council provides General Practice medical services under the banner of East Coast Health in Bicheno, and Triabunna. Council provides support to Swansea General Practice.

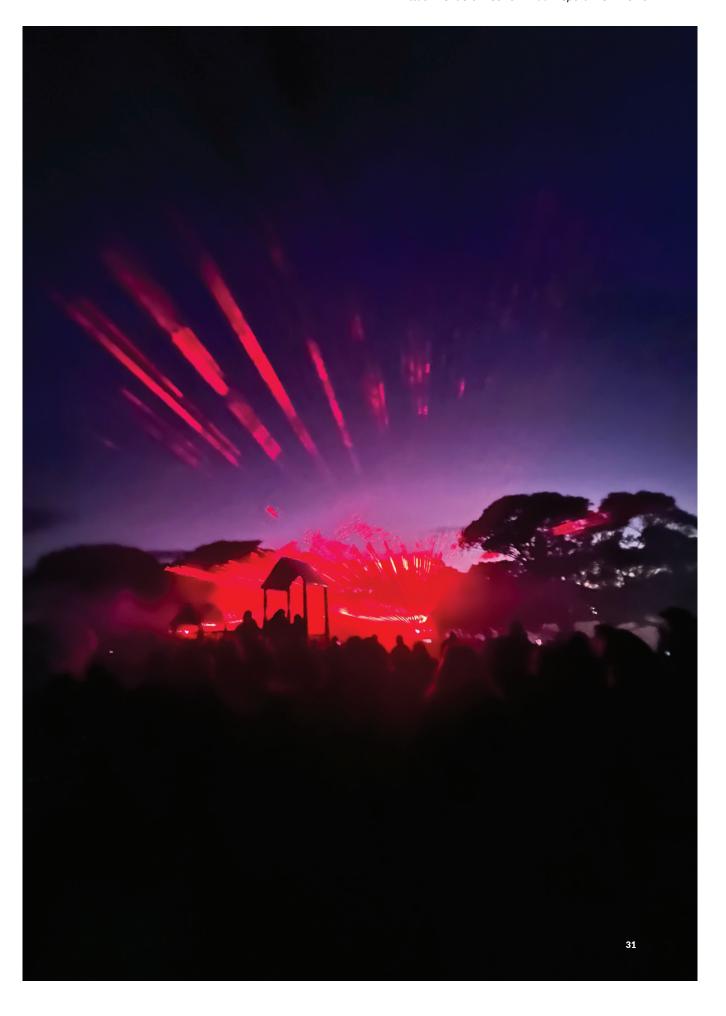
The Bicheno Practice is located at Foster Street, Bicheno. It is operated out of a Council owned building. The centre is serviced by Dr Elizabeth Grey (3 days/week), Dr Ashton Kelly (3 days/week), one Registered Nurse (3 days/week) and 1-2 administrative staff per day and a shared Practice Manager with Triabunna.

The Triabunna Health Centre is located at Victoria Street, Triabunna. It is operated out of a Council owned purpose-built building. The centre is serviced by Dr Winston Johnson (4 days/week), Dr Aba Ayati (4 days/week) and one Registered Nurse (3 days/week). The centre is staffed with 1-2 Administrative Officers per day and the shared Practice Manager.

The 2021/2022 year proved again to be a challenging year for the medical centres due to the ongoing pandemic. The centres continued to provide a high level of care for patients and assist with the roll-out of the COVID and flu vaccinations.

The below table provides some statistics for the centres:

	Bicheno	Triabunna	Total
Active Patients	1778	2437	4215
Appointments	9847	14863	24710
Appointment Hours	3012	4175	7187
COVID PCR Tests	181	332	513
COVID Vaccinations	1227	998	2225
New Patients	318	377	695



# WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE



174.3km SEALED ROADS



UNSEALED ROADS



**18** PUBLIC TOILET BLOCKS



**56**BRIDGES



4 <u>SPO</u>RTING OVALS



/ COMMUNITY HALLS



**4** WASTE TRANSFER STATIONS

ne of Glamorgan Spring Bay Council's primary functions is providing direct, essential services in accordance with local government legislation. To this end, a key foundation underpinning Councils ongoing success is: The delivery of quality, cost effective infrastructure and services that meet the needs of our communities, residents and visitors, as identified in our 10 year Strategic Plan.

Council infrastructure assets are a major component of the operational business. Roads, Bridges and the Stormwater network make up about 60% of Councils total fixed asset value. Therefore, as core business, Councils needs to ensure it maintains its assets in accordance with best practice asset management principles and guidelines. Work has continued this year on the implementation of Asset Management Plan actions which provide a comprehensive strategic approach to the forward planning for renewal of assets. These plans inform future renewal programs for their asset class.

Council's Works and Infrastructure team worked to ensure that critical community services were delivered through our employee workforce and contractors engaged on specific services and projects. These resources combined to deliver operational and capital programs in the order of \$9 million.

Key Departmental responsibilities include the day to day maintenance, forward planning for replacement and upgrade, and annual capital renewal programs for these services and asset classes:

- Roads, Footpaths, Kerbs
- Stormwater, Drainage
- · Bridges, Culverts
- Town Maintenance
- Parks, Reserves, Walking Tracks, Cemeteries
- Waste Management Transfer Stations
- Garbage and Recycling
- Emergency Management

# ROADS, FOOTPATHS, KERBS

Council is responsible for managing a total of 174.3km of bitumen sealed roads, 199.7km of gravel unsealed roads, 21.7km of footpaths and 74.3km of concrete kerb and gutter within our Council area. Continuation of the annual bitumen resealing program for urban and rural sealed roads throughout the Council area is based on Council's Transport Infrastructure Asset Management Plan and determined pavement deterioration condition ratings. Asset Management Planning has identified a significant backlog in road seal maintenance with this year starting the process. Bringing sealed road surfaces up to an acceptable condition will take a number of years of programs to accomplish.

Roads bitumen resealed in 2021/2022 include sections of these roads:

- Buckland Road
- Kent and Burnett Streets Buckland
- Dolphin Sands Road
- A number of urban streets in Triabunna including Esplanade East, Inkerman, Ada, Boyle and Henry Streets
- Nugent Road

Roads resheeted in 2021/2022 include sections of these roads:

- Old Coach Road
- Medora Street, Pontypool
- Bresnehans Road
- Sally Peak Road
- Sand River Road
- Seaford Road

A substantial rain event in March 2021 impacted a number of council roads causing some disruption to programmed work. Repairs to many of the damaged roads were carried out in 2021/2022 including drainage works to Rosedale Road and culvert improvements on Strip Road. Other projects

33

# WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

included the installation of footpath in Bicheno between Weily Avenue and Morrison Streets.

Intersection improvement works were undertaken on Vicary Street and Esplanade West in Triabunna to improve traffic flow and drainage provide definition around the relocated cenotaph.

## HYDRAULIC INFRASTRUCTURE

#### Stormwater

Stormwater Management Plans are required for council to inform long term financial plans and future capital design and construction programs. This year works continued on the development of Stormwater Management Plans culminating in the adoption of the plan by council.

The process is ongoing with respect to urban catchment planning as there are numbers of additional catchments as yet to be surveyed and assessed. This requires the continued collection of information about council's storm water assets including their size and location. Many areas across the council area are not well documented so there is incomplete information about where systems run underground and across properties. When found, they are spatially mapped through GIS systems and through this process, gaps in stormwater management systems are identified to enable the prioritisation of issues and development of capital work solutions. This information also informs the assessment of developments in order to better manage downstream impacts.

Stormwater maintenance works carried out included the clearing of drains and reactive repairs after storms. Capital projects were carried out in Holkham Court with the installation of considerably larger culverts, Triabunna Yacht Club main extension, 71 West Shelley Beach main upsize, 39 West Shelley main upsize, kerb installation on Freycinet Drive Coles Bay and drainage improvements to the Fisheries in Coles Bay and Alma Road in Orford. Investigation works identified numerous improvement actions required across the networks to be planned for future projects in successive years.

#### Sewerage

Council adopted a waste water treatment system this year which services a designated group of properties within Swanwick. The system utilises septic tanks as primary treatment with fluids passing through to the treatment plant via a reticulation network and rising main fed by a pump station. The waste water is then treated on site and passed on to the Golf Course for re-use on the greens. These systems rely on an end user for distribution of the treated water and are not expected to be duplicated elsewhere.

#### **Raw Water**

Council manages a raw water pipeline providing raw water to a third party as an employment initiative for the Orford and Triabunna area. In operation for a few of years now, the system is self funding with operational costs as well as loan and capital repayments made through the contractual arrangements of the system. Council's original aim to manage the system at no cost to ratepayers is being delivered through the contractual mechanisms established at the outset of the project.

# **BRIDGES, CULVERTS**

Council maintains 56 bridges across our municipal road network that are either timber / concrete structures or large box culverts. Additionally there are a number of footbridges not included in this listing. All bridges and culverts are condition assessed twice per year for compliance and integrity. These checks identify and detail maintenance works which are required to keep the assets in serviceable condition.

In the March 2021 significant rainfall event, bridges and culverts were impacted and repairs to these assets commenced in this financial year. Works commenced on Rosedale Road bridge with clearance of river stone and removal of fallen trees which hindered river flows contributing to stone build up at the bridge. Other works were carried out at Culvert on Griffiths Rivulet on Wielangta Road, the bridge on unnamed creek on Glen Gala

Road, and Larges creek McKays road.

The bridge at Griffiths Rivulet in Orford was replaced this year after more than a year out of service. The new structure is above the highest water level likely and has providing much improved stormwater flow in that area with guard rail to the approaches.

# PARKS, RESERVES, WALKING TRACKS, CEMETERIES

These council assets provide valuable open space for residents and visitors to the council area. They provide essential services, opportunities for passive recreation, quiet contemplation and community activity. Council maintained its reserves and carried out cemetery services meeting its objectives.

Heavy rains impacted walking tracks in numerous areas through the year with repairs carried out soon after rain events in most areas.

# WASTE MANAGEMENT TRANSFER STATIONS (WTS)

Council has four Waste Transfer Stations (WTS) in operation within the municipal area: Orford, Swansea, Bicheno and Coles Bay with a smaller collection point at Buckland.

All waste disposed of at the WTS is transported to Copping Landfill site by Council's contractor, JJ Richards.

Council's current kerbside collection and transport contract expires in September 2022.

Council commenced a transition to electronic payment through the Orford Transfer station this year with a view to extending this cashless option to other stations in the future.

# **GREENWASTE**

Council offers green-waste disposal allowing residents the opportunity to clean up their properties in preparation for the bushfire seasons each year. It should be noted that Council encourages residents to clean up all types of vegetation from around their properties especially declared weeds such as Gorse and Spanish Heath.

Burning of accumulated green-waste is being carried out at Orford, Swansea and Bicheno Waste Transfer Station's (WTS) under strict conditions from the Environmental Protection Agency

with approximately eight burns per year per site currently being carried out.

Green-waste from Coles Bay WTS is transported to and dealt with at the Bicheno WTS because of restrictions in place prohibiting the burning of green-waste over old landfill sites.

Due to the total annual volume of green-waste received at our four WTS's, burning is currently carried out because of overall cost savings to the ratepayer. Investigation is being conducted to identify more eco-friendly arrangements.

#### RECYCLING

This year saw council participate in the establishment of a waste body to oversee a joint council tender and contract for the processing of recyclables in the South of Tasmania. This initiative will provide the lowest cost and best recycling outcome through the critical mass of materials handled through the contract. While only a small player with less than 5% of the volume of materials processed the property owners of this municipality will benefit from the scale of the operation.

Council continues to offer 'CMS Ecocycle' large green steel recycling skip bins at each of Council's WTS's to allow residents to dispose of recyclable materials thus reducing the amount of waste going into landfill.

Types of recyclable materials now collected include: light globes/, batteries, x-ray films, copper, brass, stainless steel, gas bottles and general E-waste.

# **GARBAGE, RECYCLING**

The majority of residential and commercial properties receive a weekly kerbside garbage collection with the recycling collection carried out on a fortnightly basis.

All waste generated from residential/commercial weekly kerbside garbage collection is disposed of at the Waste Transfer Stations and transported to Copping Landfill site.

Kerbside collected recycling material is transported to a Recycling Facility for processing by council's contractor.

JJ Richards, provides our waste/recycle kerbside collection and continues to service our community.

35

# WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## **State Emergency Services (SES)**

Council continues to provide funds for the SES unit in Swansea through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed in early 2021. The Municipal Emergency Management Plan adopted by Council in September and a Dolphin Sands Associate Emergency Management Plan adopted in November 2020 were followed through the last year with scheduled meetings and exercises carried out as required. Emergency Planning, Preparation, Response and Recovery all occurred in accordance with these plans through the year. Covid -19 Outbreak management plans and numerous other Covid management documents were revised and updates as necessary from time to time to conform to Health directives from the State.

The Emergency Management framework for the State requires that the delegated officers under the *Emergency Management Act* participate in regular meetings and exercises with other emergency agencies throughout the south of the State and these occurred with some disruption due to Covid arrangements.

# SAFETY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Safety and Risk management is driven across departments with key and senior staff responsible for implementing compliant processes and practices that manage councils risk profile across the diverse range of council activities.

Council has a Risk Management Framework which provides the tools and direction for applying the principles of the Risk Management Standard to council activities. Council's Work Health and Safety System is reviewed against the requirements of the WHS Act and Regulations and AS/NZS 9001 with opportunities for improvement identified; prioritised and acted on to minimise harm within the organisation and across council's risks.

# Workplace Health & Safety (WHS)

Building on the restructure and recruitment of

key roles with WHS background in 2020/2021, this year saw the establishment of a WHS officer to assist in developing required documentation. An internal audit of council's WHS system was conducted late last year which provided a snapshot of organisational performance in this area of responsibility.

The audit provided a benchmark from which to plan and implement continuous improvement and a focus for WHS activity during the year. Significant inroads into support documentation for high risk core work activities has been developed and implemented during the year.

Additionally council has joined with a group of other Tasmanian Councils to share information on key statistics and benchmark performance.

Key statistical data for meeting the performance measures relate to workers compensation claims and absenteeism. These are lag indicators which demonstrate past performance. Lost time hours increased from 616 in 2019/2020 to 1163 in 2020/2021 and have trended down to 681 for 2021/2022.

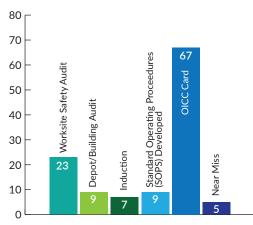
Measures implemented in 2020/2021 to proactively manage work health and safety have continued to result in the turnaround in direction for lost time hours. Improvements implemented proceed from the review of near misses, updating equipment, process improvements and the like which result in safer conditions and or improved financial performance and reduced risk.

The charts below summarise the number of key initiatives recorded in our systems. Positive Performance Indicators or Lead Indicators measure initiatives that drive incidents down through proactive processes and tasks.

Positive Performance Indicators include the Continuous Improvement Observation Intervention Compliance Collaboration (OICC) card system. This is where all actions that contribute to an improved culture and work systems which reduce harm

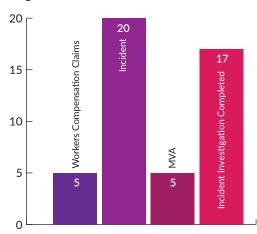
are logged. Suggestions for improvements to systems and processes are also included in OICC submissions.

#### **Positive Performance Indicators**



Lag indicators are a measure of the occurrences that negatively impact performance and require response actions. It is important to capture these and learn from them to reduce the likelihood of recurrence.

#### Lag Indicators



The review of policies and procedures continues as an ongoing administrative function with development of training documents and competency records, Safe Operating Practices and general instructional materials progressed through the year.

#### Risk

Risks to council and community are regularly reviewed in a range of forums including the Municipal Emergency Management Committee. Through this committee the temporary closure of the Tasman Highway through Paradise Gorge

was reviewed with key agency stakeholders for impact on services and community. Monitoring of risks through the closure occurred with regular briefings from State Growth and other agencies with Wielangta Road upgraded as the detour to facilitate traffic movement.

In the proposed change to the delivery of Natural Resource Management (NRM) services within the community risks were identified in the changeover of delivery partners and work was done to mitigate those risks. Council has navigated the way through the challenges and emerged with a new model for delivery of these services through an external party, the Landscape Recovery Foundation and looks forward to a productive relationship managing the landscape risks into the future.

