

Colac Otway Shire

# AGENDA

# ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

# OF THE

# COLAC-OTWAY SHIRE

# COUNCIL

# 23 J ANUARY 2013

# at 5:00 PM

# COPACC Meeting Rooms

An audio recording of this meeting is being made for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of the minutes of the meeting. In some circumstances the recording may be disclosed, such as where Council is compelled to do so by court order, warrant, subpoena or by any other law, such as the Freedom of Information Act 1982.

# COLAC-OTWAY SHIRE COUNCIL MEETING

# 23 J ANUARY 2013

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NOTICE is hereby given that the next *ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING OF THE COLAC-OTWAY SHIRE COUNCIL* will be held in COPACC Meeting Rooms on 23 January 2013 at 5.00 pm.

# **AGENDA**

# 1. OPENING PRAYER

Almighty God, we seek your blessing and guidance in our deliberations on behalf of the people of the Colac Otway Shire. Enable this Council's decisions to be those that contribute to the true welfare and betterment of our community. AMEN

# 2. PRESENT

# 3. APOLOGIES

# 4. MAYORAL STATEMENT

Colac Otway Shire acknowledges the original custodians and law makers of this land, their elders past and present and welcomes any descendents here today.

Colac Otway Shire encourages community input and participation in Council decisions. Council meetings provide an opportunity for the community to ask Council questions, either verbally at the meeting or in writing.

Please note that Council may not be able to answer some questions at the meeting. These will be answered later.

Council meetings enable Councillors to debate matters prior to decisions being made. I ask that we all behave in a courteous manner.

An audio recording of this meeting is being made for the purpose of ensuring the minutes of the meeting are accurate. In some circumstances the recording may be disclosed, such as where Council is compelled to do so by court order, warrant, subpoena or by any other law, such as the Freedom of Information Act 1982. It is an offence to make an unauthorised recording of the meeting.

Thank you. Now 30 minutes is allowed for question time. Please remember, you must ask a question. If you do not ask a question you will be asked to sit down and the next person will be invited to ask a question. This is not a forum for public debate or statements.

- 1. Questions received in writing prior to the meeting (subject to attendance and time),
- 2. Questions from the floor.

# 5. QUESTION TIME

# 6. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

# 7. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

• Ordinary Council Meeting held on the 19/12/12.

# **Recommendation**

That Council confirm the above minutes.

# OFFICERS' REPORTS

# **Chief Executive Officer**

OM132301-1 CEO'S PROGRESS REPORT TO COUNCIL

OM132301-2 TAXATION AND COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES

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# Infrastructure and Services

OM132301-7 APOLLO BAY AIRFIELD LICENCE AGREEMENTS OM132301-8 CRESSY-SHELFORD ROAD PROGRESS REPORT JANUARY 2013

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OM132301-9	PROPOSED PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C70 - BIODIVERSITY MAPPING
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# **General Business**

OM132301-16 ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS OM132301-17 ITEM FOR SIGNING & SEALING - CREATION OF SEWERAGE EASEMENTS - 28-36 MAIN STREET, BIRREGURRA - 42-44 MAIN STREET, BIRREGURRA AND 30-34 JENNER STREET, BIRREGURRA

Rob Small Chief Executive Officer

# **CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

ITEM		
OM132301-1	CEO'S PROGRESS REPORT TO COUNCIL	
OM132301-2	TAXATION AND COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES	

# OM132301-1 CEO'S PROGRESS REPORT TO COUNCIL

AUTHOR:	Rhonda Deigan	ENDORSED:	Rob Small
DEPARTMENT:	Executive	FILE REF:	F11/3291

# **EXECUTIVE**

# **Glastonbury Community Services**

On 21 December 2012 the CEO and the Manager Health & Community Services met with the new CEO of the Glastonbury Community Services Sandy Morrison, to discuss Kindergarten Cluster Management and the future of Children and Family Services in Colac Otway.

# G21 Board

The CEO met with other G21 Council representatives on 7 January 2013 to discuss a submission to the Secretary for the Department of Planning and Community Development regarding the region's responses to growth.

# Great South Coast CEO's Group

The CEO attended this group on Friday 18 January 2013. Items discussed included:

- All Councillor Induction Session
- Great South Coast projects and priorities
- 2013 Canberra delegation
- Approach to Defined Benefit Superannuation Liability
- Future Council contributions to the Great South Coast Group
- Regional Growth Plan interventions
- South West Freight and Logistics Plan
- Coordination and alignment of waste contracts
- Telstra \$200k regional marketing.

# Wye River & Separation Creek Progress Association and Community Forum

The Mayor, CEO and Councillors Hart and Delahunty attended this annual Community Forum on Sunday 13 January. Over fifty members of the community were also present. Matters discussed included;

- Rubbish Collection Solutions
- Parking issues
- Harrington Park proposed development
- Otway Coast Committee responsibilities
- Wireless and ADSL coverage along the coast.

### **Otway Forum**

The CEO and Councillors Hart and Delahunty attended the Otway Forum meeting at Apollo Bay (Marrar Woorn) on Sunday 13 January 2013. Matters discussed included:

- Footpaths
- Apollo Bay Harbour Masterplan
- Tourist buses in residential streets.

# **CORPORATE & COMMUNITY SERVICES**

# **RECREATION ARTS AND CULTURE**

# **Events**

# Custom Car and Bike Show 18 - 20 January 2013

The Custom Car and Bike show celebrated its 13<sup>th</sup> anniversary before a very large crowd of car enthusiasts. The festivities began Friday night with a drive-in movie at the Colac Showgrounds. Saturday featured the show's main event, 'Show 'N' Shine' of over 500 cars and 200 bikes and then on Sunday, cars and motorcycles cruised to the Moriac hotel for lunch. All proceeds raised went to Camp Quality.

# 2013 Australia Day Celebrations – Apollo Bay

The Colac Otway Shire in conjunction with the Apollo Bay Community will host Australia Day Celebrations in Apollo Bay on Saturday 26 January 2013. Celebrations will be held at the Apollo Bay Foreshore from 11.30am until 3.30pm. In addition to the official Australia Day Ceremony (including the Australia Day Awards and the Citizenship Ceremony), there will be free children's activities and live entertainment showcasing Apollo Bay bands and groups. At the request of the host community, the Colac Otway Shire has been working on a sustainability and conservation theme for the day inviting a number of local conservation and sustainability groups to feature educational activities. The Apollo Bay Lions Club and the Apollo Bay Foodworks and free ice cream courtesy of Bulla Dairy Foods. Other free activities include an 8 metre rock climbing wall and a native animal nursery where children can experience native Australian animals such as frogs, lizards, crocodiles and snakes.

# **Upcoming Events**

Events which will be held throughout the Colac Otway Shire in February 2013 will be the Heritage Festival (2 February), Hoot 'n' Nanny (9 February), Run Colac for Charity (15 February), Kona Odyssey Mountain Bike Marathon (16 February), Bulla Fun Run/walk (22 February), Seafood Festival (23 February), Rainforest Ride (24 February) and the Colac Otway Relay for Life (23 & 24 February).

### **Recreation**

# Central Reserve Oval Redevelopment

The Central Reserve Oval Redevelopment is progressing to schedule with all construction works having been completed including the planting of the grass in mid December 2012. The project is now in the maintenance period with the contractor constantly watering the ground along with rolling, applying fertiliser and mowing the newly established grass. It is anticipated that the Colac Football Netball Club will play its first match on the redeveloped surface on 4 May 2013.

### Active Transport Strategy and Plan

Due to unforseen inclement weather in December, the Active Transport Strategy "Talk shop" planned for Apollo Bay was postponed. The "Talk shop" is now proposed to form part of the Australia Day activities held on the foreshore in late January. The "Talk shop" will encourage community ideas on how we can create an environment that is both physically and socially supportive of walking and cycling. An *Issues and Opportunities Paper* based on an analysis and review of existing Council documents, site visits, community consultation and other research was presented to Council for consideration in mid January. The Draft Strategy will continue to take shape over coming months with proposals developed for active transport programs, education and marketing.

# Elliminyt Playspace

Construction of the Elliminyt playspace commenced 8 January 2013 with the anticipated completion date by the end of January 2013. Landscaping and planting are planned to be undertaken after summer to ensure optimal growth. A small event to launch Colac's newest play space is planned to occur early February 2013.

# Barwon South Western League - Skate, BMX & Scoot Series (FReeZA event)

As part of FReeZa activities for 2013, Colac Otway Shire in partnership with the YMCA will facilitate and manage heat seven (the Grand Final) of the 2013 Barwon South Western League Skate and BMX and Scoot Series at the Colac Skate Park on Saturday 16 March 2013.

The purpose of the Barwon South Western League Skate, BMX and Scoot Series is to provide a formal process for engagement and build capacity within local Skate, BMX and Scooter communities. This is achieved by conducting sports specific training including coaching, officiating and event management and delivering a series of consistent structured events that celebrate the skills and talents of young people and athletes on a regional level.

The concept of the series is to encourage commitment, where participants build up points to qualify for the Grand Final. As a youth oriented event, participation is integral to the success of the program. So even if young people aren't directly involved in competition, they can be still be a part of it all just by supporting their friends and family or just simply enjoying the atmosphere.

Young people of all ability levels are encouraged to be part of the event, as it's not about winning. The purpose of the event is to encourage young people to be involved and carry the event into the future. Their participation will hopefully see them take ownership of facilities and events that will benefit future generations of kids that want to skate.

The series commences in February 2013 and will be held at the following locations, culminating in the Grand Final at Colac:

2 February	Warrnambool Skate Park
10 February	Torquay Skate Park
17 February	Geelong Skate Park
23 February	Heywood Skate Park
2 March	Camperdown Skate Park
9 March	Port Fairy Skate Park
16 March	Colac Skate Park.

# <u>COPACC</u>

### Programme

COPACC is gearing up for the launch of its 2013 Theatre Season. On Saturday 9 February, the season programme of more than 20 performances will be revealed, including cabaret, comedy, fine music, drama, children's theatre and a musical – starring national and international performers.

Shire primary schools snapped up more than 1,000 tickets to the 2013 children's theatre productions following COPACC's Education Season launch in December 2012.

Early sales to the 2013 Morning Music Season have been strong. The season includes five shows showcasing folk, a brass quintet, jazz, a 1950s style radio play, plus a Christmas concert.

# **Bluewater Fitness Centre**

### **Redevelopment Project**

The schematic design phase of the Bluewater Fitness Centre Redevelopment has now been completed following significant input from the two Project Reference Groups which are representative of the facility's key user groups. Input was also sought and received from the broader community. The project has now entered the design development stage and is progressing to the agreed timeframes.

# Patronage

Casual gym entries are typically high in December and January and this trend has continued over this summer period.

The Centre's 'Mission Inflatable' has again proved to be popular over the summer period, operating three times per week.

# Programs

The second Boot Camp program commences 11 February 2013 and already has 52 people enrolled with expectations that we will reach our capped limit of 60. This is a fantastic response to this new program.

70 Bulla employees are undertaking a 6 week health challenge at Bluewater Fitness Centre which commenced mid January 2013.

Term 1 Learn to Swim enrolments continue with the program being approximately 70% booked. The Centre is trialing 3:30pm classes this term to provide greater flexibility with its schedule.

# Youth Council

Youth Council has been asked to create a short film/s showing what the Asthma Cessation clinic can do for young people addicted to smoking.

Youth Council elections will be held early this year with nominations open in February 2013 and the induction of the new Council to be held early March 2013.

# HEALTH & COMMUNITY SERVICES

### Maternal & Child Health (MCH)

The MCH service has been in the process of developing a more consistent service for families by reducing the number of casuals with a new permanent part-time nurse. The hours worked remain unchanged.

The marked increase in the number of Caesarean deliveries for Colac mothers is above the state average of 22%, which is impacting on our service due to the increase in the number of home visits we do. More home visits are provided for a Caesarean birth as the mothers are not able to drive or lift awkward weights during the early post natal period.

Statistics – December 2012	
Number of infants enrolled from birth notifications	19
Caesarean deliveries	7
First Time mothers	7

Key Ages and	Stages Consultations		
Home visits	14	8ths	16
2wks	19	12mths	12
4wks	24	18mths	10
8wks	12	2yrs	12
4mths	18	3.5yrs	16

Other services provided include:

- 90 Additional consultations
- 44 Phone consultations
- 11 Opportunistic immunisations
- 26 Referrals
- 93 Counselling sessions
- 2 New Parents Groups sessions in Colac
- 38 Families currently enrolled under Enhanced Home Visiting service (Vulnerable and at risk families)

# National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)

The State Government has indicated that there is an information gap with respect to the NDIS. The most important people - those with disability and their families and carers - are telling the State Government that they want to know more about how the NDIS is being developed, how they can contribute to its development, and how it will work for them.

To help fill this information gap, the Victorian Coalition Government will share what they know through regular e-bulletins. The first bulletin has been received. The information below is taken from it.

"The launch will start in July 2013 and will assist about 5,000 people with significant and profound disability, their families and carers. The Barwon area consists of the City of Greater Geelong, the Surf Coast Shire, the Borough of Queenscliffe and the Colac-Otway Shire.

The NDIS is a major reform and will require a phased implementation. Not all people receiving support in the Barwon area will transfer across to the NDIS immediately, however, existing funded recipients will continue to receive services until they move to the scheme.

The launch in the Barwon area is an important step and Victoria remains committed to working towards a sustainable full NDIS."

### How the NDIS will work in the Barwon area

When fully implemented, the aim of the NDIS is to offer people with disability, their families and carers, across Australia real choice, by putting them in control of the care and support they receive, based on their individual needs.

Decisions about eligibility, planning, assessment and the allocation of NDIS supports will be made by the Commonwealth Government and implemented through its Launch Transition Agency. This is because the Commonwealth is doing the detailed work to establish the NDIS and is keeping a tight rein on the process. States are consulted in this process and we have the opportunity to give feedback based on our experience. Ultimately, the Commonwealth chooses what feedback will be included.

We do expect the NDIS will include many people who currently receive supports from Disability Services, Home and Community Care (HACC), Early Childhood Intervention Services and Psychiatric Disability Rehabilitation Support Services."

# SUSTAINABLE PLANNING and DEVELOPMENT

# Planning & Building

# Birregurra Structure Plan

The consultant firm, Hansen Partnership, is preparing a revised draft Birregurra Structure Plan, taking into account submissions received late in 2010 and the outcomes of the Neighbourhood Character Study, the G21 Regional Growth Plan, Open Space Strategy and other strategic plans produced in the last few years. The Community Reference Group will meet on 30 January 2013 to provide feedback on the revised draft before it is presented to Council in February in readiness for placing on public exhibition.

# **Development of Bushfire Local Planning Policy**

The Project Steering Committee held its inception meeting with consultant firm Tract and its sub consultant Terramatrix early in December 2012 and work has begun on preparing a background report. The next Steering Committee meeting will be held on 20 February 2013 in conjunction with a site tour of the different towns within the study area. The project will include development of schedules to the Bushfire Management Overlay for specific towns to introduce standardised requirements for planning applications to reduce the burden for permit applicants, Council and the CFA, and will include strategic assessments of the growth potential for Gellibrand, Forrest, Beech Forrest and Lavers Hill from a bushfire risk perspective (this is follow-on work from the recent Rural Living Strategy).

# Amendment C71 (Implementation of Car Parking Strategy and Colac CBD & Entrances Project)

The planning scheme amendment to implement the outcomes of the adopted Colac and Apollo Bay Car Parking Strategy and Colac CBD and Entrances Project is close to being finalised and authorisation sought from the Planning Minister to exhibit the amendment. Public exhibition is expected to occur over February/March 2013.

# Heritage Assessment of the former Beechy Rail Line

The consultant firm, Context P/L, has undertaken a draft assessment of the heritage values of the former Beechy rail line between Colac and Crowes which is expected to be finalised in the coming weeks. The assessment will make recommendations as to what parts of the former rail line should be included in the Heritage Overlay to ensure future works are sympathetic to its heritage values. This will be the subject of a Council report in the coming months.

# Apollo Bay Harbour Master Plan Planning Scheme Amendment

The consultant firm, Meinhardt, is preparing a final Master Plan document for the harbour precinct which reflects the adopted outcome from the Enquiry by Design process in 2008, without the hotel and health and wellbeing centre. This document will provide the basis for planning scheme documentation to be developed which guides decision making at the Harbour. The final Master Plan and amendment documents will be placed on public exhibition following consideration by Council towards the middle of 2013.

# Heritage Strategy

Officers are currently finalising a draft Heritage Strategy, taking into account public feedback received late in 2012. It is likely the draft will be considered by Council in February/March 2013 prior to public exhibition.

### G21 Regional Growth Plan – Implementation Plan

Work has begun on the development of an Implementation Plan to support the Regional Growth Plan adopted in 2012. Public input to the Plan will be occurring over the coming months. Council officers have had input into the project through the project Steering

Committee and Technical Reference Group, and have provided updated information on land supply and demand within the Shire.

# Environment & Community Safety

# **Fire Danger Period Inspections**

Council is continuing to inspect people's properties to ensure they are being adequately maintained during the Fire Danger Period. So far over 15,000 inspections have been undertaken and 568 Fire Prevention Notices have been issued. 650 notices were sent after the first round last year. This is a good result considering the prolific grass growth this year. Of the 568 notices issued there have been only 14 properties that have failed to comply and a contractor has been issued with a direction to cut. Further inspections are being undertaken and new notices are being sent where required. The 14 property owners who failed to comply will be sent a fine for \$1,408 and an invoice for the cost of the contractor. Council understands that every site presents a different set of challenges and is keen to work with our community to help people achieve compliance. We encourage anybody with questions to contact Council to discuss their fire prevention measures.

# Neighbourhood Safer Places (NSP)

Council is working closely with the Otway Coastal Committee and the Department of Sustainability and Environment in order to formally designate an NSP on the foreshore in Apollo Bay. Officers hope to present a report to Council in February 2013 recommending that a site be formally designated and are currently working with the foreshore committee in relation to placement and design of the signage that will be required when the NSP is designated.

# **Environment Action Plan**

The draft 2013-2015 Environment Action Plan has been developed. A final draft will be sent to key external stakeholders prior to the development of a final draft that will be discussed with Council at a workshop in March 2013 prior to it being finalised. The 2013-2015 Environment Action Plan will not only guide Council's decision making but form the basis of integrated action across all areas of the Shire's operations, its planning responsibility and the way it engages with the community and other stakeholders in a positive way.

### Local Law Review

The Local Law Review Steering Committee met recently to discuss the proposed changes to Local Laws 1, 2 & 3. A workshop will be held with Council in February 2013 to discuss the proposed changes to the Local Laws and if suitable the revised Local Laws will be presented to Council in March prior to being formally released for public comment.

# **Economic Development**

### **Colac Marketing Strategy**

Since Council has approved the new Colac promotional brand 'Colac, Life, your way', an implementation strategy has been finalised. The design guidelines have also been completed. There will be a launch in the new year when branded collateral will be available to show case the brand.

### **Colac High School Master Plan**

The consultants developing the Master Plan are currently assessing various options for recommended future use. It is expected that a draft proposal will come to Council in February 2013.

# Tourism

Colac Visitor Information Centre (VIC) December 2012 visitation was 3,848. This was an increase of 5% on the previous year. Phone calls were down by 7.3% which may be due to a new integrated 13000TWAYS shared number with the Great Ocean Road Visitor Information Centre (GORVIC). International visitation has been mainly from China, the UK and Germany. Interstate trends indicate higher visitation from NSW and QLD.

Many of the counter and phone enquiries have been for low budget holiday options especially walks, bike trails and free camping.

The Apollo Bay VIC December 2012 figure was 17,173 and approximately the same as December 2011. Up to 1,300 visitors per day came through the doors during the lead into New Years Day. In December 2012, international and interstate visitation reflected the same profile as Colac.

Accommodation is extremely limited in Apollo Bay and surrounds at this time of year. Visitors have been referred to accommodation as far away as Colac & Birregurra. Otway Fly Tree Top Adventures and Cape Otway Lighthouse tickets have been selling well.

There have been a lot of enquiries for walks, particularly the Great Ocean Walk as well as local adventure tours and other activities.

Over the 2012 calendar year, Colac VIC serviced 30,548 visitors and the Apollo Bay VIC serviced 146,073 visitors.

# Small Towns Improvement Program (STIP)

Projects underway:

Beeac – At the request of the Beeac community the 2012 STIP funds committed to street planter boxes have been reallocated towards the purchase of a new BBQ plate, which will compliment the new rotunda which was purchased and erected with funding from last year's STIP. The barbeque plate needed replacement urgently and the community argued that it was a higher priority than the planter boxes. The BBQ has been ordered and will be installed as soon as possible.

Carlisle River Recreation Reserve Fencing– materials have been supplied for the community to commence the replacement of Recreation Reserve Fencing.

Beech Forest – A planning application is being considered for the removal of the native vegetation at the western entrance of township. Once approved, trees are to be removed and new vegetation planted.

Barwon Downs Combined Community Centre – Awaiting final approval of designs from CFA. The funding process has been commenced with project to be ready once funding is approved.

Swan Marsh Recreation Reserve Master Plan – initial inception meeting held with consultants and key stakeholders to review each group's needs. Consultants are preparing a preliminary report which is due in January 2013.

### **Business Development**

Business visits by the Economic Development Unit have been held with a number of local business people seeking input to the 2013 Business Survey, a local Leadership Program and the Colac Marketing Strategy. Feedback from the business visits has been positive towards the initiatives discussed.

A full calendar of events has been planned over the next twelve months with events such as starting, buying and value adding your business, social media and marketing.

# **Trade Training Centre**

Further discussions have taken place with the lead principals of the Trade Training Centre (TTC) in regard to Council support with industry engagement. The Economic Development Unit will work closely with the TTC on researching community demand for training use at the Centre.

# **INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES**

### **Capital Works Unit**

# Old Beechy Rail Trail

# Routine Inspection

Maintenance and drainage improvement works have been performed on the trail section just south of Kawarren. This trail section will be used by the 'Fun Run' event scheduled for mid March 2013.

An inspection of the full length of the trail from Colac to Beech Forest was performed on 17 December 2012 with the overall condition of the trail regarded as being good, however some areas requiring maintenance were identified. A list of maintenance items has been programmed.

### Dinmont to Ditchley section

A planning permit application has been lodged with Council's Planning Department for the construction of a rail trail along this section. A permit was required due to the necessary removal of native vegetation in the proposed alignment. The application itself consists of a vegetation assessment identifying the extent and quality of vegetation proposed for removal during construction of the trail.

The assessment also identifies the vegetation offsets required to compensate for initial vegetation removal and ongoing management actions related to the identified offsets. Tender documentation is being finalised in order to invite tenders late January 2013.

# Project Development and Design

### Weering School Road reconstruction

Reconstruction of 1.7kms of Weering School Road has commenced. All affected residents have been given advanced prior warning. Development of the project has included a number of new drainage outlets – this is a key achievement as challenging drainage conditions have caused the road to deteriorate in places before the expected lifespan of the road was reached. Construction is expected to reach completion by the end of March 2013. Special traffic control measures will be in place during the construction period.

### Seymour Crescent reconstruction

Survey and design of Seymour Crescent reconstruction is now completed. Construction is scheduled for commencement in March 2013. Reconstruction consists of a crushed rock overlay and seal – gravel shoulders are to be built up and sealed. Drainage is to be upgraded by way of improved levels, new kerbing in areas of poor drainage and improved drainage outlets. Temporary kerbing at junction with Barham River Road is to be replaced by permanent kerbing.

### Beeac Tennis Courts

Design works have been completed and the tender for construction has been advertised. Construction is expected to take place in April 2013. The project is being managed by the

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Recreation, Arts and Culture Unit with technical advice and support from the Capital Works and Major Contracts Units. The design consists of an expanded footprint and a new asphalt surface over crushed rock. Existing concrete courts are to be removed.

# Sustainable Assets

# **Routine Footpath Inspections**

The following is a summary of the routine Road and footpath network inspections completed for the month of December 2012:

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Footpath Inspections – Colac, Area 2	This inspection zone includes parts of the footpath network north of Murray Street in Colac. The general condition of footpaths in this area is good, however, isolated areas of movement were noted. This is largely due to seasonal ground movement and root intrusion from nearby trees. All defects that do not meet Council's maintenance criteria have been recorded and have been referred to Cosworks for maintenance programming.
Rail Crossings	All rail crossings located on local roads were inspected during December 2012. This includes an assessment of all infrastructure associated with the approaches to rail crossings which Council is responsible for maintaining. This relates to advance warning signs and pavement markings. Any issues which require attention have been reported to Cosworks for actioning.
Rural Link Roads	Inspections of those local roads which are classified as Rural Link Roads have been completed. Council's network of Link Roads includes the following: - Barrys Road, Barongarook West - Deans Creek Road, Colac - Carlisle Gellibrand Road, Gellibrand - Swan Marsh Irrewillipe Road, Swan Marsh - Swan Marsh Road, Pirron Yallock - Colac Lorne Road, Warncoort - Drapers Road, Irrewarra - Poorneet Road, Weering - Eurack Road, Beeac - Cape Otway Road, Birregurra - Deepdene Road, Birregurra - Deepdene Road, Birregurra - Carpendeit Bungador Road, Bungador - Cressy Shelford Road, Cressy - Old Beech Forest Road, Gellibrand - Binns Road, Glenaire - Cressy Road, Weering Pavement conditions are generally good, however, some accelerated deterioration has been noted following the winter period.

# Footpath Replacement Programme

The 2012/13 Footpath Replacement Programme is well underway for this time of year with the replacement of areas of footpath in Hesse Street, Fyans Street, Gellibrand Street, Gravesend Street, Queen Street, Wilson Street, Hart Street, Garrett Street, and Wheal Street all being completed. Further work packages have been developed for Birregurra and Apollo Bay and have been assigned to Council's Contractors for completion over the coming months.

# **Building Maintenance and Capital Works**

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Rae Street Office Redevelopment	Effective from the end of December 2012, Stage One has been completed apart from some minor defects which were identified as part of the handover process. Stage One involved the renovation of the first floor of the building.
	Works recommenced on 14 January 2013, picking up on the balance of Stage 2 works with this stage due to be handed over on 4 February 2013. Stage 2 includes modifications and refurbishment of the current Document Management Services area and part of the former Sustainable Planning and Development office area. The defects identified in Stage One will be rectified in conjunction with Stage 2 works.
Apollo Bay Library	Works continue at the Apollo Bay Library, with the roof being installed just prior to the end of 2012. The window frames have been measured and are scheduled for completion by end of January 2013. At this stage this project is approximately two (2) weeks in front of the original schedule and the contractors are performing well without any outstanding issues from their perspective.
Blue Water Fitness Centre	A budget estimate is presently being prepared to set up the gym in a temporary location while the construction works are undertaken at the Bluewater Fitness Centre.
COPACC	Joint repair works to the existing carpet have been completed which has proven to be a successful exercise. This has achieved a safe floor surface but has also improved the overall appearance of the carpet surface.
	Options are still being investigated to ascertain the best way to rectify recurrent blockages to the facility's sewerage system. This occurred several times late last year when there was a particularly high waste load. The last occurrence of this was during the Powercor Business Awards which resulted in some inconvenience to patrons. Alternatives are being assessed to enhance the system to avoid such instances recurring in the future.

SP&D Offices	Works commenced in the week before Christmas 2012 on modifications to workstations and plasterwork in the SP&D offices. The works have been completed.
Lavers Hill toilets	Interior and exterior painting of the toilets has been completed.
Gellibrand Street Bus Shelter	The structure has been rust treated, the inbuilt gutter modified and the shelter painted.
Building Condition Audits	Council officers recently attended a two day workshop coordinated by the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia (IPWEA) relating to Asset Management for Buildings. This workshop focused on the practicalities of how to prepare and undertake a building condition survey including data analysis, reporting with the goal to preparing an overall asset management plan. The learnings from this training will prove invaluable as the Sustainable Assets Unit seeks to improve Council's building asset management practices. The first step in doing this will be to commence detailed audits of Council's building stock to determine long term funding needs. Preliminary work has commenced in defining the various data frameworks and hierarchies which will be essential for future reporting. Some of this work builds on some excellent work which was commenced by work experience students in 2012.

# **COSWORKS**

Works undertaken by Cosworks during the past month are as follows:

# Minor Patching

Minor patching works are ongoing on sealed road repairs to keep up with potholes and edge breaks.

# Storm Damage

Over the past month there have been instances of fallen, hanging and dangerous trees due to strong wind damage. This has been widespread throughout the Otways and Coastal areas.

# **Road Regrading**

Road regrading has reduced due to very dry conditions to prevent the unraveling of the gravel road network.

# **Gravel Road Re-sheeting**

Gravel road re-sheeting works were undertaken on Lidgerwoods Road, Whoorel Station Road and Scouller Street, Birregurra. Total length of Resheeting works completed this month is approximately 6km.

# **Routine Drainage Works**

Routine Drainage works were completed in the last month in Wye River, Kennett River, Separation Creek, Apollo Bay and Marengo townships. Works have also been undertaken in the areas of Glenaire, Gellibrand, Hordern Vale, Kawarren and Forrest areas.

# Sport Ovals

Mowing of the ovals continues as per program.

### **Tree Maintenance**

Tree maintenance works were completed at Carpendeit – Bungador Road, Binns Road, Hugh Murray Reserve and Whytcross Lane.

# **Township Mowing**

Township mowing continues in accordance with the mowing program around Apollo Bay, Marengo, Apollo Bay Airfield, Gellibrand, Lavers Hill, Kawarren, Carlisle River, Beech Forest, Forrest, Barwon Downs, Loves Creek, Colac, Beeac, Birregurra and Cressy.

# Reach Arm Mowing

Reach Arm mowing was undertaken over the last month on School Road Carlisle, Old Colac Road, Old Beechy Rail Trail, Phillips Track, Carlisle Gellibrand Road, Pound Road, Southern Street Road, Larsons Vista, Kents Road and Kawarren East Road.

# Old Beechy Rail Trail

Drainage works have been undertaken on parts of the trail. Mowing of the section between Maggios Road and Burnam Station and in Kawarren area has also occurred. Removal of fallen trees at various locations was also undertaken by staff.

# Landslip Repairs

Landslip repairs have been completed on Barham River Road next to the 2012 landslip repair.

Hordern Vale landslip has created a reduction in the road width to one-way traffic past the affected area. Appropriate signage and road delineation has been installed to ensure safety of the public.

### Major Drainage Works

Major drainage works were completed in Otway Avenue.

### **Roadside Slashing**

Roadside slashing was completed in Apollo Bay, Marengo, Johanna, Beech Forest, Hordern Vale, Warncourt, Barwon Downs, Gerangamete. A second cut was undertaken at Colac, Elliminyt, Irrewillipe, Bungador and Swan Marsh areas.

### **Reseal Aggregate**

Reseal Aggregate delivered to stack sites was completed in preparation for the Annual Reseal program.

### Playgrounds

Additional soft fall materials were placed at Beeac, Cressy, Birregurra, Inglis Court, Richmond Street and the Newcombe Estate.

### Bridge Maintenance

Bridge maintenance works were undertaken on Hugh Murray Reserve. In addition new ramps, railings and antislip treatments were applied to decking to improve safety. Damaged Guard rail was replaced at Christies Road and Barham River Road.

# **Capital Works**

Warrowie Road rehabilitation/overlay works of 1.7km were completed. Clean up of verges and final clean up are still to be completed. Cape Otway Road rehabilitation/overlay works of 1.2km has been completed.

# Major Contracts/Waste Unit

# **Kerbside Collections**

In order to cope with extra recycling waste generated during the Christmas and New Year period, Council's waste contractor's commenced weekly collection of recycling on Monday 31 December 2012. This extra collection will continue until Friday 25 January 2013. In accordance with Council's "Code Red" day risk prevention policy, waste collection trucks started rural collections on Friday, 4 January 2013 at 5.00am. This was to ensure that trucks doing collections in high risk areas were out of these areas as early as possible.

# **Litter Collections**

New 360 litre litter bins have been installed on a trial basis at litter hot spots of Lavers Hill and Meredith Park. These bins have 50% more capacity than the standard 240 litre bin. The additional capacity has made a marked difference especially at Lavers Hill. Unfortunately it has been reported that 2 of the 3 new bins have already been vandalised.

# Wye River and Separation Creek Waste Collection Safety Improvement Works

In response to ongoing Wye River and Separation Creek waste collection safety issues the following progress has been achieved:

- New purpose built waste truck is scheduled for delivery prior to the end of January 2013.
- The Waste Collection Corral in McRae Road was made operational prior to Christmas 2012. Residents of Slashers ByPass were advised that their last kerbside collection would be Monday 7 January 2012.
- Corrals in Morley Avenue were made operational prior to Christmas 2012. The residents of Sturt Court and Slashers ByPass were advised that their last kerbside collection would be Monday 7 January 2012.
- In McRae Road Service Lane a crushed rock hardstand was constructed in November 2012 and residents have been advised that bins should be placed on this hardstand area for collection. This will prevent the necessity for the driver to back out of the service lane.
- In Sarsfield Street, Separation Creek a turn-around facility has been constructed using private driveways to allow turning of garbage truck.
- Drainage has been installed on the entry to Bass Avenue, and a hard stand bin assembly area constructed for presentation of bins for collection.
- Parked cars on roadways and in one of the waste corral areas are still presenting problems with regard to emptying of bins for collection contractors.





# GOSIP Program – On Farm composting test program

Colac Otway Shire transported organic waste to a farm at Gerangamete participating in the On Farm Composting trial being organised by Barwon Region Waste Management Group.

# Tenders

Tenders opened since the last reporting period:

1256 – Gellibrand Netball Court Construction

1255 - Asphalt Works

1216 – Design & Construct – Colac Livestock Selling Centre – Roof Structure & Associated Works

Tenders awarded since the last reporting period:

1245 - Livestock Scanning Services - to Scanclear Pty Ltd

- 1247 Supply & Deliver Tandem Axle Float Trailer to Beavertail Trailers
- 1249 Supply & Deliver Reach Arm Mower to International Mowers
- 1255 Asphalt Works to Boral Resources (Vic)
- 1256 Gellibrand Netball Court Construction to Deja Eight

Major Quotations awarded since the last reporting period:

Q2012/13-04 – Annual Weed Management Program – to Assassins Weed & Vermin Control

No tenders have been advertised since the last reporting period.

# Subdivision Works

The following table shows the current status of various subdivisional works which will be handed over to Council when completion is approved:

Subdivision	Status
Apollo Bay Industrial Estate Stage 1 (19 Lots)	A certificate of compliance has been issued and outstanding works guaranteed with a security bond. Fill to lots is continuing with surface drainage, landscaping and some ancillary works remaining.
202A Pound Road Stage 1 (13 Lots)	A certificate of compliance is expected to be issued following approvals from the referral authorities.
202A Pound Road Stage 2 (13 Lots)	Work is expected to commence in early 2013.

<b>U U U U</b>	Roadworks and drainage are fully completed for this subdivision. A certificate of compliance is expected to be issued shortly.
(8 Lots)	

# **Bituminous Sealing Works**

The 2012/13 sealing works program is completed with the second coat of line marking to be done over the following months. Although inclement weather prevailed in December 2012, the contract proceeded exceptionally well.

# **Bridge Design & Construction**

Preliminary works are well underway to start construction on four (4) bridge replacements in 2013. Structural engineering design work has been completed and works are on track to commence on site at Carlisle River Road by mid February. It is anticipated that works will proceed for about twelve weeks until all bridges have been replaced.

Attachments Nil

Recommendation(s)

That Council notes the CEO's Progress Report to Council.

# OM132301-2 TAXATION AND COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES

AUTHOR:	Colin Hayman	ENDORSED:	Rob Small
DEPARTMENT:	Executive	FILE REF:	F11/2221

# Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide information for Council to consider becoming an eligible local governing body.

# **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

# Background

The definition of 'salary and wages' in the *Income Tax Assessment Act* excludes payments by way of remuneration or allowances to members of a local governing body. As a result income tax is not deducted from a Councillor's allowance.

There is provision for a Council to determine itself to be an 'Eligible Local Governing Body'. This needs to be determined by unanimous resolution of Council. Where this occurs, a Councillor of the Council will be deemed to be in receipt of salary and wages and normal substantiation provisions and other taxation requirements apply.

In preparing the report, officers are not aware of any Victorian Council that has resolved to be an eligible local governing body.

The issue was last considered by Council in February 2009 where it lapsed as it was not carried unanimously by Council.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy Leadership and Governance

Council will fulfil its leadership, statutory and legal obligations to its community and staff in a way that is: fair, ethical, inclusive, sustainable, financially responsible and meets the needs and practical aspirations of current and future generations.

# **Issues / Options**

### Eligible Local Governing Body – Taxation Issues

A Councillors allowance is remuneration paid to him or her and is considered assessable income which must be declared in their annual income tax return. In the absence of an express resolution (as detailed below) the allowance does not constitute "salary and wages" and therefore is excluded from the PAYG provisions of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936.* 

However, Section 12-45 of Schedule 1 and Division 446 of Part 5-45 of the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* operate such that if there is a <u>unanimous resolution</u> of the Council that it be treated as an "eligible local governing body" the annual allowance will be deemed to be "salary and wages" for taxation purposes and the Council will be subject to the PAYG withholding provisions. Following a resolution of this nature Council will be required to withhold the requisite amount of taxation from the allowance prior to the allowance being paid to Councillors.

Further the formal substantiation requirements of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* will apply and require the Council to issue a statement of earnings or a payment summary to elected members at the end of each financial year. The Council is also required to make payment of the PAYG tax directly to the Tax Office on behalf of its elected members.

Under Division 446, where a Council makes a 'unanimous resolution' it will continue in force (regardless of elections) until there is a further unanimous resolution annulling the original resolution.

A resolution by a Council to be treated as an "eligible local governing body" will not exempt Councillors from the requirement to declare their allowance in their annual income tax returns. Furthermore, the provisions of other taxation laws administered by the Commissioner of Taxation such as Superannuation and Child Support and Fringe Benefits Tax will, upon passing a resolution to be treated as an eligible local governing body as described above, also apply to a Councillor.

Other considerations to be taken into account by any Council which is considering whether or not to resolve to become an 'eligible local governing body' are:

- Councillors will be subject to FBT considerations because they are treated for taxation purposes as employees. For example, a vehicle for the Mayor and councillors entertainment will be subject to FBT costs to the Council; and
- An effective salary sacrifice arrangement could be entered into between the Council and elected members such that contribution could be made to a complying superannuation fund in lieu of the allowance which would not become assessable income in the hands of the members.

# Proposal

For Council to decide as to whether a resolution under section 221B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* is made.

# **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

As indicated above if a Council does make a section 221B resolution, then Councillors will be employees for FBT purposes.

Therefore any benefits which are provided by Council to Councillors such as:

- the provision of a motor vehicle; and
- expense payment benefits etc.

may be subject to FBT. This would result in additional costs to Council.

It is strongly advised that Councillors seek their own independent advice from a taxation specialist on their specific circumstance. Each Councillor has individual circumstances. Whilst some may find it attractive, the additional burden of the allowance being treated as salary and wages earnings might inadvertently impose additional taxation or benefit complications for others.

# **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

The Income Tax Assessment Act sets out the requirements for a resolution.

# **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

Not applicable.

# **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

No community engagement is required other than to inform the community through the preparation of this report.

#### Implementation

If Council made a resolution that it be treated as an eligible local governing body, implementation of the various aspects would occur as soon as possible.

#### Conclusion

For Council to be treated as an eligible local governing body under section 221B of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* a resolution needs to be made unanimously by Council.

Attachments Nil

<u>Recommendation(s)</u>

That Council is/is not treated as an eligible local governing body under section 221B of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936.

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# CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

| ITEM       |                                                                               |  |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| OM132301-3 | COLAC ANGLERS CLUB - RENEWAL OF LEASE FOR<br>CLUBROOM AT LAKE COLAC FORESHORE |  |
| OM132301-4 | COUNCIL PLAN SECOND QUARTER PERFORMANCE REPORT<br>OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2012     |  |
| OM132301-5 | MELBOURNE CUP DAY PUBLIC HOLIDAY                                              |  |
| OM132301-6 | SECOND QUARTER FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2012-<br>2013                     |  |

# OM132301-3 COLAC ANGLERS CLUB - RENEWAL OF LEASE FOR CLUBROOM AT LAKE COLAC FORESHORE

| AUTHOR:     | Paul Carmichael                   | ENDORSED: | Colin Hayman |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| DEPARTMENT: | Corporate &<br>Community Services | FILE REF: | F11/3291     |

# Purpose

The purpose of the report is to obtain Council approval for the renewal of the Colac Angler's Club's lease of their clubroom located at the Lake Colac Foreshore.

# **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

# Background

The Colac Anglers Club's lease for their clubroom expired on 30 June 2012.

The clubroom building is addressed as 3 Fyans Street Colac and is located on the south western end of the car park the Lake Colac Foreshore. The land on which the rooms are located is in Crown Land which is managed by Council as a Committee of Management.

A new lease was drafted containing essentially the same conditions as the previous lease and was provided to the club for comment. After some delay the club returned the new lease signed and advised they agreed to the conditions contained therein.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy

### **Community Health and Wellbeing**

Council will promote community health and wellbeing in partnership with other health services. Through a partnership approach, Council will provide a broad range of customer focused health, recreational, cultural and community amenities, services and facilities.

The proposal accords with the Council Plan in that it seeks to facilitate the provision of an amenity to a community group for recreational purposes.

### **Issues / Options**

Council can either agree to renew the lease or not renew the lease.

Renewing the lease allows the Club to continue to operate from this building and provide a popular recreational activity for the community.

To not renew the lease would mean the club would have to locate another premises from which to operate and meet. This would not be desirable.