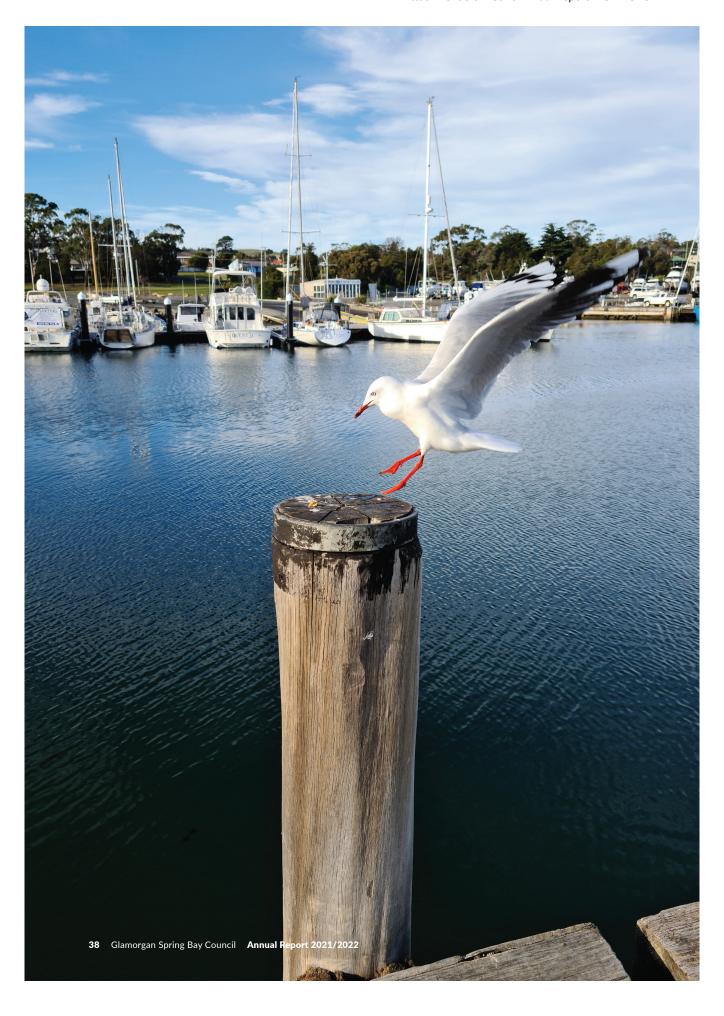
Risks associated with land tenure for essential services, new infrastructure adoption and tenant agreements have been managed through the year with minimal fuss despite the challenges.

Medical services remain a significant risk to the organisation and to the community with the national shortage of doctors in rural and remote areas, housing shortages and competition for talent. The risks to continuance of these services has been managed through 2021/2022 however this area of service delivery remains a high risk service for council and one considered better managed through private business interests in the long term.

With the escalation in costs for land, goods and services and labour through 2021/2022, risks to the financial performance of council continue to present as real and difficult concerns for council. Council's Long Term Financial Management Plan and Financial Strategy speak to these issues and provide a way forward for delivery of services through these challenges.

Risks identified with the community understanding of the financial state of council were identified and addressed through a concerted effort of information sharing and community engagement throughout the year. The understanding of the community for the pressures that are generated by the large asset burden council is responsible for is appreciated and enable council to implement the financial measures required to redress this risk to continued serviceability of key community assets.

37



# PERFORMANCE

# 1. Our Governance and Finance

Actions 2021/2022	Status
Deliver Capital Works Program for the 2021/2022 financial year.	Complete
Develop the Capital Works Program for the 2022/2023 financial year.	Complete
Review the debt collection policy to ensure fit-for-purpose.	Ongoing
Review cash position at regular intervals to ensure adequate actions are taken to manage variations to budget.	Ongoing
Set realistic budgets and monitor income and expenditure to ensure adequate actions are taken to manage variations to budget.	Complete
Represent community interests to State and Federal Governments and Agencies.	Ongoing
Ensure Council's WHS system delivers continuous improvement.	Ongoing

# 2. Our Community's Health and Wellbeing

Actions 2021/2022	Status
Develop a program of community events for 2021/2022.	Complete
Consult with any health professionals to identify initiatives to enhance the physical and mental health of ageing people.	Ongoing
Represent community interests to State and Federal Governments and Agencies.	Ongoing
Undertake an Expression of Interest (EOI) process for the management of the Triabunna, Swansea and Bicheno Medical Practices.	Complete
Develop a Communication Strategy for Council.	Complete

# 3. Our People

Actions 2021/2022	Status
Create opportunities for staff recognition.	Ongoing
Ensure annual performance reviews are undertaken with staff.	Ongoing
Develop a set of shared organisational values	Ongoing
Implement a recognisable and transparent system for continuous improvement initiatives from staff.	Ongoing
Develop training plans for all staff which consider WHS compliance, professional development, vocational and trade development and accreditation.	Ongoing
Program and deliver performance reviews for all staff.	Ongoing
Carry out annual staff engagement survey and address key findings.	Complete

# 4. Infrastructure and Services

Actions 2021/2022	Status
Implement Asset Improvement Plans for all asset classes.	Ongoing
Consult Asset Management Plans including data sets for development of asset maintenance and renewal programs.	Ongoing
Maintain Hydraulic Infrastructure.	Ongoing
Establish a program for parks maintenance works.	Ongoing
Establish a program for town maintenance activities.	Ongoing
Develop a Walking and Cycling Strategy.	Deferred - seeking external funding
Develop Bicheno skate park	Ongoing

39

# PERFORMANCE

# 4. Infrastructure and Services

Actions 2021/2022	Status
Engage with relevant stakeholders	Ongoing
Continue to advocate for improved telecommunication services.	Ongoing
Upgrade Council's management platform and complaints management system to ensure that complaints are actioned in accordance with Council's Customer Service Charter	Ongoing
Conduct biennial community survey.	Deferred - For the new Council after the 2022 Local Government Elections.
Make relevant grant applications to secure and deliver key projects for the community	Ongoing
Complete regular inspections of Council's buildings and facilities	Ongoing
Review existing plans guidelines and policies for built assets.	Ongoing

# 5. Our Environment

Actions 2021/2022	Status
Update the Dog Management Policy.	Deferred - Awaiting State Government policy review
Review Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Weed Management Plan	Ongoing
Support the Southern Tasmania Regional Cat Management Strategy	Ongoing
Encourage access to and appreciation of natural areas through the engagement of community groups in our municipal area	Ongoing
Support community groups and other stakeholders in rewilding initiatives in the municipal area	Ongoing
Work with Parks and Wildlife Services to develop a Masterplan for the Prosser River Estuary and associated foreshore	Ongoing

<sup>40</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# **GOVERNANCE**

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Council held its 2021/2022 Annual General Meeting on the 14 December 2021.

## **QUARTERLEY REPORTING**

Quarterly Information Reports were presented to Council which provided information on the performance of the organisation against the annual plan.

## STRATEGIC POLICIES AND PLANS

The following major policies and plans were considered and adopted by Council during the 2021/2022 financial year:

- Financial Management Strategy
- 2021/2022 Annual Plan
- Waste Management Policy
- Information Management Policy
- Unsealed Roads Policy
- Gifts and Donations Policy
- Personal and Private Information Policy
- 2020/2021 Annual Report
- Council Advertising Policy
- Council Workshop Policy
- Communication and Engagement Framework
- Priority Strategic Projects 2022

#### **CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS**

SECTION 72(1)(BA)

There was no code of conduct complaints referred to Department of Premier and Cabinet.

#### **ENTERPRISE POWERS**

SECTION 72(1)(CA)

Council did not exercise any of the powers available under section 21 of the *Local Government Act* 1993 in the 2021/2022 financial year.

#### **LAND DONATED UNDER SECTION 177**

SECTION 72(1)(DA)

Council did not make any donations of land pursuant to section 177 of the *Local Government Act 1993* during the 2021/2022 financial year.

# PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURE

There were no public interest disclosures made during the year.

# PUBLIC HEALTH STATEMENT

Section 72(1)(ab) of the Local Government Act 1993 requires Council to prepare a statement that describes the extent to which Council has carried out its functions under the Public Health Act 1997 and the Food Act 2003. This statement outlines the resources allocated to public health and the extent to which its goals, objectives, policies and programs in relation to public health met the needs of persons within its municipal area.

Council's Public and Environmental Health program is administered by the Environmental Health section as part of the Planning and Development Directorate.

The Environmental Health section comprises of a part-time consulting Environmental Health Officer with support of an administrative officer and compliance officer.

The Environmental Health section administers the following key pieces of legislation - Local Government Act 1993, Public Health Act 1997, Food Act 2003, Litter Act 2007, Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994 and the associated regulations under each Act. The key functions of these Acts include:

Notifiable diseases (food borne illness)	Public health education and promotion
Immunisation	Water quality monitoring
Places of assembly	Food safety
Public health risk activities	On site wastewater management
Unhealthy premises	Private burials/exhumations
Public health and environmental nuisances	Cooling towers and warm water systems
Disease prevention and control	Pollution (air, liquid and solid)

The below table outlines the statistics for environmental health activities undertaken during the 2021/2022 financial year:

Food Act 2003	Number	Inspections		
Registered food businesses	124	163		
Temporary food business	0	0		
Public Health Act 1997				
Notifiable disease notifications/investigations	0	N/A		
Gastroenteritis outbreak investigations in vulnerable population settings	0	0		
Vaccinations administered at school immunisation sessions	51	N/A		
Registered cooling tower and warm water systems	1	N/A		
Registered public health risk activity premises (tattooing and ear/body piercing)	1	1		
Licenced operators - public health risk activities (tattooing and ear/body piercing)	1	1		
Registered water carters	5	5		
Water samples (pools, beaches, rivulets etc.)	53	53		
Food premises plan approval (form 49 requests)	4	4		
Local Government Act 1993 / Environmental Management and Pollution Control Act 1994				
Development application referrals	51	N/A		
Environmental Protection Notices issued	2	1		

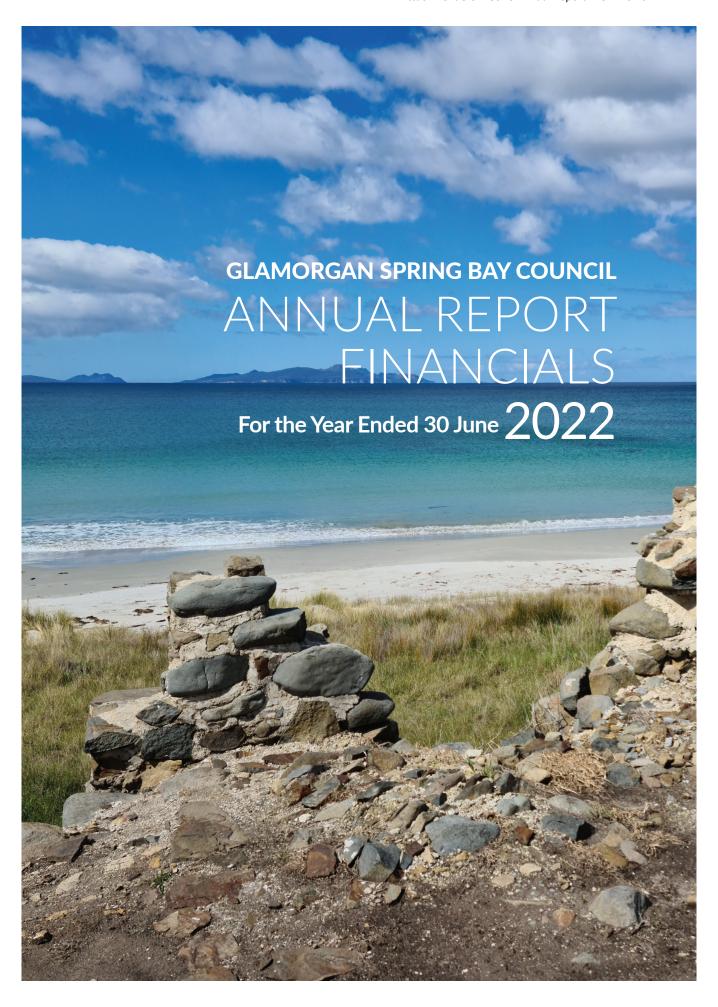
<sup>42</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# **IMMUNISATIONS**

Dr Andrew Grove, in conjunction with Council's Environmental Health Officer, carried out the annual school immunisation program at Triabunna District School.

Year 7 and 10 high school students are offered vaccines in accordance with the National Health and Medical Research Council approved immunisation schedule. Year 7 students were offered the Human Papillomavirus Virus vaccine and the Diphtheria, Tetanus and Pertussis vaccine. Year 10 students were vaccinated against Meningococcal (ACWY).







Independent Auditor's Report

To the Councillors of Glamorgan Spring Bay Council

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

#### **Opinion**

I have audited the financial report of Glamorgan Spring Bay Council (Council), which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022 and statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the statement of certification by the General Manager.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial report:

- (a) present fairly, in all material respects, Council's financial position as at 30 June 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended
- (b) are in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 and Australian Accounting Standards.

### **Basis for Opinion**

I conducted the audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report. I am independent of Council in accordance with the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

The Audit Act 2008 further promotes the independence of the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General is the auditor of all Tasmanian public sector entities and can only be removed by Parliament. The Auditor-General may conduct an audit in any way considered appropriate and is not subject to direction by any person about the way in which audit powers are to be exercised. The Auditor-General has for the purposes of conducting an audit, access to all documents and property and can report to Parliament matters which in the Auditor-General's opinion are significant.

My audit responsibility does not extend to the budget figures included in the financial report, the asset renewal funding ratio disclosed in note 10.5, nor the Significant Business Activities disclosed in note 10.4 to the financial report and accordingly, I express no opinion on them.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

#### Responsibilities of the General Manager for the Financial Report

The General Manager is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Local Government Act* 1993 and for such internal control as determined necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the General Manager is responsible for assessing Council's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Council is to be dissolved by an Act of Parliament or the Councillors intend to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Council's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the General Manager.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the General Manager's use of the going concern
  basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material
  uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on
  Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material
  uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the
  related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to
  modify my opinion. My conclusion is based on the audit evidence obtained up to the

date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Council to cease to continue as a going concern.

 Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with the General Manager regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

Stephen Morrison

**Assistant Auditor General** 

**Delegate of the Auditor-General** 

Tasmanian Audit Office

3 October 2022

Hobart

# Statement of Comprehensive Income For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

i of the real Linded 30 Juli	C ZUZZ			
	Note	Budget 2022	Actual 2022	Actual 2021
Income from continuing operations		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurrent income	0.4	0.007	0.004	0.704
Rates and charges	2.1	9,867	9,861	8,734
Statutory fees and fines	2.2	724	829	768
User fees	2.3	656	648	530
Grants	2.4	1,617	1,835	1,352
Contributions - cash	2.5	140	276	145
Interest	2.6	22	26	21
Other income	2.7	2,379	1,955	1,896
Investment revenue from Water Corporation	2.9, 5.1	497	497	207
	_	15,902	15,927	13,653
Capital income				
Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets	2.4	6,914	1,793	4,071
Contributions - non-monetary assets	2.5	-	1,599	-
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	2.8	-	(329)	119
	_	6,914	3,063	4,190
Total income from continuing operations	_	22,816	18,990	17,843
Expenses from continuing operations				
Employee benefits	3.1	(4,976)	(4,842)	(5,488)
Materials and services	3.2	(7,952)	(7,517)	(7,422)
Depreciation and amortisation	3.3	(2,869)	(3,210)	(2,813)
Finance costs	3.4	(227)	(233)	(257)
Other expenses	3.5	(226)	(194)	(179)
Total expenses from continuing operations	_	(16,250)	(15,996)	(16,159)
Result from continuing operations	_	6,566	2,994	1,684
Net result for the year	_	6,566	2,994	1,684
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to net result				
Fair value adjustments on equity investment assets	5.1,9.1	-	863	2,279
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	9.1		10,543	13,961
Total Other Comprehensive Income	9.1	-	11,406	16,240
Total other comprehensive moone	-		11,700	10,270
Total Comprehensive result	_	6,566	14,400	17,924