### Proposal

The club has operated successfully for many years and has a strong membership base. In recent times its members have performed with distinction at regional fishing competitions. The club therefore provides an opportunity for members of the community to partake in a popular recreational activity and to join with people with a similar interest. It therefore provides an important community social function.

It is therefore proposed that Council renew the lease for a period of five years as from 1 July 2012. (As the club has already signed the draft lease with this date it is proposed not to amend the starting date). The club has continued to occupy the building in the meantime.

The building itself has limited potential to be used by anyone else for any other purpose.

The new lease will therefore terminate on 30 June 2017.

# **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

Rental payable will be \$735 (including GST) for 2012-13 and increase over the period to \$855 (including GST) by 2016-17. The club will also be liable for any charges or levies raised by authorities, utilities etc.

The club will be responsible to maintaining all fixtures and fittings and the immediate surrounds of the building

# Risk Management & Compliance Issues

Not applicable

# **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

Not applicable

### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected has been to consult and collaborate as the Council has sought to arrive at a mutually agreeable lease with the club.

There was no requirement for the lease to be advertised for public comment.

### Implementation

If Council agrees to renew the lease, the lease will be finalised immediately.

### Conclusion

As the proposed lease seeks to renew an existing occupancy arrangement, it is recommended Council agree to renew the lease as outlined in the report.

### Attachments

1. Colac Anglers Club Inc. Lease Agreement

# Recommendation(s)

# That Council:

- 1. Agrees to renew the lease with the Colac Anglers Club Inc. to occupy the building at 3 Fyans Street, Colac (on the Lake Colac Foreshore) for use as a clubroom for a period of five years 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2017.
- 2. Resolves that the lease document be signed and sealed by Council.

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# OM132301-4 COUNCIL PLAN SECOND QUARTER PERFORMANCE REPORT OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2012

| AUTHOR:     | Margaret Giudice                  | ENDORSED: | Colin Hayman |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| DEPARTMENT: | Corporate &<br>Community Services | FILE REF: | 11/95772     |

# Purpose

This report provides information to Council and the community on the progress of achieving the Key Actions from the Council Plan 2009-2013 for the second quarter of the financial year, ending December 2012.

# **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

# Background

Council approved the revised 2009-2013 Council Plan at the Council meeting held on 27 June 2012.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy Leadership and Governance

Council will fulfil its leadership, statutory and legal obligations to its community and staff in a way that is: fair, ethical, inclusive, sustainable, financially responsible and meets the needs and practical aspirations of current and future generations.

### **Issues / Options**

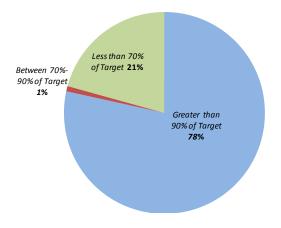
The attached report provides Council with the second quarterly progress report as at 31 December 2012 against the Council Plan 2009-2013.

The Council Plan consists of six Key Result Areas for the four year Council Plan period:

- Leadership and Governance
- Physical Infrastructure and Assets
- Land Use and Development
- Environmental Management
- Economic Development
- Community Health and Wellbeing.

Each Key Result Area incorporates a number of Council Plan Strategies (what we want to achieve) and Key Actions (how we will do it). The Strategies and Key Actions are reviewed every 12 months for currency and form the basis of Annual Business Plans and Budgets for each Business Unit of Council.





Progress on the 116 Council Plan Key Actions is measured cumulatively over the year, with a target set for each quarter. The status of the Key Actions at the close of the second quarter is as follows:

- 91 Actions at least 90% of target
- 1 Actions between 70% and 90% of target
- 24 Actions less than 70% of target

Actions achieving less than 90% of target for the quarter do so because these projects are in the early stages and will progress in the second half of the year. This includes 5 actions that have not commenced, designated 'No Progress; three of these are scheduled to commence in the next quarter and two are dependent on additional resources to activate them.

Progress against the Council Plan Key Actions and annual Business Plan actions are routinely updated in the Interplan® business software performance system. Along with progress comments, responsible officers are required to indicate the current status and percentage of achievement. For Council Plan Key Actions, percentage progress is represented by 'traffic lights' throughout the attached report, with cumulative progress for each of the six Key Result Areas reflected in the progress gauges on the first page of the report. The first gauge in the report depicts total progress for the quarter against the 2012/13 Council Plan actions.

As at 31 December 2012, the end of the second quarter, the organisation is on track to achieve a successful outcome for this financial year.

# Proposal

That Council considers the quarterly report as provided.

# **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

There are no financial or resource implications as a result of this report.

### **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

This report meets the reporting and risk obligations of officers to Council.

# **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

Applied in preparation of Council Plan and adoption of budgets.

# **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected would be inform as per statutory obligations when preparing Council Plan and Budget. This is a quarterly report that is for the information of Council.

### Implementation

Council Plan and Budget are already implemented and operating.

### Conclusion

The Council Plan Progress Report reflects the progress to date for the second quarter of the 2012/13 year, with the majority of actions well underway.

# Attachments

1. Council Plan quarterly progress report 20121220

# Recommendation(s)

That Council receives the 2012/2013 Council Plan Second Quarter Performance Report for the three months ending 31 December 2012.

# OM132301-5 MELBOURNE CUP DAY PUBLIC HOLIDAY

| AUTHOR:     | Colin Hayman                      | ENDORSED: | Rob Small |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| DEPARTMENT: | Corporate &<br>Community Services | FILE REF: | 11/96507  |

### Purpose

For Council to consider maintaining Colac Show Day as a public holiday in lieu of the Melbourne Cup Day Public Holiday.

#### **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

#### Background

At the Council meeting held on 22 April 2009 Council resolved:

"that Colac Show Day on the Friday to be the public holiday instead of the Melbourne Cup Day and the Colac Show Day public holiday be the preferred day for the term of this Council, that is 4 years."

For 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 Colac Show Day (on the Friday) has been the designated Public Holiday for the Colac Otway Shire.

In 2011 the *Public Holidays Act 1993* was amended to provide regional Councils the ability and flexibility to make the public holiday arrangements that best suit their local communities in lieu of Melbourne Cup Day.

Council is able to nominate one full day or two half-day public holidays in one or more parts of the municipality as a substitute for Melbourne Cup Day.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy Leadership and Governance

Council will fulfil its leadership, statutory and legal obligations to its community and staff in a way that is: fair, ethical, inclusive, sustainable, financially responsible and meets the needs and practical aspirations of current and future generations.

# **Issues / Options**

Section 8A of the Public Holidays Act 1993

*"8A Council may request substitute holiday for Melbourne Cup Day* 

- (1) A non-metropolitan Council may request in writing that the Minister make a declaration under section 8(1)
  - (a) that the day appointed under section 6 being the first Tuesday in November (Melbourne Cup Day) is not in a specified year such a public holiday in the whole or any part of the municipal district of that Council; and
  - (b) that another day or 2 half-days (one half-day of which may be Melbourne Cup Day) be appointed as a public holiday or 2 public halfholidays in that year.

- (2) A request under subsection (1) must -
  - (a) be made at least 90 days before the Melbourne Cup Day to which the request relates; and
  - (b) specify the day or 2 half-days of the substituted public holiday; and
  - (c) specify the reasons for making the request.
- (3) In making a declaration on a request under subsection (1), the Minister must not appoint a Saturday or a Sunday as a public holiday or a public half-holiday.
- (4) A public holiday or 2 public half-holidays appointed under section 8(1) on a request under subsection (1) in respect of part of a municipal district of a Council applies or apply only in that part of the municipal district.

# Arrangements

As noted in Section 8A, Councils need to make their request for alternative arrangements to the Minister for Innovation, Services and Small Business at least 90 days prior to Melbourne Cup Day. The request needs to specify:

- the area or areas in the municipality subject to the proposed substitute arrangements;
- the nominated day or two half-days in lieu of Melbourne Cup Day; and
- the reasons for the request.

It should be noted that Council may nominate a half-day on Melbourne Cup Day itself as one of its half-day public holidays.

#### **Options**

There are a number of options available to Council under the Public Holidays Act 1993.

- a) Council not to declare a substitute day as a public holiday
- b) Declare the Colac Show Day as a public holiday throughout the municipality
- c) Declare the Colac Show Day as a public holiday for only part of the municipality
- d) Declare two half-days as public holidays.

#### Proposal

That Council declares the Colac Show Day as a substitute public holiday for the Melbourne Cup Day for the term of this Council, that is 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

#### **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

If the proposal is adopted, the only cost would be advertising in the local media.

#### **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

The *Public Holidays Act 1993* provides details if Council wishes to change the declared Melbourne Cup Day Public Holiday.

# **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

Not applicable

### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

If Council resolved to continue with Colac Show Day as the substitute Public Holiday, a public notice would be inserted in local newspapers and newsletters.

#### Implementation

As per section 8A of the *Public Holidays Act 1993* Council will follow the process in nominating Colac Show Day as the public holiday in lieu of Melbourne Cup Day.

#### Conclusion

Non-metropolitan municipalities are able to nominate an alternative public holiday or halfdays to Melbourne Cup Day if they wish.

The Colac Show Day (Friday) has been the declared Public Holiday for the past four years. It is recommended that no change is made to the arrangements that have been in place.

#### Attachments

Nil

#### <u>Recommendation(s)</u>

#### That Council:

- 1. Nominates the Colac Show Day (Friday) to be the public holiday as a substitute for Melbourne Cup Day for the next 4 years being 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.
- 2. Writes to the Minister for Innovation, Services and Small Business requesting the alternative arrangements for Melbourne Cup Day.

# OM132301-6 SECOND QUARTER FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2012-2013

| AUTHOR:     | Brett Exelby                      | ENDORSED: | Colin Hayman |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| DEPARTMENT: | Corporate &<br>Community Services | FILE REF: | F11/3291     |

# Purpose

This report provides information to Council and the community on the financial performance of Council for the first quarter of the financial year, ending December 2012.

# **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

# Background

Council adopted the budget for 2012-2013 including the Capital Works Programme at the Council meeting held 27 June 2012. The attached report seeks to provide information on the performance of Council against the adopted budget.

#### **Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy**

#### Leadership and Governance

Council will fulfil its leadership, statutory and legal obligations to its community and staff in a way that is: fair, ethical, inclusive, sustainable, financially responsible and meets the needs and practical aspirations of current and future generations.

#### Issues / Options

Attached to this report is the Second Quarter Financial Performance Report 2012-2013.

At the time the budget for 2012-2013 was prepared, it was expected that Council would see an operating surplus of \$6.379 million. Council continues to revise the estimate for the 2012-2013 year activities as more accurate information comes to hand, with the current operating surplus forecast to be \$5.892 million.

The achievement of an operating surplus for the 2012-2013 year continues to be a priority of Council. It is important for Council and the community to understand that we continue to refine our forecasts and adjust our activities to ensure that Council is in the position to report an operating surplus for the 2012-2013 financial year.

Council currently has a cash at bank balance of \$8.851 million, which is higher than for the same time in 2011-2012 mainly due to a significant level of grants received in advance.

In addition, at the Ordinary Council meeting held 19 December 2012, Council resolved *"That Council:* 

- 1. Notes with concern that employee costs have significantly exceeded the approved budget over a number of years.
- 2. Calls on Council to table a report at the January 2013 Ordinary meeting detailing the actual employee costs for the six months ending 31/12/12 compared to the 2012-2013 budget.

3. Calls for the report to detail what steps Council will take to ensure that employee costs for the current financial year will be kept within the budget, if the report shows that they are currently running over budget."

In response to this resolution, the employee costs for the six months ending 31 December 2012 are \$7,586,349 as compared to the year to budget for that period of \$7,701,812. The result for the year to date is \$115,463 less than was budgeted for the same period.

Council will continue to monitor the employee costs and will further report on employee costs as compared to budget in the third quarter financial performance report.

The attached report includes further details on Council's financial performance for the second quarter of the 2012-2013 financial year.

#### Superannuation Liability

Officers are currently undertaking a detailed review of Capital Works and Special Projects for 2012-13, to establish whether funds can be reallocated to the Defined Superannuation Liability.

A further additional paper will be provided to Council prior to the Council Meeting detailing savings to date on projects and possible deferral of projects.

If projects are to be deferred it is important that a decision is made as soon as possible as planning has been undertaken in many of the projects. It is also beneficial to Council in paying off any of the liability earlier than July 2013.

There will need to be further discussions on the Defined Benefits Superannuation Liability as part of the 2013-14 Budget as the balance of the liability is required to be paid in July 2013.

#### Proposal

That Council considers the report as detailed herein, receives the report as provided and notes the forecast changes to date.

#### **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

Financial and resource matters affecting the budget performance of Council are detailed in the quarterly finance report.

#### **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

This report meets the reporting and risk obligations of officers to Council.

#### **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

Applied in preparation of Council Plan and adoption of budgets.

#### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected is to inform as per statutory obligations when preparing the Council Plan and Budget. This is a quarterly report that is for the information of Council.

#### Implementation

Council Plan and Budget are already implemented and operating.

# Conclusion

This report has been compiled by the Finance and Customer Service Unit with the assistance of other affected business units of Council and reflects the performance to date of Council against the budget and targets set by Council for the second quarter of the 2012-2013 year.

#### Attachments

1. Report - Quarterly Council Report - 2012-2013 - Quarter 2 Financial Performance Report to Council

# Recommendation(s)

That Council receives the second quarter financial performance report for 2012-2013.

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# **INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES**

	ITEM
OM132301-7	APOLLO BAY AIRFIELD LICENCE AGREEMENTS
OM132301-8	CRESSY-SHELFORD ROAD PROGRESS REPORT JANUARY 2013

# OM132301-7 APOLLO BAY AIRFIELD LICENCE AGREEMENTS

AUTHOR:	Neil Allen	ENDORSED:	Rob Small
DEPARTMENT:	Infrastructure & Services	FILE REF:	F11/3291

# Purpose

The purpose of this report is to advise Council on the progress of renewing the Licence Agreements with the two (2) tenants operating from the Apollo Bay Airfield.

#### **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

#### Background

At present there are two (2) small aviation related businesses operating from the Apollo Bay Airfield as per the details below:

- Apollo Bay Aviation Licensee: Victor F Bongiorno Address: 3 Telford Street, Marengo VIC 3233
- Torqair Pty Ltd Licensee: Sandra and Randy Walsh Address: 325 Black Gate Road, Torquay Vic 3228

In 2009 Council had resolved to signing a 17B Licence Agreement under the *Crown Land Act 1978* in place of a lease agreement for a period of three (3) years commencing on 1 November 2009 and ending on 31 October 2012 and the following was resolved:

- 1. Accept 17B Licence Agreement under the *Crown Land Act 1978* in place of a lease agreement
- 2. Sign and seal the Licences for a three (3) year period for Apollo Bay Aviation and Torqair Pty Ltd
- 3. Adopt the licence fee structure based on \$2 per square metre of aircraft parking area used - amounting to \$1,100 for 550 square metre aircraft parking area for Apollo Bay Aviation and \$1,000 for 500 square metre for aircraft parking area for Torqair Pty Ltd
- 4. Increase the licence fee to \$2.25 per square metre in the second year and \$2.50 per square metre in the third year of Licence Agreement
- 5. Consider the further renewal of licence six (6) months prior to expiry of licence period upon written request from the licensee
- 6. Explore options of collection of landing fee within the next 12 months and report the outcome to Council
- 7. Request the addition of the following clause as a special condition at 16.10 into the Licence Agreement with Apollo Bay Aviation:

"The Licensee may upon the cancellation or expiration of the licence, remove all buildings and structures and fixtures constructed or erected on the licensed premises by the licensee and forthwith make good all damage caused to the licensed premises by their affixing, retention or removal." On 13 August 2012, Mr Victor Bongiorno wrote to Council requesting a 10 Year License which was not supported by DSE.

A memo dated 7 November 2012 was circulated to all Councillors and the Executive team advising of the current status of the two (2) licences and providing future direction. The matter was discussed at length during the 28 November 2012 Council meeting and Council resolved the following:

# "Motion - Moved Cr Chris Smith, Seconded Cr Michael Delahunty

- 1. That the two (2) current operators at the Apollo Bay Airfield be offered the opportunity to enter into either a three year OR a 3+3+3 Licence Agreement.
- 2. That the licence SCHEDULE and LICENCE CONDITIONS shall be the same for both operators as the previous licence granted to Apollo Bay Aviation with the commencement date of 1 November 2009 with the following exceptions:
  - a. The licence fee rate will be \$3.00/m2 each year
  - b. The annual increase in fees will be in line with the Consumer Price Increase (CPI)
  - c. That in the case of a 3+3+3 year licence, the licence will continue each three years unless:
    - i. There is a breach of the Schedule or Licence Conditions
    - *ii.* Council identifies through an Apollo Bay Airfield Management Plan that there is reason to terminate or alter the licence.

#### Carried 7:0"

DSE was advised of the above Council resolution from the 28 November 2012 meeting on 3 December 2012 and a letter of response from DSE was received dated 10 December 2012 that was circulated to the Councillors and discussed at the December 2012 Councillor Briefing Session.

The DSE letter dated 10 December 2012 indicated that if the Council was not satisfied with the 3 Year Licence, they should provide reasons for a longer term licence including a long term plan and strategic outlook.

The letter also stated:

"While the Department still does not favour a licence period longer than 3 years, it is willing to consider Council's request providing the reasons for requesting a term longer than 3 years is clearly provided. eg: supported by a business, strategic or management plan.

If Council is going to offer the current operators licences for greater than 3 years, licence documents need to be prepared and submitted to the Department for approval in principal before any such offer is made to the licensees. The Department will seek the inclusion of special conditions relating to the full review of the licenses when the Management Plan is complete."

In accordance with the letter from DSE, Apollo Bay Aviation were asked to provide further information regarding their long term plan and justification for requesting for a long term Licence. A response was received from Apollo Bay Aviation dated 21 December 2012 providing the following justification in support of longer term Licence:

1. I seek a long term licence for the peace of mind of security of tenure and the ability to make seasonal business plans (planning up to 5 years in advance) with confidence and security.

- 2. My long term strategic outlook is to ultimately increase the number of tourists coming down the Great Ocean Road to fly with me and my business (see <u>www.apollobayaviation.com.au</u>) and thereby have the spin-off of benefitting other local businesses such as accommodation and restaurants in the local region. I have recently investigated other modes of advertising for more direct access into the Melbourne market.
- 3. The three year licence does not allow me the time frame to trade with confidence as it is too short a window for investing time and money (and also my emotional investment knowing it could all change in the next year for example) in any well constructed business plan.

A further letter dated 9 January 2013 was written to DSE incorporating the information from Apollo Bay Aviation seeking consideration towards a longer term licence. DSE after careful consideration of all the aspects have advised that they will formally write to council proposing a five (5) year Licence allowing enough time to the Licencees to prepare a Business Plan prior to next Licence Agreement being signed.

The other Licensee "Torquair Pty Ltd" has not pursued a long term Licence but Council should apply consistency in renewing both the Licences by including similar terms and conditions in both the licence agreements.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy Physical Infrastructure and Assets

Council will provide and maintain Council infrastructure and assets that meet community needs now and in the future. Manage Council's buildings and facilities in a responsible, safe and sustainable manner.

# **Economic Development**

Council is committed to facilitating a healthy and resilient economy through effective leadership, advocacy, and partnership.

# **Issues / Options**

a) Development of a Long Term Strategic Management Plan

Officers had previously submitted a Business Case in the 2011/12 budget process for undertaking a Business/Management Plan for the development of airfields within the municipality; however this has not been funded.

No funding is currently available for Council to develop any Business, Strategic or Management Plan for the Apollo Bay Airfield. Without this funding and the associated documentation, Council cannot satisfy the DSE requirements to extend the license for greater than 3 years, as requested in the letter of 10 December 2012.

b) Follow up of Strategic Planning Advice

At the December council briefing session it was indicated that DSE may not require a Strategic Plan to be developed for the Apollo Bay Airfield in order for a longer term lease to be provided/approved for the existing tourism businesses located at that site.

Clarification was sought which suggested that provided sufficient strategic direction may exist in Council's Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) and Planning Scheme that addressed the longer term future plans for the Airport, this may suffice as evidence to DSE that Council did have a strategic perspective on the future of the airfield which may satisfy their requirements for the provision of a longer term lease for these businesses.

It has been verified that there is a brief one line statement on the MSS and little in the actual Planning Scheme that relates to this matter - apart from that to be found in the Apollo Bay Structure Plan which has been adopted by Council and is referenced in the Planning Scheme. There is certainly nothing to suggest a strategic direction from Council for the long term future of the current airfield site.

The statement in the MSS simply states "Ensure continued and improved air access to the Apollo Bay region", which does not specifically refer to the current site, and when read in conjunction with the information from the adopted Apollo Bay Structure Plan, clearly relates to the need to ensure that air access to the 'Apollo Bay Region' is maintained at whatever location Council may determine after undertaking the strategic work required to enable this to occur.

Advice has been received from Council's Planning Department as follows;

"The Structure Plan refers to "a Study of the Airfield in 2001', which proposed plans for the expansion of the airfield to cater for twin-engine aircraft to cater for tourism growth, and among other things, the construction of a new runway with an alignment chosen to minimise impacts relating to noise vegetation and habitat disturbance in order to cater for aviation growth over the next 20 years, and recommended acquisition of some adjoining land.

The Study report, as quoted in the Structure Plan, also stated that:

"Three options appear to be available to ensure continued and improved air access to the region:

- Upgrading the existing airfield at Marengo/Apollo Bay,
- Relocating the airfield to an alternative location, or
- Maintaining the airfield with limited use and developing an alternative for larger aircraft."

# It concluded that:

"The future of the airfield will need to be determined by Council with further expert advice and consideration of impacts on tourism, safety and the availability of alternative sites." The report goes on the say that "It must be noted that residential development must not occur on the airfield site unless an alternative site is found and recognised."

#### The Plan was never adopted by Council."

This firmly supports the view that there is a need for Council to undertake an Airfield Strategy Plan to address the issues highlighted in the Apollo Bay Structure Plan and that this should be done prior to an extended lease/licence being provided to the current operators as required by the correspondence previously received by Council from DSE in relation to this matter.

# Proposal

Based on details provided by Apollo Bay Aviation for a longer term Licence (email dated 21 December 2012), a letter has been sent to DSE seeking consideration for a longer term Licence up to 10 years duration. However, Council has been informally advised that DSE will consider a new 5 year licence term at this stage.

Once a formal response is received from DSE the matter will be able to be finalised. In the interim both the Licensees have been advised to continue operating as usual until the matter is satisfactorily resolved.

# **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

The new licence fee structure will be based on a fee of \$3.00 per square metre of aircraft parking area used (including GST) with equates to the following:

- a) Apollo Bay Aviation \$1650 for 550 square metres of aircraft parking area
- b) Torqair Pty Ltd \$1500 for 500 square metres of aircraft parking area

The proposal is to increase the licence fee each financial year based on the consumer price index (CPI) which will be a nominal increase and should be affordable to the two (2) parties.

#### **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

Provision has been made in the Licence Agreement for a public liability insurance policy, indemnity and incident reporting clauses for minimising Council's risk liability.

#### **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

Not applicable.

#### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected would be Inform and consult. Consultation has been made with the two (2) tenants and DSE as part of the licence review process in order to account for any issues of mutual concern. All the relevant information has been circulated to the Councillors and Executive team for information and feedback.

#### Implementation

As mentioned above, DSE has been made aware of Council's resolution at the 28 November 2012 meeting for a longer term Licence Agreement spanning over nine (9) years.

DSE has asked for further information in support of longer term Licence Agreement. The information received from Apollo Bay Aviation has been forwarded to DSE in support of a longer term Licence of up to 10 years.

Council has not allocated any funding for this project and therefore a business, Strategic or Management Plan cannot be provided by Council. A response is awaited from DSE, who at this stage have indicated that they may consider a 5 year licence.

#### Conclusion

The DSE has been made aware of Council's resolution from the 28 November 2012 Council meeting supporting the longer term Licence Agreement for the two (2) aviation businesses operating from the Apollo Bay Airfield for providing greater confidence and assurity of ongoing business operations.

The information received from Apollo Bay Aviation (email dated 21 December 2012) has been forwarded to DSE in support of consideration for a longer term Licence. A further response is awaited, however, Council has been informally advised that DSE will consider a new 5 year licence term at this stage.

It is felt that DSE's expectation is for a longer term Business Plan/Strategic Plan which Council will need to prepare in future in consultation with all Airfield users/stakeholders. Council is awaiting formal advice from DSE.

# Attachments

- 1. Email DSE 3 December 2012
- 2. DSE Letter 10 December 2012
- 3. Email DSE 21 December 2012
- 4. Email VBongiorno 21 December 2012
- 5. DSE Letter 9 January 2013
- 6. Abstract from Apollo Bay Structure Plan

# Recommendation(s)

That Council:

- 1. Notes the contents of the report for information.
- 2. Subject to receiving formal advice from DSE, proposes a five (5) year Licence period to both the Licencees.
- 3. Authorises the Chief Executive Officer to sign the five (5) year Licence should the Licencees agree to accept the five (5) year Licence proposal.

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# OM132301-8 CRESSY-SHELFORD ROAD PROGRESS REPORT JANUARY 2013

| AUTHOR:     | Simon Howland             | ENDORSED: | Neil Allen |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| DEPARTMENT: | Infrastructure & Services | FILE REF: | F11/3162   |

# Purpose

To provide Council with an update of the actions undertaken to date in relation to the Cressy-Shelford Road Agreements with the Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (SEWPaC - formally the Department of Environment Water, Heritage and the Arts) and the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE).

#### **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

#### Background

Council engaged a road construction contractor to undertake roadworks along the Cressy-Shelford Road in April 2008.

The works method employed by Council's contractor, during the roadwork activity, resulted in the removal and damage of a significant amount of an endangered vegetation community.

An on-site meeting on 7 May 2008 revealed that the vegetation damaged or removed was significant and due to the presence of rare species known to be on-site that it constituted a possible breach of three pieces of legislation:

- The Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act) (1999)
- The State Environment and Planning Act (1987)
- The State Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (FFG Act) (1988)

On 9 October 2009 Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the DSE which secured Council's commitment to implementing the 'Cressy-Shelford Road Proposal March 2009'. On 13 October 2009 Council signed a similar document, an Enforceable Undertaking (EU), with SEWPaC which listed the actions Council is required to undertake to facilitate the rehabilitation of the area and to implement systems and process improvements. These documents are referred to as the 'Agreements' in this report.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy Environmental Management

Council will protect and enhance the environment entrusted to us, demonstrate efficient use of natural resources and minimise climate change impacts.

# Issues / Options

This report has adopted the actions headings identified in the Agreements. As many of the actions within the Agreement may not have been linked to specific financial commitments the status of each action in regards to its financial commitment and action deliverables is shown. Attachment one (1) also provides a breakdown of the financial expenditure and remaining financial commitments to date.

To oversee the implementation of these actions, Council formed the Cressy-Shelford Road Steering Committee (the committee). The committee is made up of representatives from Council, DSE and the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA).

# Rehabilitation

- Financial Commitment 73% Met
- Action Deliverable 73% Complete

This action relates to the rehabilitation of the affected areas along the Cressy-Shelford Road. In line with the agreement this section is broken into two key actions:

- Removal and Redistribution of the material dumped on the Cressy Shelford Road Reserve
- Development and Implementation of a Rehabilitation Management Plan

# Removal and Redistribution

Piles of imported gravel and soil were removed from the Cressy Shelford Road Reserve and disposed of at a location which did not support any native vegetation as directed by the Colac Otway Shire Council. In addition to this, mounds of basalt soil immediately adjacent to the area scraped were redistributed over the scalped area. This action was completed to the satisfaction of SEWPaC and the DSE.

# Development and Implementation of a Rehabilitation Management Plan

Biosis Research was the successful environmental consultant engaged to develop the plan.

The purpose of the plan is to direct actions for the enhancement of the native grasslands located along the Cressy-Shelford Road reserve and the restoration of areas impacted by road works. The management plan addresses the roadside reserve as a whole and provides details of appropriate works methods for Council to employ when undertaking various activities (e.g. weed control, drainage maintenance etc).

To develop the plan, Council undertook a robust consultation process with identified key stakeholders via a professionally facilitated workshop. The key stakeholders included adjoining land owners, local Country Fire Authority, landcare groups and Council Officers from both Colac Otway Shire and Golden Plains Shire.

In August 2011, Council received notification from the DSE stating that the Draft Plan had been approved. At this point, Council officers are continuing to implement the actions identified in the plan. Recent examples include a prescribed burn of the reserve with follow up weed control as well as current investigations into the formalization of the fire access track. Signage has also been installed along the reserve, in line with recommendations of the plan.

The current investigations in to the formalization of the fire track seek to fulfil all aspects and remaining financial commitments of the rehabilitation actions.

# Internal Processes and Initiatives

- Financial Commitment 100% Met
- Action Deliverable 90% Complete

This action refers to a range of program and process developments to improve project management systems and Council staff awareness of biodiversity assets. Although the financial aspects of these commitments have been met, some actions identified in the Agreement are still in progress or ongoing. In line with the Agreements, this section is discussed under the following headings:

- Internal Process Improvement
- Internal Training and Awareness Raising
- Roadside Mapping and Planning

## Internal Process Improvement

The key outcomes from this section include the implementation of the Environmental Assessment and Protection Policy and Procedure, as well as the improved tools to access biodiversity information. Although this action is considered to be complete, in terms of the Agreements, Council is still continuing to review process and implement improvements where necessary.

#### Internal Training and Awareness Raising

A series of biodiversity conservation training sessions have been completed. The aim of these sessions was to raise the awareness of biodiversity assets within the Shire, and provide details of how and why they are protected.

The four sessions completed included:

- A two hour session for the Councillors, CEO and General Managers
- A two hour session for Managers and Coordinators
- A full day session for key Infrastructure and Planning Staff
- A full day session for COS works operational staff

In line with the project task brief, the consultants engaged for delivery of the training compiled reports of the feedback received from participants. This enabled Council to identify where the sessions were successful and where improvements can be made for future training programs. Council has now completed the required elements of internal training relating to the Agreements. However, continuous environmental awareness raising initiatives and planned environmental induction for new employees will be ongoing.

# Roadside Mapping and Planning

Mapping of biodiversity along Council Managed Roads has been completed and further detailed assessments of the threats such as invasive weeds are now being undertaken. The database used to store and analyse this information has also been enhanced to enable the information to be easily accessed as required.

The review and development of Council's Roadside Reserve Environmental Management Plan (CRREMP) and Code of Practice (the Code) is being managed by the Environment and Community Safety Unit. The CRREMP is planned to act as an overarching strategic document for management while the Code is to be utilised in the field by on ground staff, contractors and the general public. The CRREMP and first draft of the Code was completed in December 2012 and is currently reviewed internally. These two documents will be sent to key stakeholders within Council for comment in late January 2013 before a final draft is sent to Executive for approval by the end of March 2013. The inclusion of the biodiversity mapping into Council's Planning Scheme is being managed by the Strategic Planning unit. Currently the amendment documents have been prepared and are to be presented to Council in January 2013. Following authorisation it is expected that the amendments will go on public exhibition early 2013. After this the Strategic Planning Unit will assess submissions, report back to Council, request and appoint a panel and finally seek adoption from the Minister. It is anticipated that the completion date will be mid to late 2013.

## External Awareness Raising Initiatives

- Financial Commitment 100% Met
- Action Deliverable 100% Complete

This action relates to initiatives that aim to provide increased protection for native grassland and associated threatened species, by raising community's awareness of their presence and legislative protections.

The Cressy-Shelford Road Presentation (the presentation) is one of the programmes that has been undertaken to meet the aim of this action. The presentation, delivered by Council Officers, covers the incident and associated impact of the works that took place along the Cressy-Shelford Road. Specific attention is drawn to the complex requirements of Victorian and Commonwealth environmental legislation and the vulnerabilities of local government. This presentation also details the recovery of the sites damaged and the robust project management systems that have developed by Council. At this point in time, Council has delivered this presentation to the following organisations:

- Municipal Workers Association
- Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand
- Southern Grampians Shire Council
- City of Ballarat
- Hepburn Shire Council
- Moorabool Shire Council
- Pyrenees Shire Council
- VicRoads
- Probus Association of Victoria
- The Institute of Public Works Engineers Australia

Feedback from these sessions has been very positive, with the organisations expressing their appreciation of Council time. Many participants have requested a copy of Council project management policies to assist them in the development of their own internal systems.

To engage with the broader community, Council has embarked upon a roadside signage program to raise the awareness of threatened species throughout the Shire. The completion of this project saw the installation of six signs which displayed the image of a local threatened species, along with its name and conservation status. Council engaged the graphic design consultant, Challis Designs, to assist with the development of the signs. This project was completed in September 2012. Council's Agreement commitments for external awareness raising is now also considered complete.

# DSE Payments

- Financial Commitment 100% Met
- Action Deliverable 100% Complete

This action relates to a vegetation offset payment for losses incurred at the Cressy Shelford Road and is equivalent to the value of 3.3 habitat hectares of Victorian Volcanic Plains Grassland. The final of several payments made to the DSE to complete this action was made in May 2010.

## **Co-ordination and Reporting**

- Financial Commitment 100% Met
- Action Deliverable 100% Complete

This action relates to Council's commitment to appoint a full time Infrastructure Environment Officer employed to oversee and co-ordinate all environmental roadside management matters on behalf of Council. The appointment of the officer (for a period of two (2) years) was also designed to manage and report on the Cressy Shelford Road commitments as defined in the Agreements. Although the financial commitment of this officer's role has been completed as per the agreement, the role has been made an ongoing position to ensure Council's activities are adhering to all environmental regulatory requirements.

#### Proposal

Council continues to implement the final remaining actions as listed in the Agreements with SEWPaC and DSE.

#### **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

Council has allocated funds to support the completion of the identified actions.

#### **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

As highlighted, Council has entered into Agreements with each of these Government Departments and is required to complete the actions listed.

#### **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

The implementation of the agreed actions will work towards protecting and promoting the environmental assets of the Shire.

#### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected has been to inform and includes the significant community engagement referred to within this report and the community will continue to be engaged throughout the delivery of the identified actions.

#### Implementation

Council's Infrastructure Environment Officer will continue to implement the actions listed in the Agreements.

# Conclusion

At this point in time Council has successfully implemented a range of actions required of the Agreements that will work towards protecting the environmental assets of the Shire. Although there are only two commitments remaining (development of the CRREMP; and expenditure of the remaining rehabilitation financial commitments), Council is committed to improving people's understanding of biodiversity values and ensuring these are protected during the delivery of Council's works programmes.

# Attachments

1. Financial Commitment and Expenditure

# Recommendation(s)

That Councillors notes the Cressy-Shelford Road Progress Report as at January 2013.

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# SUSTAINABLE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

| ITEM        |  |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| OM132301-9  | PROPOSED PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C70 -<br>BIODIVERSITY MAPPING                               |  |  |
| OM132301-10 | ADOPTION OF PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C69 (RURAL<br>LIVING STRATEGY & FORREST STRUCTURE PLAN)  |  |  |
| OM132301-11 | GREAT SOUTH COAST STREET SMART LIGHTING PROGRAM  |  |  |
| OM132301-12 | GREAT OCEAN ROAD TOURISM INTERIM REGIONAL TOURISM<br>BOARD REPORT TO STAKEHOLDERS              |  |  |
| OM132301-13 | SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED INCLUSION OF THE GREAT OCEAN<br>ROAD ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER |  |  |
| OM132301-14 | G21 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY  |  |  |
| OM132301-15 | PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C67 (SALINITY MANAGEMENT<br>OVERLAY) - CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS  |  |  |

# OM132301-9 PROPOSED PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C70 -BIODIVERSITY MAPPING

| AUTHOR:     | Gemma Browning                     | ENDORSED: | Jack Green |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| DEPARTMENT: | Sustainable Planning & Development | FILE REF: | F11/3291   |

# Purpose

This report proposes that Council proceeds with the preparation and exhibition of a planning scheme amendment (Amendment C70 to the Colac Otway Planning Scheme) to update the Environmental Significance and Vegetation Protection Overlays relating to the Warrion Groundwater area in the northern part of the Shire and biodiversity values and assets across the Shire that have been mapped by the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE).

# **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

#### Background

What is biodiversity mapping?

Biodiversity mapping is the identification of sites of biodiversity value. Biodiversity is the variety of living things including flora and fauna and the habitats within which they live and are maintained. Biodiversity values are currently recognised in the Planning Scheme through schedules under the Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO) and the Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO). The ESO and VPO schedules relate to the following biodiversity values:

- ESO2 'Lakes, wetlands and watercourses' which covers aquatic systems that are valuable natural assets and provide important functions related to stream habitat, drainage, wildlife corridors and water quality. Examples of sites currently covered by the overlay schedule include Lough Calvert, Lake Colac, Barongarook Creek and the Aire River and its wetlands;
- ESO4 'Habitat protection' which covers a range of areas including wetlands and vegetation that are important for the provision of habitat for the survival of species of fauna including those listed under legislation as rare or threatened. Examples of sites currently covered by the overlay schedule include Cundare Pool and Mt Hesse because of brolga breeding habitat and the Cressy Trotting Track because of its habitat value for the Striped Legless Lizard;
- VPO1 'Significant and remnant vegetation' that is valuable for maintaining biodiversity, functions as wildlife corridors, aids in land protection and provides landscape and recreational value. Examples of sites currently covered by the overlay schedule include the Colac foothills, Pomborneit Stoney Rises and Marengo Heathlands; and
- VPO2 'Roadside vegetation' within the Shire that often contains the last vestiges of flora communities, have a high conservation value, are important wildlife links and provide landscape and scenic value. Examples of sites covered by the overlay

schedule include Cressy-Shelford Road, Poorneet Station Road and Barongarook Road.

Sites currently covered by the ESO and VPO schedules were mapped and included in the Planning Scheme in 2002. In 2009, DSE with the support of Council, revisited various databases to update biodiversity mapping.

The updated mapping also informed the development of new tables of biodiversity values for the existing overlay schedules which provide detailed information on individual sites or areas of biodiversity value whether related to aquatic ecosystems, habitat or vegetation. The tables include information on Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs), threatened species and biodiversity asset descriptions. This level of information is useful for Council because it not only covers areas of value in a mapped form but also conveys information to assist in decision making about what it is that is important about a particular site or area covered by the particular overlay.

# What are the changes?

The updated mapping of biodiversity values and assets in the Shire will result in the following types of changes being implemented through a planning scheme amendment:

- Updating of the Tables of Values listed under the following overlay schedules:
  - ESO2 with a change in coverage from 32 to 46 aquatic sites identifying lakes and wetlands of the northern volcanic plains and rivers, estuaries and coastal wetlands found in the Otway Ranges and on the coast. Some of these aquatic systems are listed under the international RAMSAR Convention as a wetland of importance whilst others provide valuable habitat as breeding sites and drought refuge for wetland birds including the iconic Brolga, various fish species and wetland flora. The Aire River is recognised as a Heritage River and as a productive estuary;
  - ESO4 with a change in coverage from 34 to 50 habitat sites identifying flora and fauna habitat comprising vegetation communities that are either important EVCs or support threatened fauna and flora species such as Corangamite Water Skink, Striped Legless Lizard, Growling Grass Frog, Brolga, Hooded Plovers or Spiny Rice-flower;
  - VPO1 with a change in coverage from 14 to 18 vegetation sites including significant or remnant vegetation areas that provide important movement corridors and support threatened or rare flora and fauna species. Areas include native grasslands on the volcanic plains, depleted vegetated communities in the Otway Foothills and vegetated links between the Otway Ranges and the coastline; and
  - VPO2 with a change in coverage from 51 to 123 roadside vegetation sites that have high conservation status, strong biodiversity habitat values and represent structurally intact vegetation communities.
- Changes in the extent and location (ie mapping) of the different overlay schedules. The change in extent of mapped area from 2002 to 2009 is shown in Table 1 below.
   Attachment 1 – Colac Otway Shire Biodiversity Map also shows the proposed mapping of biodiversity values under the various overlay schedules in the Shire.

| BIODIVERSITY ASSET        | Estimated<br>Areas 2002 | Estimated<br>Areas 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ESO2- Aquatic Systems     | 13,366 ha               | 11,154 ha               |
| ESO4- Habitat Protection  | 8,121 ha                | 27,532 ha               |
| VPO1- Remnant Vegetation  | 20,965 ha               | 16,887 ha               |
| VPO2- Roadside Vegetation | 188 km                  | 366 km                  |

# Table 1: Comparison of changes to areas of biodiversity mapping between 2002 and 2009

The changes are primarily the result of more accurate mapping. For example, the VPO1 has moved away from broad scale coverage, such as around the foothills south of Colac to a more targeted site specific approach but has also identified new sites closer to the coast. The increase in coverage of the ESO4 represents the inclusion of aquatic systems for their habitat value many of which are also covered by the ESO2 for their intrinsic value as waterway or wetland systems, while the number of roadsides under the VPO2 increases as a result of detailed roadside vegetation surveys undertaken in 2009/2010.

• Provision of updated mapping presents an opportunity to review the environmental policies in the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) and in the overlay schedules themselves. Proposed changes to the MSS are described below and contained in **Attachment 2 - Amended MSS Clauses**.

The overlays provide good coverage for biodiversity conservation purposes, however, the MSS policies do not refer specifically to biodiversity values and the need for protection. Policy references are indirect in terms of environmental features and natural assets and tend to focus on functional areas such as water and vegetation with little description of the key biodiversity values worthy of protection and enhancement under the Planning Scheme. This lack of emphasis and recognition is most apparent in Clauses 21.02, 21.04 and 21.06. Specific changes proposed include:

- Amend Clause 21.02-1 'Land Use Vision' and the Colac Otway Strategic Framework Plan to improve the identification of key biodiversity values located within the Shire to be protected and enhanced.
- Amend Clause 21.04-2 'Water' to refer to the biodiversity values of aquatic systems and to add an additional objective and strategy for protection and enhancement of the ecological values of the lakes, wetlands and waterways.
- Amend Clause 21.04-3 'Vegetation' to refer to the biodiversity value of native vegetation and its protection and enhancement.
- Amend Clause 21.06 'General Implementation' to update reference to the use and mapping review of the ESO2, ESO4, VPO1 and VPO2 under the headings 'Using Zones, Overlays, Local Policy and the Exercise of Discretion' and 'Undertaking Further Strategic Work'.

- Amend Clause 21.07 Reference Documents under 'Environment' to update and include references to "Colac Otway Shire Biodiversity Map October 2009 Main Report" and the "Colac Otway Shire Roadside Survey 2009."
- With respect to the overlay schedules themselves, proposed changes are described below and provided in **Attachment 3 Amended Overlay Schedules:** 
  - Amend the Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 1 (ESO1 Warrion Groundwater Protection Area) to provide an updated statement of environmental significance, objectives, permit, application and referral requirements and decision guidelines.
  - Amend the Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 2 (ESO2 Lakes, Wetlands and Watercourses) to provide an updated statement of environmental significance, permit requirements, decision guidelines and the Table of Values.
  - Amend the Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 4 (ESO4 Habitat Protection) to provide an updated statement of environmental significance, objectives, application requirements, decision guidelines and the Table of Values.
  - Amend the Vegetation Protection Overlay Schedule 1 (VPO1 Significant and Remnant Vegetation) to provide updated application, referral requirements, decision guidelines and the Table of Values.
  - Amend the Vegetation Protection Overlay Schedule 2 (VPO2 Roadside Vegetation) to provide updated application requirements, decision guidelines and Table of Values.

# Additional Changes

An additional component of the amendment includes the opportunity to amend the ESO1 relating to the Warrion Groundwater Area. The ESO1 currently covers a large area of the north-western portion of the Shire. It aims to protect and retain groundwater quality. However, the permit triggers under the schedule do not align well with the achievement of its purpose. It is proposed to review the schedule by clarifying the purposes and objectives to be achieved by the overlay and to better align the exemptions for vegetation removal with those in the native vegetation provisions under Clause 52.17. A copy of the revised ESO1 is included in **Attachment 4 – Amended ESO1**.

The DSE Biodiversity mapping report (2009) also identified an area at Yeo which contains an area of scattered trees. It suggested introducing a new Schedule 3 to the VPO (VPO3) that would be in addition to the current VPO schedules specifically to protect these trees. However, the information relating to scattered trees is not sufficient to warrant its use in the Planning Scheme, which will continue to provide protection under the native vegetation provisions of Clause 52.17.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy Land Use and Development

Council will engage, plan and make decisions about land use and development that takes into account the regulatory role of Council, its diverse geography, social, community, economic and environmental impacts for current and future generations.

The Council Plan 2009-2013 contains a strategy to:

"Facilitate the protection and enhancement of environmental values on private land".

The Plan contains an action under this Strategy to:

"Update the environmental overlays in the Planning Scheme to introduce the latest biodiversity mapping prepared by State Government".

State Planning Policy currently expressed in the Colac Otway Planning Scheme contains the following policies regarding the importance of protecting biodiversity values:

- Clause 12 'Environmental and Landscape Values' which identifies that 'planning should help to protect the health of ecological systems and the biodiversity they support (including ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic diversity) and conserve areas with identified environmental and landscape values.'
- Clause 12.01 'Biodiversity' under Clause 12.01-1 'Protection of Habitat' which has an objective that seeks to 'assist the protection and conservation of biodiversity, including native vegetation retention and provision of habitats for native plants and animals.' A strategy supporting this objective is to 'assist the conservation of the habitats of threatened and endangered species and communities as identified under the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988, including communities under-represented in conservation reserves such as native grasslands, grassy woodlands and wetlands.'
- Clause 12.01-3 'Preparation of biodiversity strategies' has the objective 'to protect native habitat and areas of important biodiversity through appropriate land-use planning.' A strategy supporting the objective looks to 'protect significant flora and fauna habitat and important landscapes such as the Western Plains Grasslands (Natural Temperate Grasslands of the Victorian Volcanic Plain) and Grassy Eucalypt Woodland.'

Council's local policy at Clause 21.06 – 'General Implementation' of the Planning Scheme in 'Undertaking further strategic work' supports updating overlays on completion of the Corangamite River Health Strategy and to revise the ESOs and VPOs to incorporate revisions to native vegetation mapping associated with Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs). The policy also contains a reference in 'Undertaking other actions' to identifying and protecting RAMSAR wetlands as important ecological and economic assets.

The above policy framework provides clear strategic support for updating the environmental overlays in the Planning Scheme to afford biodiversity assets across the Shire improved recognition and protection in the planning system.

# Issues / Options

The key issues for consideration by Council include:

- State and local planning policies support the protection of biodiversity values and assets within the Shire. Planning controls in the form of schedules to the ESO and VPO already exist in the planning scheme to achieve this aim. However, the current controls are based on mapping developed in 2002. The updated mapping in 2009 was developed with the support of input from the local community and is far more accurate. Hence, the information is more recent and relevant to current conditions.
- The issue of increasing resource requirements on Council in the planning area (i.e. generating additional planning permit applications) is unlikely to be significant because the overlays currently exist. The adjustments in mapping are not expected to substantially increase the resources on Council.

Given the Council's responsibility as a Planning Authority to maintain a relevant and up to date Planning Scheme, it is considered that Council should proceed to amend the planning scheme to bring updated information and mapping of sites of biodiversity value into the scheme.

This will maintain Council's comprehensive approach towards planning for the protection and enhancement of environmental qualities in the municipality. The alternative of not proceeding with an amendment would result in the application of overlays in some areas where there is no biodiversity value, and maintenance of planning permit triggers for some land owners which are unnecessary.

#### Proposal

It is proposed that Council proceed with the preparation and exhibition of a planning scheme amendment to amend the coverage of the ESO2, ESO4, VPO1 and VPO2 in the Planning Scheme maps in accordance with the mapping provided in the DSE Biodiversity Map report October 2009 and to amend Schedules 1, 2 and 4 to the Environmental Significance Overlay and 1 and 2 to the Vegetation Protection Overlay.

#### **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

Funding for the biodiversity mapping update in 2009 was provided by DSE. This work was completed in 2009. The mapping outputs have already been uploaded onto Council's GIS system for reference use by Council's planning and environment officers. The cost to Council of exhibiting the amendment is funded through the Strategic Planning budget. Funding assistance has also been provided to Council from the Department of Planning and Community Development's Rural Planning Flying Squad with a consultant contracted to prepare amendment documentation and facilitate the amendment process.

Whilst there is some increase in coverage of the various ESO and VPO overlays, there is not expected to be any significant change in permit applications being lodged with Council given the range of other planning controls which currently trigger planning permits for vegetation removal.

#### **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

There are new areas proposed to be covered by the overlays, particularly the VPO1 and 2. There is a risk of adverse reaction from the community to increased planning controls over their land. Whilst this is understood, it is important that Council appropriately upholds its responsibility as Planning Authority to continue to improve its level of management of biodiversity values and assets across the Shire.

#### **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

Updating the coverage and information base for the ESO and VPO under the Planning Scheme should have positive effects on the environment through more effective targeting of planning controls over land with high conservation value.

#### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected would be consult and be in the form of a public notice of the amendment in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* with an exhibition period of six weeks. Affected parties can lodge submissions which would be considered by Council in accordance with the Act requirements, including possible consideration of submissions by an independent panel prior to a final decision on the amendment.

#### Implementation

Should Council support the recommendation to proceed with an amendment, the amendment documentation would be finalised under the DPCD Rural Planning Flying Squad consultancy.

Officers would seek authorisation from the Planning Minister to exhibit the amendment, and arrange for public exhibition over a six week period. Officers would report any submissions to Council for consideration following exhibition.

# Conclusion

Council has received the updated mapping from DSE which has prepared new maps and Tables of Values for the ESO and VPO Schedules. It would be appropriate for Council to complete its obligations as part of the biodiversity mapping project by amending the Planning Scheme. It is for this reason that is recommended that Council proceed with an amendment to amend the ESO1, ESO2, ESO4, VPO1 and VPO2 and planning scheme mapping.

# Attachments

- 1. Amendment C70 Combined Planning Maps
- 2. Amendment C70 Combined Planning Scheme Clauses

# Recommendation(s)

# That Council:

- 1. Proceeds with the preparation and exhibition of a planning scheme amendment to amend the Schedules 1, 2 and 4 of the Environmental Significance Overlay and Schedules 1 and 2 of the Vegetation Protection Overlay and the relevant planning scheme maps in accordance with the updated mapping of biodiversity values from the Biodiversity Mapping Report (2009) and makes relevant changes to the Municipal Strategic Statement.
- 2. Requests the Planning Minister to authorise the preparation of the amendment.

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# OM132301-10 ADOPTION OF PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C69 (RURAL LIVING STRATEGY & FORREST STRUCTURE PLAN)

AUTHOR:	Gemma Browning	ENDORSED:	Jack Green
DEPARTMENT:	Sustainable Planning & Development	FILE REF:	F11/3291

#### Purpose

Amendment C69 proposes amendments to the Planning Scheme which implement the Shire's Rural Living Strategy and Forrest Structure Plan, affecting a number of properties across the Shire. The purpose of this report is for Council to consider the recommendations of the independent Planning Panel which considered submissions to the amendment, and for Council to resolve to request the Minister for Planning to approve the amendment.

#### Declaration of Interests

As previously advised to Council, the Manager for Planning and Building has declared an indirect interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in this amendment due to the ownership of some properties in rural parts of the Shire by members of his extended family. The officer has not had direct responsibility for the management of the amendment, his role has been limited to overseeing the amendment in a general sense as part of the strategic planning program which falls under his responsibility.

#### Background

Council resolved to seek Ministerial Authorisation to prepare and exhibit Amendment C69 on 21 December 2011 when it adopted the Rural Living Strategy. Ministerial authorisation (AO2227) was granted on 30 March 2012 following preparation of the amendment. Amendment C69 was exhibited for 6 weeks between 7 May 2012 and 21 June 2012 and received 28 submissions. Council resolved on 25 July 2012 to refer all submissions to an independent planning panel. The panel sat for three days on 9-11 October 2012 and heard from 16 submitters. Council received the panel report on 26 November 2012 and it was released publicly on 3 December 2012.

Amendment C69 has two main components which address a number of recommendations arising from the *Rural Living Strategy 2011* and *Forrest Structure Plan 2011* reports. The following is a summary of the changes <u>that were exhibited</u>:

- 1. Rural Living Strategy
  - Making various changes to Clauses 21.02 (Vision), 21.03 (Settlement), 21.05 (Economic Development), 21.06 (General Implementation) and 21.07 (Reference Documents) of the Local Planning Policy Framework.
  - Applying the Low Density Residential Zone to land at Corangamite Lake Road and Ryans Lane, Coragulac.
  - Applying the Township Zone to various areas within the Shire including land at:
    - o Corangamite Lake Road, Alvie.
    - Birregurra-Forrest Road and Loves Road, Barwon Downs.
    - o Gellibrand River Road and Moomowroong Road, Carlisle River.
    - o Corangamite Lake Road and Ryans Lane, Coragulac.

- o Old Beech Forest Road, Old Main Road and Main Road, Gellibrand.
- o Great Ocean Road, Lavers Hill.
- Coragulac-Beeac Road, Warrion.
- Amending Schedule 1 to the Rural Living Zone at Clause 35.03 to apply minimum subdivision requirements to proposed rural living areas and by applying the Rural Living Zone to these areas, which include:
  - Arnolds Road, Bushbys Road, Gardiners Road, Johnsons Road and Shorts Road, Barongarook.
  - Everett Crescent, Barongarook West.
  - Parkes Lodge Road, Robinsons Road and Wares Road, Barongarook.
  - Birregurra-Deans Marsh Road and Cape Otway Road east of Birregurra.
  - o Corangamite Lake Road and Langdon's Lane, Cororooke.
  - Pyles Road, Irrewarra.
  - Campiglis Road, Colac Lavers Hill Road and Bull Hill Road, Kawarren.
  - Roberts Lane, Roseneath Road and Warncoort Cemetery Road, Warncoort.
- Applying the Farming Zone to land at 70-90 Christies Road, Elliminyt.
- Applying the Public Use Zone to land at:
  - o Main Road, Gellibrand.
  - o Great Ocean Road, Lavers Hill.
- Applying the Public Conservation and Resource Zone to land at Main Road, Gellibrand.
- Introducing the Restructure Overlay and associated Schedule 1 into the Planning Scheme at Clause 45.05 and applying the Restructure Overlay to land at:
  - Aerodrome Road, Donaldson Street, Forrest Street, Lyons Street and New Station Street, Cressy.
  - Dewings Bridge Road, Gerangamete.
  - McCorkells Road, Murrays Road, Princes Highway and Ryans Road, Pirron Yallock.
  - Swan Marsh-Irrewillipe Road, Irrewillipe-Pirron Yallock Road and New Irrewillipe Road, Irrewillipe.
- Introducing a new Incorporated Document titled, "*Restructure Plans for Old and Inappropriate Subdivisions in the Colac Otway Shire*" (2012) and amending the table of incorporated documents within Clause 81.01.
- 2. Forrest Structure Plan
  - Making various changes to Clauses 21.03 (Settlement), 21.05 (Economic Development), 21.06 (General Implementation) and 21.07 (Reference Documents) of the Local Planning Policy Framework.
  - Applying the Township Zone to land at:
    - o 3025 Colac-Forrest Road, Forrest.
    - o 35, 45, 55 and 59 Turner Road, Forrest.
    - o 1, 3 and 5 Hennigan Crescent, Forrest.
  - Applying the Rural Living Zone to land at:
    - o 2-6, 10, 14 and 18 Frizon Road, Forrest.

- 65, 69, 73, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97-99 and 101 Grant Street, Forrest.
- Applying the Rural Activity Zone to land at 2317 Birregurra-Forrest Road, Forrest.
- Applying the Public Use Zone to land at:
  - o 10 and 12 Grant Street, Forrest.
  - o 1 Rivendell Lane, Forrest.
- Applying the Public Conservation and Resource Zone to land at 5 Rivendell Lane, Forrest.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy Land Use and Development

Council will engage, plan and make decisions about land use and development that takes into account the regulatory role of Council, its diverse geography, social, community, economic and environmental impacts for current and future generations.

In making the proposed changes the amendment supports the actions in this section to:

- "Regularly update and improve the Colac Otway Planning Scheme through Planning Scheme amendments".
- "Finalise a Rural Living Strategy and implement findings".
- "Finalise and implement the Birregurra and Forrest Structure Plans".

In respect to 'managing the demand for rural residential lifestyle' the Council Plan identifies the following as a 'specific challenge':

"Preservation of productive rural areas for agriculture and direct rural residential development to defined areas and the preservation of scenic and cultural landscapes."

It is considered that Amendment C69 will assist in the achievement of the Council Plan's directions.

# **Issues / Options**

The Planning Panel was supportive of the strategic approach to Amendment C69 and has recommended its adoption with only minor changes, including minor editing of text. Only a few individual elements of the amendment were not supported, or were referred to future strategic work to be completed by Council. The Panel Report states:

"The Panel considers that the comprehensive analysis underpinning the Rural Living Strategy responded to relevant policy and recognised the significance of constraints associated with bushfire hazard, the protection of water quality in Special Water Supply Catchments, and the maintenance of the productivity in farmland generally and farmland of strategic significance in particular. It also took into account the limited infrastructure basis for growth in rural clusters and many smaller settlements.

The Panel considers the outcome is an appropriate balance between competing planning policy and objectives".

Below is a summary of the Panel recommendations.

#### General

• In areas where a level of growth would be supported except for concerns relating to fire hazard and potential impacts on potable water supply quality (Gellibrand, Forrest, Beeac & Beech Forest) the Panel endorses the Council's approach of deferring support for expansion of those towns until further investigations can be completed.

This is to be achieved through the current bushfire planning project that will inform whether these deferred areas are capable of further development.

- Minor revisions to the proposed Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) provisions have been recommended to provide clarity and better encourage economic development in towns in the Otway Ranges.
- The Restructure Overlay and Incorporated Restructure Plan Documents have been supported with minor text revisions to improve clarity on the development of dwellings on tenements. This applies to areas of Cressy, Pirron Yallock, Gerangamete and Irrewillipe.

#### Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS)

Amendment C69 – Proposed numerous changes to the MSS.

*Submission* – Some submissions from landowners in Forrest and Gellibrand raised concern with some MSS changes.

*Panel recommendation* – Most changes were supported however further text changes were recommended to make the provisions clearer and better encourage economic development for Forrest and Gellibrand.

Recommendation to Council - support the Panel recommendations.

## Individual Area: 2-6 Frizon Street Forrest

Amendment C69 - Proposed to rezone this land to the Rural Living Zone along with adjacent land to the east and south.

Submission – Landowner requested the land be rezoned to the Township Zone.

Panel recommendation - Rezone the land to the Township Zone



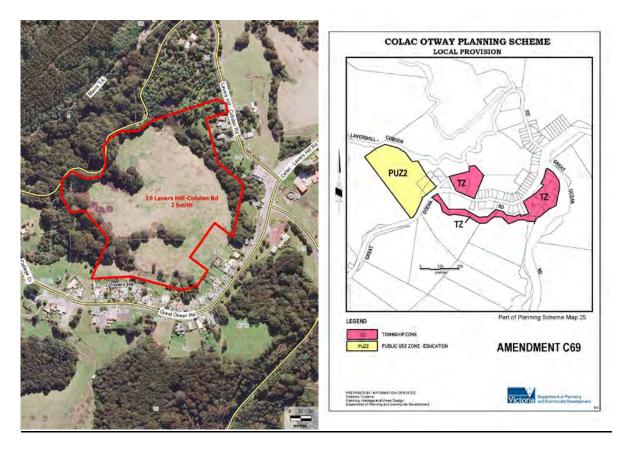
**Recommendation to Council** – Support the Panel recommendation to rezone the land to the Township Zone. During discussion at the panel hearing Council officers agreed that the Township Zone in this location would enable the landowner to pursue small scale tourism opportunities. Officers indicated that due to the fire risk in the southern part of Forrest a conservative approach had been taken by seeking to apply the Rural Living Zone, but that if the Panel was comfortable with a Township Zone this would be appropriate given the land is contiguous with Township Zoned land to the north.

Individual Area: 19 Lavers Hill - Cobden Road, Lavers Hill

Amendment C69 – Retained in the Faming Zone.

Submission – Requested the land be rezoned to the Rural Living Zone.

*Panel recommendation* – Subject to the preparation of a Domestic Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) rezone the land to the Rural Living Zone and consider also rezoning 4 College Drive.



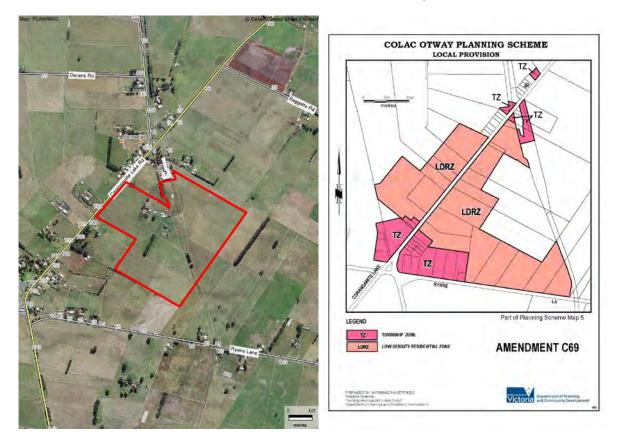
**Recommendation to Council** – Support the Panel recommendation on the basis that the cost and responsibility of preparing the DWMP and initiating any future rezoning request rests with the landowner. Officers indicated to the Panel during the hearing that this land would have been favourably considered for inclusion in the Rural Living Zone were it not located in a declared water catchment. Wannon Water, responsible for the managing the catchment, had previously indicated during preparation of the Rural Living Strategy it would object to its rezoning on this basis. The land is not suitable for broadacre agriculture, is bounded by Lavers Hill township and Lavers Hill - Cobden Road and would make a natural extension of the settlement area.

## Individual Area: 800 Corangamite Lake Road, Coragulac

Amendment C69 – Rezones the land in between the two developed nodes at Coragulac to the Low Density Residential Zone.

Submission – Requested the land be retained wholly or partly in the Farming Zone due to potential impacts on the continued use of the land for farming.

Panel recommendation – Retain part of the land in the Farming Zone.



**Recommendation to Council** – Support the Panel recommendation. The proposed area to be rezoned has been reduced in line with the Panel's recommendation, which still retains a strip of Low Density Residential Zone along the property frontage to Corangamite Lake Road. This outcome is considered acceptable, as it still delivers the objectives of recognising fragmented small lots fronting Corangamite Lake Road and Ryans Lane, and of unifying the dispersed development in the town through future infill development.

Individual Area: 70 and 90 Christies Road, Elliminyt

Amendment C69 – Rezone the land to Farming Zone.

Submission - Retain the land in the Low Density Residential Zone.

*Panel recommendation* – Evaluate the appropriate future zoning of the land and its adjacent land as part of the review of the Colac Structure Plan.



**Recommendation to Council** – Support the Panel recommendation. This land had been the subject of consideration during the panel hearing for Amendment C55 which implemented the Rural Land Strategy and Colac Structure Plan in 2008, with the then C55 Panel recommending it be rezoned to Farming Zone given its relative isolation from the developed parts of Colac. A subsequent VCAT decision supported this approach in a refusal of the Tribunal to approve a planning permit application for subdivision of the land based on its lack of connection with other urban development. The Rural Living Strategy subsequently considered the issue and recommended a rezoning to Farming Zone, thus the proposal in Amendment C69. Whilst officers believe there has already been satisfactory strategic consideration of the future of this land, it is recognised that the Panel has been cautious in its approach, and there is no harm in again revisiting the issue during the review of the Colac Structure Plan intended to happen over the next few years.

## Individual Area: 2 Forans Road, Barongarook

Amendment C69 – Rezone the land to Rural Living Zone.

Submission – Enable the future subdivision of the land to create two titles for the existing dwellings.

*Panel recommendation* – Council to further consider the merits of providing separate titles and the most appropriate mechanism to advance subdivision.

**Recommendation to Council** – Not support the Panel recommendation on the basis that a special approach to support one landowner would undermine the strategic approach to this area. The landowner should either lodge an application for planning permit under the current Farming zone provisions or if there are two existing titles to use the re-subdivision provisions of the Rural Living Zone to 'test' the proposal.

The submitter claimed during the panel hearing that there are two existing titles and the panel then made its recommendation on this basis. Subsequently Council have undertaken a title search which has revealed that the two dwellings are on one existing title. This would be further explored through any planning permit application whereby a subdivision application can be considered on its merits.

#### Balance of Amendment C69

All other changes proposed and exhibited by Amendment C69 that were not challenged at the Panel or by the Panel are to be supported. This includes:

- Proposed changes to the Municipal Strategic Statement arising from the Rural Living Strategy and the Forrest Structure Plan that were not challenged by submissions.
- The approach to 'deferred growth areas' by awaiting the consideration of bushfire impacts to inform their future potential.
- Rezoning of clusters of small rural lots to the Rural Living Zone for Barongarook, Birregurra East, Cororooke, Kawarren, Irrewarra and Warncoort.
- Applying the Restructure Overlay and an incorporated restructure plan for land at Cressy, Pirron Yallock, Gerangamete and Irrewillipe.
- Rezonings proposed at Forrest arising from the Forrest Structure Plan.

#### Proposal

It is proposed that Council, having considered the recommendations of the Panel Report, adopts the amendment with minor changes that respond to the Panel's findings, and requests the Minister for Planning to approve the amendment.

#### **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

The consideration of the Panel recommendations was undertaken in accordance with the budget allocated for implementation of the Rural Living Strategy.

## **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

Council can only consider strategic directions for land use in the Shire that align with the broader State Government planning policies.

Amendment C69 implements the broader strategic objectives for the protection of agricultural land whilst providing some growth opportunities for small towns to remain socially and economically sustainable into the future. Any changes proposed to these provisions would need to satisfy State Planning Policy or risk not being supported by the Planning Minister through a modified amendment.

There is considerable community interest in implementing the recommendations of the Rural Living Strategy and Forrest Structure Plan through Amendment C69, and any deferral or significant deviation from the exhibited provisions has the potential to adversely affect community opinion.

## **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

The recommendations contained in this amendment have considered environmental impacts including, flooding, bushfire and waste water management.

#### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected for Amendment C69 has been consult. The amendment has been placed on exhibition and submissions sought from the community. The 29 submitters have been given the further opportunity to have their issues heard and considered by an independent planning panel. This Panel has now delivered its report and recommendations. Submitters will be informed of the outcome.

#### Implementation

The Minister for Planning will be requested to approve Amendment C69 with changes. Following this the changes will then become part of the Colac Otway Planning Scheme. Submitters to the amendment will be notified of Council's decision.

#### Conclusion

This report represents the end of a long and comprehensive strategic planning process, commencing with the Rural Living Strategy and Forrest Structure Plan in 2009, and concluding with this amendment. All submissions have been considered by an independent planning panel. Its report has been received and provides overall support to the direction of the amendment.

There are however some minor changes that have been detailed in this report. In all but one recommendation Council is recommended to support the Panel recommendations and adopt the amendment with minor changes.

#### Attachments

- 1. Colac Otway C69 Panel Report Panels Victoria
- 2. Amendment C69 Final Ordinances
- 3. Amendment C69 Final Maps
- 4. Amendment C69 Restructure Plan Document

#### Recommendation(s)

## That Council:

- 1. Adopts Amendment C69 with changes proposed by the Panel as follows:
  - a) Deletion of the proposed rezoning of land at 70-90 Christies Road, Elliminyt.
  - b) Minor text changes to the Municipal Strategic Statement in accordance with the attachments to this report.
  - c) Minor text changes to the Restructure Plan in accordance with the attachments to this report.
  - d) Modification to the boundary of the Low Density Residential Zone at 800 Corangamite Lake Road, Coragulac as shown in this report.
  - e) Application of the Township Zone to the land at 2-6 Frizon Street, Forrest.
- 2. Forwards the adopted amendment to the Minister for Planning for approval.
- 3. Considers the appropriateness of rezoning land at 70-90 Christies Road to Farming Zone, and the future potential of land around Elliminyt for urban development as part of a review of the Colac Structure Plan.
- 4. Advises the owners of land at 2 Forans Road, Barongarook that they should investigate options for making a planning permit application for subdivision of the two dwellings on their land under the current Farming Zone, or alternatively, if two titles already exist as presented to the Panel, consider a planning permit application for resubdivision under the proposed Rural Living Zone when it is introduced.
- 5. Advises the owners of land at 19 Lavers Hill Cobden Road, Lavers Hill that if they wish to pursue a rezoning of their land to Rural Living Zone, they will be responsible for bearing the costs of the preparation of any Domestic Waster Water Management Plan and any subsequent planning scheme amendment that may result.

# OM132301-11 GREAT SOUTH COAST STREET SMART LIGHTING PROGRAM

AUTHOR:	Dora Novak	ENDORSED:	Jack Green
DEPARTMENT:	Sustainable Planning & Development	FILE REF:	F11/3291

# Purpose

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's decision regarding the financing arrangements for Council's contribution of \$278,307 to the Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program that will improve the energy efficiency of street lights across six municipalities in the region.

## Declaration of Interests

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

## Background

The Councils of the Great South Coast were successful in receiving \$1.4 million funding through the Federal Government's Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP) in June 2012 to improve the energy efficiency of street lights in residential streets. The Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program has the potential to be one of the largest sustainable infrastructure projects in the Great South Coast (GSC) region. The project plan for the program is attached to this report.

In total, the Great South Coast region has approximately seven thousand five hundred 80 Watt mercury vapour (MV) lamps in Category P (residential) streets. These luminaires are mainly owned and managed by local distribution business Powercor but the electricity used to power them is paid for by Councils. There are also around sixty 50 Watt mercury vapour, and one hundred 125 Watt mercury vapour lights.

Most of these lamps can be replaced by approved and more energy efficient lamps, which reduce energy usage by approximately 60% compared to the existing 80-Watt mercury vapour lamps. In addition to offering lower costs, energy consumption and greenhouse emissions, the new lights provide better lighting outcomes for the community, including:

- Greater uniformity of light across and along the street;
- Better colour rendering and visibility;
- Less depreciation of the light output over time; and
- Lower glare.

In total, the changeover of all the streetlights in the GSC region is expected to cost \$3.04m of which \$1.4m is to be funded by the Federal Government grant. Although this is a very significant cost the financial and environmental benefits from a bulk change are significant. In financial terms it is estimated that the net cost savings to 2030 (after project costs) are projected to be about \$9.8 million for the Councils in the GSC region due to power bills being reduced by approximately 60% per annum. In Colac Otway Shire the change-over to more energy efficient streetlights will save Council approximately \$680,000 over 10 years in running costs of streetlights.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy Environmental Management

Council will protect and enhance the environment entrusted to us, demonstrate efficient use of natural resources and minimise climate change impacts.

The objectives and outcomes of the Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Project align with the objectives and targets outlined in the following documents:

- Colac Otway Shire Council Plan 2009-2013;
- Colac Otway Shire Environment Strategy 2010-2018;
- Colac Otway Shire Environment Action Plan 2010-2012;
- Colac Otway Shire Council Annual Business Plan Environment and Community Safety 2012/2013; and
- Colac Otway Shire Environmental Sustainability Policy 2012.

# **Issues / Options**

As stated previously the GSC region was successful in receiving \$1.4 million funding through the Federal Government in June 2012 but the total cost for changeover is approximately \$3.04 million. When the application was originally submitted the Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program was to be jointly funded by both State and Federal Governments through the State Government's promised Green Light Plan and the Federal Government's CEEP.

In early May 2012 the State Government announced that it was cutting funding for the Green Light Plan citing "funding for the Green Light Plan has been realigned to match the Victorian Government's current environmental and economic priorities" (DPCD website).

The table below illustrates the funding shortfall on a per council basis (please note this does not include the \$10,000 already committed by each Council to support a regional project officer position). For Colac Otway Shire the table shows that it will cost \$522,872 to change the shire's 1,320 street lights.

Although the CEEP funding will cover almost half of this cost Council will need to find the remaining \$278,307 over the next five years to take part in the project.

Council	Approximate Number of Luminaires to be Changed	Percentage of Total Luminaires to be Changed in Regional Project	Proportion of Total Project Cost	Proportion of CEEP Contribution	Remaining Costs for Councils to Fund Over 5 Years
Colac Otway	1,320	17.2%	\$522,872	\$244,565	\$278,307
Corangamite	910	11.9%	\$361,755	\$169,205	\$192,550
Warrnambool	2,200	28.7%	\$872,467	\$408,082	\$464,385
Moyne	730	9.5%	\$288,796	\$135,080	\$153,716
Southern Grampians	1,070	14.0%	\$425,594	\$199,065	\$226,529
Glenelg	1,430	18.7%	\$568,471	\$265893	\$302,578
Total	7,660	100%	\$3,039,955	\$1,421,890	\$1,618,065

# Table 1: GSC Street Smart Lighting Project – Individual Council Contributions

At the July 2012 Council meeting Council formally supported the CEO writing to GSC confirming Colac Otway Shire's commitment to the Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program and to funding the remaining \$278,307 required to complete all the streetlights in the Colac Otway Shire over a four year period starting in 2013/2014.

Council also requested that they be informed on the respective merits of options for financing the program to enable Council to make a decision on which approach is most suitable prior to finalising the 2013/2014 budget.

After discussions with the Project Working Group and Council's Finance Unit there are several financing options available to Council which are summarised in Table 2 in order of maximum savings realised. It is important to note that Council has enquired about the capacity of Powercor to commence the change over in the 2012-2013 financial year. In response, Powercor Officers have advised that they have the capacity to commence the change over in the 12/13 financial year but they need the partner Councils to finalise their funding arrangements in order to do so.

The three options at the top of the table include the use of grant funds accessed through Regional Development Victoria's Local Government Infrastructure Program (LGIP). The LGIP aims to provide regional and rural councils with certainty to plan for and build new infrastructure or renew assets. The LGIP has the flexibility to support a range of local council initiatives including new community assets such as halls and theatres, sporting grounds, pools, libraries, renewable energy infrastructure and upgrading existing facilities and assets, including improved energy efficiency.

There remains approximately \$122,000 of Colac Otway Shire's LGIP allocation uncommitted at this point in time, which could be accessed for the funding of the GSC Street Smart Lighting Project. After seeking advice from the Department of Planning and Community Development's Senior Development Officer, Council received confirmation that Council can request the funds required (i.e. \$122,000) from LGIP at any point in time through a formal written request to the Minister, which would allow for the commencement of the Street Lighting Upgrade Project in the current financial year, ensuring that savings (both financial and carbon emissions) are realised as soon as possible.

Option Funding	Option Timing	Rates	LGIP	Loan	Cost from Council Funds	Savings	Net Savings (deficit/ surplus)
Council Funds/LGIP	partial installation in year 1	\$156,000	\$122,000		\$156,000	-\$380,738	-\$224,738
Loan/LGIP	partial installation in year 1		\$122,000	\$156,000	\$182,430	-\$380,738	-\$198,307
Loan/LGIP	all installation in year 2		\$122,000	\$156,000	\$180,244	-\$365,508	-\$185,264
Council Funds	all installation in year 2	\$278,000			\$278,000	-\$365,508	-\$87,508
Loan/ Council Funds	all installation in year 2	\$122,000		\$156,000	\$302,244	-\$365,508	-\$63,264
Council Funds	partial installation in year 2	\$278,000			\$278,000	-\$335,049	-\$57,049
All Loan	all installation in year 2			\$278,000	\$321,206	-\$365,508	-\$44,302

#### Table 2: GSC Street Smart Lighting Project - Council Funding Options

The calculations used to derive the data in the table above are based on the following assumptions:

- Period of calculations is over an 8 year period, from 2012-2013 to 2019-2020;
- Partial or all light replacement to begin in 2012-2013;
- The savings on Council's electricity charges will be approximately \$68,000 per year once all the lights are changed over;
- Borrowings/loans are calculated at a fixed rate for five (5) years, however Council will endeavour to repay any borrowings and associated interest as soon as possible and as the savings made on electricity costs allow;
- All calculations are based on today's dollar; and
- Any savings above costs of funding will be utilised in other Council activities.

# Council Funds/LGIP Option - Year 1 partial install

This option involves utilising the available Local Government Infrastructure Program (LGIP) funding for 2012-2013 to fund the initial installation of the lights in 2012-2013. The remaining funding required to complete the installation would be sourced from Council funds in 2013-2014. The additional Council funds would only be required for one year. Over an eight (8) year period, this option provides the highest level of savings for Council, returning approximately \$224K during the period to Council in savings.

# Loan/LGIP - Year 1 partial install

This option involves utilising the available Local Government Infrastructure Program (LGIP) funding for 2012-2013 to fund the initial installation of the lights in 2012-2013. The remaining funding required to complete the installation would be sourced from a one off loan sourced from financial institutions of \$156K in 2013-2014. Over an eight (8) year period, this option provides the second highest level of savings for Council, returning approximately \$198K during the period to Council in savings.

# Loan/LGIP – Year 2 full install

This option involves utilising the available Local Government Infrastructure Program (LGIP) funding for 2013-2014 and funding from loan borrowings to fund the full installation of the lights in 2013-2014. The funding required to complete the installation sourced from borrowings is estimated at \$156K in 2013-2014 from financial institutions. This borrowing would be for a fixed term over five (5) years. Over an eight (8) year period, this option provides the third highest level of savings for Council, returning approximately \$185K during the period to Council in savings.

# <u>Council Funds – Year 2 full install</u>

This option involves funding the full installation of the lights in 2013-2014. The funding required to complete the installation would be sourced completely from Council funds in 2013-2014. Over an eight (8) year period, this option provides the fourth highest level of savings for Council, returning approximately \$87K during the period to Council in savings.

# Loan/Council Funds – Year 2 full install

This option involves funding the full installation of the lights in 2013-2014. The funding for the installation would be sourced from two sources:

- A one off loan sourced from financial institutions of \$156K in 2013-2014; and
- A one off allocation of \$122,000 sourced from Council funds in 2013-2014.

Over an eight (8) year period, this option provides the fifth highest level of savings for Council, returning approximately \$63K during the period to Council in savings.

## Council Funds – Year 2 partial install

This option involves funding the installation of the lights over a two (2) year period, 2013-2014 and 2014-2015. This option commences and concludes later than all other options due to the necessity to source all funding from Council funds. The option splits the installation equally over the two (2) years and splits the sourcing the funding also over the two (2) year period. Over an eight (8) year period, this option provides the sixth (second lowest) level of savings for Council, returning approximately \$57K during the period to Council in savings.

## <u>Loan – Year 2 full install</u>

This option involves funding the full installation of the lights in 2013-2014. The funding required to complete the installation would be sourced from borrowings of \$278K in 2013-2014 from financial institutions. Over an eight (8) year period, this option provides the lowest level of savings for Council, returning approximately \$44K during the period to Council in savings.

## Proposal

It is proposed that Council finances the \$278,307 required for the project through a combination of a loan and LGIP funds with partial installation commencing in 2012/13. This option is expected to provide Council with net savings of \$198,307 over eight years. This option will utilise savings on electricity charges to pay off the loan as quickly as possible and therefore avoid the need to use additional Council funds to fund the initiative over and above those funds that are already required to cover electricity costs for street lights.

## **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

Although there is a substantial upfront cost for this program there are also substantial financial benefits associated with reduced street lighting running costs.

It is estimated that the savings on Council's electricity charges will be approximately \$68,000 per year once all the lights are changed over. Therefore the project is expected to have paid for itself within 4-5 years of completion. In addition this program also reduces Council's exposure to expected rising electricity costs.

Council officers also investigated the Federal Funding Program, Low Carbon Australia (LCA), for Council's contribution to this project (government loan with on-bill repayments), however the LCA program is fully allocated and is no longer a viable funding option for Colac Otway Shire Council.

# **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

For a project of this scale it is critical to ensure all potential risks have been identified and mitigation strategies implemented. However it is worth noting that despite this being a relatively large project for Great South Coast and each of the six Councils, it is technically straightforward as it involves the one technology change implemented on a large scale. Bulk changes have been carried out in Australia on dozens of occasions, so the potential risks are well known. For a detailed risk management analysis for the program see page 24 in the attached project plan.

# **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

The Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program will deliver approximately 60% reduction in electricity consumption and associated greenhouse emissions annually and represent a substantial financial saving in street lighting energy costs for council annually. Given that the emissions associated with electricity use for streetlights equates to almost a quarter of all of Council's carbon emissions it is expected that this project would reduce Councils total carbon emissions by 15% (approx. 500t  $CO_2$ -e) annually.

emissions will be a significant step towards achieving Council's target to become carbon neutral by 2016.

# **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The community engagement method selected is to collaborate with the Great South Coast and its member councils and then inform the general public regularly as the project is rolled out across the region. The federal government's \$1.4 million commitment to the program has already been widely reported in the local media. More detail on the community engagement for the project is outlined in the communications plan on page 11 of the attached project plan.

## Implementation

The project will be managed and implemented by the Great South Coast. It will be implemented under the auspices of the South West Sustainability Partnership. The Great South Coast Board forms the steering committee for the project and a working group has been created comprising representatives from each council. The project will ultimately be delivered by the Great South Coast who will employ a specific project officer for the duration of the project.

# Conclusion

The Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program is a unique opportunity to install more efficient street lighting that will reduce power bills and associated carbon emissions by approximately 60%. The Federal Government is providing \$1.4 million of the required \$3.04 million to undertake the project. As a result of the State Government removing funding for the Green Light program in May 2012 the GSC Councils are now committed to fund the shortfall.

It is proposed that Council finances the \$278,307 required for the project through a combination of a loan and LGIP funds with partial installation commencing in 2012/13. This option is expected to provide Council with net savings of \$198,307 over eight years. This option will utilise savings on electricity charges to pay off the loan as quickly as possible and therefore avoid the need to use additional Council funds to fund the initiative over and above those funds that are already required to cover electricity costs for street lights.

#### Attachments

1. The Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program Project Plan

# **Recommendations**

# That Council:

- 1. Finances the \$278,307 required for the Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program through a combination of funds from the Local Government Infrastructure Program and a loan.
- 2. Approves use of \$122,000 of the Local Government Infrastructure Program funds to allow commencement of the project in 2012-13.
- 3. Gives in-principle support to considering a \$156,000 loan in the 2013-14 Council Budget.

# OM132301-12 GREAT OCEAN ROAD TOURISM INTERIM REGIONAL TOURISM BOARD REPORT TO STAKEHOLDERS

AUTHOR:	Mike Barrow	ENDORSED:	Jack Green
DEPARTMENT:	Sustainable Planning & Development	FILE REF:	F11/3291

# Purpose

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement of a six week community engagement period to seek tourism industry and community feedback on the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012. (Attachment 1)

# **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

# Background

During 2007/08 Tourism Victoria undertook a review of Regional Tourism that included extensive consultation with industry and Local Government stakeholders. The review resulted in the release in December 2008 of the State Government Regional Tourism Action Plan (RTAP) 2009 – 2012.

The key focus of the RTAP is to establish Regional Tourism Boards (RTBs) across Victoria to address the following areas:

- Improve regional industry structures
- Improve supply and quality of regional tourism experiences
- Increase consumer demand for regional tourism experiences
- Address skills, service standards and environmental sustainability

In the Tourism Victoria state structure, Colac Otway Shire is in the Great Ocean Road Region that also includes the municipalities of City of Greater Geelong, Borough of Queenscliffe, Golden Plains, Surf Coast, Corangamite, Moyne and Glenelg Shires and Warrnambool City Council.