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

<sup>48</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

Symbol   S		nancial Position June 2022		
Assets   Current assets		Note	2022	2021
Current assets         4.1         4.275         3.019           Trade and other receivables         4.2         665         926           Non-current assets classified as held for sale         4.3         370         -           Other assets         6.2         4.1         273           Total current assets         5,351         4,218           Non-current assets         5,351         4,218           Trade and other receivables         4.2         -         3           Investment in water corporation         5.1         31,282         30,419           Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment         6.1         156,677         144,780           Total assets         187,959         175,202         175,202           Total assets         193,310         179,420           Liabilities         7         649         1,189           Trade and other payables         7.1         649         1,189           Trust funds and deposits         7.2         428         362           Provisions         7.3         649         665           Contract liabilities         7.4         1,384         950           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         7.7         7.7			\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents         4.1         4,275         3,019           Trade and other receivables         4.2         665         926           Non-current assets classified as held for sale         4.3         370            Other assets         6.2         41         273           Total current assets         5,351         4,218           Non-current assets          3           Trade and other receivables         4.2          3           Investment in water corporation         5.1         31,282         30,419           Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment         6.1         156,677         144,780           Total non-current assets         187,959         175,202           Total assets         193,310         179,420           Current liabilities           Trade and other payables         7.1         649         1,189           Trust funds and deposits         7.2         428         362           Provisions         7.3         649         665           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         698         458           Total current liabilities         7,24         7,94           Non-current liabili	Assets			
Trade and other receivables   4.2   6.65   9.26     Non-current assets classified as held for sale   4.3   3.70	Current assets			
Non-current assets classified as held for sale   4.3   370	Cash and cash equivalents	4.1	4,275	3,019
Other assets         6.2         41         273           Total current assets         5,351         4,218           Non-current assets         Trade and other receivables         4.2         -         3           Investment in water corporation         5.1         31,282         30,419           Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment         6.1         156,677         144,780           Total non-current assets         187,959         175,202           Total assets         187,959         175,202           Total assets         187,959         175,202           Total current liabilities         7.1         649         1,189           Trust funds and deposits         7.2         428         362           Provisions         7.3         649         665           Contract liabilities         7.4         1,384         950           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         698         458           Total current liabilities         7.3         75         70           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         7.3         7.146         7.844           Total inon-current liabilities         7.126         7.844           Total inon-current liabilities	Trade and other receivables	4.2	665	926
Total current assets   5,351   4,218	Non-current assets classified as held for sale	4.3	370	-
Non-current assets   Trade and other receivables   4.2	Other assets	6.2	41	273
Trade and other receivables         4.2         -         3           Investment in water corporation         5.1         31,282         30,419           Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment         6.1         156,677         144,780           Total non-current assets         187,959         175,202           Total assets         193,310         179,420           Liabilities           Current liabilities         7.1         649         1,189           Trust funds and deposits         7.2         428         362           Provisions         7.3         649         665           Contract liabilities         7.4         1,384         950           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         698         458           Total current liabilities         3,808         3,624           Non-current liabilities         7.3         75         70           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         7,146         7,844           Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity         95,707         <	Total current assets		5,351	4,218
Investment in water corporation   5.1   31,282   30,419     Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment   6.1   156,677   144,780     Total non-current assets   187,959   175,202     Total assets   193,310   179,420     Liabilities	Non-current assets			
Total non-current assets	Trade and other receivables	4.2	-	3
Total non-current assets         187,959         175,202           Total assets         193,310         179,420           Current liabilities           Current liabilities           Trade and other payables         7.1         649         1,189           Trust funds and deposits         7.2         428         362           Provisions         7.3         649         665           Contract liabilities         7.4         1,384         950           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         698         458           Total current liabilities         3,808         3,624           Non-current liabilities         7.3         75         70           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         7,146         7,844           Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity           Accumulated surplus         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Investment in water corporation	5.1	31,282	30,419
Total assets         193,310         179,420           Liabilities           Current liabilities           Trade and other payables         7.1         649         1,189           Trust funds and deposits         7.2         428         362           Provisions         7.3         649         665           Contract liabilities         7.4         1,384         950           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         698         458           Total current liabilities         3,808         3,624           Non-current liabilities         7.3         75         70           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         7,146         7,844           Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity           Accumulated surplus         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	6.1	156,677	144,780
Liabilities         Current liabilities         Trade and other payables       7.1       649       1,189         Trust funds and deposits       7.2       428       362         Provisions       7.3       649       665         Contract liabilities       7.4       1,384       950         Interest-bearing loans and borrowings       8.1       698       458         Total current liabilities       Von-current liabilities         Provisions       7.3       75       70         Interest-bearing loans and borrowings       8.1       7,146       7,844         Total non-current liabilities       7,221       7,914         Total liabilities       11,029       11,538         Net Assets       182,281       167,882         Equity         Accumulated surplus       95,707       92,934         Reserves       9.1       86,575       74,948	Total non-current assets		187,959	175,202
Current liabilities         Trade and other payables       7.1       649       1,189         Trust funds and deposits       7.2       428       362         Provisions       7.3       649       665         Contract liabilities       7.4       1,384       950         Interest-bearing loans and borrowings       8.1       698       458         Total current liabilities       3,808       3,624         Non-current liabilities       7.3       75       70         Interest-bearing loans and borrowings       8.1       7,146       7,844         Total non-current liabilities       7,221       7,914         Total liabilities       11,029       11,538         Net Assets       182,281       167,882         Equity       95,707       92,934         Reserves       9.1       86,575       74,948	Total assets		193,310	179,420
Trade and other payables         7.1         649         1,189           Trust funds and deposits         7.2         428         362           Provisions         7.3         649         665           Contract liabilities         7.4         1,384         950           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         698         458           Total current liabilities         3,808         3,624           Non-current liabilities         7.3         75         70           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         7,146         7,844           Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Liabilities			
Trust funds and deposits       7.2       428       362         Provisions       7.3       649       665         Contract liabilities       7.4       1,384       950         Interest-bearing loans and borrowings       8.1       698       458         Total current liabilities       3,808       3,624         Non-current liabilities       7.3       75       70         Interest-bearing loans and borrowings       8.1       7,146       7,844         Total non-current liabilities       7,221       7,914         Total liabilities       11,029       11,538         Net Assets       182,281       167,882         Equity       95,707       92,934         Reserves       9.1       86,575       74,948	Current liabilities			
Provisions         7.3         649         665           Contract liabilities         7.4         1,384         950           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         698         458           Total current liabilities         3,808         3,624           Non-current liabilities         7.3         75         70           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         7,146         7,844           Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Trade and other payables		649	1,189
Contract liabilities       7.4       1,384       950         Interest-bearing loans and borrowings       8.1       698       458         Total current liabilities       3,808       3,624         Non-current liabilities       7.3       75       70         Interest-bearing loans and borrowings       8.1       7,146       7,844         Total non-current liabilities       7,221       7,914         Total liabilities       11,029       11,538         Net Assets       182,281       167,882         Equity       95,707       92,934         Reserves       9.1       86,575       74,948	Trust funds and deposits		428	362
Non-current liabilities   8.1   698   458   458   3,808   3,624	Provisions		649	665
Non-current liabilities         7.3         75         70           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         7,146         7,844           Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity           Accumulated surplus         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Contract liabilities		1,384	950
Non-current liabilities         7.3         75         70           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         7,146         7,844           Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity           Accumulated surplus         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	8.1	698	458
Provisions         7.3         7.5         70           Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         7,146         7,844           Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity           Accumulated surplus         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Total current liabilities		3,808	3,624
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings         8.1         7,146         7,844           Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity         2         2           Accumulated surplus         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities         7,221         7,914           Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity         25,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Provisions	7.3	75	70
Total liabilities         11,029         11,538           Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity         20,707         92,934           Accumulated surplus         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	8.1	7,146	7,844
Net Assets         182,281         167,882           Equity         25,707         92,934           Accumulated surplus         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Total non-current liabilities		7,221	7,914
Equity         95,707         92,934           Reserves         9.1         86,575         74,948	Total liabilities		11,029	11,538
Accumulated surplus 95,707 92,934 Reserves 9.1 86,575 74,948	Net Assets		182,281	167,882
Reserves 9.1 86,575 74,948	Equity			
14,340	Accumulated surplus		95,707	92,934
Total Equity 182,282 167,882	Reserves	9.1	86,575	74,948
	Total Equity		182,282	167,882

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

For the Teal Ended 30 Julie 2022			
		2022 Inflows/ (Outflows)	2021 Inflows/ (Outflows)
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Rates		9,821	8,696
Statutory fees and fines		829	768
User charges and other fines (inclusive of GST)		971	327
Grants (inclusive of GST)		2,002	1,500
Contributions (inclusive of GST)	2.5	276	145
Interest received		26	21
Investment revenue from water corporation	2.9	497	207
Other receipts (inclusive of GST)		2,079	1,781
Net GST refund/(payment)		628	725
Payments to suppliers (inclusive of GST)		(8,778)	(8,404)
Payments to employees (including redundancies)		(4,853)	(5,485)
Finance costs paid		(233)	(254)
Other payments		(194)	(179)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	9.2	3,071	(152)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, infrastructure, plant and equipment		(3,795)	(4,239)
Proceeds from sale of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment		130	220
Capital grants (inclusive of GST)		2,242	4,613
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	_	(1,423)	594
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from trust funds and deposits		66	(172)
Proceeds from interest bearing loans and borrowings		-	1,500
Repayment of interest bearing loans and borrowings		(458)	(434)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	9.3	(392)	894
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,256	1,336
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3.019	1,683
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9.4	4,275	3,019
Restrictions on cash assets	4.1		
Financing arrangements	9.5		

The above statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

		Asset	1		
	Accumulate	l Revaluation	Fair Value	Other	Total
No	te Surplu:	Reserve	Reserve	Reserves	Equity
	202	2022	2022	2022	2022
2022	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	5'000
Balance at beginning of the financial year	92,934	81,584	(7,129)	494	167,882
Net result for the year	2,994	-	-	-	2,994
Other Comprehensive Income:					
	,9.1 -	-	863	-	863
Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)	.1	10,543	-	-	10,543
Total comprehensive income	95.928	92,127	(6,266)	494	182,282
Transfers between reserves	(221		-	221	-
Balance at end of the financial year	95,707	92,127	(6,266)	715	182,282
		Asset	t		
	Accumulate	l Revaluation	Fair Value	Other	Total
	Surplu	Reserve	Reserve	Reserves	Equity
	202	2021	2021	2021	2021
2021	\$'00	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at beginning of the financial year	91.328	67.623	(9,408)	416	149,958
Net result for the year	1.684		(-,,		1,684
	1,004	-	-		1,004
Other Comprehensive Income:	1,004	-	-		1,004
Other Comprehensive Income:	,9.1 -	-	2,279	-	2,279
Other Comprehensive Income:	,9.1	- 13,961	2,279 -	- -	,
Other Comprehensive Income: Fair Value adjustment on equity investment assets  5.1	,9.1	-	2,279	- - - 416	2,279
Other Comprehensive Income: Fair Value adjustment on equity investment assets Net asset revaluation increment/(decrement)  9	9.1 -	- 13,961 <b>81,584</b>			2,279 13,961

The above statement should be read with the accompanying notes.

### Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

#### Note 1 Overview

#### 1.1 Reporting entity

(a) The Glamorgan Spring Bay Council was established on 2 April 1993 after the amalgamation of the Glamorgan and Spring Bay municipalities and is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal.

Council's main office is located at 9 Melbourne Street, Triabunna.

#### (b) The purpose of the Council is to:

- provide for health, safety and welfare of the community;
- to represent and promote the interests of the community:
- provide for the peace, order and good government in the municipality.

#### 1.2 Basis of accounting

These financial statements are a general purpose financial report that consists of a Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and notes accompanying these financial statements. The general purpose financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and the Local Government Act 1993 (LGA1993) (as amended). Council has determined that it does not have profit generation as a prime objective. Consequently, where appropriate, Council has elected to apply options and exemptions within accounting standards that are applicable to not-for-profit entities.

This financial report has been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis.

All amounts are presented in Australian dollars and unless stated, have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

This financial report has been prepared under the historical cost convention, except where specifically stated in notes 4.3, 5.1, 6.1, 7.3, 8.1 and 10.3(d).

Unless otherwise stated, all accounting policies are consistent with those applied in the prior year. Where appropriate, comparative figures have been amended to accord with current presentation, and disclosure has been made of any material changes to comparatives.

#### 1.3 Use of judgements and estimates

Judgements and Assumptions

In the application of Australian Accounting Standards, Council is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Council has made no assumptions concerning the future that may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next reporting period. Judgements made by Council that have significant effects on the financial report are disclosed in the relevant notes as follows:

#### Employee entitlements

 $Assumptions \ are \ utilised \ in \ the \ determination \ of \ Council's \ employee \ entitlement \ provisions. \ These \ assumptions \ are \ discussed \ in \ note \ 7.3.$ 

Fair value of property, infrastructure, plant & equipment

Assumptions and judgements are utilised in determining the fair value of Council's property, infrastructure, plant and equipment including useful lives and depreciation rates. These assumptions are discussed in note 6.1.

Investment in water corporation

Assumptions utilised in the determination of Council's valuation of its investment in TasWater are discussed in note 5.1.

#### 1.4 Impact of Covid-19 on Financial Reporting for 2021-22

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted this financial report, which may be reflected in the comparability of some line items and amounts reported in the statements and/or the notes. The financial impacts are a direct result of either Council's response to the pandemic, or due to mandatory shutdowns as directed by the Australian Government and the advice from the Australian Government Department of Health and Tasmanian Government. Further details of such impacts are discussed in the following note on material budget variations.

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

#### 1.5 Material Budget Variations

Council's original budget was adopted by the Council on 22 June 2021. The original projections on which the budget was based have been affected by a number of factors. These include State and Federal Government decisions including new grant programs, changing economic activity, the weather, and by decisions made by the Council. Material variations of more than 10% and \$50,000 are explained below:

#### Revenues

#### 1 Statutory Fees

Revenue was up \$105k on budget (14.5%) due mainly to a very conservative estimate being made in the budget. Significant development applications during the year resulted in additional revenue above forecast.

#### 2 Grants

The variations for operating grants was up \$218k on budget (13.5%) due to the early receipt of Commonwealth funding. The Australian Commonwealth Government provides Financial Assistance Grants to Council for general purpose use and the provision of local roads. As a general grant that is untied and without performance obligations, Council recognises this grant revenue when received. In 2021/22 the Commonwealth government decided to pay 75% of the 2022/23 financial assistance grants in advance, compared to the usual 50%. The effects of the early receipt of instalments in 2021/22 is an additional \$361k was received in 2021/22 above budget. With fewer instalments due to be received next year, the reverse effect may occur, however future payments remain at the Commonwealth's discretion.

Capital grants were down \$5,121,000 on budget (74.1%) due to project milestones not being met and projects flowing over multiple years. This will have a flow on impact into the following year.

#### 3 Other income

Revenue income down \$424k on budget (17.8%) due mainly medical income being down on forecast. This is offset by decrease expenditure for medical services.

#### Expenses

#### 4 Depreciation

The increase of \$342k on budget (12%) was due to the capitalisation of new assets and revaluation of existing assets in the prior year which was not fully quantifiable at the time of budget preperation.

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

## 1.6 Functions/Activities of the Council

(a) Revenue, expenditure and assets attributable to each function as categorised in (c) below:

	Grants 000's	Other 000's	Total Revenue 000's	Total Expenditure 000's	Surplus/ (Deficit) 000's	Assets 000's
Government and administration						
2021 - 2022	272	9,146	9,418	3,334	6,084	6,722
2020 - 2021	406	7,752	8,158	3,088	5,070	5,968
Roads, streets and bridges						
2021 - 2022	2,697	490	3,187	3,388	(201)	88,855
2020 - 2021	4,236	19	4,255	3,179	1,076	83,880
Drainage						
2021 - 2022	-	718	718	330	388	4,993
2020 - 2021	10	-	10	509	(499)	3,682
Waste management						
2021 - 2022	-	1,331	1,331	1,286	45	331
2020 - 2021	-	1,186	1,186	1,033	153	348
NRM						
2021 - 2022	118	14	132	156	(24)	1
2020 - 2021	78	18	96	314	(218)	17
Development services						
2021 - 2022	50	1,014	1,064	1,540	(476)	64
2020 - 2021	-	889	889	1,450	(561)	98
Community amenities						
2021 - 2022	479	38	517	2,349	(1,832)	17,424
2020 - 2021	27	24	51	2,034	(1,983)	18,040
Community services						
2021 - 2022	-	1,869	1,869	2,035	(166)	3,719
2020 - 2021	1	1,828	1,829	2,051	(222)	3,755
Recreation facilities						
2021 - 2022	12	35	47	898	(851)	9,488
2020 - 2021	425	15	440	785	(345)	9,329
Economic development						
2021 - 2022	-	685	685	680	5	12,203
2020 - 2021	240	619	859	932	(73)	12,023
Other - not attributable						
2021 - 2022	-	22	22		22	49,510
2020 - 2021	-	70	70	784	(714)	42,280
Total						
2021 - 2022	3,628	15,362	18,990	15,996	2,994	193,310
2020 - 2021	5,423	12,420	17,843	16,159	1,684	179,420

<sup>54</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

#### Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

#### 1.6 Functions/Activities of the Council (Continued)

#### (b) Reconciliation of Assets above with the Statement of Financial Position at 30 June:

	2022	2021
	000's	000's
Current assets	5,351	4,218
Non-current assets	187,959	175,202
	193,310	179,420

#### (c) Governance and administration

Operation and maintenance of council chambers, administration offices, and councillors.

#### Roads, streets and bridges

Construction, maintenance and cleaning of road, streets, footpaths, bridges, parking facilities and street lighting.

#### Drainag

Operation and maintenance of open or deep drainage systems in urban areas, including the lining of piping of creeks but excludes drainage associated with road works, flood mitigation and agriculture.

#### Waste Management

Collection, handling, processing and disposal of all waste materials.

#### Development Services

Development services includes, plannning, building and environmental health. Environmental health includes disease control, food surveillance, publicuse building standards, health education and promotion, water quality, workplace safety and cemeteries.

Environmental management includes strategies and programs for the protection of the environment and regulations of activities affecting the environment.

Planning services includes the administration of the town planning scheme, subdivisions and urban and rural renewal programs.

#### Community amenities

Includes town maintenance, public toilets, buildings and facilities. It also includes emergency management.

#### Community services

Administration and operation of dog registration, operation of pounds and control of straying stock. Operation of the medical centres, operation and support of the performing arts, museum and the presentation of festivals. Community Development which provides for the implementation of a process by which strategies and plans can be developed so that the Council can fulfil their general responsibility for enhancing the quality of life of the whole community. Operation and maintenance of housing for aged persons and persons of limited means.

#### Recreation facilities

Operation and maintenance of sporting facilities (active and passive recreation and recreation centres), parks, reserves, cemeteries and gardens.

#### Economic development

Maintenance and marketing of tourist facilities, property development, private works, commercial wharf and marina and the prosser plains raw water scheme.

#### Other - not attributable

Rates and charges and work not attributed elsewhere.

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2022	2021
\$1000	\$'000

#### Note 2 Revenue

#### Note 2.1 Rates and charges

Council uses AAV as the basis of valuation of all properties within the municipality. The AAV of a property is its Assessed Annual Value as determined by the Valuer General.

The valuation base used to calculate general rates for 2021-22 was \$102.09 million (2020-21 \$100.78 million). In 2021/22 Council changed it's method of rating from Average Area Rating for residential properties, which varied by locality to AAV for all properties. The 2021-22 rate in the AAV dollar for residential properties was \$0.0545, varied for Commercial and Industrial properties with a fixed charge of \$300 per rateable property. The effective rate in the AAV dollar for 2021/22 was \$0.075559746 (2020-21, the effective rate in the AAV dollar \$0.066593).

General	7,713	6,712
Fire Levy	399	376
Waste Management charge	1,200	1,104
Special rates and charges (Medical Levy)	549	542
Total rates and charges	9,861	8,734

The date of the latest general revaluation of land for rating purposes within the municipality was January 2017, and the valuation was first applied in the rating year commencing 1 July 2017.

#### Accounting policy

Council recognises revenue from rates and annual charges for the amount it is expected to be entitled to at the beginning of the rating period to which they relate, or when the charge has been applied. Rates and charges in advance are recognised as a financial liability until the beginning of the rating period to which they relate.

#### Note 2.2 Statutory fees and fines

Infringements and costs	6	4
Town planning fees	315	318
Land information certificates	104	125
Permits	404	321
Total statutory fees and fines	829	768

# Accounting policy

Fees and fines (including parking fees and fines) are recognised when or as the performance obligation is completed, or when the taxable event has been applied and Council has an unconditional right to receive payment.

# Note 2.3 User fees

OSCI ICCS		
Visitor centre turnover	-	20
Dog registration fees	26	20
Waste transfer station fees	132	83
Marina and wharf fees	378	310
Caravan fees	17	10
Other fees and charges	95	87
Total user fees	648	530

# Accounting policy

Council recognises revenue from user fees and charges when or as the performance obligation is completed and the customer receives the benefit of the goods / services being provided.

Where an upfront fee is charged such as membership fees for the leisure centre, the fee is recognised on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the membership.

Licences granted by Council are all either short-term or low value and all revenue is recognised at the time that the licence is granted rather than the term of the licence.

#### Note 2.4 Grants

Grants were received in respect of the following:

#### Summary of grants

Federally funded grants	3,221	4,818
State funded grants	407	572
Total	3,628	5,390

#### Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Grants - Recurrent		
Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance Grants - General Purpose (Untied)	272	206
Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance Grants - Roads (Untied)	1,395	1,050
State Grants - emergency repairs	-	10
Transport	1	1
Natural Resource Management	118	78
Other	49	7
Total recurrent grants	1,835	1,352
Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets		
Commonwealth Government - roads to recovery	943	338
Commonwealth Government - roads and bridges	-	2,000
Commonwealth Government - prosser plains rural water system	-	240
Commonwealth Government - drought relief	100	700
Commonwealth Government - local roads and community infrastructure	402	221
State Government - other	19	572
State Government - emergency repairs	329	-
Total capital grants	1,793	4,071

#### Unspent grants and contributions

Grants and contributions which were obtained on the condition that they be spent for specified purposes or in a future period, but which are not yet spent in accordance with those conditions, are as follows:

#### Operating

Balance of unspent funds at 1 July	266	119
Add: Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	616	164
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year Balance of unspent funds at 30 June Capital	(167) 715	(17) <b>266</b>
Balance of unspent funds at 1 July	684	149
Add: Funds received and not recognised as revenue in the current year	668	684
Less: Funds received in prior year but revenue recognised and funds spent in current year	(683)	(149)
Balance of unspent funds at 30 June	669	684
Total unspend funds	1.384	950

#### Accounting policy

Council recognises untied grant revenue and those without performance obligations when received. In cases where there is an enforceable agreement which contains sufficiently specific performance obligations, revenue is recognised as or when control of each performance obligations is satisfied. (i.e. when it transfers control of a product or provides a service.) A contract liability is recognised for unspent funds received in advance and then recognised as income as obligations are fulfilled.

The performance obligations are varied based on the agreement, but include construction of infrastructure and delivery of weed management programs.

Each performance obligation is considered to ensure that the revenue recognition reflects the transfer of control. Within grant agreements there may be some performance obligations where control transfers at a point in time and others which have a continuous transfer of control over the life of the contract. Where control is transferred over time, generally the input methods being either costs or time incurred are deemed to be the most appropriate methods to reflect the transfer of benefit.

If the transaction is a transfer of a financial asset to enable Council to acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset to be controlled by Council (i.e. an in-substance acquisition of a non-financial asset), a contract liability is recognised for the excess of the fair value of the transfer over any related amounts recognised and revenue as the unspent funds are expended at the point in time at which required performance obligations are completed.

For construction projects, this is generally as the construction progresses in accordance with costs incurred, since this is deemed to be the most appropriate measure of the completeness of the construction project as there is no profit margin. For the acquisitions of assets, revenue is recognised when the asset is acquired and controlled by the Council.

For this year the Commonwealth has made early payment of the first three quarterly (two quarters in 2020/21) of untied Financial Assistance Grants for the following year. The early receipt of instalments resulted in Commonwealth Government Financial Assistance Grants being above that originally budgeted in 2021-22 by \$1,011,097 (2020-21, \$650,392). This has impacted the Statement of Comprehensive Income resulting in the Net result for ther year being higher by the same amount.

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council	I
2021-2022 Financial Penort	

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

		2022 \$'000	202 \$'00
Note 2.5	Contributions		
	(a) Cash  Developer contributions	158	8
	Developer contributions Parks, open space and streetscapes		
	Total	118	(
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	276	14
	(b) Non Cash	4.500	
	Developer contributions	1,599	
	Total	1,599	
	Accounting policy		
	Council recognises contributions without performance obligations when received. In cases when	e the contributions is for a specific or	irnose to
	acquire or construct a recognisable non-financial asset, a liability is recognised for funds receive obligations are fulfilled.		
lote 2.6	Interest		
	Interest on cash and each equivalents	19 7	1
	Interest on cash and cash equivalents  Total	26	2
	Accounting policy		
	Interest income		
	Interest is recognised progressively as it is earned.		
lote 2.7	Other income Rental income	20	
	Medical Income Received	68	4 40
	Pension Remissions	1,250 278	1,18 27
	Reimbursements	58	3
	Prosser Plains Raw Water Scheme - Reimbursement of Borrowing Costs	231	23
	Other	70	8
	Total other income	1,955	1,8
	Accounting policy		
	Rental income		
	Rents are recognised as revenue when the payment is due. Rental payments received in advan	ce are recognised as a payable until	they are
	due.		
lote 28	Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment.		
1010 2.0	Proceeds of sale	130	22
	Write down value of assets disposed	(459)	(10
	Total	(329)	11
	Accounting policy		
	Gains and losses on asset disposals		
	The profit or loss on sale of an asset is determined when control of the asset has irrevocably pa	ssed to the buyer.	
Note 20	Investment revenue from water corporation		
2.3	Dividend revenue received	415	17
	Tax equivalent received	82	3
		407	20
	Total investment revenue from water corporation	497	
	Total investment revenue from water corporation  Accounting policy	497	
	·	497	20

<sup>58</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

### Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

			2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Note	3	Expenses		
Note	3.1	Employee benefits		
		Wages and salaries	3,267	3,343
		Workers compensation	88	98
		Annual leave, long service leave, sick leave, compassionate leave, maternity leave and public holiday	673	697
		Superannuation	575	607
		Fringe benefits tax	94	34
		Payroll tax	195	197
		Staff training	46	55
		Uniforms & Personal Protection Equipment	27	21
		Miscellaneous Costs	43	24
		Redundancy	-	665
			5,008	5,741
		Less amounts capitalised	(166)	(253)
		Total employee benefits	4.842	5.488

#### Accounting policy

#### Employee benefits

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Employee benefits include, where applicable, entitlements to wages and salaries, annual leave, sick leave, long service leave, superannuation and any other post-employment benefits.

#### Note 3.2 Materials and services

Total materials and services	7,517	7,422
		730
Visitor information centre - booking & stock Other	637	
Building levies, development advertising	187	134 62
Medical subsidies	**	90
	86	
Valuation fees	45	47
Postage & printing	75	80
IT costs	311	270
Insurance	217	184
Land tax	53	43
Legal costs	126	101
Rent	74	79
State pensioner remission	278	311
State fire levy	380	357
Utilities	367	373
Doctors income paid	548	512
Materials & plant costs	569	343
Building maintenance	273	187
Consultants & contractors	3,290	3,519

# Accounting policy

# Materials and services expense

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Routine maintenance, repair costs, and minor renewal costs are expensed as incurred. Where the repair relates to the replacement of a component of an asset and the cost exceeds the capitalisation threshold the cost is capitalised and depreciated. The carrying value of the replaced asset is expensed.

#### Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Note 3.3	Depreciation and amortisation		
	Property		
	Buildings		
	Buildings	448	248
	Building improvements	1	32
	Heritage buildings	-	31
	Plant and Equipment		
	Plant, machinery and equipment	133	132
	Fixtures, fittings and furniture	7	8
	Computers and telecommunications	70	102
	Medical equipment	4	3
	Motor vehicles (not plant)	168	151
	Miscellaneous equipment	32	40
	Infrastructure		
	Roads	1,167	1,093
	Bridges	203	197
	Footpaths and cycleways	213	200
	Drainage	76	73
	Water	107	107
	Parks, open space and streetscapes	19	129
	Parks and reserves	262	-
	Coastal infrastructure	300	-
	Marine infrastructure	-	267
	Total	3,210	2,813

## Accounting policy

# Depreciation and amortisation expense

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Land improvements, buildings, infrastructure, plant and equipment and other assets having limited useful lives are systematically depreciated over their useful lives to Council in a manner which reflects consumption of the service potential embodied in those assets. Right-of-use assets are amortised over the lease term. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are made on a regular basis with major asset classes reassessed annually. Depreciation and amortisation rates and methods are reviewed annually.

Where assets have separate identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement, these components are assigned distinct useful lives and remaining values and a separate depreciation rate is determined for each component.

Land, artwork and road earthwork assets are not depreciated on the basis that they are assessed as not having a limited useful life. Straight line depreciation is charged based on the residual useful life as determined each year.

Straight line depreciation is charged based on the residual useful life as determined each year.	
Major depreciation and amortisation periods used are listed below and are consistent with the prior year unless stated:	Period
Property	
Land improvements	50 years
Buildings	
Buildings	50 years
Building improvements	25-50 years
Leasehold improvements	50 years
Plant and Equipment	
Plant, machinery and equipment	2-12 years
Fixtures, fittings and furniture	6-10 years
Computers and telecommunications	2.5 years
Leased plant and equipment	2.5 years
Infrastructure	
Roads	
Road pavements and seals	10-15 years
Road substructure	90 years
Road formation and earthworks	100 years
Road kerb, channel and minor culverts	70 years
Bridges	
Bridges deck	15-80 years
Bridges substructure	15-80 years
Other Infrastructure	

<sup>60</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

		2022	2021
		\$'000	\$'000
	Footpaths and cycleways		70 years
	Drainage		75 years
	Recreational, leisure and community facilities		15years
	Waste management		10 years
	Parks, open space and streetscapes		15 years
	Off street car parks		15 years
	Pipeline		100 years
Note 3.4	Finance costs		
	Interest - borrowings	233	254
	Interest - ATO	-	3
	Total	233	257

#### Accounting policy

#### Finance expense

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in asset or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, except where they are capitalised as part of a qualifying asset constructed by Council. Where specific borrowings are obtained for the purpose of specific asset acquisition, the weighted average interest rate applicable to borrowings at balance date, excluding borrowings associated with superannuation, is used to determine the borrowing costs to be capitalised.

Finance costs are expensed as incurred using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs include interest on bank overdrafts, borrowings, leases and unwinding of discounts.

#### Note 3.5 Other expenses

External auditors' remuneration (Tasmanian Audit Office)	42	30
Audit panel	7	6
Councillors' allowances	145	143
Total	194	179

### Accounting policy

#### Other expenses

Expenses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when a decrease in future economic benefits related to a decrease in an asset, or an increase of a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably.

#### Note 4 Current Assets

# Note 4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	-	1
Cash at bank	2,764	1,509
Money market call account	1,511	1,509
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,275	3,019

Council's cash and cash equivalents are subject to a number of internal and external restrictions that limit amounts available for discretionary or future use. These include:

Tatal o acci. Thece molade.		
i)Trust funds and deposits (note 7.2)	428	362
ii) Unspent grant funds with conditions (note 2.4)	1,384	950
iii) Eldercare reserve funds (note 9.1)	213	179
iv) Recreation reserve funds (note 9.1)	367	250
v) Infrastructure asset reserve funds (note 9.1)	135	65
vi) Employee entitlements (note 7.3)	724	735
Restricted funds	3,251	2,541
Total unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	1,024	478

# Accounting policy

#### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at call, and other highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

#### Restricted funds

- i) Includes refundable building, contract and other refundable amounts held in trust by Council for completion of specific purposes.
- ii) Represents grant funding received in advance until specific performance obligations required under funding arrangements are completed.
- Funds held in reserve for Eldercare residential housing units.
   iv and v) Contributions received from developers for public open space and infrastructure assets.
- vi) Represents the value of contiditional and non conditional employee entitlements.

61

No

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
ote 4.2 Trade and other receivables		
Current		
Rates debtors	383	309
Other debtors	176	499
Net GST receivable	106	118
Total	665_	926
Non-current		
Loans and advances to community organisa	ations	3_
Total		3
Total trade and other receivables		929

For ageing analysis of the financial assets, refer to note 9.11(d)

#### Accounting policy

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at amortised cost, which represents their transaction value. Impairment is recognised on an expected credit loss (ECL) basis. When determining whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, and when estimating the ECL, Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on Council's historical experience, an informed credit assessment and forward-looking information. Council has established a provision matrix to facilitate the impairment assessment. For rate debtors, Council takes the view that unpaid rates represent a charge against the rateable property that will be recovered when the property is next sold. For non-rate debtors, Council uses the presumptions that assets more than 30 days past due have a significant increase in credit risk and those more than 90 days will likely be in default. Council writes off receivables when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

#### Note 4.3 Assets held for sale

,			
Internal t	ansfer from Land	370	-
Total		370	-

Council has decided to sell land for affordable housing. The sale is expected to be settled within 1 year. The land is valued at the lower of carrying value and fair value less cost to sell.

#### Accounting policy

# Assets held for sale

A non-current asset held for sale (including disposal groups) is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and is not subject to depreciation. Non-current assets, disposal groups and related liabilities are treated as current and classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset's sale (or disposal group sale) is expected to be completed within 12 months from the date of classification.

# Note 5 Other Investments

#### Note 5.1 Investment in water corporation

Opening balance	30,419	28,140
Fair Value adjustments on equity investment assets	863	2,279
Total investment in water corporation	31,282	30,419

Council has derived returns from the water corporation as disclosed at note 2.9.

#### Accounting policy

#### Equity Investment

As Council's investment in TasWater is held for long-term strategic purposes, Council has elected under AASB 9: Financial Instruments to irrevocably classify this equity investment as designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in fair value on designated investments in equity instruments are recognised in other comprehensive income (for fair value reserve, refer note 9.1) and not reclassified through the profit or loss when derecognised. Dividends associated with the equity investments are recognised in profit and loss when the right of payment has been established and it can be reliably measured.

Fair value was determined by using Council's ownership interest against the water corporation's net asset value at balance date. Council holds 1.89% (1.93% in 2020/21) ownership interest in TasWater which is based on Schedule 2 of the Corporation's Constitution.