Colac Otway Shire is also a member of Geelong Otway Tourism, the peak body for the eastern end of the region that includes the City of Greater Geelong, Borough of Queenscliffe, Golden Plains, and Surf Coast Shires. This structure chronologically precedes the G21 Regional Alliance but since the inception of G21, it has aligned itself to that structure. In terms of the RTAP, Geelong Otway Tourism represents half the region.

In the western half of the region, Shipwreck Coast Tourism represents Corangamite and Moyne Shires and Warrnambool City Council. Glenelg Shire stands alone as Discovery Coast Tourism. The Tourism Victoria goal is to include the entire region in the restructure under one new peak organisation.

The method for creating the Great Ocean Road RTB was to be through an Implementation Committee consisting of Local Government and Tourism Industry representatives with Tourism Victoria. Over a period of several months, many meetings and a number of proposed options, the Implementation Committee was not able to agree on a structure supported by the whole Committee. To resolve the matter it was agreed that the CEOs of the various Local Governments involved would meet with the CEO of Tourism Victoria to finally determine the process for establishment of the RTB.

The result was to create an Interim Great Ocean Road RTB, charged with developing a report that included the establishment, strategic objectives, priorities, governance and operational model of the proposed new RTB. Mr Wayne Kayler – Thompson, former CEO of VECCI and former Deputy CEO of Tourism Victoria, was appointed by Tourism Victoria as Chairperson. Council appointed Manager Economic Development, Mike Barrow, as Council's representative. In December 2012, the interim RTB delivered its final report - 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders'.

This report examines the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, and provides advice to Council on the recommendations within the report and how they align with previous Council policy on the proposed new RTB including resolutions that the Regional Tourism Board should be:

- Representative of not only the tourism industry through skills based appointees but also of the local governments that would provide a major proportion of the funding
- Supported by a long term State Government funding agreement
- Sustainable without unduly increasing the burden on local government
- Led by a Chief Executive appointed through an independent open recruitment process.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy

## **Economic Development**

Council is committed to facilitating a healthy and resilient economy through effective leadership, advocacy, and partnership.

# **Issues / Options**

The following are the recommendations of the Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, with comment.

Recommendation	Comment
<ol> <li>That a new Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) and Board be established for the geographic area of South West Victoria incorporating the Local Government Areas (LGA's) of Greater Geelong, Queenscliffe, Golden Plains, Surf Coast, Colac Otway, Corangamite, Warrnambool, Moyne and Glenelg.</li> </ol>	The Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) and the Regional Tourism Board (RTB) are the same entity. The RTO would more broadly describe the operational functions of the RTB. For the purposes of simplicity in this report the recommendations will only refer to the RTB. The Interim RTB acknowledges that each municipality would determine whether or not it supports the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, and its recommendations. The Interim RTB believes that the proposed new RTB would be successful regardless of municipal membership by adapting its operations to its geographic boundaries and budget.

		Support for this recommendation would be
		consistent with Council policy on the regional
		restructure.
2.	That the RTB be established as a	This is a common structure for not-for-profit
	Company Limited by Guarantee	organisations that reinvest any surplus funds to
	with the LGA Councils as its shareholders.	serve its primary purpose.
		These companies are formed on the principle that
		the liability of members is limited to the amount they
		agree to contribute in the event the company is
		wound up.
		As public companies limited by guarantee are
		registered under the Corporations Act, directors of
		not-for-profits (which have this structure) generally
		have the same legal duties, responsibilities and liabilities as directors of commercial entities that are
		public companies registered under the Act.
		Support for this recommendation would be
		consistent with best practice.
3.	That Structure Option 2 (Fully	See 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional
	Integrated) be implemented	Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012,
		p15. (Attachment 1)
		Support for this recommendation would be
		consistent with Council policy on the regional
		restructure and resolution on the structure of the RTB.
4.	That the name of the RTB be	This name better represents municipal membership
	South West Victoria Regional Tourism Pty Ltd (SWVRT) to	geographic boundaries and ensures that hinterland areas of the region such as the Otways and Colac
	represent the geographic reach	are considered in strategic planning and resource
	of the region beyond the Great	allocation as well as the Great Ocean Road coastal
	Ocean Road.	strip.
		Tourism marketing campaigns would still trade on
		the brand, 'Great Ocean Road,' as it is this region's
		most globally recognised tourism product.
		Support for this recommendation would be
		consistent with Council policy on tourism marketing
		and development.
5.	That the board of SWVRT be as	This recommendation responds to Council's
	follows:	resolution that the RTB be representative of not only the tourism industry through skills based appointees
	LGA x 4 (2 x G21 Councils & 2     x GSC Councils) Councils	but also of the local governments that would provide
	x GSC Councils) - Councillors or Officers	a major proportion of the funding.
	<ul> <li>Industry/Skill based x 5</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Independent Chair x 1</li> </ul>	The Interim RTB believes that it would be up to member municipalities to determine how the LGA

6.	<ul> <li>Tourism Victoria, Parks Victoria and Regional Development Victoria be invited to nominate a senior executive as ex officio representatives</li> <li>The independent Chair and industry/skill based Directors be appropriately renumerated.</li> <li>All positions to be for 3 years with 3 members retiring annually to provide for continuity and renewal. Skill and industry positions to be appointed via an expression of interest process. The Independent Chair to be appointed by Tourism Victoria in consultation with Local government shareholders.</li> </ul>	representation would be achieved. The GSC and G21 Boards would be viable and credible structures to coordinate this task. The RTB recommends that the municipal representatives be Councillors or Council Officers. This would be a matter for the individual municipalities to resolve. It is expected that community and/or business leaders would identify themselves for the skills based roles through an expression of interest process and be selected for appointment by the Chairperson and Tourism Victoria. Support for this recommendation would be consistent with Council policy on the regional restructure and resolution on the structure of the RTB. See 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional
	between SWVRT and its shareholders/stakeholders (performance based) be negotiated, to provide for both ongoing (BASE) and value added resourcing contributions.	<ul> <li>Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, p19. (Attachment 1)</li> <li>Three year agreements would enable the level of strategic work that needs to be completed by the RTB.</li> <li>The issue of "performance based' would have to be explored and reasonable key performance indicators agreed.</li> <li>The issue of "value added resourcing contributions" would have to be negotiated within the context of the Council Budget cycle and the requirement that contributions above current or agreed annual contributions would have to undergo the normal budget process.</li> </ul>
7.	That the Competitive Financial Model contributions be applied in year 1, in addition to transferred resources, with progression to the Optimum Model over 3 years.	This recommendation, at least in the first year of operation, responds to Council's resolution that the RTB be sustainable without unduly increasing the burden on local government. The BASE model of funding includes 'Minimum', 'Competitive' and 'Optimum' but in each level the recommendation limits Council's funding commitment in year one, to the same level as current payments for regional tourism participation.

8.	That the RTB Board prepare a	See 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, p19. (Attachment 1) It would be appropriate for Council to reiterate the need for sustainability without unduly increasing the long term burden on local government. The draft Strategic Business Plan included in the
	Strategic Business Plan for the region, based on the vision, mission, objectives and strategic goals developed by the Interim Regional Tourism Board. The plan to incorporate the Great Ocean Road Destination Management Plan and the progressive preparation of Tourism Destination Plans for the regions specific local destinations.	Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, is a business plan for the RTB not a strategic plan for the development of regional tourism. This work still needs to be completed. See 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, p13 . (Attachment 1) Support for this recommendation would be consistent with previous Council policy on the regional restructure.
9.	<ul> <li>That the core roles of the RTB be:</li> <li>Strategic tourism planning for the development, marketing and management of the region.</li> <li>Cooperative marketing for the region and its destinations.</li> <li>Identification and facilitation of infrastructure, product and industry development priorities and initiatives for the region and specific destinations, in collaboration with stakeholders.</li> <li>Advocacy for the sustainable tourism development, marketing and management of the region.</li> <li>Discretionary tourism development, marketing and management functions, services and projects for LGA shareholders as delegated and agreed.</li> <li>Prepare and maintain a risk management plan for the region and its destinations.</li> </ul>	All of the statements in this recommendation are congruent with the work of a regional tourism industry body. Support for this recommendation would be consistent with previous Council policy on the regional restructure.

Co re a (s	That Local Governments consider what functions be etained or transferred to the RTB and the relevant resourcing mix staffing, funding, facilities and support).	Functions referred to in this recommendation would be the Colac Otway Shire Visitor Centres and Tourism Development Officer. These functions provide a regional tourism service and a local community service and there is a risk that devolving responsibility to a regional authority would diminish the role of local service delivery. It would be appropriate once appointed that the RTB commence a process to evaluate the benefits of devolving responsibility to the regional authority and that it consults with member municipalities before a final recommendation is made. Council would retain the authority to endorse or reject the recommendation of this separate process.
fu G m 2	That the current total staffing and unding contributions by Local Governments for tourism be naintained as a minimum for the 2013-14 year.	See comment above for recommendation 7. Support for this recommendation would be consistent with previous Council policy on the regional restructure and resolution on the funding of the RTB.
b fu b	That Shipwreck Coast Tourism be wound up and its functions, unding contributions and staffing be transferred to the Regional Fourism Board.	The proposed RTB would take responsibility for all of the functions of the current regional bodies and so there would be no reason to continue their respective operations. Support for this recommendation would be consistent with previous Council policy on the regional restructure.
w fu b	That Geelong Otway Tourism be yound up and its functions, unding contributions and staffing be transferred to the Regional Tourism Board.	Support for this recommendation would be consistent with previous Council policy on the regional restructure.
C 2 d si c a B m	That the RTB prepares a 3-year Operational Business Plan for 2013-15 based on the staffing and funding outcomes as letermined by its foundation whareholders, Tourism Victoria cooperative marketing funding and industry contributions. The Business Plan to include a management and staffing organisation plan.	The recommendation seeks to entrust the new Board with all responsibility for staffing the operations of the RTB. This recommendation is relevant to Council's resolution that the RTB be led by a Chief Executive appointed through an independent open recruitment process. Council could maintain this position while still supporting the recommendation as the success of the recommendation is not reliant on one single Council resolution. It would need a majority vote at the RTB.

	Support for this recommandation would be
	Support for this recommendation would be consistent with Council policy on the regional restructure however it would be appropriate to reiterate Council's resolution that the CEO position should be appointed through an independent and open recruitment process.
15. That the RTB give consideration to the concept of industry contributions via a business services model rather than traditional membership subscriptions (i.e. a prospectus of marketing services with free digital online presence as its base to maximise business participation).	Currently operators opt to pay a membership of a local tourism association that entitles them to membership of the regional association Geelong Otway Tourism. Under the Memorandum of Understanding that Council has signed with Geelong Otway Tourism, only members may display promotional material in the Visitor Information Centres and be part of regional marketing campaigns. The Tourism Development Officer would also generally not be working with non members.
	The proposal to do away with membership would remove these restrictions and may lead to greater engagement and involvement of tourism businesses in the development of the industry and the marketing of the region.
	It may diminish available funds, but it could alternatively achieve a higher financial return through campaign 'buy in'.
	It would be appropriate once appointed that the RTB commence a process to evaluate the benefits of discarding the traditional membership subscriptions model that it consults with member municipalities before a final recommendation is made.
	Council would retain the authority to endorse or reject the recommendation of this separate process.
16. That SWVRT negotiate formal strategic alliance agreements with Tourism Victoria, Parks Victoria, Regional Development	This recommendation responds to Council's resolution that the RTB be supported by a long term State Government funding agreement.
Victoria, G21, Great South Coast, neighbouring Regional Tourism Organisations and the Victoria Tourism Industry Council.	Partnerships with State and regional bodies involved with tourism marketing, product development or industry development is vital for the effectiveness of the RTB.
	Tourism Victoria would need to include reference to long term funding support in any agreement. Tourism Victoria sponsored the Regional Tourism Action Plan (RTAP) that has led to the review of regional tourism across the State. It has funded the process of review and the Interim RTB. It has also released marketing funds to the region.

	It is highly likely that a long term commitment by
	Tourism Victoria would be made.
	It would be appropriate that the long term funding support of tourism Victoria is included in the strategic agreement with that body.
17. That SWVRT negotiate cooperative agreements with Local Tourism Organisations regarding industry contributions/ membership funding share arrangements to encourage business participation and support at the local level. The agreements to also facilitate destination development, community participation and communication. This may include regular "Regional Tourism Forums"	Local Tourism Organisations are municipal tourism bodies such as Otways Tourism or Surf Coast Tourism. Regional Tourism Forums could include Colac Otway, Surf Coast and Corangamite Shire tourism organisations and operators. This recommendation is linked to Recommendation 15 where membership is discussed. It indicates an interim measure to promote regional cooperation and campaign 'buy in' for a period while the RTB makes a decision on the membership subscriptions model. Support for this recommendation would be consistent with previous Council policy on the regional restructure.
18. That Local Governments continue to support Visitor Information Centres (VICs) and services for the first term of the new RTB (3 years). During this period a process be agreed to enhance collaboration between VICs across the region and to consider the possible transfer of management responsibility for VICs to the RTB over time.	This recommendation is linked with Recommendation 10 and while not preferred it is reasonable that Colac Otway Shire support a process for review of current arrangement. One of the key issues that has been raised at the Interim RTB is the lack of coordination of Visitor Centres. This is not the case in the eastern end where there is a high level of cooperation through the Geelong Otway Tourism Visitor Centre Coordinator.
<ul> <li>19. That the process to establish SWVRT be:</li> <li>a) Stakeholders to consider the Interim Regional Tourism Board recommendations and confirm decisions by 29 March 2013.</li> <li>b) Continue the Interim Regional Tourism Board for the period January - June 2013 to consult with stakeholders as required and to facilitate the establishment of SWVRT Pty Ltd.</li> </ul>	It would be appropriate once appointed, that Colac Otway Shire reiterates the local importance of the Visitor Centres and that there is a high level of cooperation amongst Visitor Centres at the eastern end of the region. It is advised that there be a period for community input before a final resolution is confirmed. The deadline can be met within Council's normal operational timeframe. Support for this recommendation would be consistent with previous Council policy on the regional restructure.

The 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, is a comprehensive document that includes the background of stakeholder and community input into this process to establish a RTB over the past two and a half years. The recommendations in the document are generally consistent with previous Colac Otway Shire resolutions on the RTB.

However, before proceeding it would be important that the community is provided an opportunity to comment on the proposed final changes to the regional structure of tourism.

Option one is that Council endorse the Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012 and form resolutions aligned to previous Council policy on the structure and operations of the proposed RTB.

Option two is that Council release the Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, for a period of 6 weeks consultation.

Option two is preferred as the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, has not been available to the public. This consultation period would provide a final opportunity for comment before a Council decision is made. It would be consistent with Council's Community Engagement Policy January 2010.

#### Proposal

That Council endorse the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, for a period of six weeks for comment from the community.

Following this, an Officer's report would be prepared for the 27 March 2013 meeting of Council. This would comply with the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' recommendation that a decision be confirmed by 29 March 2013.

#### **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

There are no financial resource implications related to this report.

It should be noted that the Great 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, forecasts a request for an increased contribution to regional tourism funding in future years.

#### **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

There are no risk management or compliance issues related to this report or any action from the report.

#### **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

There are no environmental or climate change considerations related to this report or any action from the report.

#### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

While the regional restructure has been in process for over two years and there has been a significant amount of consultation with the tourism industry and other stakeholders, the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, has not been seen by the general public. There have been discussions at the Otway

Tourism Advisory Committee meetings on the draft reports leading to this final statement however this Committee has not made a formal statement or submission on the report or its recommendations. In accordance with the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, it is appropriate that the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, be released for public comment.

The Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected in this case would be 'consult'.

A media release would be prepared advising the public that the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, is available on Council's web site and at customer service centres. A letter would be sent to members of the Otways Tourism Advisory Committee advising the Council resolution and directing them to the website or Customer Service centres. The report would also be distributed by newsletter to all tourism operators who are members of Otways Tourism.

The results of the community engagement process would be included in a report to the March 2013 Council meeting.

#### Implementation

It is proposed that Council issue a media release and distribute the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, to the local tourism industry and community as outlined in the Community engagement section above.

Once the period of engagement is completed the input received will be included in an Officer's report for the 27 March 2013 meeting of Council.

#### Conclusion

The tourism industry is an important emerging industry for Colac Otway Shire producing \$104.7m in direct economic output. It support 643 jobs and the economic multiplier effect of tourism is responsible for another 937 jobs.

While Colac Otway Shire holds some of the most scenic sections of the Great Ocean Road, one of Australia's key international attractions and the beauty of the Otways with its forest walks, waterfalls and historic townships, most of our tourism operations are small or micro businesses.

It has long been recognised in the tourism industry that independent business marketing can have only limited effect and that cooperative action is the only way to achieve sustainability and growth. This is true at the Shire level and also at the regional level and is why organisations like Otways Tourism and Geelong Otway Tourism exist.

Geelong Otway Tourism, formed in 1993, recognises the importance of industry development, supporting infrastructure and strategic partnerships as well as regional marketing. This is not the case across Victoria and in 2009, Tourism Victoria released the 'Regional Tourism Action Plan' to encourage a higher level of regional tourism industry cooperation and development.

In the State Government model of regional tourism, Colac Otway Shire along with City of Greater Geelong, Borough of Queenscliffe, Golden Plains, Surf Coast, Corangamite, Moyne and Glenelg Shires and Warrnambool City Council, have been in the Great Ocean Road Region. Apart from Geelong Otway Tourism, operating at the eastern end of the region

there has also been Shipwreck Tourism operating in Corangamite and Moyne Shires and Warrnambool City Council and Discovery Coast in Glenelg Shire. The 'Regional Tourism Action Plan' directed that tourism organisations, and local government cooperate in the development a new organisation that would encompass the entire region.

The process to establish the new regional body has been fraught with difficulties and delays however the Interim RTB has now delivered a report that provides a plausible structure, and a credible financial model.

The 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, takes into account the discussions that have taken place over the past two years and it has focused stakeholder representatives on the priority needs of the region for tourism industry development. The regional restructure is at its final stage.

However before Council takes the step of endorsing this report it is recommended that the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012 be released for public comment. While many tourism operators and Otways Tourism have been informed and involved in the restructure process none of them has seen this final report.

## Attachments

1. Final - GORT Interim RTB Report to Stakeholders

# Recommendation(s)

That Council endorse the 'Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim Regional Tourism Board, Report to Stakeholders' Dec 2012, for a period of six weeks community engagement.

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# OM132301-13 SUBMISSION ON PROPOSED INCLUSION OF THE GREAT OCEAN ROAD ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER

| AUTHOR:     | Doug McNeill                       | ENDORSED: | Jack Green |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| DEPARTMENT: | Sustainable Planning & Development | FILE REF: | F12/414    |

# Purpose

This report is to seek Council's endorsement of a proposed submission to the State Government in response to its proposal to include the Great Ocean Road on the Victorian Heritage Register.

# **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

# Background

The State Government gave notice late in 2012 of its intention to include the stretch of Great Ocean Road between Torquay and Allansford in the Victorian Heritage Register as a place of special cultural heritage significance to the State of Victoria. Attached is a copy of the notification with accompanying documentation outlining the heritage significance of the place. Written submissions are due to be lodged by 22 January 2013, prior to the Council meeting.

In the event that the road is included in the Victorian Heritage Register, Council and other agencies such as VicRoads and coastal committees will be bound to comply with the *Heritage Act 1995* when undertaking works in the road reserve.

The road was listed by the Federal Government on the National Heritage List under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* in 2011 given its national heritage significance. The proposal will introduce state level heritage protection which is consistent with its national designation.

The draft permit policy exhibited by the State Government provides some exemptions from the need to apply to Heritage Victoria for a heritage permit for works that do not adversely impact on the cultural heritage significance of the road and road reserve, and it is emphasised that the ability to maintain road safety is not restricted by any permit requirement. Works including removal of land slips, rock falls, and maintenance of rock walls, line markings, erection of guard rails and brifen wire, signs, road, kerb, shoulder and drain maintenance works and vegetation removal outside areas of known or potential archaeological significant are to be permit exempt. Works for fire management will also be exempt, as well as minor works if in the opinion of the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria they would not have an adverse impact. New works including earth works and new infrastructure such as passing lanes, walls, carparks, buildings or structures, bridges or culverts will not be exempt.

# Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy

## Land Use and Development

Council will engage, plan and make decisions about land use and development that takes into account the regulatory role of Council, its diverse geography, social, community, economic and environmental impacts for current and future generations.

## **Issues / Options**

With the inclusion of the road on the National Heritage List, the proposal for State heritage protection could have positive impacts for tourism through the marketing and branding of the road as a tourist destination, and through potential for increased revenue for its enhancement over time.

The proposal however does have potential to add an administrative burden to authorities undertaking works and activities within the Great Ocean Road road reserve. Whilst VicRoads is responsible for managing much of the land within the road alignment, Council is responsible for managing those sections within townships such as Apollo Bay, Marengo, Lavers Hill, Wye River, Kennett River and Separation Creek, and some works in those areas may be subject to approval by Heritage Victoria. Infrastructure improvements may require heritage approval, and at the very least a heritage assessment will need to be done, which will require the engagement of suitably qualified heritage professionals.

Council has the options of:

- 1. Not making any submission.
- 2. Making a submission of support for the proposal.
- 3. Making a submission of support, but expressing concern about elements of the proposal; or
- 4. Making a submission that objects to the proposal.

Given the potential benefits of the proposal from a tourism and heritage perspective, and the range of exemptions for various maintenance activities, it is recommended that Council lodge a submission in support, but expressing concern about elements of the proposal in accordance with Option 3 above.

It is recommended that Council's submission highlight the potential to exclude Council and VicRoads from permit requirements for various activities within the townships such as Apollo Bay, where there is a significant built form and urban infrastructure, and less potential for works to have an adverse impact on the road's heritage values. There is potential for works within Apollo Bay for example, such as construction of a new outfall drain, new street lighting poles, streetscape improvements, pedestrian crossings, or construction of a new car parking area, to trigger the need for a heritage permit from Heritage Victoria, yet such works would have limited if any heritage impact, and could be further exempted from needing a permit. Such further exemptions would limit the need for unnecessary heritage assessments and approvals processes, thereby streamlining construction processes and minimising costs. It would focus the effort on those more natural areas outside of the built up areas.

Council can request in a submission that the Heritage Council conduct a hearing into the proposal, and can request that it be heard at such a hearing. Officers are of the view that it would be worthwhile to request a hearing and be represented to best convey Council's concerns about the proposal.

# Proposal

It is proposed that Council makes a submission to the State Government supporting the proposal but identifying issues concerning the proposed inclusion of the Great Ocean Road

in the Victorian Heritage Register. It is further proposed to request that the Heritage Council conduct a hearing into the proposal and that Council be heard at the hearing.

## **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

There may be some additional cost and/or delay in undertaking works within the Great Ocean Road reserve where Council has responsibility as a result of the proposal. In particular, Council would be required to commission heritage assessments of various proposed works to accompany applications for approval by Heritage Victoria. Such costs would need to be factored into the Council funding for specific projects.

### **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

As outlined earlier in the report, the proposal will place a requirement on authorities undertaking works and activities within the Great Ocean Road road reserve to adhere to permit requirements under the *Heritage Act 1995*. Whilst VicRoads is responsible for managing much of the land within the road alignment, Council is responsible for managing those sections within townships such as Apollo Bay, and would need to ensure that heritage permit requirements are met.

## **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

The proposal should have positive environmental effects by ensuring the long term protection and enhancement of the heritage values of the Great Ocean Road.

## **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected would be inform and include the issue of a media release to accompany the lodgement of a written submission to the proposal.

### Implementation

Officers will lodge a draft submission with the State Government by the due date, and when the resolution of Council on this item is known, confirmation will be provided as to Council's adopted position on the submission.

#### Conclusion

Whilst the proposal will be consistent with the earlier federal listing of the Great Ocean Road under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*, and have potential to impact positively on tourism over time, it is important that Council raises issues that should be considered such as works which officers believe should be exempt from being required to obtain state heritage approval.

#### Attachments

1. Recommendation to Heritage Council listing Great Ocean Road

# Recommendation(s)

That Council:

- 1. Lodges a written submission to the proposal for inclusion of the Great Ocean Road on the Victorian Heritage Register expressing its general support, but requesting that consideration be given to exempting Council from permit requirements for works within the Great Ocean Road road reserve within township boundaries such as Apollo Bay.
- 2. Requests in the submission that the Heritage Council conduct a hearing into the proposal and that Council be heard at the hearing.

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# OM132301-14 G21 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

AUTHOR:	Mike Barrow	ENDORSED:	Jack Green
DEPARTMENT:	Sustainable Planning & Development	FILE REF:	F11/2221

# Purpose

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement of the 'Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy' and also 'Governance Paper' that includes options for delivery of the Strategy.

## **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

## Background

G21 is the formal alliance of government, business and community organisations working together within the Geelong region across five member municipalities – City of Greater Geelong, Borough of Queenscliffe, Colac Otway, Golden Plains, and Surf Coast Shires.

The structure of G21 includes eight Pillar Groups based on the region's key priorities: Arts & Culture, Economic Development, Education & Training, Environment, Health & Wellbeing, Planning & Services, Sport & Recreation and Transport.

The Economic Development Pillar has over the past two years been working with consultant company 'AECgroup', on drafting a regional Economic Development Strategy. It already has a priority list of individual Council projects including the Apollo Bay Harbour redevelopment as an example of a Colac Otway Shire project. This strategy has been designed to identify the region's major areas of natural advantage and strategies and actions for supporting significant growth. (Attachment 1 Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy, March 2012).

Council has been represented on the Project Steering Group by the CEO and the Project Working Group by the Manager of Economic Development.

While the draft Strategy was completed early in 2012, there has been some delay in development of the governance model for delivery of the Strategy. This has been due to the lack of agreement between the various bodies represented on the Project Steering Group. A separate paper has been prepared for Council's consideration on governance options. (Attachment 2 Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy, Governance Paper Sep 2012).

# **Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy**

#### Leadership and Governance

Council will fulfil its leadership, statutory and legal obligations to its community and staff in a way that is: fair, ethical, inclusive, sustainable, financially responsible and meets the needs and practical aspirations of current and future generations.

#### **Economic Development**

Work in partnership with business, industry groups, government and agencies on sustainable economic growth.

## **Issues / Options**

The starting point for the Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy was the Vision Statement for G21 Regional Plan.

"In 2020, the Geelong Region is Australia's most desirable destination for living, visiting, and investing; it is renowned for its vibrant, cohesive community, exceptional physical environment and vigorous economy."

To achieve this vision through the Strategy, three options were explored:

- More of the Same
- Building on Our Regional Strengths
- Game Changer.

Only the Game Changer option was considered by the consultant company 'AECgroup' as an effective choice for achieving the vision. To be classified as a Game Changer a project had to:

- Be able to deliver distinct and lasting regional benefits with a catalytic effect on the broader region
- Not be readily implemented by local government or would require cross government collaboration and intervention
- Lead to further significant direct investment
- Have potential to address regional issues or change perceptions.

The Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy does not include a full listing of projects thought-out the region. It concentrates on key initiatives or Game Changers, most likely to achieve significant economic growth:

- Completion of the Geelong Ring Road with Surf Coast, Bellarine Peninsula, Bannockburn and Colac Connections
- Geelong City Reactivation
- Coordinated Delivery of Critical infrastructure to Support Growth
- Globally Significant Innovation and Research Centre
- G21 is Open for Business.

The Game Changers are interrelated in that they all contribute to the economic growth of Geelong and the G21 Region. It could be argued that the main beneficiary is Geelong but this is to be expected as it is the major population centre and economic hub of the region.

Colac Otway Shire benefits generally from regional economic growth but there are clear advantages in the delivery of infrastructure such as road links to enable ease of connectivity for products to market and tourists to the region. There are also benefits in cooperating with a regional 'Open for Business' message in attracting business investment.

The proposed 'Innovation and Research Centre' would pull together the resources the CSIRO, Deakin University, Barwon Health, and Department of Primary Industries facilities at Queenscliff. As a major agricultural and rural manufacturing centre Colac stands to benefit from research and innovative products or processes discovered at this facility.

Doing 'More of the Same' or merely enhancing regional efforts to 'Build on Our Regional Strengths' would not be enough to achieve the 'vigorous economy' envisioned in the G21

Regional Plan. This requires the kind of transformational change inherent in the nominated game Changers.

In addition to identifying a number of interrelated regional game Changers, the Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy includes a 'Strategy toolbox'. Rather than a tool box this is a series of strategic initiatives employed in everyday use by economic development officers with activities in the following areas:

- Attracting Investment
- Encouraging Innovation
- Skilling Individuals
- Changing Perception.

Council has two options:

# Option 1

The first option is to adopt the Strategy.

# Option 2

The second option is to not adopt the strategy.

Option 1 is preferred as there are benefits in Colac Otway Shire supporting a regional approach to economic development and it fulfils Council's obligation through G21 membership to support regional plans.

The Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy, Governance Paper includes a discussion on the options for delivery of the Strategy. A summary with pros and cons of each option follows:

Structure	Typically Observed Pros	Typically Observed Cons
Advisory Board/ Committee	<ul> <li>Accesses private sector leadership and knowledge</li> <li>Easier accounting and financial reporting</li> <li>Greater alignment with Council goals</li> <li>Creates forum for public- private discussions.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must operate under Council bureaucracy</li> <li>Less flexible than independent models</li> <li>Depending on governance, can have limited scope and influence.</li> </ul>
Strategic Alliance	<ul> <li>Simple structure usually agreeable to all members</li> <li>Creates forum for regional cooperation and discussion</li> <li>Can have effective lobbying voice to State and Federal Government</li> <li>Informal structure can allow flexibility and efficient response to issues.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Limited commitment from members</li> <li>Limited buy-in from members</li> <li>Difficult to tackle big issues</li> <li>Difficult to affect change and demonstrate results</li> <li>Places undue stress on existing commitments</li> <li>Limited funding.</li> </ul>

Government Agency	<ul> <li>Independent government agencies that operate under a CEO/Board structure</li> <li>More efficient and able to react to issues</li> <li>Strong ties to Government for policy and funding</li> <li>Strong structure and foundation .</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Still a part of government bureaucracy</li> <li>Limited by Act and formal structure</li> <li>Funding options are limited.</li> </ul>
Independent Association/ Organisation (Third Party)	<ul> <li>Leverages private sector experience</li> <li>Delivery/outcome focused</li> <li>Independent</li> <li>Highly efficient and flexible</li> <li>Leverages a broader set of skills</li> <li>Can react quickly to market/issues</li> <li>Combines public and private sector funding and input</li> <li>Has significant input from private sector.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Funding can dictate action</li> <li>Personalities/staff critical to success</li> <li>Highly visible</li> <li>Financial reporting required</li> <li>Governance MoU.</li> </ul>

The Governance Paper recommends the Advisory Board model with the G21 Pillar Group taking on this role and projects being delivered through participating economic development officers. Council has the option to endorse this or any one of the governance models in the 'Governance Paper' however the overriding considerations must be cost, control and accountability.

The only model that could achieve a low cost outcome, a reasonable level of control and the highest degree of accountability is the Advisory Board model. The G21 Economic Development Pillar is already in effect an advisory board to the G21 Board. Each local government has existing economic development resources controlled through appropriate management structures and accountable to their respective Councils.

The Strategic Alliance option is in effect the same model as the G21 Board which is a strategic governance and leadership group. Delivery of the Strategy would be best assigned to the Economic Development Pillar.

The Government Agency model is not a realistic option. It is the State Government policy that all regions across the State will have strategic municipal alliances and regional plans. It is not the State Government policy to be responsible for delivery of those plans. This would be the same for the Federal Government.

The Independent Association/Organisation is attractive in that with appropriate funding and staffing it would be able to operate outside local government bureaucracy and possible achieve greater 'break through'. This may be the case in some circumstances but unless it is also provided license in areas such as land use planning, it is no more likely to have success than the Advisory Board. An Independent Organisation would be likely to cost more

in set up and a structure of salaries to attract high caliber personnel. There would be les control and accountability in this model.

Council has two options:

## **Option 1**

The first option is to adopt the recommendation of the Governance Paper and endorse the Advisory Board model.

## Option 2

The second option is to not endorse the Advisory board model and to nominate an alternative.

Option 1 is preferred as it is low cost, has practical levels of control and high accountability.

## Proposal

That Council endorses the Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy and the Governance Paper with the Advisory Board model of governance nominated as the preferred option for delivery of the Strategy.

## **Financial and Other Resource Implications**

There are no financial resource implications related to this report or any action from the report. It is expected that the Advisory Board model of governance will deliver the Strategy within existing budgets.

#### **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

There are no risk management or compliance issues related to this report or any action from the report.

#### **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

There are no environmental or climate change considerations related to this report or any action from the report.

#### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The community will be informed of Council's decision through a media release. No other form of engagement is required.

#### Implementation

The G21 Board and Economic Development Pillar will be advised of Council's decision through a formal letter.

#### Conclusion

The Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy is the result of an extensive research and consultation process to develop a strategy that identifies key initiatives or 'Game Changers' that are likely to have a transformational effect on the regional economy.

The consultant company engaged in the project 'AECgroup' found that the G21 Region has numerous assets and natural advantages including the Port of Geelong, Avalon Airport, the City of Geelong, Deakin University, Gordon TAFE, the manufacturing industry, the diverse agricultural sector, and tourism including the Great Ocean Road. 'AECgroup' found that rather than solutions to gaps and problems the key to further growth in the region is to coordinate regional effort on the nominated 'Game Changers. These initiatives are mainly focused geographically on Geelong but would have direct and indirect benefits for the whole region including Colac Otway Shire:

- Completion of the Geelong Ring Road with Surf Coast, Bellarine Peninsula, Bannockburn and Colac Connections
- Geelong City Reactivation
- Coordinated Delivery of Critical infrastructure to Support Growth
- Globally Significant Innovation and Research Centre
- G21 is Open for Business

The Strategy also includes advice on everyday activities for local government economic development practitioners to assist them achieve both local and regional goals.

The Governance Paper recommends that the optimal method for delivery of the Strategy is the Advisory Board model and that the G21 Economic Development Pillar acts as the Advisory Board. This group includes representatives of local government and businesses. It is the most cost effective and accountable model of the options discussed in the Governance Paper.

Two points need to be emphasised:

- Each local government economic development unit would be responsible for the delivery of 'Game Changers' within their respective municipality. This means that while Colac Otway may cooperate with and assist in the delivery of projects within the City of Greater Geelong, there would not be a significant local resource allocation to these projects.
- The G21 Economic Development Pillar would still be committed to advocacy for the existing priority list of major and minor economic development projects such as the redevelopment of Apollo Bay Harbour.

Colac Otway Shire has been involved in the G21 Regional Alliance since its inception in 2002. It became a formal member of the legal identity of G21 in March 2004. The Shire has a 10 year history of support for a regional approach to environmental social and economic issues. This is also reflected in Council's membership of the Great South Coast Regional Alliance. Council's endorsement of the Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy and Governance paper is consistent with this regional commitment.

# Attachments

- 1. Report G21 Economic Development Development Strategy Governance Paper
- 2. Report Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy

# Recommendation(s)

That Council endorses the Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy and the Governance Paper with the Advisory Board model of governance nominated as the preferred option for delivery of the Strategy.

## OM132301-15 PLANNING SCHEME AMENDMENT C67 (SALINITY MANAGEMENT OVERLAY) - CONSIDERATION OF SUBMISSIONS

AUTHOR:	Gemma Browning	ENDORSED:	Jack Green
DEPARTMENT:	Sustainable Planning & Development	FILE REF:	F11/3291

## Purpose

To consider submissions received following public exhibition of Amendment C67 to the Colac Otway Planning Scheme.

## **Declaration of Interests**

No officer declared an interest under the *Local Government Act 1989* in the preparation of this report.

## Background

On 23 September 2009, Council resolved to request the Minister for Planning to authorise Council as the Planning Authority to prepare Amendment C67 to the Colac Otway Planning Scheme and once authorisation is granted, proceed to prepare and exhibit the Amendment pursuant to Section 8A Part 3 and Section 19 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. The resolution was subject to updated mapping being provided to Council by the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority (CCMA). This mapping was received early in 2012.

On 23 October 2012, the Minister for Planning authorised Council as the Planning Authority to prepare the Amendment (Authorisation No. A02414).

Amendment C67 seeks to introduce a Salinity Management Overlay (SMO) to areas of the Shire that have been mapped as salinity affected by the CCMA and the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) through a regional salinity mapping project.

The Amendment proposes to change the Planning Scheme by:

- Amending Clause 21.04 "Environment" and Clause 21.04-4 "Salinity" specifically by adding additional references to the extent of salinity in the Shire within the "Overview". It also proposes the inclusion of additional "Objectives and Strategies" that seek to avoid salinity impacting on development and development impacting on the extent of salinity as well as ensuring that major land use change does not expand the impacts of salinity. A map showing "Areas of Potential Salinity Impacts" is also introduced at the end of Clause 21.04.
- Amending Clause 21.06 by deleting the reference to considering the need for a Salinity Management Overlay in the Planning Scheme as this amendment responds to this action.
- Amending Clause 21.07 "Reference Documents" to include the following reports and documents under "Environment":
  - Salinity Management Overlay Project Report, EnPlan-DBA with Dahlhaus Environmental Geology and Chris Harty Planning and Environmental Management, Corangamite CMA, 2006.

- Colac Otway Shire Salinity Management Overlay Salinity Occurrences and Mapping Background Report No 2, Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd, 2006.
- Colac Otway Shire Salinity Management Overlay Review of Mapping Boundaries, Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd, 2012.
- Permit Application Requirements for Development Proposals where a Salinity Management Overlay Applies. EnPlan, 2006.
- Introducing Clause 44.02 "Salinity Management Overlay" and a Schedule to the Clause. The Schedule provides permit exemptions relating to vegetation removal and construction or extension of small non-habitable buildings.
- Introduces new SMO overlay maps identifying salinity affected areas.

The Salinity Management Overlay (SMO) is an important tool to identify areas that experience salinity or have the potential to be affected by salinity within the lifetime of a development (usually 30-50 years) due to rising groundwater tables. Salinity can be a serious threat to assets, such as buildings, roads, underground infrastructure and gardens, can reduce the productivity of farming land, or can affect the quality of waterways.

The overlay does not necessarily prevent the use and development of land, but rather ensures that the risks associated with salinity are properly taken into consideration. It makes landowners, developers and Council aware of any potential salinity problems.

Staff from the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) have identified and mapped saline areas throughout the Shire using various techniques, including aerial photograph interpretation and ground truthing. Two types of salinity have been identified. Primary salinity is naturally occurring and is the product of processes that have been present for many hundreds or thousands of years, resulting in the formation of salt lakes and semi-permanent or permanent saline wetlands, many of which are highly valued ecosystems or environmental assets. Secondary salinity refers to induced salinity processes as a result of changed land use or water use and is rarely regarded as an asset and generally seen as a threatening process.

The SMO applies to both primary and secondary salinity areas and a buffer zone around these areas to allow for the possible expansion of salinity over the next 30-50 years due to rising shallow groundwater tables. The width of the buffer areas is based on the slope of the land, using a high resolution Digital Elevation Model that utilises airborne light detection and ranging (LIDAR) and groundwater level records from the past 25 years.

On land covered by the SMO a permit is required to construct a building or carry out works, to subdivide land and to remove, destroy or lop vegetation, other than vegetation planted for pasture or cropping. Avoiding building in a saline area is the preferred strategy. Where alternative development sites are available they should be used. Where building in a saline environment cannot be avoided, various building standards and products can be used, such as damp proof slabs, salt resistant bricks and concrete, non-metal pipes, and sites can be revegetated to reduce groundwater recharge.

## Council Plan / Other Strategies / Policy Land Use and Development

Council will engage, plan and make decisions about land use and development that takes into account the regulatory role of Council, its diverse geography, social, community, economic and environmental impacts for current and future generations. There is a Strategy to "Ensure that environmental risks are adequately addressed for new development and land use", as well as a specific action to "Introduce a Salinity Management Overlay to affected areas".

## **Issues / Options**

The Amendment was exhibited from 1 November 2012 to 20 December 2012 with the gazettal notice published on 15 November 2012. Notices were sent to all property owners directly affected.

Following public exhibition of the Amendment 12 submissions were received, including:

- Four (4) submissions from statutory/referral authorities offering no objection to the Amendment.
- One (1) submission in agreement with the Amendment.
- Seven (7) submissions objecting to the Amendment.

The primary issues raised in the submissions can be summarised as follows:

- The accuracy and extent of the mapped areas, particularly the width of the applied buffer zones.
- The appropriateness of the overlay in addressing salinity with respect to building construction.
- Impacts on Council resources and liability.
- The potential reduction in property values and the potential effect on development opportunities.

Individual submissions will be discussed later in the report. A summary of each submission is included in Attachment 1.

### Submissions from referral/statutory authorities

Sub	Authority	Submissions	Officer
No.			Comments/Recommendations
1	EPA	No objection	Recommendation:
			That the submission be noted.
2	VicRoads	No objection	Recommendation:
			That the submission be noted.
3	CFA	No objection	Recommendation:
			That the submission be noted.
6	APA GasNet Australia	No objection	Recommendation:
	Pty Ltd		That the submission be noted.

Summary of Recommendations

• No changes to the Amendment are proposed as a result of the submissions from statutory and referral authorities.

Issues Raised by Other Submissions

### Issue 1: Accuracy and extent of overlays

Six (6) submitters (Submitter Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10) questioned the accuracy and validity of the mapped overlay on their land. The width of the buffer area around identified primary and secondary salinity spots in particular is not supported by the submitters as it would

unreasonably affect land or does not seem to take into account the topography. In other instances submitters argue that salinity does not exist in the mapped areas with reasons varying from data being out of date due to its age, to mapping failing to take into consideration the effects of recent drought periods.

The initial boundaries of the SMO were derived by drawing a buffer around the mapped salinity sites. The width of the buffers was varied according to the terrain in order to accommodate a one metre rise in groundwater tables. The accuracy of the buffers was refined using LIDAR digital elevation models to ensure the accuracy of mapping was improved. In theory, any developments within the buffer area may intersect with shallow saline watertables and therefore should be designed appropriately.

In response to the submissions requesting a review of the mapped overlays, Mr Peter Dahlhaus from Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd was appointed to reassess the presence of salinity and the buffers at these sites and to verify the mapped salinity areas. In all cases site visits have been conducted and the existence of salinity was confirmed. However, Mr Dahlhaus has suggested that small changes to the mapping buffers are made to allow for topographic issues that were identified through the site visits.

### Issue 2: Effect on property values and future development opportunity

Five submitters (Submitter Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10) argue that the application of the SMO would have a negative effect on property values. A devaluation of property values is not accepted as a legitimate ground for objecting to a planning proposal and there are substantial precedents established in this regard.

Submitter No. 7 raised an issue indirectly concerning future development opportunities particularly in reference to future residential growth. The area around Sinclair Street South, Harris Road and Irrewillipe Road at Elliminyt is identified under the Colac Framework Plan at Clause 21.03-2 – "Colac" in the Colac Otway Planning Scheme for rural residential development and potential long term urban growth. This area is currently zoned for Rural Living development. The Framework Plan also shows parts of this area as being prone to flood constraints. The mapping of the SMO coincides with the identification of areas subject to flood constraints. As a result, the implications for applying the SMO are considered minor given the current recognition under the Planning Scheme that parts of this future urban growth area are already constrained by land hazards. It is considered that the SMO would contribute towards sound planning for any future urban growth capabilities for this part of Colac and facilitate good planning for the area.

### Issue 3: Alternative controls / measures to address salinity

Submitter No. 11 questioned the appropriateness of the SMO as a tool to address salinity with respect to building construction and argued that there are other, more effective measures such as the building approval process that can address the effects of salinity on buildings.

It is acknowledged that the SMO is not the only tool to address salinity and that there are other controls or measures to either protect assets from the damaging effects of salinity or prevent the spread of salinity caused by development. The Building Code of Australia and Australian Standards include design standards for slab construction, mortar and bricks to damp proof buildings. Revegetation can prevent recharge and rising groundwater tables. These controls/measures do not exclude one another and could be most effective when applied in an integrated manner. There appears to be a misunderstanding of the purpose of the SMO and its role in the planning system, as compared to what occurs under the building control system. The SMO does contain a permit trigger for constructing a building, however the emphasis of the SMO is not on the technical construction aspects of a building (this is what the building approval process is for) but rather on the siting and design aspects of where a building is to located in relation to saline affected soils. Often the SMO may in fact encourage the construction of buildings away from saline areas altogether. If a building is to be located on saline affected soils is it possible for a design to be developed that will avoid negative impacts, including the aggravation of the extent of salinity in the future. The planning process acts in conjunction with the building approval system to effect good integrated outcomes that allow appropriate development to occur.

In this regard it is prudent to look at the purpose of the overlay expressed at Clause 44.02:

- To identify areas subject to saline ground water discharge or high ground water recharge
- To facilitate the stabilisation of areas affected by salinity
- To encourage revegetation of areas which contribute to salinity
- To encourage development to be undertaken in a manner which brings about a reduction in salinity recharge
- To ensure development is compatible with site capability and the retention of vegetation, and complies with the objectives of any salinity management plan for the area
- To prevent damage to buildings and infrastructure from saline discharge and high watertable.

This demonstrates that the objectives set out in the overlay cannot be achieved solely through building regulations. Subdivision in particular cannot be addressed through the building control system, nor can revegetation requirements.

It is further noted that the SMO plays an important role in publicly identifying the potential presence of salinity for land owners and potential purchasers (see discussion below).

### Issue 4: Impacts on Council resources and liability

One submitter (Submitter No. 11) raised concerns over Council's ability to maintain efficiencies with processing additional planning applications triggered by the SMO and the impact upon Council resources. The submission also raised concern regarding increased liability issues for Council's planners who are either not qualified to assess detailed building construction matters or able to undertake appropriate inspections of building construction activity in relation to considering salinity issues with building works.

It is considered that these concerns are unlikely to materialise primarily because the SMO is a targeted planning tool and will encourage siting of development outside of the SMO affected areas. Under these circumstances additional planning permit applications will be avoided.

It is not expected that workloads will grow to a level that will impair Council's ability to process planning applications or to maintain its ability to comply with its statutory duties under the Planning and Environment Act.

Liability is improved for Council because detail on the SMO is made available through property information certificates. This ensures full transparency for prospective purchasers. The building approval system alone does not do this and also does not act early enough in the land development process to determine whether proposals are satisfactory or not –

hence the need for the overlay given that salinity has been mapped across the Shire and is known. It is considered that Council would in fact be more liable if it did not act to introduce the overlay given it has this information.

Detailed Assessment of Each Submission (Note: Submissions 1,2 3 and 6 are submissions by Government agencies which were in support of the amendment and have been addressed in the table above).

## SUBMISSION 4

Address of the Subject land: 425 Dewings Bridge Road Size of the subject land: 2 lots, Total 37.6ha Zoning of the Land: Farming Zone Overlays currently applying to the land: Bushfire Management Overlay & partial coverage of Vegetation Protection Overlay Schedule 2 Overlays proposed by Amendment C67: Salinity Management Overlay

## Locality Plan of Land



## **Summary of Submission**

The submitter argued that drainage and re-grassing work has improved the quality of the land and mitigated the salinity problem. The submitter requested a review of the mapping.

## **Council Response**

A site inspection was undertaken by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and a Council officer.

There was confirmation that there is a shallow groundwater table there, however, the extent of the buffering may be too large. Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd is to provide a report with recommended mapping alterations.

## **Council Recommendation**

Accept changes to the SMO boundaries as suggested by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and refer submission to a Panel for full consideration.

## **Changes Required to C67**

Limited mapping changes required.

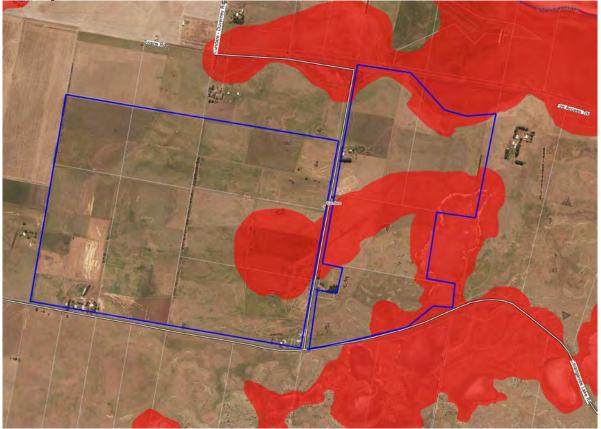
## SUBMISSION 5

Address of the Subject land: 3375 Corangamite Lake Rd, Cundare North Size of the subject land: 12 lots, Total 300.7ha

Zoning of the Land: Farming Zone

**Overlays currently applying to the land:** Partial coverage of both the Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 1 & Land Subject to Inundation Overlay **Overlays proposed by Amendment C67:** Salinity Management Overlay

### Locality Plan of Land



## Summary of Submission

The submitter questioned the accuracy of the mapping and was concerned in regards to the adjustment of the future rating of the property.

### **Council Response**

A site inspection was undertaken by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and a Council officer. There was confirmation that there were some minimal inaccuracies with the mapping

due to the nature of the stoney rises country. Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd is to provide a report with recommended mapping alterations. In regards to the rating issue, it is unlikely the partial application of an SMO will have any significant effect on the land value and rates applied to it. Any change in land value can be addressed at the next revaluation (every two years).

## **Council Recommendation**

Accept changes to the SMO boundaries as suggested by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and refer submission to a Panel for full consideration.

## **Changes Required to C67**

Limited mapping changes required.

## SUBMISSION 7

Address of the Subject land: 357 Sinclair Street South, Elliminyt Size of the subject land: 15 lots, Total 15ha Zoning of the Land: Rural Living Zone Overlays currently applying to the land: Partial coverage of both the Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 2 & Land Subject to Inundation Overlay Overlays proposed by Amendment C67: Salinity Management Overlay

## Locality Plan of Land



## **Summary of Submission**

The submitter questioned the accuracy of the mapping and was concerned in regards to the effect on future land values.

### **Council Response**

A site inspection was undertaken by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and a Council officer. There was confirmation that there were some minimal inaccuracies with the mapping

due to the extent of the buffering. Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd is to provide a report with recommended mapping alterations. In regards to the rating issue, it is unlikely the partial application of an SMO will have any significant effect on the land value and rates applied to it. Any change in land value can be addressed at the next revaluation (every two years).

## **Council Recommendation**

Accept changes to the SMO boundaries as suggested by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and refer submission to a Panel for full consideration.

## **Changes Required to C67**

Limited mapping changes required.

## SUBMISSION 8

Address of the Subject land: 140 Eurack Road, Beeac Size of the subject land: 7 lots, Total 213.1ha Zoning of the Land: Farming Zone Overlays currently applying to the land: Partial coverage of the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay.

Overlays proposed by Amendment C67: Salinity Management Overlay

### Locality Plan of Land



## **Summary of Submission**

Submitter requests review of the mapping due to believed inaccuracies based on outdated data. Submitter expressed concern regarding the effects of the overlay on land values.

### Council Response

A site inspection was undertaken by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and a Council officer. There was confirmation that there were some minimal inaccuracies with the mapping

due to the extent of the buffering. Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd is to provide a report with recommended mapping alterations. In regards to the rating issue, it is unlikely the partial application of an SMO will have any significant effect on the land value and rates applied to it. Any change in land value can be addressed at the next revaluation (every two years).

## **Council Recommendation**

Accept changes to the SMO boundaries as suggested by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and refer submission to a Panel for full consideration.

## **Changes Required to C67**

Limited mapping changes required.

## SUBMISSION 9

Address of the Subject land: 1935 Colac-Ballarat Rd, 95 Weering School Road and 100 Hartneys Road, Beeac

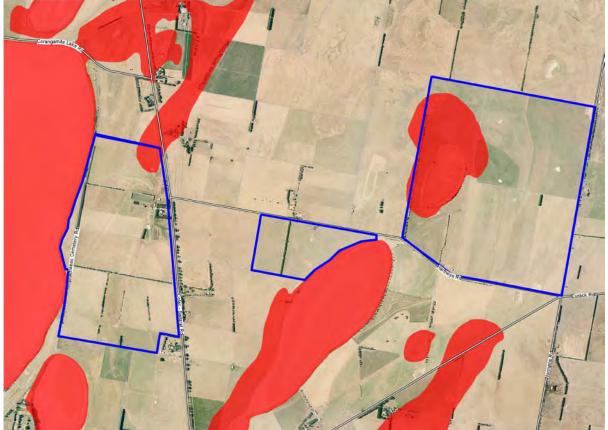
Size of the subject land: 11 lots, Total 291.1ha

Zoning of the Land: Farming Zone

**Overlays currently applying to the land:** Partial coverage of Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 1 & Land Subject to Inundation Overlay

Overlays proposed by Amendment C67: Salinity Management Overlay

## Locality Plan of Land



### Summary of Submission

Submitter requests review of the mapping due to believed inaccuracies. Submitter expressed concern regarding the effects of the overlay on land values and questioned the value of having a SMO.

## Council Response

A site inspection was undertaken by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and a Council officer. There was confirmation that there were some minimal inaccuracies with the mapping due to the extent of the buffering. Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd is to provide a report with recommended mapping alterations. In regards to the rating issue, it is unlikely the partial application of an SMO will have any significant effect on the land value and rates applied to it. Any change in land value can be addressed at the next revaluation (every two years).

## **Council Recommendation**

Accept changes to the SMO boundaries as suggested by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and refer submission to a Panel for full consideration.

## Changes Required to C67

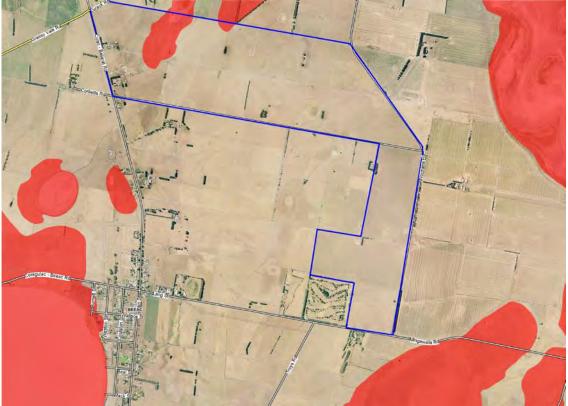
Limited mapping changes required.

## **SUBMISSION 10**

Address of the Subject land: 1660 Colac-Ballarat Rd, Beeac Size of the subject land: 13 lots, 273.7ha Zoning of the Land: Farming Zone Overlays currently applying to the land: Partial coverage of Land Subject to Inundation Overlay

Overlays proposed by Amendment C67: Salinity Management Overlay

## Locality Plan of Land



## Summary of Submission

Submitter requests review of the mapping due to believed inaccuracies following reduction in salinity affected areas due to drought. Submitter expressed concern regarding the effects of the overlay on land values.

## Council Response

A site inspection was undertaken by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and a Council officer. There was confirmation that there were some minimal inaccuracies with the mapping due to the extent of the buffering. Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd is to provide a report with recommended mapping alterations. In regards to the rating issue, it is unlikely the partial application of an SMO will have any significant effect on the land value and rates applied to it. Any change in land value can be addressed at the next revaluation (every two years).

## **Council Recommendation**

Accept changes to the SMO boundaries as suggested by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd and refer submission to a Panel for full consideration.

## **Changes Required to C67**

Limited mapping changes required.

## SUBMISSION 11

### No directly affected land

## **Summary of Submission**

The submitter questioned the appropriateness of the SMO as a tool to address salinity with respect to building construction and argued that the building approval process can address the effects of salinity on buildings. The submitter considers that there is a lack of evidence to suggest that salinity impacts existing buildings. The submitter expressed concern regarding the liability and resource issues for Council.

## **Council Response**

The planning process acts in conjunction with the building approval system to effect good integrated outcomes that allow appropriate development to occur. Salinity issues cannot comprehensively be considered through the building approval process. There is no concern regarding increased resource issues for planning staff as the overlay is targeted and planning permit applications should largely be able to be avoided. Liability for Council is expected to decrease as the information on salinity will be available to residents.

### **Council Recommendation**

Do not support submission. It is recommended that no further action be taken on this issue. Refer submission to a panel.

### **Changes Required to C67**

No changes required.

## **SUBMISSION 12**

Address of the Subject land: 250 Irrewillipe Road, Elliminyt Size of the subject land: 9 lots, Total 10.6ha Zoning of the Land: 3 lots of Rural Living Zone, 5 lots of Farming Zone Overlays currently applying to the land: Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 2 & Land Subject to Inundation Overlay Overlays proposed by Amendment C67: Salinity Management Overlay



#### Locality Plan of Land

### **Summary of Submission**

Submitter 12 provided an outline of the condition of the Deans Creek waterway in the area bounded by Irrewillipe Road, Harris Road and Lawes Street, Elliminyt and the considerable Landcare and revegetation work undertaken in the area with reference to the Friends of Deans Creek. The submitter advised that the soils in this area can vary between seasons with waterlogging. Generally, the submitter is in agreement with the principals of the Amendment and the exemptions so long as there is flexibility.

### **Council Recommendation**

Support Submission.

### **Changes Required to C67**

No changes to the amendment are proposed as a result of the submission.

#### **Options**

Council has the following options in relation to the amendment:

- 1. Make changes to the amendment in accordance with all submissions, and adopt amendment.
- 2. Refer submissions to an independent Panel; or
- 3. Abandon the amendment.

It is recommended Council refer the submissions to a Panel for consideration on the basis that not all of the issues raised can be addressed.

Whilst many of the issues concerning mapping boundaries of the overlay can potentially be addressed following site visits by a consultant and Council officers, Submitter 11 objects to the amendment on a philosophical basis. There have been no issues raised which would warrant Council abandoning the amendment.

## Proposal

In accordance with Part 3 Division 2 of the *Planning and Environment Act* 1987 (Act) it is proposed that Council:

- Consider the written submissions received to Amendment C67 pursuant to Section 22 of the Act.
- Request the Minister for Planning to appoint an independent planning panel under Part 8 of the Act to consider all written submissions received to Amendment C67 pursuant to Section 23 of the Act.
- Make draft changes to Amendment C67 mapping boundaries as suggested by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd, and present these to the independent panel, prior to formal consideration by Council when later resolving to adopt the amendment.

## Financial and Other Resource Implications

Costs associated with Amendment C67 are budgeted in the 2012/13 Strategic Planning Programme budget, including an amount set aside for Panel fees. The cost of staff time administering the amendment is mostly being borne by the State Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD) through the Rural Planning Flying Squad program, which has reduced the cost to Council of the amendment and allowed it to be implemented in advance of when it had originally been scheduled due to other competing priorities.

## **Risk Management & Compliance Issues**

The Council received grant funding from the CCMA in 2004 under the federally funded National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality and agreed as part of the project to undertake a planning scheme amendment to implement a Salinity Management Overlay. Council has an obligation to uphold this agreement, and whilst it could resolve not to proceed, Council would risk damaging its relationship with the CCMA and the potential for future funding from that agency.

There is a concern that there may be a risk to Council that if it chooses not to introduce a Salinity Management Overlay, there is potential that Council could be held liable in the future if built structures such as dwellings are damaged by salinity, and it is found by a court that Council had knowledge of the land being salinity affected and didn't introduce a planning control to appropriately recognise this risk, and ensure that appropriate measures are undertaken to address the issue.

There has been an instance in a nearby municipality where residential development has been permitted in an area affected by salinity, raising questions by land owners of why they were not advised of the risk to future buildings on that land. The longer that Council is in possession of salinity mapping that sits outside of the Planning Scheme, the risk of later actions being brought against Council is increased.

As noted earlier, whilst Council could attempt to educate land owners outside of the Planning Scheme to minimise its risk, effective and on-going communication would be difficult and expensive, and there would be no statutory mechanisms to ensure appropriate development in salinity affected areas.

There is a risk of adverse reaction from the community to increased planning controls over their land.

Whilst this is understood, it is important that Council appropriately manages its risks as noted above and fulfils its responsibility as a Planning Authority.

## **Environmental and Climate Change Considerations**

The introduction of an SMO would have positive effects on the environment by discouraging development in salinity affected areas, and encouraging the planting of vegetation and other measures associated with development applications that would aim to minimise environmental damage from salt rising to the ground surface.

There are already indications that climate change is changing ground water levels through prolonged periods of dry weather and it is unclear how this will impact on salinity of the soil in the long term if these trends continue.

### **Community Engagement**

The community engagement strategy follows the recommendations of the Colac Otway Shire Council Community Engagement Policy of January 2010, which details five levels of engagement – inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.

The method selected is consult, through public exhibition of the amendment. Notices were sent to affected landowners and notices were placed in local newspapers. Further site inspections and meeting with submitters were arranged with a view to ameliorating concerns from submissions. The 12 submitters will be given the further opportunity to have their issues heard and considered by an independent planning panel.

#### Implementation

The Minister for Planning will be requested to appoint an independent planning panel to consider submissions. All submitters will be invited to make a presentation to the Panel, and officers would present an assessment of submissions, as outlined in this report. Council will be further advised of the panel's recommendations before being asked to make a final decision on the amendment.

Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd will finalise the suggested changes to mapping of the overlay, and these will be presented to the panel for consideration.

### Conclusion

Following the exhibition period, Amendment C67 received 12 submissions of which 5 were in support and 7 submissions disagreed with the proposed changes. Minimal mapping changes are required to respond to submitters, as recommended by Dahlhaus Environmental Geology Pty Ltd. All submissions should be referred to a Panel pursuant to Section 23 of the *Planning and Environment Act* 1987.

### Attachments

- 1. Summary of submissions to C67 Final Confidential Version
- 2. Amendment C67 Exhibition Maps

## Recommendation(s)

## That Council:

- 1. Considers the written submissions received to Amendment C67 pursuant to section 22 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 (the Act).
- 2. Requests the Minister for Planning to appoint an Independent Planning Panel under Part 8 of the Act to consider all written submissions received to Amendment C67 pursuant to section 23 of the Act.

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## **GENERAL BUSINESS**

|             | ITEM   |  |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|
| OM132301-16 | ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS  |  |  |  |
| OM132301-17 | ITEM FOR SIGNING & SEALING - CREATION OF SEWERAGE<br>EASEMENTS - 28-36 MAIN STREET, BIRREGURRA - 42-44 MAIN<br>STREET, BIRREGURRA AND 30-34 JENNER STREET,<br>BIRREGURRA |  |  |  |

## OM132301-16 ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS

| AUTHOR:     | Rhonda Deigan | ENDORSED: | Rob Small |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| DEPARTMENT: | Executive     | FILE REF: | F11/3291  |

## Assembly of Councillors

A record must be kept of an assembly of Councillors which lists the Councillors attending, the matters discussed, disclosures of conflict of interest and whether a Councillor left the meeting after making a disclosure.

## Definition

An "assembly of Councillors" is a defined term under section 76AA of the *Local Government Act 1989* (the Act). It is a meeting at which matters are considered that are intended or likely to be the subject of a Council decision or the exercise of a delegated authority and which is either of the following:

- A meeting of an advisory committee where at least one Councillor is present; or
- A planned or scheduled meeting that includes at least half the Councillors and at least one Council officer.

If a meeting fits either of these types, the procedures applying to an assembly of Councillors must be complied with, irrespective of any name or description given to the committee or meeting.

### Advisory Committees

Section 3(1) of the Act defines an advisory committee to be any committee established by the Council, other than a special committee, that provides advice to:

- the Council; or
- a special committee; or
- a member of Council staff who has been delegated a power, duty or function of the Council under section 98.

### Councillor briefings

One type of meeting that is clearly an assembly of Councillors is the type of regular meeting, commonly referred to as a "Councillor Briefing" or similar name where Councillors and staff meet to discuss issues that are likely to come before Council for decision. While these meetings have no authority to make Council decisions, they are generally assemblies of Councillors and subject to conflict of interest disclosures.

### What records are to be kept.

Section 80A of the Act requires that a record must be kept of an Assembly of Councillors which lists:

- the Councillors and members of Council staff attending;
- the matters discussed;
- disclosures of interest (if any are made); and
- whether a Councillor left the meeting after making a disclosure.

It is a requirement that the record of an assembly is to be reported to the next practicable Council meeting and be included in the minutes of that meeting, instead of being made available for public inspection.

The following Assemblies of Councillors have been held:

- Lake Colac Coordinating Committee 11 December 2012 •
- December Councillor Workshop
- Councillor Briefing Session

## **Attachments**

- 1. Lake Colac Coordinating Committee 11 December 2012
- 2. December Councillor Workshop 12 December 2012
- 3. Councillor Briefing Session 19 December 2012

## Recommendation(s)

That Council notes the Assembly of Councillors reports for:

- Lake Colac Coordinating Committee
- December Councillor Workshop
- Councillor Briefing Session

- 11 December 2012
- 12 December 2012
- 19 December 2012.

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- 12 December 2012
- 19 December 2012

## OM132301-17 ITEM FOR SIGNING & SEALING - CREATION OF SEWERAGE EASEMENTS - 28-36 MAIN STREET, BIRREGURRA - 42-44 MAIN STREET, BIRREGURRA AND 30-34 JENNER STREET, BIRREGURRA

| AUTHOR:     | Rhonda Deigan | ENDORSED: | Rob Small |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| DEPARTMENT: | Executive     | FILE REF: | F11/3291  |

Council has recently been approached by solicitors acting on behalf of Barwon Water seeking its consent to register easements in favour of their client over various Council properties. This is in connection with the Birregurra Sewerage Scheme.

The land owned by Council that will be affected is:

- □ 28-36 Main Street, Birregurra (C/T Vol 6701 Fol 028)
- □ 42-44 Main Street, Birregurra (C/T Vol 8652 Fol 259)
- □ 30-34 Jenner Street, Birregurra (C/T Vol 7106 Fol 186)

Each of the easements to be created is 2.0 metres in width and is for the purposes of sewerage. Granting of the easements will allow Barwon Water, or their contractors, full and free access to the servient land for the management of their existing assets. Barwon Water has agreed that in return for allowing the easements to be placed over the subject properties, it will waive the cost of connecting to the Birregurra Sewerage Scheme.

There will be no detrimental impacts as a result of Council agreeing to the creation of the easements as described.

### Attachments

1. Item for Signing & Sealing – Creation of Sewerage Easements

### Recommendation(s)

That Council resolves to approve the signing and sealing of the attached Creation of Easement document consenting to the creation of sewerage easements in favour of Barwon Water over:

- a. 28-36 Main Street, Birregurra (C/T Vol 6701 Fol 028)
- b. 42-44 Main Street, Birregurra (C/T 8652 Fol 259)
- c. 30-34 Jenner Street, Birregurra (C/T Vol 7106 Fol 186).

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## IN COMMITTEE

## **Recommendation**

# That pursuant to the provisions of Section 89(2) of the Local Government Act, the meeting be closed to the public and Council move "In-Committee" in order to deal with:

SUBJECT	REASON	SECTION OF ACT
Confidential Items for	this matter deals with	Section 89 (2) (a) (d) (f) (h)
Consideration - Memos to	personnel matters; AND this	
Councillors - Landholder	matter deals with	
Concerns along the East	contractual matters; AND	
Barwon River - Report	this matter deals with legal	
Attachment and Otway	advice; AND this matter may	
Community College	prejudice the Council or any	
	person	



## ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

# WEDNESDAY, 23 JANUARY 2013

# **ATTACHMENTS**

PAGE NO.

## CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

OM132301-3		c Anglers Club - Renewal of Lease for Clubroom at Lake ( shore	Colac
Attachment	t 1:	Colac Anglers Club Inc. Lease Agreement	3
OM132301-4	Cour 2012	ncil Plan Second Quarter Performance Report October - D	ecember
Attachment	t 1:	Council Plan quarterly progress report 20121220	17
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## LEASE AGREEMENT

Colac Otway Shire

and

Colac Anglers Club Inc.

For:

Clubrooms located at 3 Fyans St, COLAC.

#### Report OM132301-3 - COLAC ANGLERS CLUB -RENEWAL OF LEASE FOR CLUBROOM AT LAKE COLAC FORESHORE

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#### Parties

This lease is entered into and made between the following parties:-

Colac Otway Shire of 2-6 Rae St, COLAC, Vic, 3250 (being the Landlord)

and

Colac Anglers Club Inc of c/- 2 Scott St, COLAC Vic 3250 (being the lessee)

#### Definitions

In this lease the following definitions apply:-

"Chattels" means an item of moveable personal property, such as furniture etc

"Fixtures" means any item or improvement of a temporary or semi temporary nature that is physically affixed to the building but could be removed without causing significant damage to the building. Typically a "fixture" is not considered to be a capital improvement.

"Landlord" means the organisation by whom the property is let under this lease.

"Lessee" means the organisation that agrees to let the property under the terms and conditions of this lease.

"*Rent*" means the amount required to be paid to the landlord by the Lessee to occupy the premises and used the facilities.

"Structural defect" means any defect in a structural element of the building that is attributable to defective design, defective or faulty workmanship, defective or deteriorated materials (or any combination of these) that prevents, or is likely to prevent, the continued practical use of the building or any part of the building, or is likely to result in physical damage or destruction of the building.

## Conditions

#### 1. Basic Obligations

The Lease

1.1 The landlord leases to the Lessee the premises described in Item 1 in schedule 1 for the term stated in Item 2 of Schedule 1.

#### **Quite Enjoyment**

- 1.2 The Lessee is entitled to quiet enjoyment of the premises described in Item 1 in Schedule 1 and may occupy such premises free of interruption or interference from the landlord or anyone claiming to be or representing the landlord.
- 1.3 Notwithstanding the entitlement referred to in clause 1.2, the landlord may inspect the property at any reasonable time after making arrangements with relevant office bearer of the Lessee and urgency of the circumstances precipitating the inspection. The lessee shall not unreasonably delay such inspection.

#### Duty to Pay Rent

1.4 The Lessee must pay the landlord the rent stated in Item 5 of Schedule 1.

#### 2. Other Payments

#### **Rates and Taxes**

2.1 The Lessee must pay all rates, levies, assessment and taxes imposed by any authority in relation to the property described in Item 1 of Schedule 1, with the exception of rates levied by the Colac Otway Shire. The tenant will however be required to pay the annual Waste Management Charge levied by the Colac Otway Shire if such charge is levied.

#### Service /Utility Charges

2.2 The Lessee must pay the charges levied for all utility services used or supplied to the property.

#### Legal Costs

2.3 Each party will be responsible for payment of their own costs in connection with the preparation and execution of this lease.

#### 3. Comply with Laws and Severability

- 3.1 This lease is governed by the laws of the State of Victoria.
- 3.2 The Lessee must comply, at the tenants expense, with any law, statute or other requirement that affects this lease or the tenant's occupation of the property. This includes ensuring that all employees, contractors and agents of the Lessee comply with all laws and statutes.
- 3.3 If a clause or part of a clause can be interpreted in a way that makes it illegal, unenforceable or invalid, but can also be interpreted in a way that makes it legal, enforceable and valid, it should be interpreted in the latter way. Any clause or part of a clause that is illegal, unenforceable or invalid shall be treated as being removed from this lease without affecting the rest of the lease.
- 3.4 The parties acknowledge this is not a lease governed by the Retail Leases Act 2003.

#### 4. Premises

#### Purpose, Use & Maintenance of the Premises

- 4.1 The Lessee must use the property and premises located thereon for the purpose stated in Item 6 of Schedule 1. The property and/or premises shall not be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the landlord and any relevant permits having been obtained.
- 4.2 The buildings, fixtures and fittings located in the property shall be maintained in clean, good working order by the tenant at their own cost.
- 4.2.1 Responsibility for items of maintenance will be allocated to the parties as specified in Council's "Council Property Leasing Policy" as amended from time to time and listed as Schedule 2 of this lease. It is acknowledged maintenance responsibilities may not be limited to those items included in Schedule 2.
- 4.3 The Lessee and landlord shall inspect the property within three months of the commencement of the lease to identify any structural defects present in the building.
- 4.3.1 The Lessee acknowledges that any structural improvements made to the premises will at the expiration of the lease become the property of the Crown.
- 4.4 The Lessee shall promptly provide a written report of any defects of a structural nature to the landlord. The landlord will assess the reported defect and advise of appropriate action required and a plan of when such action will be taken. Repairs undertaken to remedy structural defects will be paid for by the landlord.

- 4.5 The Lessee will not allow advertising signs to be erected to the facade of the premises or immediate surrounds without first obtaining written permission from the landlord.
- 4.6 Where appropriate the Lessee shall ensure the floor is not overloaded by any means and shall ascertain the load limits of the floor if the current load on the floor caused by general usage is to be exceeded. The lessee will be responsible for the cost of ascertaining the load limits from a qualified structural engineer or building surveyor.
- 4.7 The Lessee shall not deface, mark or damage any wall, ceiling or internal surface without the permission of the landlord. If such permission is granted, the lessee will at their own cost repair or restore the affected surfaces and paint the said surfaces in accordance with the requirements of the landlord at the termination of the lease.
- 4.8 The Lessee shall not keep, store hazardous materials on the premises other than those reasonably required by the lessee in the course of their tenancy. Where such hazardous materials are required to be kept or stored on the premises, they shall be kept in minimal quantities and stored in a safe and inaccessible place and in accordance with the relevant storage requirements specified by the manufacturer.
- 4.9 The Lessee shall not apply for a Liquor Licence to serve alcohol on the premises without the permission of the landlord.

#### 5. Liability, Indemnity & Insurance,

#### Exclusion of Liability

5.1 The landlord is not liable for any damage or loss to any property, or injury to any person, no matter how it occurs, except to the extent that the landlord or someone acting for or on behalf of the landlord is responsible for causing such damage, loss or injury, whether by intention or negligence.

#### Indemnity

- 5.2 The Lessee must continually indemnify the landlord against any liability, loss, damage or expense arising for any reason as a result of the tenant's occupancy of the property.
- 5.3 Such indemnity does not extend to any liability, loss, damage or expense arising for any reason as a result of actions or omissions by the landlord or someone acting for or on behalf of the landlord.

#### Insurance

- 5.4 The Lessee must provide proof they have adequate insurance coverage for appropriate types of insurance relevant to the occupancy of the property.
- 5.5 The said buildings, fixtures and fittings shall be insured appropriately by the Lessee who shall maintain such insurance coverage at all times. Evidence of such insurance cover being current is required to be provided to the landlord.
- 5.6 The Lessee shall not do or allow anything that would or may cause insurance policies to become void.

#### 6. Extension of Lease

#### Tenant's Right for Extension

- 6.1 The Lessee has no right to exercise an option for the term of this lease.
- 6.2 Any option specified in Item 2 of Schedule 1 will be exercised at the discretion of the landlord after consultation with the Lessee. Such option shall however not unreasonably be withheld by the landlord if the terms of this lease have been met and complied with by the Lessee.

6.3 Consultation regarding the exercise of an option for the term of this lease can be initiated by either party, but shall not be considered by the landlord any earlier that six months before the expiration of the current term.

#### Terms Applicable to An Extension of Term

6.4 The extension of term granted by exercising an option referred to in Item 2 of Schedule 1 will be limited to the period of time referred to in the aforesaid item. The terms and conditions applicable to the extension term will be the same as those applicable to the initial term of the lease.

#### **Occupying Property After Expiration of Lease Period**

- 6.5 If for any reason the tenant occupies the property after the expiration of the lease, (including options referred to in Item 2 of Schedule 1), the tenant will continue to occupy the property on the following basis:-
  - The tenant will be considered as a yearly tenant
  - The conditions applicable to this lease shall apply to period of continued occupancy
  - Either party may terminate the tenancy by giving the other three months written notice.

#### 7. Termination of Lease

#### Landlord's Entitlement to Terminate Lease/Sale of Fixtures and Chattels Not Removed

- 7.1 The landlord may terminate this lease at any time by giving the tenant thirty days notice of its intention.
- 7.2 Such notice shall only be given if any of the following occurs:-
  - The Lessee has breached any obligation under this lease and fails to rectify such breach within no less than fourteen days of being requested in writing by the landlord or it's agent to do so
  - The Lessee goes into liquidation, becomes bankrupt, insolvent or ceases to exist as a club.
- 7.3 The landlord may re-enter the property to the exclusion of the lessee if the lease is terminated because breaches of the lessee's obligations or solvency are not rectified as required by clause 7.2 of this lease.
- 7.4 The Landlord will provide the lessee with written notice of its intention to exercise its right of re-entry to the premises and specify when this will occur.
- 7.5 If the landlord terminates the lease or it expires and the lessee's fixtures and chattels not required by the Lessee are not removed from the premises, the landlord may remove such fixtures and chattels and cause them to be stored at the Lessees expense without being liable for trespass, detinue, conversion or negligence.
- 7.6 If the Lessee has not claimed the fixtures and chattels from storage and paid the Landlord the cost of storage or made an arrangement within two months for the continued storage of the fixtures and chattels, the landlord may arrange for the fixtures and chattels to be sold or destroyed as the case may be
- 7.7 If the fixtures and fittings are sold, the proceeds to be applied towards payment of the landlord's costs of removal of the fixtures and fittings, transport, storage and sale. Any excess funds are to be applied towards the payment of any other debt to the landlord in the first instance with the balance remaining to be remitted to the Lessee.

#### 8. Lessee's Duties When Vacating Property

8.1 The Lessee must ensure the property including buildings, fixtures and fittings are left in clean and operable condition (where appropriate). All rubbish and items of disused machinery, metal or any other material that is not affixed to the property is to be removed at the cost of the tenant.

8.2 At the expiration of the lease or any extension term granted, or upon termination of the lease for any reason, all buildings, fixtures and fittings situated on the property are forfeited by the Lessee and become the property of the landlord regardless of the fact they were provided initially by the tenant, unless the landlord determines otherwise.

#### 9. Assignment of Lease

- 9.1 The lessee shall not assign the lease to another party without the written consent of the landlord and section 144 of the Property Law Act 1958 shall not apply.
- 9.2 If assignment of the lease to another party is agreed to by the landlord, the lease shall continue for the benefit of and binds the successor to the right and obligations so assigned in the lease.

#### 10. Breach of Lease

- 10.1 If the Lessee breaches any obligation under this lease, the landlord may give the Lessee written notice of such breach and require the tenant to rectify the breach within a time frame the landlord considers reasonable, being not less than seven days.
- 10.2 The timeframe for rectification of breaches will as much as possible be determined in consultation with the Lessee however the landlord maintains the right to arbitrarily specify a timeframe if an agreed timeframe cannot be reached with the tenant.
- 10.3 If the Lessee fails to take remedial action within the required timeframe, the landlord may arrange for such action to be taken and the cost incurred by the landlord is to be reimbursed by the tenant.
- 10.4 Any other right of the landlord is not affected.

#### 11. Responsibility in Relation to Employees, Contractors etc

- 11.1 The Lessee shall ensure that all employees, agents, contractors and all other people accessing the property do not do or fail to do anything on the premises that would, if the tenant did or failed to do such action, constitute a breach of the lease.
- 11.2 The Lessee shall ensure that all employees, agents, contractors and all other people accessing the property do not conduct any illegal activities on the property.

#### 12. Issue of Notices

- 12.1 All notices issued to either party shall be posted to the address specified in Items 8 and 10 of Schedule 1 of this lease (as appropriate).
- 12.2 It is the obligation of the parties to ensure the other party is advised in writing of any change of mailing address.
- 12.3 A notice will be deemed to have been served if it has been delivered by hand and left at the current mailing address or if sent by post, after the expiration of two business days
- 12.4 Where practicable, email advice of the posting of the notice should also be sent to the other party to make them aware the notice is being posted or delivered.
- 12.5 If preferable to either party, general correspondence other than formal notices required to be served as a consequence of clauses contained in this lease, may be sent by email.

#### 13. Interest on Overdue Amounts

13.1 The tenant will be required to pay interest on any money that is due to the landlord but not paid by the due date. Interest will be calculated daily and compounded monthly and shall be calculated from the due date until the outstanding amount is paid in full. The rate of interest applicable shall be the penalty rate of interest applicable for the time being as set under the Penalty Interest Rates Act 1983. 13.2 Clause 13.1 shall not apply in relation to unpaid Waste Management Charge or any municipal rates and charges levied by the Colac Otway Shire. Interest on outstanding amounts in this instance shall be applied as prescribed by the Local Government Act 1989.

#### 14. Good and Services Tax (GST)

- 14.1 If a party makes a taxable supply in connection with this lease for a consideration which represents the value of the supplied item, the party liable to pay for the taxable supply must also pay at the same time and in the same manner as the value, the amount of any GST payable in respect of that taxable supply.
- 14.2 Unless otherwise stated, the consideration payable by any party under this lease represents the value of any taxable supply for which payment is to be made.
- 14.3 A party's right to payment is subject to a valid tax invoice being issued to the party liable to pay for the taxable supply.

#### Execution of Lease

The parties having read and understood the terms and conditions of this lease agree to such terms and conditions and affix their signatures hereto:-

Dated the ......2012

The Common Seal of the Colac Otway Shire Council was affixed hereto in accordance with its Local Law No: 4

..... Chief Executive Officer

Signed for and on behalf of the Colac Anglers Club Inc by:-.

...... (Signature)

Name : .....

Address: .....

## Schedule 1

ltem No:	Type of Item	Details	
1 Property (refer to clause 1.1)		The property is addressed as 3 Fyans Street, COLAC and is located on the Lake Colac Foreshore.	
		It is described as being part of Crown Allotment 25, Parish of Colac	
2	Term of Lease (refer to clause 1.1)	Five (5) years	
3	Commencement Date of Lease	1 <sup>št</sup> July 2012	
4	Expiry Date of Lease	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2017	
5	Rent Payable (refer to clause 1.4)	\$735.00 (Including GST) for 2012-13 \$765.00 (Including GST) for 2013-14 \$795.00 (Including GST) for 2014-15 \$825.00 (Including GST) for 2015-16 \$855.00 (Including GST) for 2016-17	
		Rent is payable in advance as invoiced .	
6	Use of Property (refer to clause 4.1)	The property is to be used as a clubrooms for social gatherings & storage of club equipment.	
7	Landlord	Colac Otway Shire acting as Committee of Management for the Department of Sustainability & Environment.	
8	Address of Landlord	PO Box 286, COLAC Vic 3250	
9	Lessee	Office located at 2-6 Rae St, COLAC Vic 3250 Colac Anglers Club Inc.	
10	Address of Lessee	c/- 2 Scott St, COLAC Vic 3250	
11	Maintenance Responsibility (refer to clause 4.2)	The Lessee is responsible for maintaining:- - all buildings, fixture and fittings located on the property and - the immediate physical surrounds of the subject property.	
12	Responsibility for Rates and Charges (refer to clause 2.1)	The lessee is responsible for payment of :- - Waste Management Charge levied by Colac Otway Shire - any taxes, charges or rates levied by other authorities.	