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

021-2022 FI	папсіаї кероп гої ше т	ear Ended 30 Julie 2022	
N ( 0	No. of the state o		
Note 6 Note 6.1	Non-current assets		2024
Note 0.1	Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	2022	2021
	•	\$'000	\$'000
	Summary		
	at cost	16,388	16,526
	Less accumulated depreciation	(6,045)	(5,765)
		10,343	10,761
	at fair value as at 30 June	196,241	179,951
	Less accumulated depreciation	(49,907)	(45,932)
		146,334	134,019
	Total	156,677	144,780
			1-1-1,1-00
	Property		
	Land		
		40.000	0.000
	at fair value as at 30 June	10,396	6,930
		10,396_	6,930
	Land under roads		
	at fair value as at 30 June	12,853	12,853
		12,853	12,853
	Leased Land		
	at fair value as at 30 June	7,835	5,268
		7,835	5,268
	Total Land	31,084	25,051
	Total Land		23,031
	Buildings		
	at fair value as at 30 June	05.000	05.000
		25,868	25,868
	Less accumulated depreciation	(7,514)	(7,065)
		18,354	18,802
	Building improvements		
	at cost	406	35
	Less accumulated depreciation	(1)	
		405	35
	Total Buildings	18,759	18,837
			-,
	Total Property	49,843	43,888
			40,000
	District Control of the Control		
	Plant, machinery and equipment		
	at cost	2,284	2,151
	Less accumulated depreciation	(1,567)	(1,554)
		717	597
	Fixtures, fittings and furniture		
	at cost	1,094	1,091
	Less accumulated depreciation	(1,051)	(1,044)
	'	43	47
	Medical Equipment		
	• •		4.4
	at cost	59	41
	Less accumulated depreciation	(36)	(32)
		23	9
	Motor Vehicles (Not Plant)		
	at cost	1,115	1,188
	Less accumulated depreciation	(792)	(751)
	•	323	437
			431

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Misc. Equipment		
at cost	1,454	1,464
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,343)	(1,320)
	111	144
Computers and telecommunications		
at cost	1,106	1,078
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,013)	(948)
	93	130
Total Plant and Equipment	1,310	1,364
Infrastructure		
Post de		
Roads		
at fair value as at 30 June	82,425	77,594
Less accumulated depreciation	(26,783)	(24,853)
n · .	55,642	52,741
Bridges		
at fair value as at 30 June	12,843	11,278
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,705)	(3,578)
Footpaths and cycleways	9,138	7,700
at fair value as at 30 June	15,527	13,283
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,338)	(4,687)
	10,189	8,596
		-,
Drainage		
at fair value as at 30 June	8,857	7,446
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,036)	(3,779)
	4,821	3,667
Coastal Infrastructure		
at fair value as at 30 June	11,880	11,880
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,269)	(1,969)
Davis Onen Space Streetseene	9,611	9,911
Parks, Open Space, Streetscapes	007	007
at cost as at 30 June	807	807
Less accumulated depreciation	(19) <b>788</b>	807
Parks & Reserves		001
at fair value as at 30 June	7,757	7,551
Less accumulated depreciation	(262)	-
	7,495	7,551
Water	2012	2.242
at cost value as at 30 June	6,919	6,919
Less accumulated depreciation	(223) 6,696	(116) <b>6,803</b>
Total Infrastructure	104,380	97,776
Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)	2021 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Works in progress	•	•
Buildings at cost	287	287
Building improvements at cost	14	1.079
Roads & Bridges at cost Footpaths	55 148	1,078 127
Computers and telecommunications	140	2
Coastal infrastructure	52	1
Drainage	167	7
Parks & Reserves	421	190
Total Works in progress	1,144	1,752
Total property, infrastructure, plant and anninger	456 677	1// 700
Total property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	156,677	144,780

<sup>64</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Note 6.1 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (cont.)

Reconciliation of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment

2022	Balance at beginning of financial year	Acquisition of assets	Revaluation increments (decrements)	Depreciation and amortisation	Written down value of disposals	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	Transfers	Balance at end of financial year
			(note 9.1)	(note 3.3)				
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Property								
Land	6,930	-	3,836	-	-	-	(370)	10,396
Land under roads	12,853	-		-	-	-	-	12,853
Leased Land	5,268	-	2,567	-	-	-	-	7,835
Total land	25,051	-	6,403	-	-	-	(370)	31,084
Buildings	18,802	-	-	(448)	-	-	-	18,354
Building improvements	35	-	-	(1)	-	-	371	405
Total buildings	18,837	-	-	(449)	-	-	371	18,759
Total property	43,888	-	6,403	(449)	-	-	1	49,843
Plant and Equipment								
Plant, machinery and equipment	597			(133)	(4)		257	717
Fixtures, fittings and furniture	47	-		(7)	- '		4	43
Computers and telecommunications	130	-	_	(70)	-	_	33	93
Medical equipment	9	4	_	(4)	-	_	14	23
Motor vehicle (not plant)	437	-	-	(168)	(1)	-	55	323
Miscellaneous equipment	143	-	-	(32)	- '	-	-	111
Total plant and equipment	1,364	4	-	(414)	(5)	-	363	1,310
Infrastructure								
Roads	52.741	878	2,833	(1,167)	(311)	_	668	55.642
Bridges	7,700	-	270	(203)	(137)		1,508	9,138
Footpaths and cycleways	8,596	2	821	(213)	(6)		989	10,189
Drainage	3,667	718	216	(76)	- (-)	_	296	4,821
Coastal infrastructure	9,911	-	-	(300)	-	-	-	9,611
Parks, open space and streetscapes	807	-	-	`(19)	-	-	-	788
Parks and reserves	7,551	-	-	(262)	-	-	206	7,495
Water	6,803	-	-	(107)	-	-	-	6,696
Total infrastructure	97,776	1,598	4,140	(2,347)	(454)	-	3,667	104,380
Works in progress	007	_						007
Buildings	287		-	-	-	-	- (274)	287
Building improvements	60	325	-	-	-	(40)	(371)	14
Roads & bridges	1,078	1,761	-	-	-	(18)	(2,766)	55
Footpaths & cycleways	127	433 443	-	-	-		(412)	148
Drainage	7 190		-	-	-	(0)	(283)	167
Parks & reserves Coastal infrastructure	190	445 51	-	-	-	(8)	(206)	421 52
Computers and telecommunications	2	33	-	-	-	(2)	(33)	52
•	2	330	-	-	-	(2)	(330)	-
Plant and equipment Total works in progress	1.752	3.821				(28)	(4,401)	1.144
	1,1 32	0,021	-		-	(20)	(-,-01)	1,174
Total property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	144,780	5,423	10,543	(3,210)	(459)	(28)	(370)	156,677

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Note 6.1 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

Land under roads	2021	Balance at beginning of financial year	Acquisition of assets	Revaluation increments (decrements)	Depreciation and amortisation	Written down value of disposals	Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss	Transfers	Balance at end of financial year
Property				(note 9.1)	(note 3.3)		(a)		
Land under roads		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Land under roads	Property								
Leased land         5,268         -         -         -         -         5,26           Total land         25,051         -         -         -         -         25,05           Building sar value         11,178         -         6,398         (248)         -         1,474         18,8           Building improvements         793         -         -         (32)         -         (726)           Heritage buildings at cost         960         -         -         (6)         -         (303)         -           Total buildings         13,240         0         6,398         (311)         -         -         (490)         18,8           Total buildings         13,240         0         6,398         (311)         -         -         (490)         18,8           Total buildings         13,240         0         6,398         (311)         -         -         (490)         18,8           Total buildings         664         -         -         (132)         -         -         165         55           Fibutres, fittings and furniture         564         -         -         (18)         -         -         16         - <t< td=""><td>Land</td><td>6,930</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>6,930</td></t<>	Land	6,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,930
Total land	Land under roads	12,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,853
Buildings fair value	Leased land	5,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,268
Building improvements	Total land	25,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,051
Heritage buildings at cost   960   -   (25)   (935)   -	Buildings fair value	11,178	-	6,398	(248)	-	-	1,474	18,802
Heritage buildings fair value   309   -   66   -   (303)   -   Total buildings   13,240   0   6,398   (311)   -   (490)   18,8   70   70   70   70   70   70   70   7	Building improvements	793	-	-	(32)	-	-	(726)	35
Total buildings	Heritage buildings at cost	960	-		(25)			(935)	-
Total property   38,291   0   6,398   (311)   -   (490)   43,8     Plant and Equipment   564   -     (132)   -     165   55     Fittures, fittings and furniture   54   -     (102)   -     31   13     Medical equipment   12   -   (33)   -     Medical equipment   189   -   (40)   (14)   -   8   14     Total plant and equipment   1,372   4   -   (436)   (14)   -   436   1,38     Infrastructure	Heritage buildings fair value	309	-	-	(6)	-	-	(303)	-
Plant and Equipment	Total buildings	13,240	0	6,398	(311)	-	-	(490)	18,837
Plant, machinery and equipment   564   -   -   (132)   -   -   165   55     Fixtures, fittings and furniture   54   -   -   (8)   -   -   -   4     Computers and telecommunications   197   4   -   (102)   -   -   31   13     Medical equipment   12   -   (3)   -     Motor vehicle (not plant)   356   -   (151)   -   232   44     Miscellaneous equipment   189   -   (40)   (14)   -   8   14     Miscellaneous equipment   1,372   4   -   (436)   (14)   -   436   1,36     Infrastructure	Total property	38,291	0	6,398	(311)	-	-	(490)	43,888
Fixtures, fittings and furniture	Plant and Equipment								
Computers and telecommunications         197         4         -         (102)         -         31         13           Medical equipment         12         -         (3)         -         -         4         -         43         -         -         43         -         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         -         43         14         -         436         1,36		564	-	-	(132)	-	-	165	597
Computers and telecommunications         197         4         -         (102)         -         -         31         13           Medical equipment         12         -         (3)         -         -         4         -         43         -         -         43         -         -         43         -         4         -         436         1,31         -         -         4         -         436         1,14         -         8         14         -         1,32         4         -         436         1,14         -         436         1,38         1,45         -         1,46         1,140         -         436         1,36         1,36         1,13         -         436         1,	Fixtures, fittings and furniture	54	-	-	(8)	-	-	-	47
Motor vehicle (not plant)         356         -         (151)         -         232         43           Miscellaneous equipment         189         -         -         (40)         (14)         -         8         14           Total plant and equipment         1,372         4         -         (436)         (14)         -         8         14           Total plant and equipment         1,372         4         -         (436)         (14)         -         8         14           Infrastructure         Roads         50,376         -         1,246         (1,093)         (24)         -         2,237         52,74           Bridges         7,715         -         182         (197)         -         -         -         7,76           Footpaths and cycleways         8,207         -         203         (200)         (60)         -         446         8,55           Drainage         3,624         -         87         (73)         (3)         -         32         3,66           Drainage         3,624         -         87         660         -         -         -         8,251         9,91           Parks, open space and streetscape	Computers and telecommunications	197	4	-	(102)	-	-	31	130
Miscellaneous equipment         189         -         -         (40)         (14)         -         8         14           Total plant and equipment         1,372         4         -         (436)         (14)         -         436         1,38           Infrastructure         Roads         50,376         -         1,246         (1,093)         (24)         -         2,237         52,74           Bridges         7,715         -         182         (197)         -         -         -         7,75           Footpaths and cycleways         8,207         -         203         (200)         (60)         -         446         8,55           Drainage         3,624         -         87         (73)         (3)         -         32         3,66           Marine infrastructure         -         -         1,660         -         -         (7,718)         -           Coastal infrastructure         -         -         1,660         -         -         8,251         9,91           Parks, open space and streetscapes         3,491         -         -         (129)         -         -         2,2555         88           Parks, open space	Medical equipment	12	-		(3)	-			9
Total plant and equipment	Motor vehicle (not plant)	356	-		(151)	-		232	437
Infrastructure   Roads	Miscellaneous equipment	189	-	-	(40)	(14)	-	8	143
Roads         50,376         -         1,246         (1,093)         (24)         -         2,237         52,74           Bridges         7,715         -         182         (197)         -         -         -         7,76           Footpaths and cycleways         8,207         -         203         (200)         (60)         -         446         8,55           Drainage         3,624         -         87         (73)         (3)         -         32         3,66           Marine infrastructure         7,985         -         -         (267)         -         -         (7,718)         -           Coastal infrastructure         -         -         1,660         -         -         8,251         9,91           Parks, open space and streetscapes         3,491         -         -         (129)         -         -         (2,555)         80           Parks, open space and streetscapes         -         -         4,185         -         -         -         (2,555)         80           Parks, open space and streetscapes         3,491         -         -         (107)         -         -         -         2,555         80 <td< td=""><td>Total plant and equipment</td><td>1,372</td><td>4</td><td>-</td><td>(436)</td><td>(14)</td><td>-</td><td>436</td><td>1,364</td></td<>	Total plant and equipment	1,372	4	-	(436)	(14)	-	436	1,364
Bridges	Infrastructure								
Footpaths and cycleways	Roads	50,376	-	1,246	(1,093)	(24)	-	2,237	52,741
Drainage         3,624         -         87         (73)         (3)         -         32         3,664           Marine infrastructure         7,985         -         -         (267)         -         -         (7,718)         -           Coastal infrastructure         -         -         1,660         -         -         -         8,251         9,91           Parks, open space and streetscapes         3,491         -         -         (129)         -         -         (2,555)         80           Parks and reserves         -         -         4,185         -         -         -         3,366         7,55           Water         6,910         -         -         (107)         -         -         -         6,80           Total infrastructure         88,308         -         7,563         (2,066)         (87)         -         4,059         97,77           Works in progress           Building improvements         2         106         -         -         -         -         2         2           Roads & bridges         955         2,360         -         -         -         (47)         6           <	Bridges	7,715	-	182	(197)	-	-	-	7,700
Marine infrastructure         7,985         -         -         (267)         -         -         (7,718)         -           Coastal infrastructure         -         -         1,660         -         -         8,251         9,91           Parks, open space and streetscapes         3,491         -         -         (129)         -         -         2,555)         8           Parks and reserves         -         -         4,185         -         -         -         3,366         7,55         8           Water         6,910         -         -         (107)         -         -         -         6,80           Total infrastructure         88,308         -         7,563         (2,066)         (87)         -         4,059         97,77           Works in progress           Buildings         287         -         -         -         -         -         2         2           Buildings improvements         2         106         -         -         -         -         (47)         6           Roads & bridges         955         2,360         -         -         -         -         (2,237)         1,07	Footpaths and cycleways	8,207	-	203	(200)			446	8,596
Coastal infrastructure         -         -         1,660         -         -         -         8,251         9,91           Parks, open space and streetscapes         3,491         -         -         (129)         -         -         (2,555)         80           Parks and reserves         -         -         4,185         -         -         -         3,366         7,55           Water         6,910         -         -         (107)         -         -         -         6,80           Total infrastructure         88,308         -         7,563         (2,066)         (87)         -         4,059         97,77           Works in progress           Buildings         287         -         -         -         -         -         2         2         -         -         -         -         -         -         2         2         -	Drainage	3,624	-	87	(73)	(3)	-	32	3,667
Parks, open space and streetscapes         3,491         -         -         (129)         -         -         (2,555)         80           Parks and reserves         -         -         4,185         -         -         -         3,366         7,55           Water         6,910         -         -         (107)         -         -         -         6,88           Total infrastructure         88,308         -         7,563         (2,066)         (87)         -         4,059         97,77           Works in progress           Buildings         287         -         -         -         -         -         2         2         -	Marine infrastructure	7,985	-	-	(267)	-	-	(7,718)	-
Parks and reserves         -         -         4,185         -         -         -         3,366         7,55           Water         6,910         -         -         -         (107)         -         -         -         6,80           Total infrastructure         88,308         -         7,563         (2,066)         (87)         -         4,059         97,77           Works in progress           Buildings         287         -         -         -         -         -         2         2           Building improvements         2         106         -         -         -         -         -         2         287           Roads & bridges         955         2,360         -         -         -         -         (47)         6           Roads & bridges         955         2,360         -         -         -         -         (2,237)         1,07           Footpaths & cycleways         -         573         -         -         -         (446)         12           Drainage         -         39         -         -         -         (35)         -         (807)         19	Coastal infrastructure	-	-	1,660	-	-	-	8,251	9,911
Water         6,910         -         -         (107)         -         -         -         6,80           Total infrastructure         88,308         -         7,563         (2,066)         (87)         -         4,059         97,77           Works in progress           Buildings         287         -         -         -         -         -         -         2         2           Building improvements         2         106         -         -         -         -         (47)         6           Roads & bridges         955         2,360         -         -         -         -         (2,237)         1,07           Footpaths & cycleways         -         573         -         -         -         (2,237)         1,07           Footpaths & cycleways         -         573         -         -         -         (446)         12           Drainage         -         39         -         -         -         (32)         -           Parks & reserves         279         753         -         -         (35)         -         (807)         19           Coastal infrastructure         -         1	Parks, open space and streetscapes	3,491	-	-	(129)	-	-		807
Works in progress         Buildings         287         -         -         -         -         -         268           Buildings improvements         2         106         -         -         -         -         -         2237         1,07         6           Roads & bridges         955         2,360         -         -         -         -         (2,237)         1,07           Footpaths & cycleways         -         573         -         -         -         -         (446)         12           Drainage         -         39         -         -         -         -         32         Parks & reserves         279         753         -         -         -         -         332         Parks & reserves         279         753         -         -         -         -         332         Parks & reserves         279         753         -         -         -         -         -         322         Parks & reserves         279         753         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -	Parks and reserves	-	-	4,185	-	-	-	3,366	7,551
Works in progress           Buildings         287         -         -         -         -         2         2         2         106         -         -         -         -         4(7)         6         6         6         -         -         -         -         4(7)         6         6         -         -         -         -         4(7)         6         6         -         -         -         -         4(7)         6         6         -         -         -         -         4(7)         6         6         -         -         -         -         4(7)         6         6         -         -         -         -         4(7)         10         6         6         -         -         -         -         4(23)         1,00         7         -			-	-		-		-	6,803
Buildings         287         -         -         -         -         -         -         287         -         <	Total infrastructure	88,308	-	7,563	(2,066)	(87)	-	4,059	97,776
Buildings         287         -         -         -         -         -         -         287         -         <									
Building improvements         2         106         -         -         -         -         (47)         66           Roads & bridges         955         2,360         -         -         -         (2,237)         1,07           Footpaths & cycleways         -         573         -         -         -         (446)         12           Drainage         -         39         -         -         -         -         332           Parks & reserves         279         753         -         -         -         -         607)         15           Coastal infrastructure         -         1         -		207							007
Roads & bridges         955         2,360         -         -         -         -         (2,237)         1,07           Footpaths & cycleways         -         573         -         -         -         (446)         12           Drainage         -         39         -         -         -         -         (32)           Parks & reserves         279         753         -         -         (35)         -         (807)         19           Coastal infrastructure         -         1         -	•		400	-	-	-	-	- /4-*	287
Footpaths & cycleways         -         573         -         -         -         (446)         12           Drainage         -         39         -         -         -         -         (32)           Parks & reserves         279         753         -         -         (35)         -         (807)         19           Coastal infrastructure         -         1         -         -         -         -         -           Computers and telecommunications         -         33         -         -         -         -         (31)         -           Plant         -         405         -         -         -         (405)         -           Total works in progress         1,523         4,270         -         -         (35)         -         (4,005)         1,75           Total property, infrastructure, plant and         129,494         4,274         13,961         (2,813)         (136)         -         -         144,78	0 1			-	-	-	-	٠,	
Drainage     -     39     -     -     -     -     (32)       Parks & reserves     279     753     -     -     (35)     -     (807)     19       Coastal infrastructure     -     1     -     -     -     -     -     -       Computers and telecommunications     -     33     -     -     -     -     (31)       Plant     -     405     -     -     -     -     (405)     -       Total works in progress     1,523     4,270     -     -     (35)     -     (4,005)     1,75       Total property, infrastructure, plant and     129,494     4,274     13,961     (2,813)     (136)     -     -     144,78	•		,	-	-	-		,	,
Parks & reserves         279         753         -         -         (35)         -         (807)         19           Coastal infrastructure         -         1         - <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>, ,</td><td></td></td<>				-	-	-	-	, ,	
Coastal infrastructure         -         1         -	ŭ			-	-	(25)	-		
Computers and telecommunications     -     33     -     -     -     -     (31)       Plant     -     405     -     -     -     -     (405)     -       Total works in progress     1,523     4,270     -     -     (35)     -     (4,005)     1,75       Total property, infrastructure, plant and     129,494     4,274     13,961     (2,813)     (136)     -     -     144,78				-	-	, ,	-	, ,	190
Plant         -         405         -         -         -         (405)         -           Total works in progress         1,523         4,270         -         -         (35)         -         (4,005)         1,75           Total property, infrastructure, plant and         129,494         4,274         13,961         (2,813)         (136)         -         -         144,78				-	-	-			
Total works in progress         1,523         4,270         -         -         (35)         -         (4,005)         1,75           Total property, infrastructure, plant and         129,494         4,274         13,961         (2,813)         (136)         -         -         144,78	•	-				-		٠,	
120,404 4,214 10,001 (2,010) 144,10		1,523		-	-	(35)	-		1,752
		129,494	4,274	13,961	(2,813)	(136)	-	-	144,780

<sup>66</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

## Note 6.1 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

# Accounting policy

## Recognition and measurement of assets

Acquisitions of assets are initially recorded at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition.

Property, plant and equipment and infrastructure received in the form of contributions, are recognised as assets and revenues at fair value by Council valuation where that value exceeds the recognition thresholds for the respective asset class. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Where assets are constructed by Council, cost includes all materials used in construction, direct labour, borrowing costs incurred during construction, and an appropriate share of directly attributable variable and fixed overheads.

The following classes of assets have been recognised. In accordance with Council's policy, the threshold limits detailed below have applied when recognising assets within an applicable asset class and unless otherwise stated are consistent with the prior year:

	Threshold \$'000
Land	
Land	1
Leased land	1
Land under roads	1
Buildings	
Buildings	1
Building improvements	5
Plant and Equipment	
Plant, machinery and equipment	1
Fixtures, fittings and furniture	1
Computers and telecommunications	1
Infrastructure	
Roads	_
Road pavements and seals	5
Road substructure Road formation and earthworks	5 5
	5 5
Road kerb, channel and minor culverts  Road other <insert details=""></insert>	5
Bridges	
Bridges deck	5
Bridges substructure	5
Footpaths and cycleways	5
Drainage	5
Parks, open space and streetscapes	5
Waste management	5
The state of the s	

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

## Note 6.1 Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment (continued)

Accounting policy (Cont.)	
Revaluation	
Land	fair value
Leased land	fair value
Plant and machinery	cost
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	cost
Stormwater and drainage infrastructure	fair value
Roads and streets infrastructure	fair value
Bridges	fair value
Buildings	fair value
Building improvements	cost
Parks & reserves	fair value
Parks, open space and streetscapes	cost
Coastal infrastructure	fair value

Subsequent to the initial recognition of assets, non-current physical assets, other than plant and equipment, are measured at their fair value in accordance with AASB 116 Property, Plant & Equipment and AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement. At balance date, Council reviewed the carrying value of the individual classes of assets measured at fair value to ensure that each asset class materially approximated its fair value. Where the carrying value materially differed from the fair value at balance date the class of asset was revalued.

In addition, Council undertakes a formal revaluation of land, buildings, and infrastructure assets on a regular basis to ensure valuations represent fair value. The valuation is performed either by experienced Council officers or independent experts.

Fair value valuations are determined in accordance with a valuation hierarchy. Changes to the valuation hierarchy will only occur if an external change in the restrictions or limitations of use on an asset result in changes to the permissible or practical highest and best use of the asset.

Where the assets are revalued, the revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that an increment reverses a prior year decrement for that class of asset that had been recognised as an expense in which case the increment is recognised as revenue up to the amount of the expense. Revaluation decrements are recognised as an expense except where prior increments are included in the asset revaluation surplus for that class of asset in which case the decrement is taken to the reserve to the extent of the remaining increments. Within the same class of assets, revaluation increments and decrements within the year are offset.

## Impairment of assets

Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under other expenses.

Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income under other revenue.

## and under roads

Council recognised the value of land under roads it controls at fair value.

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

21-2022 1 1116	nciai Neport	I OI tile Teal Lilueu 30 Julie 2022		
			2022	2021
			\$'000	\$'000
Note 6.2	Other assets			
	Current			
	Prepayments		41	152
	Other		-	121
	Total		41	273
Note 7	Current liabilities			
Note 7.1	Trade and other payables			
	Trade payables		362	635
	Rates and charges in advance		186	152
	Accrued expenses		101	402
	Total trade and other payables		649	1,189

# Accounting policy

Trade and other payables
Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services provided to Council as at balance date whether or not invoices have been received. General Creditors are unsecured, not subject to interest charges and are normally settled within 30 days of invoice receipt. Rates and charges in advance represents amounts received by Council prior to the commencement of the rating or charging period. Revenue is

recognised by Council at the beginning of the rating or charge period to which the advance payment relates

For ageing analysis of trade and other payables, refer to note 9.11

# Note 7.2 Trust funds and deposits

Refundable developer deposits	428	362
Total trust funds and deposits	428	362

# Accounting policy

## Tender deposits

Amounts received as tender deposits and retention amounts controlled by Council are recognised as Trust funds until they are returned or forfeited.

Note	7.3	Provisions	Annual leave & TOIL	Long service leave	Other	Total
		2022	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
		Balance at beginning of the financial year	287	241	207	735
		Additional provisions	(225)	17	(76)	(284)
		Amounts used Increase in the discounted amount arising because of time	271	67	77	415
		and the effect of any change in the discount rate	-	(142)	-	(142)
		Balance at the end of the financial year	333	183	208	724
		Current	333	144	172	649
		Non-current		39	36	75
		Total	333	183	208	724

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

	Annual leave & TOIL	Long service	2022 \$'000 Other	2021 \$'000 Total
	& TOIL	leave		
Note 7.3 Provisions (Continued)				
	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000	\$ '000
2021				
Balance at beginning of the financial year	296	277	159	732
Additional provisions	303	137	198	638
Amounts used	(312)	(107)	(150)	(569)
Increase in the discounted amount arising beca	use of time			
and the effect of any change in the discount rate	-	(66)	-	(66)
Balance at the end of the financial year	287	241	207	735
Current	287	215	163	665
Non-current		26	44	70
Total	287	241	207	735
(a) Employee benefits			2022	2021
The following assumptions were adopted in me	asuring the present value of employee benefits:		\$'000	\$'000
Weighted average increase in employee costs			5.00%	3.30%
Weighted average discount rates			3.37%	0.65%
Weighted average settlement period (days)			12	12
Employee Numbers			48	51

## Accounting policy

### Employee benefits

#### i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

# ii) Other long term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be wholly settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the statement of financial position if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

## iii) Sick leave

No accrual is made for sick leave as Council experience indicates that, on average, sick leave taken in each reporting period is less than the entitlement accruing in that period, and this experience is expected to recur in future reporting periods. Council does not make payment for untaken sick leave.

# Note 7.4 Contract Liabilities

## Curren

•••••		
Funds received to acquire on construct an asset controlled by Council	669	684
Funds received prior to performance obligation being satisfied (Upfront payments)	715	266
	1,384	950

## Accounting policy

# Council recognised the following contractual liabilities:

i) Grant funds received in advance includes the construction of community infrastructure and road assets. The funds received are under enforceable contracts which requires Council to construct an identified asset which will be under Council's control on completion. The revenue is recognised as Council constructs the asset and the contract liability reflects the funding received which cannot yet be recognised as revenue. Revenue is expected to be recognised in the next 12 months.

ii) Upfront payments of non-capital grant funds recognised as a contract liability until performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue is recognised as performance obligations are progressivily fulfilled.

Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period		
Funds to construct Council controlled assets	669	684
Funds received prior to performance obligation being satisfied (upfront payments) – AASB 15	715	266
	1,384	950

# 70 Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

ort For the Y	ear Ended 30 June 2022	
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
ent		
pearing loans and borrowings		
gs - secured	698	458
	698	458
ent		
gs - secured	7,146	7,844
	7,146	7,844
		8,302
ngs		
gs are secured over Council assets		
rity profile for Council's borrowings is:		
than one year	698	458
n one year and not later than five years	3,492	4,068
n five years	3,654	3,776
		8,302
	ent bearing loans and borrowings gs - secured  rent gs - secured  regs rity profile for Council's borrowings is: than one year n one year and not later than five years n five years	2022 \$'000 ent bearing loans and borrowings  gs - secured  698 698 ent gs - secured  7,146 7,146 7,146 7,844  ags gs are secured over Council assets  rity profile for Council's borrowings is: than one year and not later than five years  3,492

Notes to the Financial Report

# Accounting policy

Note 8 Note 8.

# Interest bearing liabilities

The borrowing capacity of Council is limited by the Local Government Act 1993. Interest bearing liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition these liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the liability using the effective interest method.

Interest is expensed as it accrues and no interest has been capitalised during the current or comparative reporting period. There have been no defaults or breaches of the loan agreement during the period. Borrowings are secured by way of mortgages over the general rates of the Council.

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Note 9 Note 9.		r financial information erves	Balance at beginning of reporting year	Increment	(Decrement)	Balance at end of reporting year
		sset revaluation reserve	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	2022	Property Leased Land	5,351	2,567		7,918
		Land	-	3,836	_	3,836
		Land under roads	2.642	-	_	2,642
		Buildings	11,451	_	-	11,451
		· ·	19,444	6,403		25,847
		Infrastructure	·	,		,
		Roads	38,835	2,833	-	41,668
		Bridges	4,583	270	-	4,853
		Footpaths and cycleways	5,814	821	-	6,635
		Drainage	2,718	216	-	2,934
		Other infrastructure- marina/parks	10,190	-	-	10,190
		<b>-</b>	62,140	4,140	-	66,280
		Total asset revaluation reserve	81,584	10,543	-	92,127
	2021	Property				
		Leased Land	5,351	-	-	5,351
		Land under roads	2,642	-	-	2,642
		Buildings	4,952	6,499	-	11,451
		Heritage buildings	101		(101)	- 40.444
		In front most one	13,046	6,499	(101)	19,444
		Infrastructure	27.500	4.040		20.025
		Roads	37,589	1,246	-	38,835
		Bridges	4,401	182 203	-	4,583 5,814
		Footpaths and cycleways Drainage	5,611 2,631	203 87	-	2,718
		Other infrastructure- marina/parks	4,345	5,845	-	10,190
		Other Illinastructure- Illamia/parks	54,577	7,563	<u> </u>	62,140
		Total asset revaluation reserve	67,623	14,062	(101)	81,584
	(b) F	asset revaluation reserve was established to o	capture the movements in asset valu	ations upon the periodic i	revaluation of Council's	s assets.
	2022	Equity Investment assets	( <del>-</del> 100)			(2.22
		Investment in water corporation	(7,130)	863	-	(6,267)
		Total fair value reserve	(7,130)	863	-	(6,267)
	2021	Equity Investment assets				
		Investment in water corporation	(9,409)	2,279	-	(7,130)
	_	Total fair value reserve	(9,409)	2,279	<u> </u>	(7,130)
	fair v	icil has to designate its investment in Taswate alue are reflected in the reserve and will not be			ensive income. Subse	quent changes in
	(c) C	ther reserves				
	2022	Eldercare Reserve	179	34	-	213
		Recreation Reserve	250	117	-	367
		Infrastructure Asset Reserve	65	70		135
		Total Other reserves	494	221	-	715
	2021	Eldercare Reserve	164	15	_	179
	2021	Recreation Reserve	187	63	-	250
				03		
		Infrastructure Asset Reserve Total Other reserves	65 <b>416</b>	- 78		65 <b>494</b>
		10141 04161 16361 463	410	70		
					2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
	Tota	Reserves		_	86,575	74,948
				_		

<sup>72</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# Glamorgan Spring Bay Council 2021-2022 Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

2021-2022	Financial Report	4	
Note 9.2	,	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
	Result from continuing operations	2,994	1,684
	Depreciation/amortisation	3,210	2,813
	(Profit)/loss on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	329	(119)
	Capital grants received specifically for new or upgraded assets	(1,793)	(4,614)
	Contributions - non-monetary assets	(1,599)	-
	Change in assets and liabilities:		
	Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	264	(261)
	Decrease/(increase) in other assets	232	(191)
	Decrease/(increase) in inventories	-	24
	Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(540)	(176)
	Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(11)	3
	Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	(15)	685
	Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	3,071	(152)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables Increase/(decrease) in provisions Increase/(decrease) in contract liabilities	(11) (15)	

# Note 9.3 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Statement of Cash Flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	Interest-bearing loans and borrowings
	\$'000
Balance as at 30 June 2021	8,302
Changes from financing cash flows:	
Cash received	-
Cash repayments	(458)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	7,844
Balance as at 1 July 2020	7,236
Changes from financing cash flows:	
Cash received	1,500
Cash repayments	(434)
Balance as at 30 June 2021	8,302

		\$'000	2021 \$'000
Note 9.4	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash and cash equivalents (see note 4.1)	4,275	3,019
	Less bank overdraft	-	-
	Total reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	4,275	3,019
Note 9.5	Financing arrangements		
	Bank overdraft	50	50
	Used facilities		
	Unused facilities	50	50
	Unused facilities	50	50

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

## Note 9.6 Superannuation

Council contributes to Spirit Super and other accumulation superannuation schemes on behalf of a number of employees; however, the Council has no ongoing responsibility to make good any deficiencies that may occur in those schemes.

During the year Council made the required superannuation contributions for all eligible employees to an appropriate complying superannuation fund as required by the Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992.