#### Report OM132301-3 - COLAC ANGLERS CLUB -RENEWAL OF LEASE FOR CLUBROOM AT LAKE COLAC FORESHORE

# Schedule 2

item	Occupier's Responsibility	Council's Responsibility
Air Conditioning and Heating Appliances	<ul> <li>Service and repair when required</li> </ul>	Replacement of unit and any major parts
Building	<ul> <li>Determine and document the specific needs of the building relating to any requests to Council for building alterations.</li> <li>Prepare plans and obtain quotes for requests for minor improvements.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Assess all requests submitted.</li> <li>Undertake works required to bring premises and surrounds to appropriate standards to meet the required regulations. This excludes items identified as the lessee's responsibility in this document.</li> <li>Preparation of long-term development plans, design of major building alterations or major structural works.</li> </ul>
ltem	Occupier's Responsibility	Council's Responsibility
Cleaning	<ul> <li>Keep premises in clean, sanitary and fresh condition.</li> </ul>	• Nil
Ceilings, Walls and Skylights (internal)	<ul> <li>Cost of repairs due to major or continual misuse.</li> <li>Regular cleaning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Major repair and/or replacement due to structural faults/age.</li> </ul>
Curtains/Drapes/Blinds	<ul> <li>Repairs costs.</li> <li>Replacement costs.</li> <li>Supervision of installation of replacement items.</li> <li>Regular cleaning.</li> </ul>	• Nil
Doors (Inc. cupboard doors)	<ul> <li>Regular cleaning and repair of internal/external doors due to major or continual misuse.</li> <li>Minor adjustments.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Replacement due to age, structural fault.</li> </ul>
Electrical Wiring, Fittings and Lights	<ul> <li>Additional or security lighting.</li> <li>Cost of repair and replacement of electrical wiring if damage is due to major or continual misuse.</li> <li>Repair and replacement of all light globes.</li> <li>Regular cleaning of all light fixures.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Replacement of all building wiring from main supply to and including the switchboard.</li> <li>Replacement of light fittings.</li> </ul>
Fire Extinguishers	• Nil	<ul> <li>Service/annual inspection and maintenance charge.</li> <li>Fill when discharged and replace if stolen.</li> </ul>

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#### Report OM132301-3 - COLAC ANGLERS CLUB -RENEWAL OF LEASE FOR CLUBROOM AT LAKE COLAC FORESHORE

Floor Surfaces and Coverings	<ul> <li>All regular cleaning and maintenance of floor coverings such as carpet and tiles.</li> </ul>	Replace to essential areas when excessively worn or dangerous.
Fly Screens	<ul> <li>Maintain and replace fly wire.</li> <li>Install additional fly screens</li> </ul>	• Nil
Garbage	Normal fee for service waste collection	• Nil .
Glass	<ul> <li>Replace broken or cracked windows arising from misuse.</li> <li>Regular cleaning</li> </ul>	Replace due to breakage arising from structural fault, age.
Grounds	<ul> <li>Keep all entry/exit areas clear and sweep regularly.</li> <li>Maintain all grounds associated with building by cutting the grass, minor pruning, replacing trees, bushes and flowers if required.</li> <li>Repair fences.</li> <li>Remove dead foliage.</li> <li>Seek Council approval for any modification to the grounds.</li> <li>Maintenance of garden beds.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Repair paths, driveways etc.</li> <li>Replacement of essential pavement driveway and carpark areas; retaining walls and ramps.</li> <li>Replacement of essential/required fences.</li> <li>Structural repairs or capital works re. fences.</li> <li>Trees lopped/pruned to meet security/safety requirements where considered dangerous.</li> </ul>
item	Occupier's Responsibility	Council's Responsibility
Emergency Lights and Exit Signs	<ul> <li>Maintenance of garden hoses and sprinklers etc.</li> <li>Cleaning and weeding of pavement and driveway areas</li> <li>Notification to Council of maintenance issues.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inspection and replacement of globes.</li> <li>Replacement of fittings.</li> </ul>
Internal Appliances eg. Fans, Kettles, Food Processors etc.	<ul> <li>Replacement as required of minor kitchen appliances.</li> </ul>	• Nil
Vandalism	<ul> <li>Less than \$1000 (subject to change based on claims history)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>More than \$1000 (subject to change based on claims history)</li> </ul>
Keys and Locks	<ul> <li>Repair and replacement of locks if damaged through major or continued misuse.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Replacement of lost or damaged keys as applies to Council's master key system.</li> <li>Supply of keys for user groups.</li> <li>Repair and replacement of locks as applies to Council's master key system.</li> </ul>
Painting	<ul> <li>Internal painting if damaged through major or continued misuse or colour scheme changes etc.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Internal and external for structural integrity reasons.</li> </ul>
Permanent Fixtures	<ul> <li>Regular cleaning of all fixtures.</li> <li>Repair and/or replace if damaged through major or continual misuse.</li> </ul>	Replace when required the following items:     - hot water service     - sinks and toilets     - verandas attached to the building.
Pest Control	<ul> <li>Keep all areas in a clean and hygienic state.</li> <li>All pest control as required</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pest control relating to structural items (eg. woodborer and termites).</li> </ul>

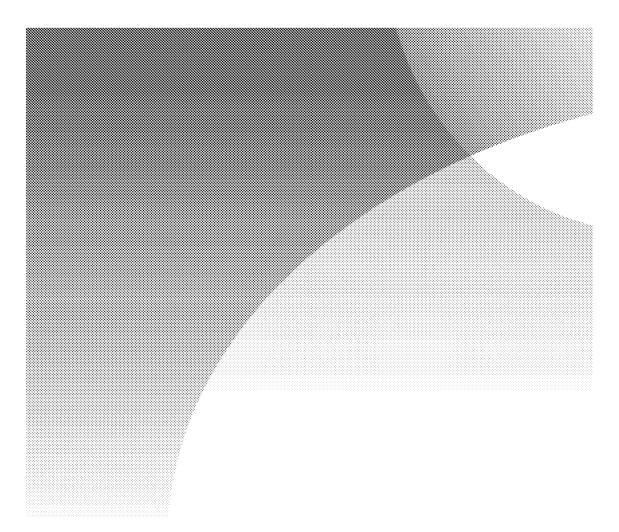
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	both internal and external.
Plumbing	<ul> <li>Cost of internal repair due to major or continued misuse.</li> <li>Replacement and repair of internal surface plumbing fittings such as toilet seats, taps and washers etc.</li> <li>Replacement of damaged or corroded plumbing fittings, toilet bowls and cisterns.</li> <li>Repairs or works required for drainage purposes, including sewerage, drains, water pipes and pits.</li> <li>Replacement of damaged or corroded plumbing fittings, toilet bowls and cisterns.</li> <li>Repairs or works required for drainage purposes, including sewerage, drains, water pipes and pits.</li> <li>Replacement of gas pipes.</li> <li>Structural repairs or capital works.</li> </ul>
Roof, Skylight, External Walls, Spouting and Downpipes	<ul> <li>Cleaning of roof, external walls, spouting, downpipes and guttering.</li> <li>All maintenance and repair of the structure of the premises as required.</li> </ul>
Signage	Maintain and replace all internal/external signs relating to the committee.     Identification signage to be provided by Council where required.
Smoke Detectors	<ul> <li>Install, repair and replacement of battery operated smoke detectors. Includes battery replacement as required.</li> <li>Installation and maintenance of hard wire system where required.</li> </ul>
Telecommunication Systems (eg. fax, photocopiers, telephones etc)	Purchase, service and maintenance cost.     Replacement costs.
Whitegoods (eg refrigerator, dishwasher etc)	Service and maintenance costs.     Nil     Replacement costs.

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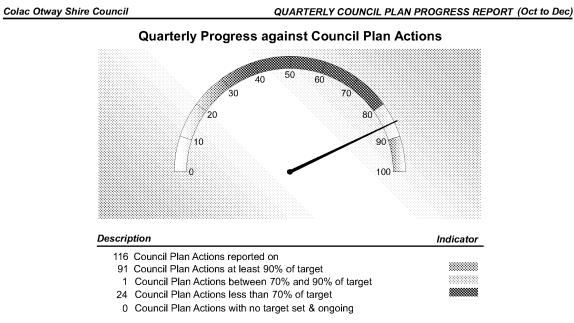




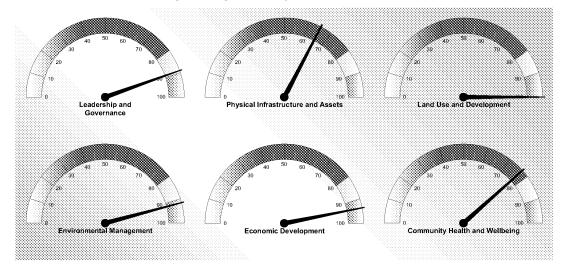
# **Quarterly Council Plan Progress Report**

Period: 01/10/12 - 31/12/12





# **Overall Progress against Key Result Areas in Council Plan**



KEY RESULT AREA	NO. OF COUNCIL PLAN ACTIONS	NO. OF ACTIONS AT LEAST 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS BETWEEN 70 & 90% OF TARGET	NO. OF ACTIONS LESS THAN 70% OF TARGET	NUMBER OF ONGOING ACTIONS	ACTIONS WITH NO TARGET
	REPORTED					
1. Leadership and Governance	27	21	0	6	0	0
2. Physical Infrastructure and Assets	19	11	0	8	0	0
3. Land Use and Development	17	17	0	0	0	0
4. Environmental Management	18	15	1	2	0	0
5. Economic Development	16	15	0	1	0	0
6. Community Health and Wellbeing	19	12	0	7	0	0
December 20, 2012		(			۶	age 2 of 39

	Top 12 Council P	lan Actions		
Less than 70% of Ad	ction target achieved			
Between 70% and 9	90% of Action target achieved			
At least 90% of Action	on target achieved			
Cey Result Area: Souncil Plan Objective:	1 Leadership and Governance 1.1 Fulfil leadership, statutory & ethical, inclusive, sustainable ar future needs & practical aspirati	id financially responsi		
Council Plan Strategy:	1.1.3 Provide responsible finan	sial management.		
1.1.3.4 Review the ten year financial plan on an annual basis and ensure that it is integrated with Council's Asset Management Strategy.	Timelines for the development of the next updated 10 year plan have been developed.	Corporate & Community Services GM's Office	30/06/2013	
Council Plan Strategy:	1.1.10 Meet our statutory obliga responses to emergency situati		afety, security and	
1.1.10.1 Undertake an annual	Municipal Emergency	Sustainable	30/06/2013	
review of the Municipal	Management Plan	Planning &		
Emergency Management Plan (MEMP) from a Shire perspective and implement awareness training and readiness programs for	reviewed and adopted by Council.	Development GM's Office		
community and staff. Key Result Area:	2 Physical Infrastructure and As			
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy:	2.1 Council will provide and mai community needs now and in th 2.1.1 Ensure infrastructure devi address current and forecast co	ntain Council infrastru e future. elopment, renewal and		
2.1.1.3 Review and implement Asset Management Plans to ensure that the level of funding for asset renewal, maintenance and upgrade meets the community's expectations.	Asset Management Plan for Buildings to be finalised during 2012/13. Building Management staff have recently completed training in long term planning for facility assets. Learnings from this will be used in structuring Council's data collection frameworks.	Sustainable Assets	30/06/2013	
2.1.1.4 Develop a 10 year capital works and major projects	A 10 year capital works program structure has	Capital Works	30/06/2013	
program according to adopted priorities.	been developed with projects added for prioritisation each year.			
Key Result Area: Council Plan Objective; Council Plan Strategy:	3 Land Use and Development 3.1 Engage, plan & make decisi account Council's regulatory role economic & environmental impa 3.1.1 Ensure a partnership appr values and aspirations of the co	<ul> <li>diverse geography, icts now &amp; in the futur oach to land use plan</li> </ul>	social, community, e	

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2.1.1.4 Finalian a Dural Living	The Dural Living Strategy		20/00/0040	
3.1.1.4 Finalise a Rural Living	The Rural Living Strategy	Planning &	30/06/2013	
Strategy and implement	was finalised and adopted	Building Services		
indings.	by Council in December 2011. The planning			
	scheme amendment			
	(C69) which implements			
	the Strategy's recommendations was			
	placed on exhibition early			
	in 2012. An independant			
	Panel heard submissions			
	at a hearing from 9-11			
	October 2012, and has			
	released its report			
	supporting the			
	amendment subject to			
	minor changes. A workshop has been held			
	with Council in December			
	to explain the Panel's			
	findings, and it is intended to seek adoption of the			
	amendment at the			
	January 2013 meeting.			
			00/00/00 40	
3.1.1.5 Finalise and implement a	The Colac and Apollo Bay	Planning &	30/06/2013	
car parking study for Colac &	Car Parking Strategy was	Building Services		
Apollo Bay.	finalised and adopted by			
	Council in December			
	2011. A planning scheme			
	amendment to implement			
	its findings has been			
	prepared in advance of a			
	Councillor workshop in			
	January 2013, followed by			
	public exhibition (subject			
	to authorisation from the			
	Planning Minister).			
(ey Result Area:	4 Environmental Management			
Council Plan Objective:	4.1 Council will protect and enh	ance the environment.	entrusted to us,	
	demonstrate efficient use of nat	ural resources and min	nimise climate char	ige
	impacts.			
Council Plan Strategy:	4.1.1 Develop a coordinated ap	proach to managing e	nvironmental issue	s across
	all Council activities.			
4.1.1.2 Implementation of the	The Environment Strategy	Environment &	30/06/2013	
Environment Strategy.	continues to be	Community		
	implemented via the	Safety		
	completion of the actions	,		
	set out in the associated			
	action plan. Recent			
	actions include weed			
	control at Deep Dean			
	Reserve. Work has			
	commenced on			
	developing the 2013-2015			
	Environment Action Plan.			
Council Plan Strategy:	4.1.5 Promote environmental va	lues in the broader co	mmunity and work	with
		g large scale issues in		

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUARTI	ERLY COUNCIL PLAN	PROGRESS RE	PORT (Oct to Dec
4.1.5.4 Encourage energy	Council has engaged a	Environment &	30/06/2013	<b>*****</b>
efficiency including the use of	consultant to help develop	Community		
renewable and alternative	a carbon neutral plan to	Safety		
energy sources.	determine an approach to			
	becoming carbon neutral			
	by 2016. The plan will be			
	presented to Council in			
	March 2013. Council is			
	also undertaking a street			
	light change over that will			
	reduce the energy use of			
	street lights by between			
	60 and 70 percent. A			
	report will be sent to			
	Council in January 2013			
	seeking Council support			
	for the program.			
	Investigations have been undertaken into the			
	installation of a 30kw			
	Solar array on the Rae			
	Street Office. The			
	findings of this			
	investigation have found			
	that it would cost			
	approximately \$45,000			
	and have a pay back			
	period of eight years. A			
	business case will be			
	developed to try to get			
	funding for this project in			
	the 2013-2014 period.			
Key Result Area:	5 Economic Development			
Council Plan Objective:	5.1 Council is committed to facili	tation a healthy and re	silient economy t	rouch
Council I lian Objective:	effective leadership, advocacy, a		SHOLD COOL SHITLE	100000
Council Plan Strategy:	5.1.3 Support local business to			
5.1.3.5 Enhance Colac's	A new Colac brand has		20/06/2012	
	been adopted by Council.	Economic	30/06/2013	
regional service centre status		Development		
through the development of a Marketing strategy.	A brand implementation strategy has been			
Marketing strategy.	developed.			
	developed.			
Causall Blan Strateau	5.1.5 Participate in regional and	Shire based marketing	a and promotion i	aitistiwee
Council Plan Strategy:	designed to promote 'brand awa			
	Road region.		aways and Organ	occan
5.1.5.4 Continue to provide	Facilitated a brand review	Foonomia	30/06/2012	
strategic support to tourism	for Otways Tourism	Economic	30/06/2013	
including operation of the Colac	refreshing the brand by	Development		
and Apollo Bay Visitor	removing the 'fern' from			
Information Centres and	the 'O' in Otways. Otways			
provision of funding to Otways	Tourism now an advisory			
Tourism.	Committee of Council and			
	held two meetings. Held			
	regular performance and			
	service planning catchups			
	with Visitor Information			
	Centre Coordinators and			
	Tourism Development			
	Officer.			

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec				
A	EXECUTIVE COMMENTS				
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy:	6.1 Promote community health & wellbeing in partnership with other health services to provide a broad range of customer focussed health, recreation, cultural & community amenities, services and facilities 6.1.1 Provide, facilitate or advocate for a range of health, recreation, community services and facilities.				
6.1.1.18 Continue in partnership with the Colac Community and project stakeholders to plan and develop the Beechy Precinct in accordance with Council approvals and review Council's continued involvement in the Beechy Precinct in respect of all elements that still require	The Central Reserve Oval Redevelopment is almost complete, with the maintenance period now being carried out by the contractor. Council is waiting on advice on the funding application to the State Government for the	Recreation, Arts and Culture	30/06/2013		
Council approvals.	community sports field at the Colac Secondary College.				
Council Plan Strategy:	6.1.3 Adopt a partnership appro and wellbeing needs of the corr		current and future	e health	
6.1.3.15 Implement and promote the Municipal Public Health Plan.	During this quarter we have continued to work with Glastonbury on kindergarten support strategies, including Cluster Management; we remain involved in the community meetings of Our Kids Need You and are working on a number of strategies for accessibility (eg. Active Transport, G21 Transport Pillar). We have been meeting with Corangamite and Surf Coast shires to develop a partnership around relief and recovery planning, training and activation. Priority has been provided to develop registers and processes for supporting vulnerable people during bushfire emergencies. Communities of Practice meetings have been held with emergency response agencies to broaden our approaches to developing community resilience. Planning for our Health and Wellbeing Plan has commenced with G21 and	Health and Community Services	30/06/2013		



QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec) Colac Otway Shire Council **Council Plan Actions** Less than 70% of Action target achieved Between 70% and 90% of Action target achieved At least 90% of Action target achieved Key Result Area: 1 Leadership and Governance Council Plan Objective: 1.1 Fulfil leadership, statutory & legal obligations to community & staff in a fair, ethical, inclusive, sustainable and financially responsible way to meet current & future needs & practical aspirations 1.1.1 Lead the community in responding to the current and long term Council Plan Strategy: sustainability challenges facing the municipality Corporate & 30/06/2013 The review of Local Laws 1.1.1.2 Review and where Community continues to progress. To possible, simplify Council's Services GM's be completed in 2013. Local Laws. Office 30/06/2013 A memo has been Corporate & 1.1.1.3 Review of Council's Community forwarded to managers Policies. Services GM's with respect to a review of Office applicable policies. A report will be prepared for Council in March/April 2013 Council Plan Strategy: 1.1.2 Improve community engagement to ensure open, accessible, transparent planning and decision making. **Chief Executive** 30/06/2013 (i) (i) (ii) 1.1.2.3 Conduct community Meetings held regularly Office forums throughout the Shire. over specific issues and on generic issues as well. Council Plan Strategy: 1.1.3 Provide responsible financial management. Economic 30/06/2013 New monthly catch ups **68** (i) (i) 1.1.3.1 Facilitate a strategic and with Department of Development integrated approach for grants Planning and Community applications to reduce Council's matching contribution from other Development Officer to ensure Council and than rate revenue. community priorities are given the best opportunity for grant success. 30/06/2013 Finance & () () **()** The audit plan for the 1.1.3.1 Support the Audit Customer 2012-2015 period has Committee and maintain an Service internal audit program ensuring been developed in conjunction with the an Audit Plan is developed and external audit contractor implemented annually based on and two audits have the outcomes of the Risk commenced. Profiling project. 30/06/2013 Corporate & Timelines for the 1.1.3.4 Review the ten year Community development of the next financial plan on an annual Services GM's updated 10 year plan basis and ensure that it is have been developed. Office integrated with Council's Asset Management Strategy.

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QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)				
System implementation discussions are currently being undertaken with a view meeting the basic standards required by the National Framework. The National Financial Reporting Framework standards will be not be met within the current goal of June 2013.	Finance & Customer Service	30/06/2013		
1.1.4 Continuously improve the	services directly pro	wided by Council.		
The replacement of Council's telephony systems has increased the capability of officers to provide a more directed and responsive service to those that interact with Council. Further, Council has continued its commitment to auditing Council's customer service performance and continues to seek opportunities to improve the quality of the services provided.	Finance & Customer Service	30/06/2013		
Following on from the re-branding activity performed in the previous quarter the Customer Service team have undertaken workshops with Council service units to address the results of the previous Customer Service Benchmarking Survey with a view to improving the quality of the service provided to our community.	Finance & Customer Service	30/06/2013		
	System implementation discussions are currently being undertaken with a view meeting the basic standards required by the National Framework. The National Framework. The National Financial Reporting Framework standards will be not be met within the current goal of June 2013. 1.4 Continuously improve the The replacement of Council's telephony systems has increased the capability of officers to provide a more directed and responsive service to those that interact with Council. Further, Council has continued its commitment to auditing Council's customer service performance and continues to seek opportunities to improve the quality of the services provided. Following on from the re-branding activity performed in the previous quarter the Customer Service team have undertaken workshops with Council service units to address the results of the previous Customer Service Benchmarking Survey with a view to improving the quality of the service provided to	System implementation discussions are currently being undertaken with a view meeting the basic standards required by the National Framework. The National Framework standards will be not be met within the current goal of June 2013.Finance & Customer ServiceThe replacement of Council's telephony systems has increased the capability of officers to provide a more directed and responsive service to those that interact with Council's customer service performance and continues to seek opportunities to improve the quality of the services provided.Finance & Customer ServiceFollowing on from the re-branding activity performed in the previous quarter the Customer Service team have undertaken workshops with Council service units to address the results of the previous Customer Service Benchmarking Survey with a view to improving the quality of the service provided toFinance & Customer Service	System implementation discussions are currently being undertaken with a view meeting the basic standards required by the National Framework. The National Framework standards will be not be met within the current goal of June 2013.Finance & Customer30/06/20131 4 Continuously improve the services directly provided by CouncilThe replacement of Council's telephony systems has increased the capability of officers to provide a more directed and responsive service to those that interact with Council's customer service performance and continues to seek opportunities to improve the quality of the services provided.Finance & Service30/06/2013Following on from the re-branding activity performed in the previous quarter the Customer Service team have undertaken workshops with Council Service units to address the results of the previous Customer Service Benchmarking Survey with a view to improving the quality of the service provided to30/06/2013	

# QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

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## QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

<u></u>		SUSINESS UNIT		
1.1.5.1 Advocate and influence	Officers have met on a	Infrastructure &	30/06/2013	
the development of water	number of occasions. A	Services GM's		
authorities' water supply	letter has been sent to the	Office		
demand policies and strategies.	minister from Barwon			
	Water advising that the			
	original sewer project			
	cannot be progressed			
	and that funding be			
	transferred to Council for			
	a number of Projects			
	such as Education and			
	Auditing of Septic tanks.			
	A small working group			
	has been formed and a			
	joint letter from Council			
	and Barwon Water has			
	been sent to residents in			
	Wye River and			
	Separation Creek			
	outlining the status and			
	issues to be managed.			
	Included is also			
	educational material			
	about the correct use and			
	operation of septic tanks and contact details for			
	further information.			
	Officers are also			
	preparing an application			
	for funding of an			
	education officer and			
	someone to Audit the			
	existing septic tanks, to			
	determine their type,			
	location and operational			
	issues. It is proposed			
	that an educational officer			
	be appointed early in			
	2013 (funded by the			
	Department of			
	Sustainability and			
	Environment) to assist			
	with the implication of this			
	project.			

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#### Colac Otway Shire Council QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec) Sustainable 30/06/2013 🗰 🛞 🛞 1.1.5.1 Advocate for appropriate Meeting conducted with Planning & fire prevention activities in the Fire Services Development Great Otway National park and Commissioner in relation GM's Office to Neighbourhood Safer other public land. Places and the future direction of Community Fire Refuges. These may include a focus on establishment of joint facilities adjacent to State operated emergency services such as the Country Fire Authority, State Emergency Services etc. Work continues through the Municipal Emergency Management Committee and the Vice Chair of the **Regional Emergency** Management Committee. **Chief Executive** 30/06/2013 Regular representations 🛞 (d) (d) 1.1.5.2 Advocate for increased Office made. State Government recognition and funding as compensation for the Shire's larger than average area of non-rateable land. Actively support Australian Rural Roads Group. 30/06/2013 Chief Executive 1.1.5.3 Advocate for appropriate Regular representations Office made at State and State and Federal Government Federal levels, both as a funding for community priorities. Council and through G21and Great South Coast lobbying processes. 30/06/2013 **Chief Executive** Active and effective 1.1.5.4 Participate in G21 and participation in both Office Great South Coast resource forums. sharing forums and negotiations on regional strategic objectives. 1.1.6 Attract and retain quality staff. Council Plan Strategy: Currently developing an Organisational 30/06/2013 😫 👌 🚷 1.1.6.5 Work in partnership with Support and local and industry groups on information kit to be Development employment branding initiatives distributed to Careers that enhance the profile and Advisors at local schools to promote the range of appeal of local government as careers available in local an "employer of choice". government. Council Plan Strategy: 1.1.7 Provide a fair, safe and healthy work environment.

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## QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

Colac Otway Shire Council	QUARTE	RLY COUNCIL PLAN	PROGRESS REI	PURI (UCT TO Dec
ACC 102				
1.1.7.4 Enhance and implement	At the SafetyMap Audit	Organisational	30/06/2013	
the corporate occupational	conducted 12-14	Support and		***********
health and safety systems	November, eight	Development		
(SafetyMap) and ensure	observations from the			
ongoing compliance with all	previous visit were			
relevant regulations.	closed. Seven remain			
	open; with the reason for			
	a number of these being			
	that the Auditor did not			
	visit the relevant sites and			
	could not observe the			
	rectification works that had been carried out.			
	Three new observations			
	were raised and four			
	Correction Actions			
	required (CAR).			
	Rectification works have			
	commenced on all issues			
	raised and an action plan			
	identifying the treatments			
	for the CAR's and			
	observations is under			
	development to ensure			
	these are addressed prior			
	to recertification in July			
	2013. The LMI Audit			
	review has been			
	rescheduled to February			
	2013 and the JMAPP			
	audit tentatively scheduled for April 2013.			
Council Plan Strategy:	1.1.8 Continuously improve oper	ational systems, proce	sses and minimi	se risk.
1.1.8.2 Develop and implement	The implementation of the	Information	30/06/2013	
Council's Information Services	new Storage Area	Services		
disaster recovery environment.	Network equipment has			
	provided a very robust			
	disaster recovery			
	capability. The capability			
	is now fully implemented,			
	a range of testing has			
	been conducted with more planned for early			
	2013.	Chief Executive	20/06/2012	*
1.1.8.2 Seek opportunities for	2013. Active and effective	Chief Executive	30/06/2013	
sharing of resources and	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21	Chief Executive Office	30/06/2013	
sharing of resources and	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast		30/06/2013	
sharing of resources and	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21		30/06/2013	
sharing of resources and	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast		30/06/2013	
sharing of resources and	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast		30/06/2013	
sharing of resources and expertise across the region.	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast		30/06/2013	
sharing of resources and expertise across the region. 1.1.8.3 Implement Council's	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast forums. Action items from the	Office		
sharing of resources and expertise across the region. 1.1.8.3 Implement Council's	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast forums.	Office		
sharing of resources and expertise across the region. 1.1.8.3 Implement Council's Information Communication	2013.         Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast forums.         Action items from the strategy that were	Office		
sharing of resources and expertise across the region. 1.1.8.3 Implement Council's Information Communication	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast forums. Action items from the strategy that were approved for	Office		
sharing of resources and expertise across the region. 1.1.8.3 Implement Council's Information Communication	2013. Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast forums. Action items from the strategy that were approved for implementation this	Office		
sharing of resources and expertise across the region. 1.1.8.3 Implement Council's Information Communication	2013.         Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast forums.         Action items from the strategy that were approved for implementation this financial year have been	Office		
sharing of resources and expertise across the region. 1.1.8.3 Implement Council's Information Communication	2013.         Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast forums.         Action items from the strategy that were approved for implementation this financial year have been built into the Information	Office		
sharing of resources and expertise across the region. 1.1.8.3 Implement Council's Information Communication	2013.         Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast forums.         Action items from the strategy that were approved for implementation this financial year have been built into the Information Services Unit work plan. The work plan, a 12 month program, is on	Office		
sharing of resources and expertise across the region. 1.1.8.3 Implement Council's Information Communication	2013.         Active and effective participation in both G21 and Great South Coast forums.         Action items from the strategy that were approved for implementation this financial year have been built into the Information Services Unit work plan. The work plan, a 12	Office		

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#### Colac Otway Shire Council 30/06/2013 Organisational **8** (6) (6) Revised Terms of 1.1.8.3 Review and update Support and Reference developed for Council's Risk Management Development Policy and Procedures Manual **Risk Management** Committee. Minutes including compliance audits. were approved by the Committee and the Executive. Organisational 30/06/2013 Project Team off-line for 1.1.8.5 Implement the Systems the week 22-26 October Support and and Processes Review project Development 2012 to fast track the to ensure that systems and processes are operating completion of Stage 2. Considered a very effectively and providing support to eliminate risk. successful five days. Early completion of Stage 2 will allow a longer period for Stage 3, which will now include a pilot project. The committee expressed concern about the timelines for introduction of the Outline Business Case (OBC). The OBC flowchart is completed. It has been refined and forms part of the OBC. Issue raised re the inclusion of the Human Rights Charter as part of the OBC. It was agreed that OSIC is not the place to review project briefs Council Plan Strategy: 1.9 Communicate regularly, effectively and honestly with the community. 30/06/2013 Chief Executive 1.1.9.5 Provide relevant, timely Ongoing and outstanding Office media communications and accurate information to the community using print, radio and achieved. web media, as well as non-media channels such as newsletters and the Colac Otway Shire website. **Chief Executive** 30/06/2013 Staff establishment has 8 A 🗰 1.1.9.6 Ensure Colac Otway Office been reconfigured within Shire's website is accessible, easy to navigate, utilises the Executive department to place more emphasis appropriate web technologies and contains relevant and on this activity. Improvements will be up-to-date information. evident in the next quarter. Council Plan Strategy: 1.1.10 Meet our statutory obligations for community safety, security and responses to emergency situations Sustainable 30/06/2013 Municipal Emergency 1.1.10.1 Undertake an annual Planning & review of the Municipal Management Plan Development **Emergency Management Plan** reviewed and adopted by GM's Office (MEMP) from a Shire Council. perspective and implement awareness training and readiness programs for community and staff.

#### QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUARTE	RLY COUNCIL PLAN	PROGRESS RE	PORT (Oct to Dec
1.1.10.6 Implement the Domestic Animal Management Plan.	The Domestic Animal Management Plan is being implemented in a timely and professional manner. Work has commenced on reviewing and updating the Plan which, when completed, must be submitted to the Department of Primary Industries by June 2013.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	
1.1.10.7 Implement the Municipal Fire Prevention Plan.	Works are being undertaken by Council in accordance with the Municipal Fire Management Plan. These works include undertaking the fire prevention inspection process and issuing burn permits. The actions being undertaken by other agencies will be montored through reports being provided against a work plan at each Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee meeting.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	

#### QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

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Colac Otway Shire Council QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (C				
A.C. (12)				199000199555
1.1.10.8 Establish integrated fire	A Council Report was	Environment &	30/06/2013	
management practices and	submitted to the Special	Community		
endorse Township Protection	Council Meeting in	Safety		
Plans and Neighbourhood Safer	September 2012			
Places where appropriate.	recommending that the			
· ·	Neighbourhood Safer			
	Places at Forrest, Carlisle			
	River and Barwon Downs			
	not proceed due to the			
	costs exceeding the State			
	Government funding			
	available. A meeting was			
	held with the Fires			
	Services Commissioner			
	on 12 November 2012 to			
	discuss this matter and it			
	was agreed that because			
	it is not feasible to			
	establish Neighbourhood			
	Safer Places in the			
	highest risk towns in			
	Colac Otway Shire that			
	the highest risk towns			
	need to be re-examined			
	to determine what other			
	measures should be			
	taken to try to address			
	their fire risk.			
	Investigations are			
	continuing into			
	establishing a			
	Neighbourhood Safer			
	Place at Apollo Bay and			
	Gellibrand. It is hoped			
	that the Neighbourhood			
	Safer Place at Apollo Bay			
	will be established during			
	the current Fire Danger			
	Period.			
Key Result Area:	2 Physical Infrastructure and A			
Council Plan Objective:	2.1 Council will provide and ma community needs now and in the community needs now and community		icture and assets l	nat meet
Caunal Blan Statemu	2.1.1 Ensure infrastructure dev		i maintenance ala	25
Council Plan Strategy:			a manuanance ()igi	10
	address current and forecast c	someriny riccus.		

# QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUARTE	RLY COUNCIL PLAN	PROGRESS REF	PORT (Oct to Dec
2.1.1.1 Plan and implement infrastructure projects that transform townships and promote economic development and community strengthening.	Projects underway: • Beeac - upgrade of planter boxes and community noticeboard in the main street. • Swan Marsh/Pirron Yallock - a master plan for the Pirron Yallock Recreation Reserve. • Cressy - improvements to the Duverney Street precinct. • Forrest – installation of a drinking fountain to be undertaken as a part of the overall Forrest main street streetscape upgrade project, which is due to commence. • Beech Forest - planning continues on the removal of excess vegetation at the entrance to the township and replant with Beech Trees and possibly rhododendrons. • Barwon Downs – planning continues for the construction of a new combined community centre in the old school grounds area	Economic Development	30/06/2013	
2.1.1.3 Review and implement Asset Management Plans to ensure that the level of funding for asset renewal, maintenance and upgrade meets the community's expectations.	Asset Management Plan for Buildings to be finalised during 2012/13. Building Management staff have recently completed training in long term planning for facility assets. Learnings from this will be used in structuring Council's data collection frameworks.	Sustainable Assets	30/06/2013	
2.1.1.4 Develop a 10 year capital works and major projects program according to adopted priorities.	A 10 year capital works program structure has been developed with projects added for prioritisation each year.	Capital Works	30/06/2013	
2.1.1.5 Review the 10 year capital works and major projects program annually. Council Plan Strategy: 2	The review of the capital works and major projects program is scheduled for January 2013 following the inclusion of new projects identified through the budget process. 1.2 Implement and manage Co	Capital Works	30/06/2013	No Progress

# QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

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#### Colac Otway Shire Council QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec) 2000 X X X X X X 30/06/2013 Sustainable **8** (6) (6) 2.1.2.2 In line with the Road A draft of the revised Assets Road Management Plan Management Act 2004 requirements, review and has been prepared by Council and is being update Colac Otway Shire's reviewed by officers. This Road Management Plan. follows on and incorporates feedback from a stakeholder workshop held in September 2012. 30/06/2013 No Progress Capital Works 2.1.2.2 Review and implement Scheduled to undertake the review starting the Strategic Footpath Plan for Apollo Bay. January 2013. 30/06/2013 Sustainable **\***\*\* 2.1.2.3 Continue active Council's continues its Assets participation and involvement in participation in this the STEP Asset Management program. Program with the Municipal Association of Victoria. 2.1.3 Manage Council's buildings and facilities in a responsible, safe and Council Plan Strategy: sustainable manner Infrastructure & 30/06/2013 No Progress 2.1.3.1 Develop a Land Not yet commenced. This Rationalisation Program for land will be a longer term Services GM's Office project dependant on surplus to Council needs. available resources. Infrastructure & 30/06/2013 $\odot$ Officers have investigated 2.1.3.2 Develop a Building Rationalisation Program for and are trialling a Building Services GM's Office Asset Program that will buildings surplus to Council needs. assist with this. In conjunction with the audit of building conditions, a register of buildings and their condition will be determined as the first step to determining a rationalisation program. Additional information on building usage is required before the rationalisation program can be finalised. 30/06/2013 Sustainable 2.1.3.2 Develop Building Assets Council staff have Assets recently attended training Management Plan and specifically for the long implement according to adopted term management of priorities. buildings and facilities. Learnings from this will be used to establish the framework for assessing forecast funding needs. 2.1.4 Improve local and regional transport networks to ensure safety and Council Plan Strategy: accessibility

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# QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

	40/11/1	ERLI COUNCIL PLAN	FROGRESS RE	<b>•••••</b>
	EXECUTIVE COMMENTS			77707777
2.1.4.1 Advocate for strategic	Council continues to be	Infrastructure &	30/06/2013	
transport initiatives.	actively involved in	Services GM's		
	advocating for Strategic	Office		
	Transport Initiatives.			
	General Manager (GM)			
	Infrastructure and			
	Services is on the working			
	Group for reviewing the			
	G21 Regional Road			
	Transport Plan for 2013-17. This is a key			
	document which outlines			
	the major transport			
	initiatives required from			
	Council into the future. In			
	addition, the GM			
	Infrastructure and			
	Services is also on the			
	working group that will			
	develop the G21 Regional			
	Public Transport Plan			
	which looks at the			
	Strategic Public Transport Issues in the Region. A			
	consultant has been			
	appointed to undertake			
	this work and will			
	undertake a review over			
	the next 6 months that will			
	also involve a workshop			
	in Colac and possibly			
	Apollo Bay.			
2.1.4.2 Advocate for further	Good progress with	Chief Executive	30/06/2013	
improvements to the Princes	bypassing lanes approved	Office		
Highway from Colac to the	in the State Government			
South Australian border.	budget and four			
	constructed.			
		Infrastructure &	30/06/2013	No Progress
2.1.4.2 In partnership with	Work is not scheduled to be commenced until	Services GM's	30/00/2013	1011091000
regional councils and VicRoads develop and implement a Road	January 2013. Officers	Office		
Safety Plan and Council	are preparing for			
approved road safety initiatives.	undertaking a review			
	commencing in January			
	2013 for Completion by			
	the end of June 2013.			
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## QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

2.1.4.3 In partnership with VicRoads identify options and plan for alternative road access through or around Colac, particularly relating to freight movement.	The project was put on hold prior to the Council elections, but has now recommenced. Meetings have been held with VicRoads, Department of Planning, the consultant and Council officers to sort out the planning issues in relation to the any future by-pass option. The consultant is fine tuning the three preferred options with the intention to reporting back to Council on the status and preferred options prior to undertaking community consultation early in 2013.	Infrastructure & Services GM's Office	30/06/2013	
2.1.4.4 Advocate for improved commuter Rail Services and safe Railway Crossings.	Council has included the requirement in the G21 Regional Public Transport Plan to increase the current three Daily Commuter Rail Services from Colac to Geelong to five Daily services. This requirement has also been included in the Draft Regional Road Transport Plan for 2013-17. Council has participated in the Department of Transport audit of sealed road network that requires 80km signage. These sites have been identified and signage ordered, with the intention to put the signage up when it arrives early in 2013.	Infrastructure & Services GM's Office	30/06/2013	

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# Colac Otway Shire Council QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

2.1.4.5 Implement the parts of the G21 Transport Plan relevant to Colac Otway Shire.	Council has participated in the review of the G21 Regional Transport Plan and made several recommendations in relation to required updates in the plan. Officers have also participated as part of the working group for the development of a Regional Transport Plan and the appointment of consultants to undertake this study. Discussions continue to be held with VicRoads regarding improvements to the Great Ocean Road and the Forrest to Skenes Creek road which have been identified in the plan.	Infrastructure & Services GM's Office	30/06/2013	
the G21 Transport Plan relevant	in the review of the G21 Regional Transport Plan and made several recommendations in relation to required updates in the plan. Officers have also participated as part of the working group for the development of a Regional Transport Plan and the appointment of consultants to undertake this study. Discussions continue to be held with VicRoads regarding improvements to the Great Ocean Road and the Forrest to Skenes Creek road which have been identified in the plan.	Services GM's	30/06/2013	
2.1.5.1 Implement measures to manage and monitor Council's closed landfills to EPA standards.	frastructure works including im Progressing with the landfill monitoring program in accordance with the Environment Protection Authority's (EPA) guidelines and Auditor's recommendations. The Annual Performance Statement for the Alvie Landfill site was timely submitted to EPA and accepted.	pacis of offinate chang	30/06/2013 30/06/2013 30/06/2013	
2.1.5.2 Develop a proposed long term management response to sea level rise for Council assets.	Until the outcomes of the Coastal Committee's investigation into sea level rise is completed this project cannot be finalised.	Services GM's Office	30/06/2013	
2.1.5.2 Implement measures to manage and monitor Council's closed landfills to EPA standards.	Ongoing in consultation with the landfill auditor and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Bruce Street and Marengo landfill sites have been examined by the EPA and an inspection report provided to Council without any negative comments.	Major Contracts	30/06/2013	
Council Plan Objective: 3 int ec	Land Use and Development 1 Engage, plan & make decisio, to account Council's regulatory conomic & environmental impac 1 1 Ensure a partnership appro	role, diverse geograph ts now & in the future	ny, social, commu	unity,

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUARTE	RLY COUNCIL PLAN	PROGRESS RE	PORT (Oct to Dec)
3.1.1.2 Advocate to have Colac Otway Shire included in the State Government urban land monitoring program.	Colac Otway Shire is now included within the State Government Urban Land Monitoring Program.	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
3.1.1.3 Advocate for more detailed mapping of the Erosion Management Overlay by State Government.	There have been several occasions over the last few years where Council has advocated for improved Erosion Overlay Mapping. Officers will advocate that this be a priority action in the next version of the Victorian Coastal Strategy which is currently under development.	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
3.1.1.4 Finalise a Rural Living Strategy and implement findings.	The Rural Living Strategy was finalised and adopted by Council in December 2011. The planning scheme amendment (C69) which implements the Strategy's recommendations was placed on exhibition early in 2012. An independant Panel heard submissions at a hearing from 9-11 October 2012, and has released its report supporting the amendment subject to minor changes. A workshop has been held with Council in December to explain the Panel's findings, and it is intended to seek adoption of the amendment at the January 2013 meeting.	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
3.1.1.5 Finalise and implement a car parking study for Colac & Apollo Bay.	The Colac and Apollo Bay Car Parking Strategy was finalised and adopted by Council in December 2011. A planning scheme amendment to implement its findings has been prepared in advance of a Councillor workshop in January 2013, followed by public exhibition (subject to authorisation from the Planning Minister).	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	