Fund	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Accumulation funds	****	****
Employer contributions to Spirit Super	358	354
Employer contributions to Other Funds	252	264
	610	618
	·	
Employer contributions payable to all superfunds at reporting date	1	27
	1	27

## Note 9.7 Commitments

# Contractual commitments

Contractual commitments at end of financial year but not recognised in the financial report are as follows:

Garbage collection contract (expires 22 September 2022)

Total contractual commitments

163

1,028

1,028

# Note 9.8 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

## Contingent liabilities

Council operates no landfill sites

<sup>74</sup> Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

# Note 9.9 Financial Instruments

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The exposure to interest rate risk and the effective interest rates of financial assets and non-lease financial liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised, at balance date are as follows:

# 2022

		Floating	Fixed in	nterest maturi	ng in:		
	Weighted average interest rate	interest rate \$'000	1 year or less \$'000	Over 1 to 5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	0.25%	4,275	-	-	-	-	4,275
Trade and other receivables	6.00%	383	-	-	-	282	665
Investment in water corporation		-	-	-	-	31,282	31,282
Total financial assets	-	4,658	-	-	-	31,564	36,222
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables		-	-	-	-	649	649
Trust funds and deposits		-	-	-	-	428	428
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	3.47%	-	698	3,492	3,654	-	7,844
Total financial liabilities	_	-	698	3,492	3,654	1,077	8,921
	_						
Net financial assets (liabilities)	_	4,658	(698)	(3,492)	(3,654)	30,487	27,301

## 2021

	Weighted average interest rate	Floating interest rate \$'000	Fixed in 1 year or less \$'000	nterest maturi Over 1 to 5 years \$'000	•	Non-interest bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial assets	interest rate	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000	\$ 000
Cash and cash equivalents	0.10%	3,019	-	-	-	-	3,019
Trade and other receivables	2.00%	309	-	-	-	617	926
Investment in water corporation		-	_	_	-	30.419	30,419
Total financial assets	-	3,328	-	-	-	31,036	34,364
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables		-	-	-	-	1,189	1,189
Trust funds and deposits		-	-	-	-	362	362
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	3.47%	-	458	4,068	3,776	-	8,302
Total financial liabilities	_	-	458	4,068	3,776	1,551	9,853
Net financial assets (liabilities)	-	3,328	(458)	(4,068)	(3,776)	29,485	24,511

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

# Note 9.9 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(b) Fair Value

The aggregate net fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised, at balance date are as follows:

Financial Instruments	Total carrying amore Statement of Fina	Aggregate net	fair value	
	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4,275	3,019	4,275	3,019
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	665	926	665	926
Investment in water corporation	31,282	30,419	31,282	30,419
Total financial assets	36,222	34,364	36,222	34,364
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	649	1,189	649	1,189
Trust funds and deposits	428	362	428	362
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	7,844	8,302	7,844	8,302
Total financial liabilities	8,921	9,853	8,921	9,853

### (c) Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at balance date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is represented by the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position.

### (d) Risks and mitigation

The risks associated with our main financial instruments and our policies for minimising these risks are detailed below.

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of our financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Council's exposures to market risk are primarily through interest rate risk with only insignificant exposure to other price risks and no exposure to foreign currency risk. Components of market risk to which we are exposed are discussed below.

## Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that we use. Non derivative interest bearing assets are predominantly short term liquid assets. Our interest rate liability risk arises primarily from long term loans and borrowings at fixed rates which exposes us to fair value interest rate risk.

Our loan borrowings are sourced from major Australian banks by a tender process. Finance leases are sourced from major Australian financial institutions. Overdrafts are arranged with major Australian banks. We manage interest rate risk on our net debt portfolio by:

- ensuring access to diverse sources of funding;
- reducing risks of refinancing by managing in accordance with target maturity profiles; and
- setting prudential limits on interest repayments as a percentage of rate revenue.

We manage the interest rate exposure on our debt portfolio by appropriate budgeting strategies and obtaining approval for borrowings from the Department of Treasury and Finance each year.

Investment of surplus funds is made with approved financial institutions under the Local Government Act 1993. We manage interest rate risk by adopting an investment policy that ensures:

- conformity with State and Federal regulations and standards,
- capital protection,
- appropriate liquidity,
- diversification by credit rating, financial institution and investment product,
- monitoring of return on investment,
- benchmarking of returns and comparison with budget.

Maturity will be staggered to provide for interest rate variations and to minimise interest rate risk.

76 Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

# Note 9.9 Financial Instruments (Continued) (d) Risks and mitigation (Continued)

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument and cause Council to make a financial loss. Council have exposure to credit risk on some financial assets included in our Statement of Financial Position. To help manage this risk:

- we have a policy for establishing credit limits for the entities we deal with;
- we may require collateral where appropriate; and
- we only invest surplus funds with financial institutions which have a recognised credit rating specified in our Investment policy.

Credit risk arises from Council's financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, and trade and other receivables. Council's exposure to credit risk arises from potential default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Exposure at balance date is addressed in each applicable policy note. Council generally trades with recognised, creditworthy third parties, and as such collateral is generally not requested, nor is it Council's policy to securitise its trade and other receivables.

It is Council's policy that some customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures including an assessment of their credit rating, financial position, past experience and industry reputation.

In addition, receivable balance are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that Council's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

Council may also be subject to credit risk for transactions which are not included in the Statement of Financial Position, such as when Council provides a guarantee for another party. Details of our contingent liabilities are disclosed in note 9.8.

## Credit quality of contractual financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

2022	Financial Institutions (AAA credit rating)	Government agencies (BBBB credit rating)	Other (min BBB credit rating)	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	4,275	-	-	4,275
Trade and other receivables	-	-	665	665
Investments and other financial assets		-	-	-
Total contractual financial assets	4,275	•	665	4,940
2021				
Cash and cash equivalents	3,019	-	-	3,019
Trade and other receivables	-	-	929	929
Investments and other financial assets		-	-	
Total contractual financial assets	3,019		929	3,948

# Ageing of Trade and Other Receivables

At balance date other debtors representing financial assets were past due but not impaired. These amounts relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing of the Council's Trade and Other Receivables was:

	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Current (not yet due)	263	487
Past due by up to 30 days	-	3
Past due between 31 and 180 days	-	17
Past due between 181 and 365 days	4	423
Past due by more than 1 year	398	-
Total Trade & Other Receivables	665	930

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Note 9.9 Financial Instruments (Continued) (d) Risks and mitigation (Continued) Credit risk (Continued)

## Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of our operational liquidity requirements:

- we will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the date;
- we will be forced to sell financial assets at a value which is less than what they are worth; or
- we may be unable to settle or recover a financial assets at all.

## To help reduce these risks we:

- have a liquidity policy which targets a minimum and average level of cash and cash equivalents to be maintained;
- have readily accessible standby facilities and other funding arrangements in place;
- have a liquidity portfolio structure that requires surplus funds to be invested within various bands of liquid instruments;
- monitor budget to actual performance on a regular basis; and
- set limits on borrowings relating to the percentage of loans to rate revenue and percentage of loan principal repayments to rate revenue.

The Council's exposure to liquidity risk is deemed insignificant based on prior periods' data and current assessment of risk.

The table below lists the contractual maturities for non-lease Financial Liabilities.

These amounts represent the discounted cash flow payments (ie principal only).

2022	6 mths	6-12	1-2	2-5	>5	Contracted	Carrying
	or less \$'000	months \$'000	years \$'000	years \$'000	years \$'000	Cash Flow \$'000	Amount \$'000
Trade and other payables	649	-	-	-	-	649	649
Trust funds and deposits	-	-	428	-	-	428	428
Interest-bearing loans and							
borrowings	143	555	511	2,981	3,654	7,844	7,844
Total financial liabilities	792	555	939	2,981	3,654	8,921	8,921

2021	6 mths or less \$'000	6-12 months \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	>5 years \$'000	Contracted Cash Flow \$'000	Carrying Amount \$'000
Trade and other payables	1,189	-	-	-	-	1,189	1,189
Trust funds and deposits Interest-bearing loans and	-	-	362	-	-	362	362
borrowings	229	229	698	3,370	3,776	8,302	8,302
Total financial liabilities	1,418	229	1,060	3,370	3,776	9,853	9,853

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

# Note 9.9 Financial Instruments (Continued) (e) Sensitivity disclosure analysis

Taking into account past performance, future expectations, economic forecasts, and management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Council believes the following movements are 'reasonably possible' over the next 12 months (Base rates are sourced from Reserve Bank of Australia):

- A parallel shift of + 2% and -2% in market interest rates (AUD) from year-end rates.

The table below discloses the impact on net operating result and equity for each category of financial instruments held by Council at year-end, if the above movements were to occur.

			Interest	rate risk	
		-2	%	+2	2%
		-200 bas	sis points	+200 bas	sis points
		Profit	Equity	Profit	Equity
2022	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	4,275	(86)	(86)	86	86
Trade and other receivables	665	(13)	(13)	13	13
Financial liabilities:					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	7,844	(157)	(157)	157	157

			Interest	rate risk	
		-1	%	+1	%
		-100 bas	-100 basis points		sis points
		Profit Equity		Profit	Equity
2021	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	3,019	(30)	(30)	30	30
Trade and other receivables	929	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities:					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	8,302	(83)	(83)	83	83

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

# Note 9.10 Fair Value Measurements

Council measures and recognises the following assets at fair value on a recurring basis:

Investment property

Investment in water corporation

Property, infrastructure plant and equipment

- Land
- Land under roads
- Buildings, including footpaths & cycleways
- Roads
- Bridges
- Other infrastructure

Council does not measure any liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis.

Council also has assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as a result of being reclassified as assets held for sale. These comprise land as disclosed in note 4.3. A description of the valuation techniques and the inputs used to determine the fair value of this land is included below under the heading 'Land held for sale)'.

### (a) Fair Value Hierarchy

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement requires all assets and liabilities measured at fair value to be assigned to a level in the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The table below shows the assigned level for each asset and liability held at fair value by the Council. The table presents the Council's assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2022.

The fair values of the assets are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable data, where it is available, and minimise the use of entity specific estimates. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the asset is included in level 3. This is the case for Council infrastructure assets, which are of a specialist nature for which there is no active market for similar or identical assets. These assets are valued using a combination of observable and unobservable inputs.

#### As at 30 June 2022

	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Investment in water corporation	5.1	-	-	31,282	31,282
Land	6.1	-	10,396	-	10,396
Land under roads	6.1	-	12,853	-	12,853
Buildings	6.1	-	18,354	-	18,354
Roads, including footpaths & cycleways	6.1	-	-	65,831	65,831
Bridges	6.1	-	-	9,138	9,138
Drainage	6.1	-	-	4,821	4,821
Coastal infrstructure				9,611	9,611
Parks and reserves	6.1	-	-	7,495	7,495
			41,603	128,178	169,781
Non-recurring fair value measurements	s				
Assets held for sale	4.3	370	-	-	370
		370	-	-	370
As at 30 June 2021					
	Note	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Investment in water corporation	5.1	-	-	30,419	30,419
Land	6.1	-	12,198	-	12,198
Land under roads	6.1	-	12,853	-	12,853
Buildings	6.1	-	18,802	-	18,802
Roads, including footpaths & cycleways	6.1	-	-	52,741	52,741
Bridges	6.1	-	-	7,700	7,700
Drainage	6.1	-	-	3,667	3,667
		-	43,853	94,527	138,380
Non-recurring fair value measurements	s				
Assets held for sale	4.3	-		-	-
Assets held for sale	4.3		-	<u>-</u>	

## (a) Fair Value Hierarchy (Continued)

Transfers between levels of the hierarchy

Council's policy is to recognise transfers in and out of the fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Assets held for sale went from level 2 to level 1. There were no transfers between levels 2 and 3 during the year.

80 Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

### Note 9.10 Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

#### (b) Highest and best use

AASB 13 Fair Value Measurement, requires the fair value of non-financial assets to be calculated based on their "highest and best use". All assets valued at fair value in this note are being used for their highest and best use.

#### (c) Valuation techniques and significant inputs used to derive fair values

#### Investment property and Investment in water corporation

Refer to Note 5.1 for details of valuation techniques used to derive fair values.

#### Land

Land and leased land was revalued at 30 June 2017 by the Office of the Valuer General and indexed as at 30 June 2022 in line with the adjustment factors issued by the Office of the Valuer General.

#### Land held for sale

Land classified as held for sale during the reporting period was measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell at the time of reclassification. The fair value of the land was determined using the approach described in the preceding paragraph.

#### I and under made

Council recognised the value of land under roads it controls at fair value. Land under roads were revalued at 30 June 2020 using average square meter rates provided by the Valuer General.

### (c) Valuation techniques and significant inputs used to derive fair values (Continued)

#### Buildings

Buildings were revalued at 30 June 2021 by Council's Asset Engineer Vince Butler using the Rawlinsons Cost of Construction Guide for the location. The main contribution factor is the sq. metre of building space.

In determining the level of accumulated depreciation the asset has been disaggregated into significant components which exhibit useful lives. Allowance has been made for the typical asset life cycle and renewal treatments of each component, residual value at the time the asset is considered to be no longer available for use.

While the unit rates based on square metres can be supported by market evidence (level 2), the estimates of residual value and useful life that are used to calculate accumulated depreciation comprise unobservable inputs (level 3). Where these other inputs are significant to the valuation the overall valuation has been classified as level 3. The table at (d) below summarises the effect that changes in the most significant unobservable inputs would have on the valuation.

## Infrastructure assets

All Council infrastructure assets were fair valued using written down current replacement cost. This valuation comprises the asset's current replacement cost (CRC) less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost to reflect the already consumed or expired future economic benefits of the asset. Council first determined the gross cost of replacing the full service potential of the asset and then adjusted this amount to take account of the expired service potential of the asset.

CRC was measured by reference to the lowest cost at which the gross future economic benefits of the asset could currently be obtained in the normal course of business. The resulting valuation reflects the cost of replacing the existing economic benefits based on an efficient set of modern equivalent assets to achieve the required level of service output.

The unit rates (labour and materials) and quantities applied to determine the CRC of an asset or asset component were based on a "Greenfield" assumption meaning that the CRC was determined as the full cost of replacement with a new asset including components that may not need to be replaced, such as earthworks.

The level of accumulated depreciation for infrastructure assets was determined based on the age of the asset and the useful life adopted by Council for the asset type. Estimated useful lives and residual values are disclosed in note 6.1.

The calculation of CRC involves a number of inputs that require judgement and are therefore classed as unobservable. While these judgements are made by qualified and experienced staff, different judgements could result in a different valuation. The table at (d) below summarises the effect that changes in the most significant unobservable inputs would have on the valuation.

The methods for calculating CRC are described under individual asset categories below.

# Roads, including footpaths & cycleways

A full valuation of road assets were undertaken by independent valuers, Brighton Council, effective 30 June 2019. Indexation was applied effective 30 June 2022. This was based on the Rawlinsons tables at 30 June 2022 at range of 1.25% - 11.63% depending on the asset component type.

Council categorises its road infrastructure into urban and rural roads and then further sub-categorises these into sealed and unsealed roads. Urban roads are managed in segments of similar age and construction type. All road segments are then componentised into formation, pavement, sub-pavement and seal (where applicable). Council assumes that environmental factors such as soil type, climate and topography are consistent across each segment. Council also assumes a segment is designed and constructed to the same standard and uses a consistent amount of labour and materials.

CRC is based on the road area multiplied by a unit price; the unit price being an estimate of labour and material inputs, services costs, and overhead allocations. Council assumes that pavements are constructed to depths of x cms for high traffic areas and y cms for lower traffic locations. For internal construction estimates, material and services prices are based on existing supplier contract rates or supplier price lists and labour wage rates are based on Council's Enterprise Bargaining Agreement (EBA). Where construction is outsourced, CRC is based on the average of completed similar projects over the last few years.

81

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

#### Note 9.10 Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

#### Bridges

A full valuation of bridges assets was undertaken by independent valuers, TasSpan, effective 30 June 2019. Each bridge is assessed individually and componentised into sub-assets representing the deck and sub-structure. The valuation is based on the material type used for construction and the deck and sub-structure area. Indexation was applied effective 30 June 2022. This was based on the Rawlinsons tables at 30 June 2022 of 3.04%.

#### Drainage

A full valuation of drainage infrastructure was undertaken by Council's Engineer, effective 30 June 2019. Similar to roads, drainage assets are managed in segments; pits and pipes being the major components. Indexation was applied effective 30 June 2022. This was based on the Rawlinsons tables at 30 June 2022 of 4.69%.

Consistent with roads, Council assumes that environmental factors such as soil type, climate and topography are consistent across each segment and that a segment is designed and constructed to the same standard and uses a consistent amount of labour and materials.

CRC is based on the unit price for the component type. For pipes, the unit price is multiplied by the asset's length. The unit price for pipes is based on

### (c) Valuation techniques and significant inputs used to derive fair values (Continued)

Consistent with roads, Council assumes that environmental factors such as soil type, climate and topography are consistent across each segment and that a segment is designed and constructed to the same standard and uses a consistent amount of labour and materials. CRC is based on the unit price for the component type. For pipes, the unit price is multiplied by the asset's length. The unit price for pipes is based on the construction material as well as the depth the pipe is laid.

### Other Infrastructure

Other infrastructure is not deemed to be significant in terms of Council's Statement of Financial Position.

#### (d) Unobservable inputs and sensitivities

Asset / liability category*	Carrying amount (at fair value)	Key unobservable inputs *	Expected range of inputs	Description of how changes in inputs will affect the fair value
Investment in Water Corporation	31,282	Refer to note 5.1 for a description of the value	uation basis.	

<sup>\*</sup>There were no significant inter-relationships between unobservable inputs that materially affect fair values.

# (e) Changes in recurring level 3 fair value measurements

The changes in level 3 property plant and equipment assets with recurring fair value measurements are detailed in note 6.1 (Property, infrastructure, plant and equipment). Heritage buildings, which are classified as level 3 are separately disclosed in note 6.1. Investment in water corporation, which is classified as level 3 has been separately disclosed in note 5.1.

There have been no transfers between level 1, 2 or 3 measurements during the year.

## (f) Valuation processes

Council's current policy for the valuation of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment, investment in water corporation, are disclosed at note 6.1 and note 5.1.

Non-recurring fair value measurements are made at the point of reclassification by a registered valuer.

## (g) Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

Council borrowings are measured at amortised cost with interest recognised in profit or loss when incurred. The fair value of borrowings disclosed in note 8.1 is provided by Tascorp (level 2).

The carrying amounts of trade receivables and trade payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature (Level 2).

# Note 9.11 Events occurring after balance date

(a) Nil

82 Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Glamorgan Spring Bay Council

2021-2022	2021-2022 Financial Report			For the Year E	For the Year Ended 30 June 2022			
Note 10 Note 10.	Note 10 Other matters Note 10.1 Related party transactions	actions						
€	(i) Councillor Remuneration 2022	eration 2022	'	Short term em	Short term employee benefits	I		
	Name	Position	Period	Allowances	Vehicles <sup>1</sup>	Total Compensation AASB 124	Expenses <sup>2</sup>	Total allowances and expenses section 72
				s	s		s	S
	Mr R Young	Mayor	Full Year	39,227	9,376	48,603	1,228	49,831
	Ms J Woods	Deputy Mayor	Full Year	22,355		22,355	214	22,569
	Ms C Arnol	Councillor	Full Year	11,208		11,208	674	11,882
	Mr R Churchill	Councillor	Full Year	11,208		11,208	2,990	14,198
	Mr K Breheny	Councillor	Full Year	11,208		11,208	1,267	12,475
	Mr M Symons	Councillor	Full Year	11,208		11,208	1,440	12,648
	Mrs A Browning Councillor	Councillor	Full Year	11,208		11,208	4,106	15,314
	Mr G Robinson	Councillor	Full Year	11,208		11,208	1,272	12,480
	Total			128,830	9,376	138,206	13,191	151,397
	Councillor Remuneration 2021	eration 2021						
	Mr R Young	Mayor	From Sept. 2020	28,384	8,943	37,327	1,154	38,481
	Ms D Wisby	Mayor	To 10 July 2020	1,046	343	1,389	1,626	3,015
	Ms J Woods	Deputy Mayor	Full Year	24,189	1,059	25,248		25,248
	Ms C Amol	Councillor	Full Year	10,910		10,910	1,191	12,101
	Mr R Churchill	Councillor	Full Year	10,910		10,910	3,865	14,775
	Mr K Breheny	Councillor	Full Year	10,910		10,910	2,345	13,255
	Mr M Symons	Councillor	Full Year	10,910		10,910	3,069	13,979
	Mrs A Browning	Councillor	Full Year	10,910		10,910		10,910
	Mr G Robinson	Councillor	Full Year	13,437		13,437	1,149	14,586
	Total			121,606	10,345	131,951	14,399	146,350

Includes total cost of providing and maintaining vehicles provided for private use, including registration, insuance, fuel and other consumables, maintenance cost and parking (including notional value of parking provided at premises that are owned or leased and

fringe benefits tax). <sup>2</sup> Section 72(1)cb of the *Local Government* Act 1993 requires the disclosure of expenses paid to Councillors.

Key Management Personnel Remuneration 2022			Short term employee benefits	oloyee benefits		Post employment benefits	nt benefits		
	Remuneration band	Salary¹	Short-term Incentive Payments <sup>2</sup>	Vehicles <sup>3</sup>	Other Allowances	Super- annuation <sup>5</sup>	Termination Benefits <sup>6</sup>	Non- monetary	Total
Number of Employees per Band		s	8	s	*	s	s	\$	s
_	\$230 001 - \$250 000	200,000		17,666		20,000		6,624	244,290
_	\$200 001 - \$220 000	144,982	•		16,000	26,562	•	14,556	202,100
2	\$180 001 - \$200 000	279,513	•	44,160	•	46,120	•	737	370,530
Total 4		624,495		61,826	16,000	92,682		21,917	816,920
Key Management Personnel Remuneration 2021									
	\$200 001 - \$220 000	157,692		12,706	٠	19,731		15,584	205,713
2	\$ 80 001 - \$100 000	114,711	•	15,202	•	18,354	•	33,496	181,763
E 3	\$ 60 001 -\$ 80 000	96,430	•	10,178	5,783	16,314	8,743	(1,745)	135,703
8	\$ 0-\$ 20 000	13,462		•	1,538	2,400	•		17,400
		382,295		38,086	7,321	56,799	8,743	47,335	540,579

# Glamorgan Spring Bay Council

### Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

# 2021-2022 Financial Report Note 10 Other matters

## Note 10.1 Related party transactions (Continued)

## (ii) Key Management Personnel Remuneration (Continued)

- Gross Salary includes all forms of consideration paid and payable for services rendered, compensated absences during the period and salary sacrifice amounts
- <sup>2</sup> Short term incentive payments are non-recurrent payments which depend on achieving specified performance goals within specified timeframes. These payments are capped at 15% of base salary.
- 3 Includes total cost of providing and maintaining vehicles provided for private use, including registration, insurance, fuel and other consumables, maintenance cost and parking (including notional value of parking provided at premises that are owned or leased and fringe benefits tax).
- 4 Other allowances and benefits includes all other forms of employment allowances (excludes reimbursements such as travel, accommodation or meals), payments in lieu of leave, and any other compensation paid and payable.
- Superannuation means the contribution to the superannuation fund of the individual.
- Formination benefits include all forms of benefit paid or accrued as a consequence of termination.
- <sup>7</sup> Non-monetary benefits include annual and long service leave movements and non-monetary benefits (such as housing, subsidised goods or services etc)

# (iii) Remuneration Principles

#### Councillors

Paid as per Local Government Regulations Schedule 4

#### Executives

Remuneration levels for key management personnel are set in accordance with market rates, performance and in line with levels 8-11 in the modern award. The employment terms and conditions of senior executives are contained in individual employment contracts and prescribe total remuneration, superannuation, annual and long service leave, vehicle and salary sacrifice provisions.

The performance of each senior executive, including the General Manager, is reviewed annually which includes a review of their remuneration package. The terms of employment of each senior executive, including the General Manager, contain a termination clause that requires the senior executive or Council to provide a minimum notice period of up to 6 months prior to termination of the contract. Whilst not automatic, contracts can be extended for the General Manager.

#### Short term incentive payments

## (iv) Transactions with related parties

During the period Council entered into the following transactions with related parties.

Nature of the transaction	Amount of the transactions during the year	Outstanding balances, including commitments at year end	Terms and conditions	Provision for doubtful debts related outstanding balances	The expense recognised during the period relating to bad or doubtful debts due from related parties
MJ & NS Symons Building	\$6,204	Nil	30-day terms on invoices	-	-

In accordance with s84(2)(b) of the Local Government Act 1993, no interests have been notified to the General Manager in respect of any body or organisation with which the Council has major financial dealings.

# (v) Transactions with related parties that have not been disclosed

Most of the entities and people that are related parties of council live and operate within the municipality. Therefore, on a regular basis ordinary citizen transactions occur between Council and its related parties. Some examples include:

- Payment of rates on a primary residence
- Dog registration

Council has not included these types of transaction in its disclosure, where they are made on the same terms and conditions available to the general public.

## Note 10.2 Special committees and other activities

Committee	Opening Balance \$	Movement \$	Closing Balance \$
Bicheno War Memorial	2,319	5,871	8,190
Buckland Hall	3,119	125	3,244
Cranbrook Hall	675	259	934
Coles Bay Hall	3,989	511	4,500
Coles Bay Hall - Invest	-	5,975	5,975
Orford Hall	9,460	800	10,260
Swansea Town Hall	12,879	3,720	16,599
Spring Bay Memorial Trust	519	-	519
Triabunna Hall	6,885	1,509	8,394
Triabunna Recreation Ground	17,597	(3,191)	14,406
Heritage Museum	9,153	4,334	13,487
-	66,595	19,913	86,508

# 84 Glamorgan Spring Bay Council Annual Report 2021/2022

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

### Note 10.3 Other significant accounting policies and pending accounting standards

#### (a) Taxation

Council is exempt from all forms of taxation except Fringe Benefits Tax, Payroll Tax and the Goods and Services Tax.

Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis, where highlighted.

#### (b) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, Council reviews the carrying value of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that these assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the assets carrying value. Any excess of the assets carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount in which case, the impairment loss is recognised directly against the revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount in the revaluation surplus for that same class of asset. For non-cash generating assets of Council such as roads, drains, public buildings and the like, value in use is represented by the deprival value of the asset approximated by its written down replacement cost.

#### (c) Allocation between current and non-current

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next twelve months, being Council's operational cycle, or if Council does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

### (d) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised as a liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value, and if there is material increase in the likelihood that the guarantee may have to be exercised, at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with AASB 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation, where appropriate. In the determination of fair value, consideration is given to factors including the probability of default by the guaranteed party and the likely loss to Council in the event of default.

## (e) Contingent assets, contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position, but are disclosed by way of a note and, if quantifiable, are measured at nominal value. Contingent assets and liabilities are presented inclusive of GST receivable or payable respectively.

Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Commitments are disclosed at their nominal value inclusive of the GST payable.

# (f) Budget

The estimated revenue and expense amounts in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income represent original budget amounts estimates and are not audited.

## (g) Adoption of new and amended accounting standards

In the current year, Council has reviewed and assessed all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and determined that none would have a material effect on Council's operations or financial reporting.

## (h) Pending Accounting Standards

In the current year, Council has reviewed and assessed all the new and Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have been published, with future effect dates, and determined they are either not applicanble to Council activitied, or would have no material impact.

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

# Note 10.4 Significant Business Activities

The operating capital and competitive neutrality costs of the Council's significant business activities:

	Marina	/wharf	East Coast H	lealth Centre	PPR	WS
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue						
Rates	-	-	549	542	-	-
User Changes	378	310	1,251	1,186	270	278
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	240
Total Revenue	378	310	1,800	1,728	270	518
Expenditure						
Direct						
Employee Costs	28	48	408	460	1	-
Materials and Contacts	73	63	1,255	1,212	32	47
Interest	86	96	-	1	128	145
Utilities	23	13	19	15	7	-
Indirect						
Engineering & Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	210	220	1,682	1,688	168	192
Notional cost of free services received						
Capital Costs						
Depreciation and amortisation	123	137	58	54	107	107
Opportunity cost of capital	103	104	34	-	134	136
Total Capital Costs	226	241	92	54	241	243
Competitive neutrality adjustments						
Rates and land tax	.	_	4	3	_	_
Loan guarantee fees	.	_	_ '	_	_	_
Esan garanos 1866	-	-	4	3	-	-
Calculated Surplus/(Deficit)	45	(47)	56	(17)	(5)	219
Tax Equivalent rate	26%	30%	26%	30%	(-/	30%
Taxation equivalent	12	-	15	-	-	66
Competitive neutrality costs	447	461	1,793	1,745	409	501

# Accounting policy

# Significant business activities

Council is required to report the operating, capital and competitive neutrality costs in respect of each significant business activity undertaken by the Council. Council's disclosure is reconciled above. Council has determined, based upon materiality that the Triabunna Marina & Wharf, East Coast Health and Prosser Plains Raw Water Scheme (PPRWS) as defined above are considered significant business activities. Competitive neutrality costs include notional costs i.e. income tax equivalent, rates and loan guarantees. In preparing the information disclosed in relation to significant business activities.

Note

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

)	10.5	Management indicators	Benchmark	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
		(a) Underlying surplus or deficit		•	,	,	,
		Net result for the year		2994	1,684	1,139	3,071
		Less non-operating income					
		Capital Grants		(1,793)	(4,071)	(2,306)	(2,679)
		Net gain/loss on disposal of assets		329	(119)	(89)	(100)
		Non Cash Contributions		(1,599)	0	0	0
		Add back financial Assistance Grants received in					
		advance Prior Year		650	664	650	637
		Less Financial Assistance Grants received in					
		advance		(1,011)	(650)	(664)	(650)
		Underlying surplus/deficit	0	(430)	(2,492)	(1,270)	279

The intent of the underlying result is to show the outcome of a council's normal or usual day to day operations.

# (b) Underlying surplus ratio

Underlying surplus or deficit		(430)	(2,492)	(1,270)	279
Recurrent income*		15,927	13,653	13,420	12,958
Underlying surplus ratio %	0%	-3%	-18%	-9%	2%

This ratio serves as an overall measure of financial operating effectiveness.

# (c) Net financial liabilities

Liquid assets less		5,351	4,218	2,341	4,351
total liabilities		11,029	11,538	10,132	9,649
Net financial liabilities	0	(5,678)	(7,320)	(7,791)	(5,298)

This measure shows whether Council's total liabilities can be met by its liquid assets. An excess of total liabilities over liquid assets means that, if all liabilities fell due at once, additional revenue would be needed to fund the shortfall.

# (d) Net financial liabilities ratio

Net financial liabilities		(5,678)	(7,320)	(7,791)	(5,298)	
Recurrent income*		15,927	13,653	13,420	12,958	
Net financial liabilities ratio %	0% - (50%)	-36%	-54%	-58%	-41%	

This ratio indicates the net financial obligations of Council compared to its recurrent income.

## (e) Asset consumption ratio

Roads

An asset consumption ratio has been calculated in relation to each asset class required to be included in the long-term strategic asset management plan of Council.

Fair value (Carrying amount)
Current replacement cost (Gross)
Asset consumption ratio %
Bridges
Fair value (Carrying amount)
0

Roaus				
Fair value (Carrying amount)	18,354	52,741	50,376	50,112
Current replacement cost (Gross)	25,868	77,594	73,659	72,418
Asset consumption ratio %	71%	68%	68%	69%
Bridges				
Fair value (Carrying amount)	9,138	7,700	7,715	7,835
Current replacement cost (Gross)	12,843	11,278	11,011	11,003
Asset consumption ratio %	71%	68%	70%	71%
Footpaths and cycleways				
Fair value (Carrying amount)	10,189	8,596	8,207	8,403
Current replacement cost (Gross)	15,527	13,283	12,614	12,614
Asset consumption ratio %	66%	65%	65%	67%

This ratio indicates the level of service potential available in Council's existing asset base.

# Notes to the Financial Report For the Year Ended 30 June 2022

Note	10.5 N	lanagement indicators (cont.)		2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
	(1	Asset renewal funding ratio		****	*****	<b>4 4 4 4</b>	7 000
		An asset renewal funding ratio has been calculat asset management plan of Council.	ted in relation to e	ach asset class re	equired to be incl	uded in the long-	term strategic
		Buildings Projected capital funding outlays** Projected capital expenditure funding***		0 224	106 106	<u>284</u> 284	298 298
		Asset renewal funding ratio %	90-100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
		Transport Infrastructure Projected capital funding outlays** Projected capital expenditure funding***		<u>665</u> 1,925	2,993 2,993	<u>838</u> 838	1,751 1,751
		Asset renewal funding ratio %	90-100%	35%	100%	100%	100%
		Drainage Projected capital funding outlays** Projected capital expenditure funding*** Asset renewal funding ratio %	90-100%	77 60 128%	39 39 100%	0 0 100%	276 276 100%

# (g) Asset sustainability ratio

Capex on replacement/renewal of existing assets		1,632	2,383	1,243	2,386
Annual depreciation expense		3,210	2,813	2,681	2,158
Asset sustainability ratio %	100%	51%	85%	46%	111%

This ratio calculates the extent to which Council is maintaining operating capacity through renewal of their existing asset base.

2022	Capital renewal	Capital new /upgrade	Total Capital Expenditure
	expenditure	expenditure	
By asset class	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Building & building improvements	152	172	324
Roads, footpaths, bridges	975	1,200	2175
Drainage	104	339	443
Other infrastructure, plant & equipment	401	452	853
Total	1632	2163	3795
	Capital	Capital new	Total Capital
2021	renewal	/upgrade	Expenditure
	expenditure	expenditure	
By asset class	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Building & other infrastructure	2,383	1,856	4,239
Total	2,383	1,856	4,239

<sup>\*\*</sup> Current value of projected capital funding outlays for an asset identified in Council's long-term financial plan.

\*\*\* Value of projected capital expenditure funding for an asset identified in Council's long-term strategic asset management plan.

This ratio measures Council's capacity to fund future asset replacement requirements.

# Certification of the Financial Report

The financial report presents fairly the financial position of the Glamorgan Spring Bay as at 30 June 2022 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993 (as amended), Australian Accounting Standards and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board.

Greg Ingham General Manager

Date: 29/09/2022