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Following adoption by Council of the Birregurra Neighbourhood Character Study in June 2012, a consultant has commenced a review of the draft Structure Plan that Council placed on hold at the end of 2010. The review will incorporate feedback from a Community Reference Group (CRG) established for the project. A revised draft is expected to be reported to Council at the February 2013 Council meeting in advance of public exhibition. This will follow a further meeting of the CRG and a workshop with Council in February.	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
Consultant firm Meinhardt has been appointed to prepare a more detailed Harbour Master Plan document that is based on the 2008 Enquiry by Design plan adopted by Council, without the hotel and health and wellbeing centre. This will form the basis for preparation of the actual amendment documentation early in	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
3.1.2 Ensure that responsible p			
Continuing to maintain vigilance on this matter, which still appears to have little State Government support/focus.	Sustainable Planning & Development GM's Office	30/06/2013	
Officers continue to advocate for this work to be done.	Sustainable Planning & Development GM's Office	30/06/2013	
	<ul> <li>Neighbourhood Character Study in June 2012, a consultant has commenced a review of the draft Structure Plan that Council placed on hold at the end of 2010. The review will incorporate feedback from a Community Reference Group (CRG) established for the project. A revised draft is expected to be reported to Council at the February 2013 Council meeting in advance of public exhibition. This will follow a further meeting of the CRG and a workshop with Council in February.</li> <li>Consultant firm Meinhardt has been appointed to prepare a more detailed Harbour Master Plan document that is based on the 2008 Enquiry by Design plan adopted by Council, without the hotel and health and wellbeing centre. This will form the basis for preparation of the actual amendment document in areas potentiall</li> <li>Continuing to maintain vigilance on this matter, which still appears to have little State Government support/focus.</li> <li>Officers continue to advocate for this work to be done.</li> </ul>	Neighbourhood Character Study in June 2012, a consultant has commenced a review of the draft Structure Plan that Council placed on hold at the end of 2010. The review will incorporate feedback from a Community Reference Group (CRG) established for the project. A revised draft is expected to be reported to Council at the February 2013 Council meeting in advance of public exhibition. This will follow a further meeting of the CRG and a workshop with Council in February.Planning & Building ServicesConsultant firm Meinhardt has been appointed to prepare a more detailed Harbour Master Plan document that is based on the 2008 Enquiry by Design plan adopted by Council, without the hotel and health and wellbeing centre. This will form the basis for preparation of the actual amendment document in areas potentially affected by climate of Quilance on this matter, which still appears to have little State Government support/focus.Sustainable Planning & Development GM's OfficeOfficers continue to advocate for this work to be done.Sustainable Planning & Development GM's Office	Neighbourhood Character Study in June 2012, a consultant has commenced a review of the draft Structure Plan that Council placed on hold at the end of 2010. The review will incorporate feedback from a Community Reference Group (CRG) established for the project. A revised draft is expected to be reported to Council at the February 2013 Council meeting in advance of public exhibition. This will follow a further meeting of the CRG and a workshop with Council in February.Planning & Building Services30/06/2013Consultant firm Meinhardt has been appointed to prepare a more detailed Harbour Master Plan document that is based on the 2008 Enquiry by Design plan adopted by Council, without the hotel and health and wellbeing centre. This will form the basis for preparation of the actual amendment documentation early in 2013.Planning & 30/06/20133 1.2 Ensure that responsible planning mechanisms are used to control development in areas potentially affected by climate change30/06/2013Continuing to maintain vigilance on this matter, which still appears to have little State Government support/focus.Sustainable Planning & Development GM's Office30/06/2013Officers continue to advocate for this work to be done.Sustainable Planning & Development30/06/2013

# QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

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## QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

Colac Otway Shire Council	QUARTI	ERLY COUNCIL PLAN	PROGRESS REP	ORT (Oct to De
96770 <b>0</b>				
3.1.3.2 Regularly update and improve the Colac Otway Planning Scheme through Planning Scheme amendments.	Amendment C67 was placed on exhibition in November to introduce the Salinity Management Overlay and received a small number of submissions which will be reported to the January 2013 Council meeting. The panel report for Amedment C69 (implementing the Rural Living Strategy and Forrest Structure Plan) has been received and will be presented to Council in January 2013 for adoption. The amendment to implement the Colac and Apollo Bay Car Parking Strategy and CBD and Entrances Project will be placed on exhibition in February 2013 following a Council workshop late in January. The amendment to modify mapping of the Vegetation Protection and Environmental Significance overlays will be reported to the January 2013 Council meeting, with a resolution sought to exhibit the proposed changes. A consultant is currently reviewing the heritage significance of the former Beechy rail line between Colac and Crowes, with a view to preparing an amendment in 2013 to apply a Heritage Overlay to parts of the alignment. Officers are also currently finalising an audit of the Heritage Overlay as part of the development of an amendment which rectifies anomalies detected in the overlay	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
3.1.3.5 Undertake a Neighbourhood Character Study for Birregurra.	detected in the overlay mapping. The Birregurra Neighbourhood Character Study was completed with adoption by Council in	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
	adoption by Council in June 2012. A planning scheme amendment to implement the Study will be prepared for exhibition following completion of the Structure Plan process early in 2013.			
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# QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

ACTION		RET COUNCIL FEAN		-OKT (OCI 10 Dec
Council Plan Strategy:	3.1.4 Enforce planning and build	ing regulations to mee	t legislative requi	rements.
3.1.4.1 Implement comprehensive monitoring of the Essential Safety legislative requirements.	A draft policy for Essential Safety Measures enforcement has been circulated for comment and will be considered by the Shire's Risk Management Committee at its February 2013 meeting, prior to a report to Council in March. A list of privately owned premises requiring inspection is currently being finalised which will allow prioritisation of highest risk buildings to be inspected in 2013.	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
	Further planning information sheets are currently being finalised. The Building Department has produced customer information concerning applications for Places of Public Entertainment (PoPE) occupancy permits under the Building Act. 3.1.5 Ensure consistent and time		30/06/2013 building and plai	Time
3.1.5.1 Document and continuously improve processes and procedures for assessment and determination of building and planning permit applications.	A range of planning process improvements have been implemented. Further work has occurred to document procedures relating to Places of Public Entertainment (PoPE) Occupancy Permit applications under the Building Act, and work has commenced in documenting Strategic Planning processes. Work has commenced liaising with external referral agencies to review planning permit conditions and explore options for streamlining referral processes.	policy framework Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	

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#### Colac Otway Shire Council QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec) 30/06/2013 Planning & **8** (6) (6) A range of planning 3.1.5.2 Prepare and develop a **Building Services** checklists and brochures more comprehensive Information Kit on building and have been developed for use by customers and planning application staff. The aim of this is to requirements. increase the quality of information being submitted with applications and to reduce processing times. Further brochures are currently being developed, including customer information for applications for Places of Public Entertainment (PoPE) Occupancy Permits under the Building Act. 3.1.6 Ensure that environmental risks are adequately addressed for new Council Plan Strategy: development and land use 30/06/2013 Officers utilise Planning & 3.1.6.1 Work with State **Building Services** opportunities as they Government to develop arise to highlight the need improved mapping and introduce planning controls that for improved mapping of coastal acid sulfate soils. accurately reflect areas known to potentially have acid sulfate This issue is being flagged in the current soils. review of the Victorian Coastal Strategy. Planning & 30/06/2013 **\*\*** \*\* \*\* 3.1.6.3 Introduce a Salinity The amendment to the **Building Services** Management Overlay to Salinity Management Overlay was placed on affected areas. exhibition in November 2012 for six weeks, with a small number of submissions received. It is planned to report to Council on submissions at the January 2013 meeting, preceded by a workshop. The project will Planning & 30/06/2013 3.1.6.4 Work with State **Building Services** Government to review policies investigate the growth potential of nominated and provisions in fire risk areas towns in the Otways and as appropriate following the development of conclusion of the Bushfire Royal Commission. Schedules for the **Bushfire Management** Overlay in specific coastal locations. Tract Consultants and Tarramatrix have been appointed and have commenced preparing a background report. A Community bulletin will be posted in January inviting landowners to attend workshops in each of the towns in February 2013. Key Result Area: 4 Environmental Management

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Colac Otway Shire Council		ERLY COUNCIL PLA		
Council Plan Objective:	4.1 Council will protect and enh demonstrate efficient use of nat			nge
Council Plan Strategy:	impacts 4.1.1 Develop a coordinated ap all Council activities.	proach to managing e	nvironmental issue	IS actoss
4.1.1.2 Implementation of the Environment Strategy.	The Environment Strategy continues to be implemented via the completion of the actions set out in the associated action plan. Recent actions include weed control at Deep Dean Reserve. Work has commenced on developing the 2013-2015 Environment Action Plan.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	
4.1.1.3 Development of 2 Year Action Plans for the Environment Program.	A review of the 2010-2012 Environment Action Plan has been completed. The review found that the majority of actions have been completed or are partially complete. A number of the actions are ongoing and will be included in the new 2013-2015 Environment Action Plan, which is expected to be finalised in early 2013.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	
Council Plan Strategy:	4.1.2 Énsure the protection and Council owned and managed la		ronmental values c	ทา
4.1.2.1 Develop and implement action plans to manage the threats to environmental assets on Council managed land in accordance with the Environment Strategy and the 2 Year Action Plans.	Weed control and revegetation works have been initiated in accordance with management plans developed for high conservation land managed by Council. These works include targeted weed spraying at Deep Dean Reserve and the Barongarook	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUART	ERLY COUNCIL PLAN	PROGRESS RE	PORT (Oct to Dec)
ACT/08	EXECUTIVE COMMENTS	energese ond	0.0007 0.476	
4.1.2.2 Continue to implement the Lake Colac Management Plan and the Re-vegetation and Weed Control Master Plan.	Weed control works have been undertaken along the foreshore of Lake Colac and in the areas where revegetation works have been undertaken recently along Barongarook Creek. A study has been completed in relation to the removal of large exotic trees along Barongarook Creek south of the Chapel Street Bridge. The first year of works is targeting the removal of nine large trees but community consultation is required before these works are undertaken.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	
Council Plan Strategy:	4.1.3 Facilitate the protection a private land	nd enhancement of env	rironmental values	son
4.1.3.1 Update the environmental overlays in the Planning Scheme to introduce the latest biodiversity mapping prepared by State Government.	An external consultant employed under the funding from the State Government Rural Flying Squad Program is preparing a planning scheme amendment to update the biodiversity overlays. Draft amendment documentation has been prepared in advance of a workshop with Councillors in January 2013 and reporting to the January Council meeting to seek authorisation to proceed with exhibition of the amendment.	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
4.1.3.2 Continue to carry out audits of forestry operations on private land.	Forestry auditing continues to carried out regularly. The level of compliance is high but where concerns are raised the auditor is visiting specific sites and working with the forestry companies to ensure compliance with the code of practice is being achieved.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUARTI	ERLY COUNCIL PLAN	PROGRESS RE	PORT (Oct to Dec)
	Advice continues to be provided to private landholders on their responsibilities in relation to the environment through a variety of means including media, meetings, forums and formal written advice associated with planning applications. 4.1.4 Minimise environmental in associated with Council operatio Strategy 2010-2018			CARANO Iment
4.1.4.1 Implementation of the planning scheme and Council processes to manage environmental issues associated with Council works.	Planning officers work collaboratively with the Infrastructure Unit and other Council departments to ensure that environmental issues are appropriately considered in relation to Council projects. This occurs through the Interdepartmental Committee, and through advice provided on budget requests and in response to specific project proposals.	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
4.1.4.2 Continue program of works and practices in accordance with the Environment Strategy and the 2 Year Action Plans.	Works being undertaken in accordance with Environment Strategy and the 2 Year Action Plan include but are not limited to revegetation works and weed control on high conservation value land such as Barongarook Creek and sustainability initiatives such as replacement of street lights with more efficient globes.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	
4.1.4.3 Continue to implement agreed, viable water saving measures in accordance with the Environment Strategy and the 2 Year Action Plans.	Council staff have met with Barwon Water to discuss the development of an Integrated Water Cycle Management Plan. This approach will look at how we can diversify water sources to make Colac a more drought resistant town. When completed the plan will identify some major water saving projects for Colac and enable funding to be sought for implementation.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	



Colac Otway Shire Council	QUART	ERLY COUNCIL PLAN	I PROGRESS RE	PORT (Oct to Dec
AC 77019				in an
4.1.4.5 Develop and implement an Environmental Sustainability Policy.	Work has commenced on the development of the procedure document, which will be finalised by June 2013.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	K D
Council Plan Strategy:	4.1.5 Promote environmental va	lues in the broader co	mmunity and work	< with
÷	other stakeholders on managing	***************************************		he
	process identified in the Environ	iment Strategy 2010-2	018.	
4.1.5.1 Advocate where appropriate community views on environmental issues outside the direct responsibility of Council.	Council has received funding for roadside weeds and attached a letter to the acceptance of the funds reiterating that, while we accept the grant, we are still awaiting formal advice in respect of responsibilities involved and that acceptance of the grant on this occasion was not an ongoing acceptance of the long term responsibility for management of roadside weeds.	Sustainable Planning & Development GM's Office	30/06/2013	
4.1.5.1 Coordinate a range of environmental events across the region.	Fishing workshops have been undertaken with a number of schools in the region to educate the children on the value of waterways and biodiversity and how they can help to protect them. Planning is underway for a sustainability education initiative at the Apollo Bay Australia Day festivities.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	
4.1.5.3 Promote awareness of environmental issues through various media and forums.	Council continues to promote awareness of environmental issues through regular columns in the local paper. Recent columns have focused on revegetation works and fire prevention.	Environment & Community Safety	30/06/2013	

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#### Colac Otway Shire Council QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec) 30/06/2013 Environment & **8** () () 4.1.5.4 Encourage energy Council has engaged a Community consultant to help develop efficiency including the use of Safety renewable and alternative a carbon neutral plan to energy sources. determine an approach to becoming carbon neutral by 2016. The plan will be presented to Council in March 2013. Council is also undertaking a street light change over that will reduce the energy use of street lights by between 60 and 70 percent. A report will be sent to Council in January 2013 seeking Council support for the program. Investigations have been undertaken into the installation of a 30kw Solar array on the Rae Street Office. The findings of this investigation have found that it would cost approximately \$45,000 and have a pay back period of eight years. A business case will be developed to try to get funding for this project in the 2013-2014 period. Council Plan Strategy: 4.1.6 Minimise, recycle and manage residential waste. Infrastructure & 30/06/2013 4.1.6.1 Investigate Meetings have been held Services GM's between the City of waste-to-energy for green Office Greater Geelong and the waste. CEO of the Barwon **Regional Waste** Management Group (BRWMG). In addition, a discussion paper has been presented for consideration. BRWMG are reviewing the finding of recent waste studies undertaken before they will commit to any course of action. Council is awaiting further advice.

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## QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

		11.5.50	00/00/00 10	******
1.1.6.2 Implementation of the	Since the Minister for	Health and	30/06/2013	
Vaste Water Management	Water (Peter Walsh MLA)	Community		
Strategy.	agreed following Barwon	Services		
	Waters recommendation			
	not to proceed with			
	sewerage for Wye River			
	and Separation Creek, a			
	new revised scope for the improvement of			
	wastewater conditions			
	has been develop			
	developed. This is			
	proposing to engage and			
	Community Summertime			
	Education Officer and			
	another officer to			
	undertake audits on all			
	properties and focus on			
	improvements for high			
	risk systems.			
4.1.6.3 Implementation of the	Work on the Gellibrand	Major Contracts	30/06/2013	
andfill Rehabilitation Plan.	Tender and surveying has			
	commenced. The bulk of			
	this project will be			
	undertaken between			
	December 2012 and			
(ey Result Area:	March 2013.			
Never Resultances	5 Economic Development			
Council Plan Objective:	5.1 Council is committed to faci		silient economy th	rough
Council Plan Objective:	effective leadership, advocacy,	and partnership.		
Council Plan Objective:		and partnership of a diverse, skilled an	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy:	effective leadership, advocacy, 5.1.1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic		
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and	effective leadership, advocacy, 5.1.1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1.1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post	effective leadership, advocacy, \$ 1.1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December, Manager	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy 5.1.1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the Colac Trade Training	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the Colac Trade Training Centre. Also attended a	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the Colac Trade Training Centre. Also attended a Great South Coast	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the Colac Trade Training Centre. Also attended a Great South Coast Economic Development	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the Colac Trade Training Centre. Also attended a Great South Coast Economic Development meeting to discuss	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the Colac Trade Training Centre. Also attended a Great South Coast Economic Development	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the Colac Trade Training Centre. Also attended a Great South Coast Economic Development meeting to discuss regional issues impacting	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and raining.	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Colac Otway Shire Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the Colac Trade Training Centre. Also attended a Great South Coast Economic Development meeting to discuss regional issues impacting economic and business development.	and partnership of a diverse, skilled an Economic	d capable workfor	ce.
Council Plan Objective: Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.1.1 Participate in local and regional task groups to improve access to vocational education and training and post compulsory education and raining.	effective leadership, advocacy, 5 1 1 Support the development Industry Advisory Group met in November and December. Manager Economic Development met with School Principals re industry engagement with the Colac Trade Training Centre. Also attended a Great South Coast Economic Development meeting to discuss regional issues impacting economic and business development. Consulted with the	and partnership of a diverse, skilled ar Economic Development	d capable workfor 30/06/2013	ce.
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#### Colac Otway Shire Council QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec) 30/06/2013 🗱 🛞 🛞 5.1.2.1 Encourage and promote Facilitated a meeting with Economic Development Planning Department for climate change sustainability initiatives for business and Colac Power Company seekig nadvice on the renewable and alternative proposed bio gas power energy opportunities for the Colac Otway Shire. generator. Further advice given to Bulla on Council processes regarding a similar proposal. Council Plan Strategy: 5.1.3 Support local business to develop and succeed. Colac Visitor Information Economic 30/06/2013 5.1.3.2 Continue to provide Development world standard tourism support Centre (VIC) has employed two new part services including Visitor time Tourism Officers to Information Services, and increase flexibility of support for local and regional staffing and provide a tourism organisations. more professional service. Apollo Bay VIC has employed a full time extra summer Tourism Officer to cope with the peak summer season. International tourism is continuing to grow with UK, Germany, Canada, India and China. The Interim Great Ocean Road Tourism Board (IRTB) has completed a final draft proposal for Council. The new Board is expected to be in place by 1 July 2013 30/06/2013 Economic 5.1.3.3 Implement Business The Working Women's Networking has held two Development Development training programs, networking events and Business functions with approximately 20 local Awards. business women attending. There have been two Young Business leaders breakfast functions. Over 60 people attended the 2012 ANZ Business Breakfast. Over 60 also attended the Barwon Water business lunch. Economic 30/06/2013 i.d. profile conducted 5.1.3.4 Provide on line training with staff on 2010 Development information for customers and potential investors to access Census information and the new format of the i.d businesses in the Shire. web pages on the Colac Otway Shire website. REMPLAN economic data provided to businesses as required to measure impact of growth decisions.

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUART	ERLY COUNCIL PLA	N PROGRESS REP	PORT (Oct to Dec
5.1.3.5 Enhance Colac's regional service centre status through the development of a Marketing strategy.	A new Colac brand has been adopted by Council. A brand implementation strategy has been developed.	Economic Development	30/06/2013	
Council Plan Strategy:	5.1.4 Lead, support and/or part networks and partnerships	cipate in regional and	local development	
5.1.4.2 Promote and encourage the development of infrastructure to support Nature Based Tourism (NBT) development of Great Otway National Park/Otway Forest Park and Great Ocean Walk.	The Forrest Mountain Bike Strategy Steering group met. A Federal Government Tourism Industry Regional Development Fund grant application for Forrest Mountain Bike Trails Strategy has been submitted. partnered with Parks Vic on a master plan for Castle Cove tourism precinct.	Economic Development	30/06/2013	
5.1.4.3 Promote and encourage the development of infrastructure to support Lake Colac tourism and community use.	Quarterly meeting held with Lake Colac Coordinating Committee. No further action till budget funds are provided to complete a new Lake Colac Master Plan.	Economic Development	30/06/2013	
5.1.4.4 Support local business associations such as Otway Business Inc, Apollo Bay Chamber of Commerce and Tourism.	Met with Otway Business Inc on new initiatives for partnership including a Colac Leadership program. Attended monthly meetings of Otway Business Inc as requested by the Apollo Bay Chamber of	Economic Development	30/06/2013	
Council Plan Strategy:	Commerce and Tourism. 5.1.5 Participate in regional and designed to promote 'brand aw. Road region			
5.1.5.1 Promote the Shire's strengths and competitive advantages to attract new investment.	New marketing brand adopted by Council . The implementation strategy has been completed. A review of the Colac promotional website has been commenced.	Economic Development	30/06/2013	
5.1.5.3 Facilitate the development of services and a calendar of business events / industry conferences designed to attract and engage external business and job opportunity for families and young people.	Colac Marketing Strategy and new brand implementation strategy developed and planning completed of new initiatives. Quarterly business liaison visits increased in number this quarter to promote the new brand.	Economic Development	30/06/2013	

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUARTE	ERLY COUNCIL PLAN	PROGRESS RE	PORT (Oct to Dec)
5.1.5.4 Continue to provide strategic support to tourism including operation of the Colac and Apollo Bay Visitor Information Centres and provision of funding to Otways Tourism.	Facilitated a brand review for Otways Tourism refreshing the brand by removing the 'fern' from the 'O' in Otways. Otways Tourism now an advisory Committee of Council and held two meetings. Held regular performance and service planning catchups with Visitor Information Centre Coordinators and Tourism Development Officer.	Economic Development	30/06/2013	
Council Plan Strategy:	5.1.6 Facilitate the development growth and liveability.	of infrastructure for bu	isiness investmer	nt,
5.1.6.1 Lobby for improved telecommunications in the Colac Otway Shire in consideration of Federal Government and telecommunication owners' initiatives.	No activity this quarter.	Economic Development	30/06/2013	No Progress
5.1.6.3 Support the Apollo Bay Harbor Precinct development.	Assisted the Planning and Building Unit with the planning scheme amendment process by liaising with various consultants who developed the master plan to retrieve editable versions of relevant documents.	Economic Development	30/06/2013	



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## QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

Colac Otway Shire Council	QUANT	ERLY COUNCIL PLAN		
5.1.6.5 Develop small town /	Small Town Improvement	Economic	30/06/2013	
community capability by	Projects from the 2012	Development	00,00,2010	
providing infrastructure and	Projects include	•		
resources, including continued	Beeac - upgrade of			
support for the Small Town	planter boxes and			
Improvement Program.	community noticeboard in			
	the main street.			
	<ul> <li>Swan Marsh/Pirron</li> </ul>			
	Yallock - a master plan for			
	the Pirron Yallock			
	Recreation Reserve.			
	Cressy - improvements     to the Duverney Street			
	to the Duverney Street precinct.			
	<ul> <li>Forrest – installation of a</li> </ul>			
	drinking fountain to be			
	undertaken as a part of			
	the overall Forrest main			
	street streetscape			
	upgrade project, which is			
	due to commence.			
	<ul> <li>Beech Forest - planning</li> </ul>			
	continues on the removal			
	of excess vegetation at			
	the entrance to the			
	township and replant with			
	Beech Trees and possibly rhododendrons.			
	Barwon Downs –			
	planning continues for the			
	construction of a new			
	construction of a new combined community			
	construction of a new combined community centre in the old school			
	combined community			
Key Result Area:	combined community centre in the old school	aing		
	combined community centre in the old school grounds area.	-	hip with other hea	In
Key Result Area: Souncil Plan Objective:	combined community centre in the old school grounds area. 6 Community Health and Wellbe	wellbeing in partners		
	combined community centre in the old school grounds area. 6 Community Health and Wellbr 6 1 Promote community health a services to provide a broad rand cultural & community amenities.	wellbeing in partners te of customer focusse services and facilities	ed health, recreation	on,
	combined community centre in the old school grounds area. 6 Community Health and Wellbe 6.1 Promote community health a services to provide a broad rand cultural & community amenities, 6.1.1 Provide, facilitate or advoor	wellbeing in partners te of customer focusse services and facilities	ed health, recreation	on,
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Colac Otway Shire Council		ERLY COUNCIL PLAN		
6.1.1.4 Investigate initiatives that reduce exposure to passive smoking in public places.	Have been some initial discussions about reducing smoking around playground areas.	Corporate & Community Services GM's Office	30/06/2013	
6.1.1.6 Implement the extension of the Apollo Bay Library and additional program spaces.	Construction of the new Library underway. Temporary Library based at the Nelson Street Offices in Apollo Bay.	Corporate & Community Services GM's Office	30/06/2013	
6.1.1.16 Develop a 10 year upgrade works program for Colac Otway Performing Arts and Cultural Centre.	Council's Building Construction Coordinator will develop a long term works program for COPACC in partnership with COPACC staff in early 2013. This will follow training in late 2012.	Recreation, Arts and Culture	30/06/2013	
6.1.1.18 Continue in partnership with the Colac Community and project stakeholders to plan and develop the Beechy Precinct in accordance with Council approvals and review Council's continued involvement in the Beechy Precinct in respect of all elements that still require Council approvals.	The Central Reserve Oval Redevelopment is almost complete, with the maintenance period now being carried out by the contractor. Council is waiting on advice on the funding application to the State Government for the community sports field at the Colac Secondary College.	Recreation, Arts and Culture	30/06/2013	
6.1.1.20 Develop an Active Transport Strategy.	The development of the Active Transport Strategy is progressing well and the consultant is currenlty undertaking the first round of community consultation. It is anticipated that a draft Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared by April 2013.	Recreation, Arts and Culture	30/06/2013	
6.1.1.21 Implement Council's Recreation Strategy.	The Recreation Strategy continues to provide guidance to Council operations. There are still some recommendations yet to be actioned. It also provides support for external grant applications.	Recreation, Arts and Culture	30/06/2013	
6.1.1.24 Review and implement the Council Community Funding Program Guidelines.	The Community Funding Program Guidelines are currently being reviewed and will be considered by Council in early 2013.	Recreation, Arts and Culture	30/06/2013	

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Colac Otway Shire Council	QUART	ERLY COUNCIL PLAN	I PROGRESS REI	PORT (Oct to D
RCTTON:				
Council Plan Strategy:	6.1.2 Promote and facilitate cul municipality	tural and community ev	vents throughout t	ne
6.1.2.1 Implement the Arts and Cultural Strategy.	The Strategy continues to provide guidance to Council in this area. The majority of recommendations referring to COPACC have been implemented. A review of the other recommendations will be undertaken in early 2013.	Recreation, Arts and Culture	30/06/2013	
6.1.2.3 Implement the Festival and Events Strategy.	The Festival and Events Strategy continues to provide guidance to this area. The majority of the recommendations from the Strategy have been implemented and scoping of a new Strategy has commenced. It is anticipated that a funding request will be made to Council's 2013/2014 bduget process seeking funds to develop a new Strategy.	Recreation, Arts and Culture	30/06/2013	
6.1.2.9 Work with event organisers and community groups to develop a broad range of community festivals and events.	Council continues to work will with a wide variety of event organisers to deliver a range of community events. More than 50 events are now going through Council's Event Approval process.	Recreation, Arts and Culture	30/06/2013	
Council Plan Strategy:	6.1.3 Adopt a partnership approach wellbeing needs of the con		current and future	nealth
6.1.3.1 Review the provision of Youth Services in the Shire.	No further action at this time.	Corporate & Community Services GM's Office	30/06/2013	No Progress

Colac Otway Shire Council

#### QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

December 20, 2012

#### Colac Otway Shire Council QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec) Health and 30/06/2013 **8** () () 6.1.3.15 Implement and During this quarter we Community promote the Municipal Public have continued to work Services with Glastonbury on Health Plan. kindergarten support strategies, including Cluster Management; we remain involved in the community meetings of Our Kids Need You and are working on a number of strategies for accessibility (eg. Active Transport, G21 Transport Pillar). We have been meeting with Corangamite and Surf Coast shires to develop a partnership around relief and recovery planning, training and activation. Priority has been provided to develop registers and processes for supporting vulnerable people during bushfire emergencies. Communities of Practice meetings have been held with emergency response agencies to broaden our approaches to developing community resilience. Planning for our Health and Wellbeing Plan has commenced with G21 and will be finalised by August 2013. Health and 30/06/2013 000 There have been a 6.1.3.16 Implement the Early Years Plan. number of actions Community Services completed in our Early Years Plan. These include auditing all early years facilities; supporting kindergartens to increase contact time from 10 to 15 hours/week; building on partnerships through networks such as 'Our Kids Need You', 'Catforce' and the Colac and South Otways KEYS (Kids Early Years Services networks); and supporting Glastonbury to become a kindergarten manager for Cluster Management within the Shire.

December 20, 2012



Colac Otway Shire Council	Otway Shire Council QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to			
6.1.3.17 Implement the Access, Equity & Inclusion Plan.	This quarter we have been involved in council's Active Transport project, coordinated the ILOP (Improving Liveability for Older People) Ambassadors Project, advised on accessibility within council facilities, held the Fun Day in the Square to celebrate International day for people with disabilities and initiated the new Accessibility Business Award award which was presented to Corio Bay Sports Clinic.	Health and Community Services	30/06/2013	
Council Plan Strategy:	6.1.4 Support local communitie	s to develop, grow and	be great places b	o live.
6.1.4.1 Liaise with local Real Estate Industry to monitor the local market and encourage diversity in housing choice.	Meetings held with various agents during quarterly business visits.	Economic Development	30/06/2013	
6.1.4.1 Work with Developers and Housing Associations to create liveable, affordable and sustainable housing.	Officers work with developers and permit applicants to achieve objectives relating to affordable, livable and sustainable housing on an ongoing basis, through meetings and advice.	Planning & Building Services	30/06/2013	
6.1.4.4 Implement the Regional Transport Connections Strategy.	An information paper for Council's Transport connections project 'Access Connect Belong' (funded by the Department of Planning and Community Development) has been developed and discussed with a number of Community Building agencies. This is to be implmented in the new year with the support of Community Hub Inc.	Health and Community Services	30/06/2013	

#### Colac Otway Shire Council

#### QUARTERLY COUNCIL PLAN PROGRESS REPORT (Oct to Dec)

December 20, 2012

# First Quarter Financial Performance Report 2012-2013

# **December 2012**



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# About the report

In accordance with the Local Government Act 1989, Council must establish and maintain a budgeting and reporting framework that is consistent with the principles of sound financial management.

In line with our commitment to sound financial management, Council is provided with an analysis of financial and non-financial information each quarter. This information will include at a minimum a comparison of budgeted income and expenditure and actual income and expenditure.

This report covers the period from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2012 and reports on:

- Significant variations from the adopted budget;
- Council's cash balance and forecast;
- Council's investment performance;
- Council's financial statements;
- Council's Audit Committee; and
- Income and expenditure for the services provided by Council.

This quarterly report examines Council's financial performance as at the second quarter of 2011-2012.

#### Overview

At the time the budget for 2012-2013 was prepared, it was expected that Council would see an operating surplus of \$6.379 million. Council continues to revise estimates for the 2012-2013 activities as more accurate information comes to hand, with the current operating surplus forecast to be \$5.892 million.

The achievement of an operating surplus for the 2012-2013 year continues to be a priority of Council. It is important for Council and the community to understand that we continue to refine our forecasts and adjust our activities to ensure that Council is in the position to report an operating surplus for the 2012-2013 financial year.

Council currently has a cash at bank balance of \$8.851 million, which is higher than for the same time in 2011-2012 due to the early payment of Commonwealth grants.

Rate notices have been issued to rate payers and reminders for instalments continue to be sent each quarter.

We are continuing to monitor the status of Council's financial position with the following aims in mind:

- An operating surplus achieved for the fifth consecutive year;
- Council continuing to meet the Infrastructure Renewal Gap;
- Delivery of responsible projects designed to enhance our community;
- Delivery of a responsible capital works programme; and
- An improved positive financial position.

In light of this, we are undertaking several important projects over the coming months in the areas of:

- Continued development of improved monthly reporting to management and Council;
- Review of Council's assets and the development of Council's Corporate Asset Management System;
- Review of Council's financial management policies, procedures and practices;
- Review of the Strategic Resource Plan with closer linkages to various Council action plans;
- Review of the Long Term Financial Plan with closer linkages to various Council strategies;
- Initiation of a review of Council's Fees and Charges Strategy; and
- Review of the new community focussed budget document.

The forecast indicates that the financial viability of Council will continue to improve, provided balanced decisions are made with financial sustainability considerations built into all decision making processes. Key information concerning the position of Council at the end of September is included in this report.

#### Service Budget

The service income budget is projected to remain at \$36.441 million which is diminished as compared to the adopted budget due to a reduction in fees and charges revenue expectations, while the service expenditure budget is projected to increase relatively consistent with the original budget, resulting in a net projected increase in the service budget deficit of \$0.257 million to \$0.345 million.

#### Major Projects Budget

The major projects expenditure now reflects the inclusion of carried forward projects from 2011-2012 which has significantly altered the result. Forecast income has increased from zero to \$1.125 million whilst expenditure has increased from \$0.32 million to \$3.342 million. This results in a net projected increased in the major projects budget deficit of \$1.977 million to \$2.297 million, which is not unexpected.

#### Capital Budget

The capital expenditure now includes the projects carried forward from the 2011-2012 financial year and significantly alters the result.

Forecast income for capital works has increased from \$6.786 million to \$12.299, primarily as a result of recognising the future income associated with the redevelopment of the Blue Water Fitness Centre. Forecast expenditure for capital works has also significantly been impacted by the inclusion of carried forward projects from 2011-2012, such as the Blue Water Fitness Centre redevelopment with expenditure increasing from \$15.957 million to \$22.531 million.

The net result of these changes is a projected increase in the capital works deficit of \$1.061 million to \$10.232 million.

#### **Operating Statement**

The information portrayed below provides an operating statement as per the data at 31 December 2012. The four (4) columns of data provide actual year to date results as compared to the budget year to date, the revised budget or forecast position as at 31 December 2012 and the original budget as it was adopted by Council. The forecast budget includes the value of all adjustments made since the adoption of the budget for 2012-2013 and at this stage does not take account of carried forward projects.

December 2012						
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Forecast Budget	Original Budget		
Operating revenue						
Rates and charges	(23,161,881)	(23,242,670)	(23,089,108)	(22,886,751)		
Statutory fees and charges	(255,657)	(268,155)	(579,298)	(500,300)		
User fees and charges	(1,676,392)	(1,759,077)	(3,811,601)	(3,836,801)		
Operating grants - state	(1,447,019)	(1,335,369)	(3,217,601)			
Operating grants - federal	(1,493,494)	(3,268,671)	(6,029,710)	(8,626,556)		
Contributions - cash operating	(35,763)	(40,937)	(303,830)	(44,700)		
Reimbursements	(239,253)	(92,664)	(184,390)	(134,674)		
Finance revenue	(128,190)	(209,738)	(446,250)	(446,250)		
Other revenue	(53,399)	(145,395)	(179,822)	(170,300)		
Total operating revenue	(28,491,048)	(30,362,676)	(37,841,610)	(36,646,332)		
Operating expenses						
Employee benefits	7,586,349	7,701,812	15,041,945	14,816,853		
Materials and services	2,564,441	3,028,483	5,673,583	5,729,143		
Contracts	3,126,017	3,819,361	9,837,268	6,787,620		
Depreciation and amortisation	4,155,409	4,036,414	8,081,000	8,081,000		
Finance expenses	130,513	155,499	331,869	331,869		
Other expenses	539,688	739,580	1,303,942	1,308,742		
Total operating expenses	18,102,417	19,481,149	40,269,607	37,055,227		
Underlying deficit/(surplus)	(10,388,631)	(10,881,527)	2,427,997	408,895		

Operating Statement

Operating deficit/(surplus)	(11,769,427)	(12,846,137)	(5,892,032)	(6,378,605)
Total capital expenses	191,310			
Net gain / loss on disposal of assets	191,310			
Capital expenses				
Total capital revenue	(1,572,106)	(1,964,610)	(8,320,029)	(6,787,500)
Net gain / loss on disposal of assets		(255,777)	(459,500)	(459,500)
Capital grants - federal	(.,	(.,	(1,000,027)	(6,328,000)
Capital revenue Capital grants - state	(1,572,106)	(1,708,833)	(7,860,529)	

# **Financial Position Statement**

The information below provides details on the financial position or balance sheet as at 31 December 2012.

Balance Sheet December 2012						
	Actual YTD	Forecast Budget	Original Budget			
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8,850,698	5,066,000	5,066,000			
Trade and other receivables	18,167,103	2,504,999	2,504,999			
Inventories	191,768	171,999	171,999			
Total current assets	27,209,569	7,742,998	7,742,998			
Non-current assets						
Other non-current assets	376712	441000	441000			
Property, infrastructure, plant & equipment	245,119,190	235,724,001	235,724,001			
Total non-current assets	245,495,902	236,165,001	236,165,001			
Total assets	272,705,471	243,907,999	243,907,999			
Current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	(2,189,229)	(1,567,000)	(1,567,000)			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(201,968)	(486,000)	(486,000)			
Trust	(311,689)	(229,999)	(229,999)			
Provisions	(3,563,715)	(3,514,999)	(3,514,999)			
Total current liabilities	(6,266,601)	(5,797,998)	(5,797,998)			
Non-current liabilities						
Trade and other payables	(2,381,869)					
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(3,796,432)	(4,770,000)	(4,770,000)			
Provisions	(3,706,065)	(4,527,000)	(4,527,000)			
Total non-current liabilities	(9,884,366)	(9,297,000)	(9,297,000)			
Total liabilities	(16,150,967)	(15,094,998)	(15,094,998)			
Net assets	256,554,504	228,813,001	228,813,001			
Equity						
Accumulated surplus	(99,760,049)	(101,496,001)	(101,496,001)			
Accumulated surplus Asset revaluation reserve	(145,850,209)	(101,490,001) (122,205,000)	(101,498,001) (122,205,000)			
	(	(,200,000)	(,200,000)			

Other reserves	(10,944,246)	(5,112,000)	(5,112,000)
Total equity	(256,554,504)	(228,813,001)	(228,813,001)

# **Capital Works Statement**

The information below provides details on the capital works expenditure as at 31 December 2012.

. . . . .

December 2012						
Category	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Forecast Budget	Original Budget		
Bridge & Culvert	115,811	976,539	1,838,467	1,368,000		
Building Habitable Structures	302,433	1,225,358	10,656,182	5,300,000		
Drainage	41,506	325,392	722,780	895,000		
Footpath and Cycleways	230,962	230,960	761,837	300,000		
Kerb & Channelling	97,461	58,002	149,000	75,000		
Land Improvements - Parks	52,417	32,220	89,416	255,000		
Off Street Car Parking	63,663	84,707	234,707	-		
Other Structures	645,654	528,909	1,425,202	1,128,665		
Plant & Equipment	1,148,756	1,107,958	2,182,956	2,305,400		
Roads	1,347,213	2,204,556	4,409,069	4,330,000		
Capital Works Total	4,045,875	6,774,601	22,469,616	15,957,065		

# **Capital Works and Major Projects Programme Update**

The capital works and major projects budget for the 2012-2013 financial year is \$16.277 million of which \$15.957 million relates to capital asset works.

Through the use of monthly project reporting, project managers have indicated that most projects are on schedule to be completed by June 2013, and that there are no major budget issues identified.

Three projects have been identified for deferral, which include the renewal of Council's twoway radio system, and the reduction of the budget allocated to the Thomson Street Outfall in Apollo Bay. Further details can be seen in the 'Forecast Changes' section of the report.

A new project has been included in the programme, which is to be funded via the reduction of the footpath renewal programme. This project involves the construction of a gravel footpath along Queen Street between Aireys Street and Slater Street, Elliminyt. The project is estimated to cost \$27,000 and will provide a safer pedestrian pathway in a particularly dangerous section of Queen Street. The reduction of the footpath renewal programme will result in three (3) sections of footpath scheduled for renewal this financial year to be deferred.

Overall projects are progressing well and indicate project completion will be achieved by June 2013 for the majority. To date there are four (4) projects identified as behind schedule, however at this stage it is anticipated only one (1) will not be completed within the financial year. This project is for the Tender and Acquisition of the Apollo Bay Harbour Dredge and is fully funded by the Department of Transport. The other three (3) projects identified as behind schedule are still expected to be completed within the financial year.

To date, total expenditure of the Capital Works and Major Projects programme is at approximately \$4.719 million. While the level of expenditure is not high compared with the progress through the financial year, significant expenditure is forecast to occur during and post the construction period of December 2012 through April 2013.

# Significant budget variations

A budget is an estimate or expectation of Council's performance over the course of the financial year. It is expected that as the year progresses the actual performance of Council will vary from the original budget. These changes are recognised as variations and are included as a forecast budget. As part of the second quarter review the value of the carried forward projects (as a significant variation to the adopted budget) has be recognised in the forecast budget. No other significant variations have been identified.

#### **Carry Forward Projects**

Those projects and activities that were incomplete at the end of the 2011-2012 financial year and where a commitment exists for the expenditure and/or income to be incurred/raised have been listed below.

-	Expenditure	Income	Net Result
Total	12,892,655	-9,628,561	3,264,094

In summary, the value of carried forward items from 2011-2012 is:

Carry-over Carry-over Project/Activity Net Result Expense Income 1,789,713 1,031,413 Major Projects -758.300 Apollo Bay Harbour Master Plan Planning Scheme Amendment 245,500 255,000 -9,500 Apollo Bay Library project 487,500 -177,800 309,700 Birregurra Neighbourhood Character Study 14,744 0 14,743 Birregurra Structure Plan Implementation 34,071 0 34,071 Building condition audit and updated 10 year works program 10,734 0 10,734 **Business Continuity** 20,200 20,200 0 Climate Resilient Communities of the Barwon South West 746,000 -537,500 208,500 Colac High School Master Plan 59,691 -18,000 41,691 Colac Marketing Strategy 14,466 0 14,466 58,817 0 Heavy Vehicle Truck Study 58,817

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Project/Activity	Carry-over Expense	Carry-over Income	Net Result
Main Drainage Review - Apollo Bay	8,557	0	8,557
Resilience and Capacity Towards Adversity - Community Engagement DPCD	4,221	-3,000	1,221
Review Kindergarten Action Plans - Year 2	10,000	-10,000	0
Rural Living Strategy Implementation	26,405	0	26,405
Strategic Road Network Costing and Review	35,000	0	35,000
Volunteering Portal Project	4,307	-2,500	1,807
Additional Projects	9,985,933	-8,319,825	1,666,108
Active Transport Strategy	50,000	-30,000	20,000
Advancing Country Towns Project	727,273	-428,000	299,273
Apollo Bay Recreation Reserve Change Room Upgrade - Country Football Netball Programme	4,000	-4,000	0
Authority Implementation - Contracts Module loading	2,500	0	2,500
Authority Implementation - Purchasing Requisitions Module loading	3,130	0	3,130
BCLGRP - Rabbit Control Programme	7,668	-7,500	168
Bluewater Fitness Centre Redevelopment	8,398,811	-7,510,000	888,811
Bush tender at Barongarook Covenant property	1,035	0	1,035
Bushfire Local Planning Policy	119,960	0	119,960
Carbon Neutral Plan Project	45,000	-25,000	20,000
Municipal Fire and Emergency Management Resourcing Programme	9,134	0	9,134
Otway Districts Netball Court Redevelopment	160,000	-145,000	15,000
Planned Activity Group (PAG)	16,505	-16,505	0
Risk Register & OH&S Gap Analysis	25,520	0	25,520
STIP Programme - Wye River Pathway	50,000	-30,000	20,000
Taskforce 23 - Stage One investigation and development of recommendation report for potential Neighbourhood Safer Places at Barwon Downs	23,772	0	23,772
Taskforce 23 - Stage One investigation and development of recommendation report for potential Neighbourhood Safer Places at Carlisle River	36,736	0	36,736
Taskforce 23 - Stage One investigation and development of recommendation report for potential Neighbourhood Safer Places at Forrest	56,475	0	56,475
Tennis Court Reconstruction - Beeac	140,000	-84,729	55,271
Warncoort Tennis Club Shed construction	19,091	-19,091	0
Improving Liveability for Older People (ILOP)	89,323	-20,000	69,323
Capital	1,117,009	-550,436	566,573
Beeac Street Lighting		-3,236	-3,236
Birregurra Toilet Upgrade	90,086	0	90,086
Cressy Upgrade	14,573	-20,000	-5,427
Hordern Vale Hall Upgrade	1,583	-30,000	-28,417

Project/Activity	Carry-over Expense	Carry-over Income	Net Result
Lake Colac Redevelopment Stage 2	28,028	-5,000	23,028
Old Beechy Rail Trail	399,915	-250,000	149,915
Sealed Roads - Upgrade - Sinclair Street South Construction (special charge scheme)		-182,200	-182,200
Tennis Court Resurface Programme - Barwon Downs Tennis Court Reseal	16,055	-30,000	-13,945
Tennis Court Resurface Programme - Forrect Tennis Court Reseal	13,682	-30,000	-16,318
Pascoe Street car park	82,620	0	82,620
Bridge Renewal Programme - Country Roads & Bridges	470,467	0	470,467
Grand Total	12,892,655	-9,628,561	3,264,094

#### **Forecast Changes**

In addition to the annual carry forward project process, adjustments to Council's budget (forecast changes), occur throughout the financial year. These changes include projects that are deferred or cancelled, projects that are adjusted due to additional funding (or reductions in funding), and projects that are new projects that were not known at the time of preparing the annual budget.

A number of projects that were budgeted for in 2011-2012 period have been brought forward to the 2012-2013 financial year to assist with the cash flow deficit from the 2011-2012 period. The value of these works equates to \$379,684, which has been balanced by the deferral of the replacement of the two way radio system and the works related to the Thomson Street outfall duplication.

In addition, there has been a reduction in the footpath replacement programme to provide funding for a new (and previously unbudgeted for) gravel footpath to be constructed along Queen Street.

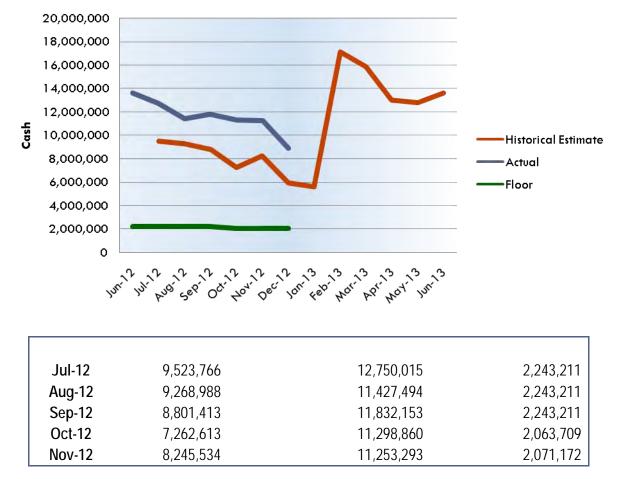
Project	Details	Income	Expenditure
The project has been deferred fo consideration in future budgets as it is felt tha Two way radio system additional project investigation is required to be		Original \$0	Original \$171,600
replacement	undertaken in conjunction with neighbouring shires to ensure compatibility of the system during emergency events.	Revised \$0	Revised \$0
Thomas Church	Project scope has been adjusted and split across two (2) years with year one (2012-2013) involving the detailed design for stormwater		Original \$305,000
Thomson Street Outfall duplication	outfall duplication with works to be undertaken in the future. Significant work is required for design which will impact on the ability of Council to deliver the construction component within budget and within this financial year.	Revised \$0	Revised \$97,316
Footpath renewal programme.	The renewal programme budget reduced to provide funds for the construction of <b>new</b> gravel footpath along Queen Street between Aireys Street and Slater Street, Elliminyt. The result is	Original \$0 Revised \$0	Original \$361,922 Revised \$334,922

Project	Details	Income	Expenditure
	for renewal.		
	The construction of <b>new</b> gravel footpath along	Original	Original
Queen Street feetneth	Queen Street from Aireys Street to Slater Street,	\$0	\$0
Queen Street footpath.	Elliminyt. Funds to be sourced by reducing the	Revised	Revised
	footpath renewal programme by \$27,000.	\$0	\$27,000

# **Cash Balance**

The charts below gives an indication of how the cash balances of Council may perform over the course of the 2012-2013 financial year. The first chart, Cash at Bank Balance, portrays:

- The Estimate which is an estimation of what the cash balance may be at the end of each month based entirely upon historical averages.
- The Actual which is the actual balance at the end of each month of the year up to and including December 2012.
- The Floor which is the value of Council cash balance at which point Council's operating funds are zero (0). With cash balances below the "Floor", Council would be using its overdraft facility.

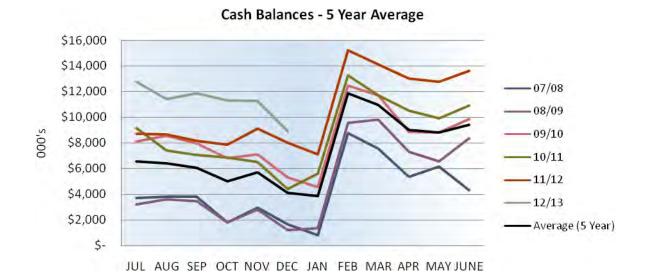


# **Cash at Bank Balance**

Attachment 1 - Report - Quarterly Council Report - 2012-2013 - Quarter 2 Financial Performance Report to Council

Dec-12	5,949,639	8,918,403	2,078,736

The following chart provides details on the cash balances at month end for the five (5) years prior to the 2012-2013 financial year. The chart also includes the five (5) year average of those cash balances.



Council's overall position, although appearing relatively strong in the financial statements, remains susceptible to shocks and is limited in its ability to take advantage of opportunities as they arise. Council can be more sustainable in the longer term provided it:

- Ensures it is in a position to undertake the necessary changes to make business more efficient;
- Seeks other and opportunistic revenue generation opportunities, such as grants funding, structured borrowing strategies, charge schemes and other entrepreneurial activities.

Given the level of expected future demands on Council and the level of current reserves, Council must critically evaluate its resource capability before any commitment is made to additional works or projects, regardless of the opportunity it may offer. Council needs to vigilantly adhere to the principles of planning and "whole of life" considerations before committing to funding any new or expanded activities.

# Investment Report

Deposit	Minimum Rate	Maximum Rate	Average
	TOTAL PO	RTFOLIO	
Total	3.00%	3.50 %	3.25%
	GENERAL IN	VESTMENTS	
At-Call Deposits	3.00%	3.50%	3.25%
Total	3.00%	3.50%	3.25%
	LONG SERVICE LEA	AVE INVESTMENT	
Total	4.25%	4.40%	4.32%
	PERFORMANCE	BENCHMARK	
Reserve Bank of	3.03%	3.50%	3.18%
Australia Cash Rate	3.0370	3.3070	5.1070
90-Day Bank Bill	3.11%	3.55%	3.17%
Index	5.1170	5.55%	3.1770

Funds have predominately been held At-Call for the duration of this quarter. This has had an impact on the performance of the portfolio compared to the first quarter of 2011-2012.

Subsequently the portfolio has performed at 7 basis points (0.07%) above the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) cash rate (3.18%) and 0.08% above the average 90-day bank bill index (3.17%).

The balance of Council's Investment Portfolio at the end of the quarter was approximately \$8.29 million.

# Underlying result

The underlying operating result is a measure of the capacity of a municipality to finance recurrent services, pay debt interest and meet the cost of asset use (depreciation). Continuing deficits indicate that the asset base is being eroded and that insufficient resources are being allocated to meeting current service demands.

The model utilised by Colac Otway Shire to calculate the underlying operating result is to deduct from the operating surplus/deficit shown in the Income Statement: capital grants, cash contributions (e.g. developer contributions) contributed non-cash assets; asset revaluations and other "once off" adjustments.

The underlying result for the Colac Otway Shire is displayed below.

	December Actual YTD	December Budget YTD	Forecast Budget	Original Budget
Underlying result (surplus)/deficit	(7,608,509)	(10,881,527)	2,427,997	408,895

# Audit Committee

The purpose of the committee is to "assist the Council in its oversight responsibilities by monitoring, reviewing and advising accounting, auditing, compliance and risk management related matters as well as to provide a forum for communication between the Council, management and the internal and external auditors.

The audit committee meets four (4) times per annum and as at 31 December 2012 has met on two (2) occasions this financial year.

Council's internal audit function reports to the audit committee and conducts regular audits on activities such as those related to the purchasing of goods and services, various risks to Council and the quality and effectiveness of Council's services. In addition four (4) major audits are conducted by external auditors each year. Council has appointed Crowe Horwath as the external audit provider for the period July 2012 to June 2015.

An audit plan for this period along with detailed audit plans for the five (5) audits to be conducted during the 2012-2013 financial year have been prepared. Two (2) audits have commenced during the quarter along with a Fraud Risk Management and Control Review. The audits performed were:

- Information Technology Environment Review; and
- Payroll Review

A further two audits are currently in the planning phase and will be conducted over the remainder of the financial year.

# Service Summary

The information in the following pages provides an indication of the income and expense attributed to each department, business unit and section of Council as at 31 December 2012.

### Service Summary

Departme	nt Business Unit		December Actual YTD	December Budget YTD	Forecast Budget
Chief Exe	cutive Office		495,132	505,748	1,068,620
CEO			331,940	304,032	606,093
	Executive Office Section		268,426	217,811	434,133
		Expense	270,106	217,811	434,133
		Income	(1,680)	0	0
	Public Relations & Marketing Section		63,513	86,221	171,960
		Expense	63,513	86,221	171,960
Council			163,193	201,716	462,527
	Elected Members Section		163,193	201,716	462,527
		Expense	163,513	201,716	475,527
		Income	(321)	0	(13,000)
Corporat	e & Community Services		(14,818,376)	(15,569,161)	(26,610,989)
Corporat	e & Community Services Management		467,431	502,516	976,317
	Corporate & Community Services Manage	ement Section	149,165	176,188	332,665
		Expense	174,103	201,187	357,915
		Income	(24,938)	(24,999)	(25,250)
	Library Section		318,266	326,328	643,652
		Expense	326,005	329,574	659,152
		Income	(7,738)	(3,246)	(15,500)
Finance &	& Customer Service		(17,816,841)	(18,849,708)	(32,747,559)
	Customer Service Section		208,300	213,975	428,392
		Expense	208,472	214,724	429,892
		Income	(172)	(749)	(1,500)
	Financial Services Section		(743,325)	(2,340,316)	(4,446,162)
		Expense	741,791	942,359	1,637,998
		Income	(1,485,116)	(3,282,675)	(6,084,160)
	Property & Rates Section		(20,562,864)	(20,758,257)	(20,850,672)
		Expense	240,050	251,716	484,688
		Income	(20,802,914)	(21,009,973)	(21,335,360)
	Vic Roads Section	income	(1,278)	(1,524)	(3,052)
	vie noudo section	Expense	(1,278)	(1,524)	(3,052)
	Accounting Adjustments Section	Expense	3,282,326	4,036,414	(7,876,065)
	Accounting Aujustinents Section		2,889,656	4,036,414	(7,876,065)
			392,670	0	0
Health &	Community Services		266,915	284,239	598,177
neurin G	Aged & Disability Services Section		102,691	110,014	218,735
	riged a bisability services section	Expense	374,006	360,322	710,535
		Income	(271,316)	(250,308)	(491,800)
	Children & Family Services Section	income	98,579	115,258	228,747
	ennaren ar anniy services section	Expense	98,579	115,258	228,747
		Income	59,354	72,044	176,865
	Health & Community Service Managemen		<b>145,444</b>	154,083	<b>301,465</b>
	neutin & community Service Managemen	Expense	(86,090)	(82,039)	(124,600)
	Public Health Section	Lypense		(82,033) 422	
		Expansa	(10,038)		842
		Expense	31,963	33,419	66,901
	Burg Access Section	Income	(42,002)	(32,997)	(66,059)
	Rural Access Section	Ever-e	<b>(5,231)</b>	(2)	0
		Expense	37,617	35,669	71,413
	The second Constant's	Income	(42,848)	(35,671)	(71,413)
	Transport Connections	-	21,562	(13,497)	(27,012)
		Expense	1,078,197	998,398	1,998,830
		Income	(1,056,636)	(1,011,895)	(2,025,842)

#### Report OM132301-6 - Second Quarter Financial Performance Report 2012-2013

Department B	usiness Unit		December Actual YTD	December Budget YTD	Forecast Budge
nformation S	ervices		742,370	735,373	1,449,97
	nformation Management Section		143,441	152,113	302,52
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Expense	143,441	152,113	302,52
li li	nformation Services Unit Section	·	598,929	583,260	1,147,44
	-	Expense	601,999	585,760	1,150,44
		Income	(3,070)	(2,500)	(3,00
Organisation	Support & Development		685,474	739,692	1,236,48
	luman Resources Section		139,309	197,086	428,53
		Expense	141,128	197,086	428,53
		Income	(1,818)	0	
C	Organisational Development Section		127,721	167,284	317,22
		Expense	127,721	167,284	317,2
R	isk Management Section	·	418,444	375,322	490,67
		Expense	424,468	390,308	520,6
		Income	(6,024)	(14,986)	(30,00
Recreation A	ts & Culture		836,274	1,018,727	1,875,61
В	luewater Fitness Centre Section		238,123	252,117	502,50
		Expense	621,617	644,121	1,262,50
		Income	(383,494)	(392,004)	(760,00
C	OPACC Section		159,275	180,372	363,0
		Expense	512,083	474,558	949,92
		Income	(352,808)	(294,186)	(586,86
C	ther Leisure & Fitness Centres Section		1,991	17,127	45,1
		Expense	5,775	21,414	56,2
		Income	(3,785)	(4,287)	(11,09
R	ecreation & Events Section		302,868	409,600	681,5
		Expense	321,253	427,235	716,1
		Income	(18,385)	(17,635)	(34,57
R	ecreation, Arts & Culture Management Sec	ction	134,016	159,511	283,3
		Expense	134,016	159,511	283,3
nfrastructure	e & Services		1,029,239	1,767,914	6,191,0
apital Work	s Management		353,286	407,089	783,93
C	apital Works Management Section		353,286	407,089	783,9
		Expense	363,113	413,839	797,4
		Income	(9,827)	(6,750)	(13,50
OSWORKS (	Colac Otway Shire Works)		1,980,090	2,294,249	4,287,94
C	OSWORKS Management Section		557,495	481,102	912,1
		Expense	578,123	496,502	943,7
		Income	(20,628)	(15,400)	(31,52
Р	arks & Reserves Maintenance Section		594,439	686,499	1,279,9
		Expense	639,538	686,499	1,279,9
		Income	(45,099)	0	
R	oad Maintenance Section		911,793	1,215,315	2,369,6
		Expense	911,793	1,215,315	2,369,6
L	ivestock Selling Centre Operations Section		(83,637)	(88,667)	(273,86
		Expense	184,075	212,381	466,1
		Income	(267,712)	(301,048)	(740,00
nfrastructure	e Services Management		129,400	143,592	287,4
	nfrastructure Services Management Section	n	129,400	143,592	287,4
		Expense	129,400	143,592	287,4

#### Report OM132301-6 - Second Quarter Financial Performance Report 2012-2013

epartment Business Unit		December Actual YTD	December Budget YTD	Forecast Budg
ajor Contracts		(1,258,238)	(1,097,107)	820,63
Aerodrome Section		15,403	9,494	18,9
	Expense	15,502	10,818	21,5
	Income	(98)	(1,324)	(2,65
Contract Management Section		127,496	138,949	246,2
	Expense	144,326	151,441	271,2
	Income	(16,830)	(12,492)	(25,00
Waste Management Section		(1,401,137)	(1,245,550)	555,4
	Expense	1,307,507	1,510,384	3,527,9
	Income	(2,708,644)	(2,755,934)	(2,972,47
ant Operations		(607,705)	(518,617)	(1,149,95
Heavy Plant		(444,031)	(367,036)	(866,03
	Expense	(428,849)	(340,036)	(812,03
	Income	(15,182)	(27,000)	(54,00
Light Plant		(163,674)	(151,581)	(283,92
	Expense	(163,674)	(151,581)	(283,92
ustainable Assets		432,406	538,708	1,161,0
Council Facilities Section		155,283	208,703	476,3
	Expense	155,283	208,703	476,3
Sustainable Assets Management Section		277,123	330,005	684,6
	Expense	277,123	330,005	684,6
ustainable Planning & Development Services		1,738,681	1,833,008	3,739,3
conomic Development		454,280	525,737	1,062,8
Business Section		188,951	195,875	396,7
	Expense	195,090	197,875	398,7
	Income	(6,139)	(2,000)	(2,0
Tourism Section		265,329	329,862	666,0
	Expense	440,974	479,711	962,7
	Income	(175,645)	(149,849)	(296,74
nvironment & Community Safety		522,754	602,545	1,115,5
Emergency Management Section		134,140	161,098	271,0
	Expense	152,498	173,585	340,0
	Income	(18,359)	(12,487)	(69,0
Environment Section		194,695	258,215	534,3
	Expense	197,995	258,215	534,3
	Income	(3,300)	0	
Local Laws Section		193,919	183,232	<b>310,</b> 1
	Expense	313,313	304,623	630,3
	Income	(119,394)	(121,391)	(320,19
anning & Building		621,179	559,481	1,245,1
Building Control Section	_	70,705	52,783	139,4
	Expense	115,328	118,062	235,7
	Income	(44,623)	(65,279)	(96,2
Statutory Planning Section	-	441,023	384,217	827,7
	Expense	504,542	480,550	962,0
	Income	(63,519)	(96,333)	(134,3
Strategic Planning Section	_	109,451	122,481	277,9
	Expense	109,451	122,481	277,9
ustainable Planning & Development Management		140,468	145,245	315,7
Sustainable Planning & Developt Manageme	ent Section	140,468	145,245	315,7
	Expense	140,468	145,245	315,7

Attachment 1 - Report - Quarterly Council Report - 2012-2013 - Quarter 2 Financial Performance Report to Council

# **Contracts Awarded and Tenders Advertised**

#### October

#### **Contracts Awarded**

Contract No.	Description	Contractor	Value \$ (excluding GST)
1221	Local Bushfire Planning Policy	Tract Consultants	119,500
1238	Retail Energy & Associated Services	AGL Sales	Schedule of Rates

#### **Tenders Advertised**

Tender No.	Description	Closing Date
1245	Livestock Scanning Services	31/10/12
1248	Supply & Deliver Backhoe	21/11/12
1249	Supply & Deliver Reach Arm Mower	21/11/12

#### November

Contracts Aw	arded		
Contract No.	Description	Contractor	Value \$ (excluding GST)
1242	Linemarking Services	Supalux Pty Ltd	Schedule of Rates
1243	Supply & Deliver 3-Tonne Tip Truck	Winter & Taylor	86,295.45
1244	Supply & Deliver 4WD Out-Front Mower	GSW Grounds Care	46,390 (trade – 7,500 inc GST)
1246	Supply & Deliver 5-Metre Tip Truck	Winter & Taylor	132,150
Tenders Adve	ertised		

Tender No.	Description	Closing Date
1255	Asphalt Works	5/12/12
1256	Gellibrand Netball Court Construction	12/12/12
1216	Design & Construct Saleyards Roof Structure	20/12/12

#### December

Contract No.	Description	Contractor	Value \$ (excluding GST)
1247	Supply & Deliver Tandem Axle Float Trailer	Beavertail Trailers	38,100
1249	Supply & Deliver Reach Arm Mower	International Mowers	68,500
1255	Asphalt Works	Boral Resources (Vic)	102,647.08
1256	Gellibrand Netball Court Construction	Deja Eight Pty Ltd	82,737.50

Page 1 of 2

#### E-mail Message

From: To:	<u>Ranjani Jha [SMTP:ranjani.jha@colacotway.vic.gov.au]</u> damian.sharrock@dse.vic.gov.au [SMTP:damian.sharrock@dse.vic.gov.au]		
Cc:	Neil Allen [SMTP:neil.allen@colacotway.vic.gov.au]		
Sent:	3/12/2012 at 10:39 AM		
Received:	3/12/2012 at 10:39 AM		
Subject:	Apollo Bay Airfield Licences - Minutes of Nov 2012 Council Meeting		
Attachments:	image001.jpg		

#### Hi Damian

The matter of two licences at the Apollo Bay Airfield was discussed at the November 2012 Council meeting and the following was resolved (refer to the Minutes below).

Could you please advise of the further steps? If DSE is satisfied with the resolution I can arrange for the two licence agreements to be signed by the CEO and forward them to DSE for countersigning.

Please feel free to contact me in case you have any queries.

#### Regards

Ranjani

From: Maree Redmond Sent: Monday, 3 December 2012 9:28 AM To: Ranjani Jha Subject: Minutes

Motion - Moved Cr Chris Smith seconded Cr Michael Delahunty

1. That the two current operators at the Apollo Bay airfield be offered the opportunity to enter into either a three year or a 3+3+3 licence agreement.

2. That the licence SCHEDULE and LICENCE CONDITIONS shall be the same for both operators as the previous licence granted to Apollo Bay Aviation with the commencement date of 1 November 2009 with the following exceptions:

a. The licence fee rate will be \$3.00/m2 for the first year of the agreement

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8/01/2013

Page 2 of 2

b. The annual increase in fees will be in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

c. That in the case of a 3+3+3 year licence, the licence will continue each three years unless:

i. There is a breach of the Schedule or Licence Conditions

ii.Council identifies through an Apollo Bay Airfield Management Plan that there is reason to terminate or alter the licence.

CARRIED: 7 : 0

Maree Redmond Admin Assistant - Executive Officer, CEO, Mayor, & Councillors

Executive Officer - Infrastructure & Services

Health & Wellbeing Administrator

Phone: 5232 9548 Fax: 5232 9586

Email: HYPERLINK "mailto:maree.redmond@colacotway.vic.gov.au"maree.redmond@colacotway.vic.gov.au

Website: http://www.colacotway.vic.gov.au/

logo

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8/01/2013

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# **Department** of Sustainability and Environment

State Government Offices 402-406 Mair Street Ballarat, Victoria 3350 Phone: 3356 6856 Fax: 5336 6885

Your Ref: Our Ref: 2018457 & 2018458

10 December, 2012

Mr Ranjani Jha Colac-Otway Shire P.O. Box 283 COLAC VIC 3250

Dear Mr Jha,

#### **RENEWAL OF SECTION 17B CROWN LAND (RESERVES) ACT 1978 LICENCES** FOR APOLLO BAY AVIATION AND TOROAIR PTY LTD

I refer to the above Section 17B Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 licences and recent communication between Colac-Otway Shire and the Department.

At the commencement of the current licences, the term of 3 years was agreed on by Colac-Otway Shire and DSE. At that time, until a strategy plan had being developed and put in place for the airport the Department would not favour any term longer than three years.

Colac-Otway Shire has advised the Department that Council passed a motion at their November meeting that the operators be offered the opportunity to enter into either a three year or 3+3+3 licence agreement.

New provisions added in 2009 do allow for a licence to issue up to a period of 10 years. However there are no provisions in the Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978 for a licence to have 'options' built in.

While the Department still does not favour a licence period longer than 3 years, it is willing to consider Council's request providing the reasons for requesting a term longer than 3 years is clearly provided. e.g. supported by a business, strategic or management plan.

If Council is going to offer the current operators licences for greater than 3 years, licence documents need to be prepared and submitted to the Department for approval in principal before any such offer is made to the licensees. The Department will seek the inclusion of special conditions relating to the full review of the licenses when an Apollo Bay Airfield Management Plan is completed

#### **Privacy Statement**

Privacy Statement Any-personal information about you or a third party in your correspondence will be protected under the provisions of the Information Privacy Act 2000. It will only be used or disclosed to appropriate Ministerial, Statutory Authority, or departmental staff in regard to the purpose for which it was provided, unless required or authorised by law, Engulities ubout access to information about you held by the Department should be directed to the Manager Privacy, Department of Sustainability & Environment, PO Box 500, East Melbourne, 3002.



If you require any further information or have any questions please contact myself on 5336 6752 or email damian.sharrock@dse.vic.gov.au.

Yours sincerely,

C

Damian Sharrock Property Officer Public Land – Land & Fire Ballarat South West Region



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Page 1 of 2

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#### E-mail Message

Attachments:	image001.jpg			
Subject:	Business Plan requirements - two licences at the Apollo Bay Airfield			
Received:	21/12/2012 at 9:28 AM 21/12/2012 at 9:28 AM			
Sent:				
Cc:	Neil Allen [SMTP:neil.allen@colacotway.vic.gov.au]			
To:	<u>damian.sharrock@dse.vic.gov.au [SMTP:damian.sharrock@dse.vic.gov.au]</u>			
From:	Ranjani Jha [SMTP:ranjani.jha@colacotway.vic.gov.au]			

#### Hi Damian

I refer to your letter dated 10 December regarding the two licences at the Apollo Bay Airfield namely the Apollo Bay Aviations and Torqair Pty Ltd. Council was made aware of your response at the Council meeting held on 19 December 2012 in regards to signing of long term licence agreements and the following clarifications have been sought:

#### Need for a Business, Strategic or Management Plan:

Could you please clarify if these plans need to be prepared and submitted by the Council or by the operators seeking the licence or both? Could you please also provide some idea on what level of documentation would satisfy the department, i.e. should this be prepared by professional consultants or at least to that level, with a detailed Business, Strategic or Management Plan and what are the key areas that the plan(s) should address. Is a business plan required from the operator and a management plan required from Council or will one document be sufficient. Are Business, Strategic or Management Plan documents from Council required to be formally endorsed by Council before submitting to DSE.

In addition what is required on the depth/extent of these plans indicating if it can be simple in nature or of a more complex nature, i.e. Alternatively would a small 1 or 2 page document be all that required. If you could provide a sample Business/Strategic Plan document it would be helpful.

If you could provide your response prior to Christmas break Council will be in a position to discuss this at the January 2013 Council meeting.

Sorry for the tight deadline.

Thanks

Ranjani

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8/01/2013

#### Page 2 of 2

"Please consider the environment before printing this email."

Ranjani Jha Manager Major Contracts Phone: (03) 5232 9506

Mobile: 0427563896 Fax: (03) 5232 1046 e-mail: ranjani.jha@colacotway.vic.gov.au Website: www.colacotway.vic.gov.au

EmailSignatureCiuncil new logo Oct 2009

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8/01/2013

From:						
Sent:		ELICE BONGIORNO		pond.com]		
To:	Ranjani Jh	December 2012 4:12				
Subject:	RE: Apolio	bay Airfield - longer	term licence			
		-, <b>-</b>				
,						
		4				
Ji Panjani						
Hi Ranjani, Re: Answers to your	auestions below					
		e peace of mind of se	curity of tenure and	the ability to make	, seasonal	
		years in advance) wi			· seasonar	
		is to ultimately increa			n the Great	
Ocean Road	to fly with me and a	my business (see <u>ww</u>	w.apollobayaviation	.com.au) and there	by have the	
spin-off of b	enefitting other loca	al businesses such as	accommodation and	d restaurants in the	local region. I	
		r modes of advertisin				
		allow me the time fra				
next year for	rexample) in any wo	noney (and also my e ell constructed busin	ess nlan	it knowing it could a	all change in the	
Thanks Ranja			cos pian.			
Happy Christ	:mas					
Vic Bongiorn	0					
	Airfield - longer terr	in incence .				
li Victor						
n light of your reque ould you please pro	st for a longer term vide me the followi	licence for Apollo bang information:	ay Aviations operatir	ng from the Apollo I	bay Airfield	
	seeking a longer ter					
	m plan and strategi	c outlook				
3. Problems wit	h 3 year licence.					
will need to furnish ou could e-mail this	this information to information by 31 [	DSE in the new year December 2013 I can	and will require this work on it in the fir	information as soo st week of January.	n as possible. If	
egards						
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anjani				,		
	anvironment befor	o printing this angul	"			
Nease consider the	conconnent pejor(	s princing chis email.				
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anjani Jha						
Please consider the anjani Jha anager Major Contrac	rts .	(3				
anjani Jha anager Major Contrac Ione: (03) 5232 9506	ts .					
anjani Jha	its	Colac Otway				

Our Ref: Your Ref: Contact: 11/96531 Ranjani Jha

9 January 2013

Damian Sharrock Property Officer Public Land – Land & Fire Ballarat, South West Region Department Sustainability & Environment 402-406 Mair Street BALLARAT VIC 3350

Dear Damian

# Renewal of Section 17B *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978* Licences for Apollo Bay Aviation and Torqair Pty Ltd

I refer to your letter dated 10 December 2012 in relation to the two (2) Licences at the Apollo Bay Airfield.

It has been indicated in the letter that DSE could consider a longer term Licence up to a maximum of 10 Year duration if reasons/justification is provided together with Strategic/Business Plan. Accordingly I have asked Apollo Bay Aviation to provide necessary justification and the following response is received dated 21 December 2012:

"1. I seek a long term licence for the peace of mind of security of tenure and the ability to make seasonal business plans (planning up to 5 years in advance) with confidence and security.

2. My long term strategic outlook is to ultimately increase the number of tourists coming down the Great Ocean Road to fly with me and my business (see <u>www.apollobayaviation.com.au</u>) and thereby have the spin-off of benefitting other local businesses such as accommodation and restaurants in the local region. I have recently investigated other modes of advertising for more direct access into the Melbourne market.

3. The three year licence does not allow me the timeframe to trade with confidence as it is too short a window for investing time and money (and also my emotional investment knowing it could all change in the next year for example) in any well constructed business plan."

In addition to the above response from Apollo Bay Aviation I wish to provide the following reasons for supporting a longer term Licence from Council's perspective:

- a. A longer term Licence will provide stability to the two (2) businesses and they will be able to pursue their business promotion/growth more actively and with greater confidence.
- b. The two (2) businesses assist with bringing of tourists to the local towns contributing to the local economy.
- c. The three (3) year Licence is a bit short for pursuing the long term business promotion opportunities.

Council is supportive of preparation of a Business Plan for the Apollo Bay Airfield in consultation with the Airfield users and stakeholders and it is expected that before the expiry of the longer term Licence, the Strategic Plan would be completed. Currently Council does not have funding allocation for preparation of strategic plan but this will be pursued in future budget discussions.

If you have any further enquiries concerning this matter please feel free to contact me on 5232 9506.

Yours sincerely

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Ranjani Jha Manager Major Contracts

сс

Neil Allen – General Manager Infrastructure & Services



# Apollo Bay airfield

The Apollo Bay Airfield is located close to Marengo, south of the Ocean Park Drive low-density residential area and north of residential areas in Telford Street. It currently caters for single engine aircraft, which are limited in the amount of passengers they can carry. A study of the Airfield in 2001 reviewed current airfield operations, the likely demand for aviation for the next 20 years and the potential for the airfield to expand.

The study developed plans for the expansion of the airfield to cater for twin-engine aircraft (12-15 passenger seats). An increased aircraft capacity is seen as an important contributor to the tourism growth of the region. The report proposed the construction of an 18 X 950 metre runway, with an alignment chosen to minimise impacts relating to noise, vegetation and habitat disturbance, in order to cater for aviation growth over the next 20 years. Acquisition of some adjoining land was recommended.

A key issue in the expansion of the airfield is the noise and amenity impacts on surrounding residential areas, particularly the low-density residential area to the north. Some houses in this estate are as close as 50 metres to the edge of the existing runway and the expansion could potentially bring them closer. The additional noise from twin-engine aircraft aircrafts and the likelihood of higher use would be the major impact on surrounding residential areas.

Three options appear to be available to ensure continued and improved air access to the region:

- Upgrading the existing airfield at Marengo/Apollo Bay,
- Relocating the airfield to an alternative location, or
- Maintaining the existing airfield with limited use and developing an alternative for larger aircraft.

Each of these options has advantages and disadvantages, which would need to be considered in relation to, in particular: impacts on existing and future residential amenity; safety; ecological and economic sustainability; viability of alternative sites; impacts on tourism to the settlements.

In the event that the airfield is relocated and the land becomes available for alternative uses, potential uses of the land include recreation and residential development. If residential development is to take place on this land to consolidate the settlement of Marengo, land release elsewhere within the settlement boundaries will need to take this into consideration.

The future of the airfield will need to be determined by Council with further expert advice and consideration of impacts on tourism, safety and the availability of alternative sites. It must be noted that residential development must not occur on the airfield site unless an alternative site is found and realised.

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Attachment 1 - Financial (	Commitment a	and E	xpenditure
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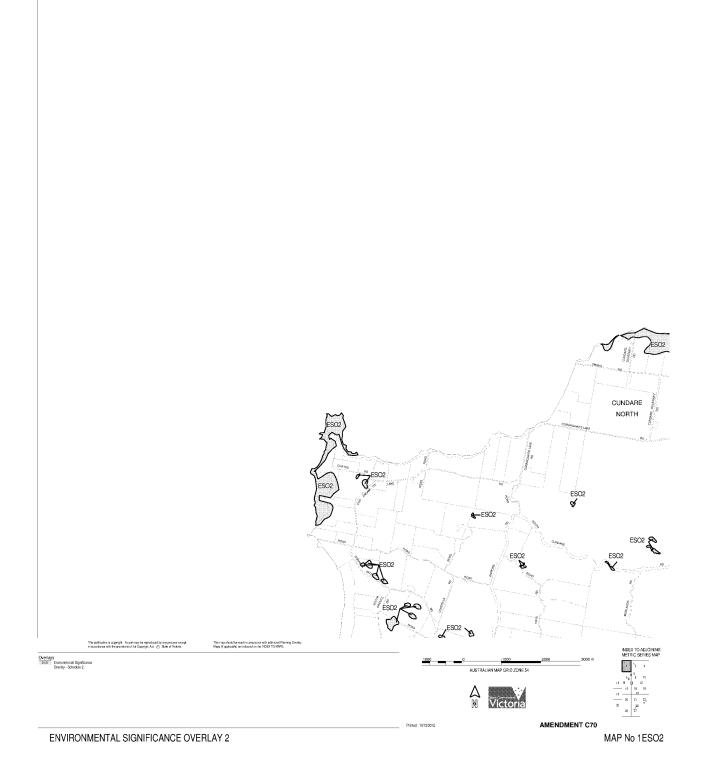
\* As Rehabilitation (Task 1) is complete remaining funds to be reallocated into External Awareness

Raising (Task 1) to cover over run

**Cressy Shelford Road Financial Commitment and Expenditure** 

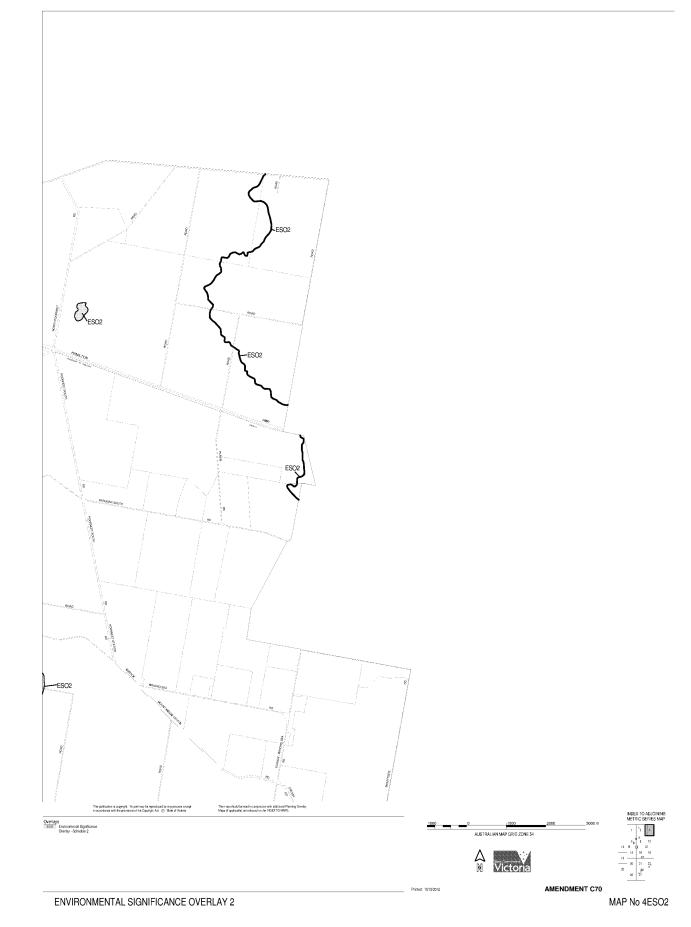
# January 2013

Action	Date of Completion Progress to date %	Progress to date %	Total Budget	Total Expenditure to date	Variation	Expenditure Remaining
Rehabilitation						
Task 1 - Removal & Redistribution of material	July 2009	100%	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 78,929.00	\$ 1071.00*	<del>ہ</del>
Task 2 - Plan development and Implementation	Ongoing	45%	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 46,500.10	53,499.90	\$ 53,499.90
Action Total		73%	\$ 180,000.00	\$ 125,429.10	\$ 54,570.90	\$ 53,499.90
Internal Procedure Management						
Task 1 - Internal Procedure Management	June 2011	100%	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	۰¢ ۱	۰.
Task 2 - Internal training & awareness	September 2012	100%	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 26,853.09	\$ 146.91	
Task 3 - Roadside mapping and planning	January 2010	100%	\$ 33,000.00	\$ 33,000.00	۰ ۲	γ.
Task 4 - Contractor Requirements	July 2009	100%				
Action Total		100%	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 79,853.09	\$ 146.91	\$
External Awareness Raising						
Task 1 - Signage & Adverts Program	September 2012	100%	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 34,342.52	\$ (4,342.52)	د
Action Total		100%	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 34,342.52	\$ (4,342.52)	<u>v</u>
DSE Payments Total	June 2009	\$001	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 250,000.00	\$	· \$
Coordination and Reporting Total	June 2012	100%	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$	· · ·
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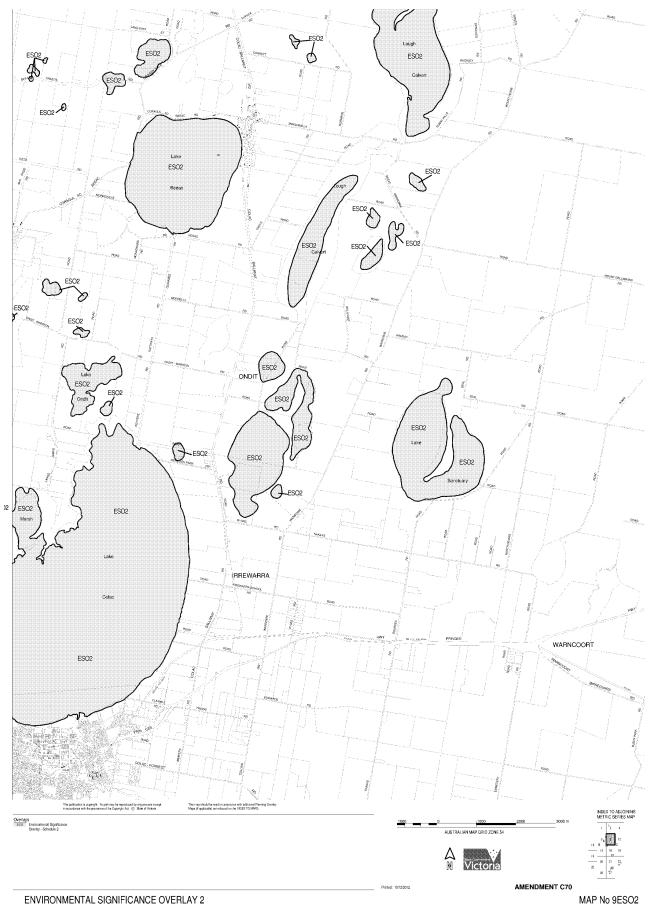




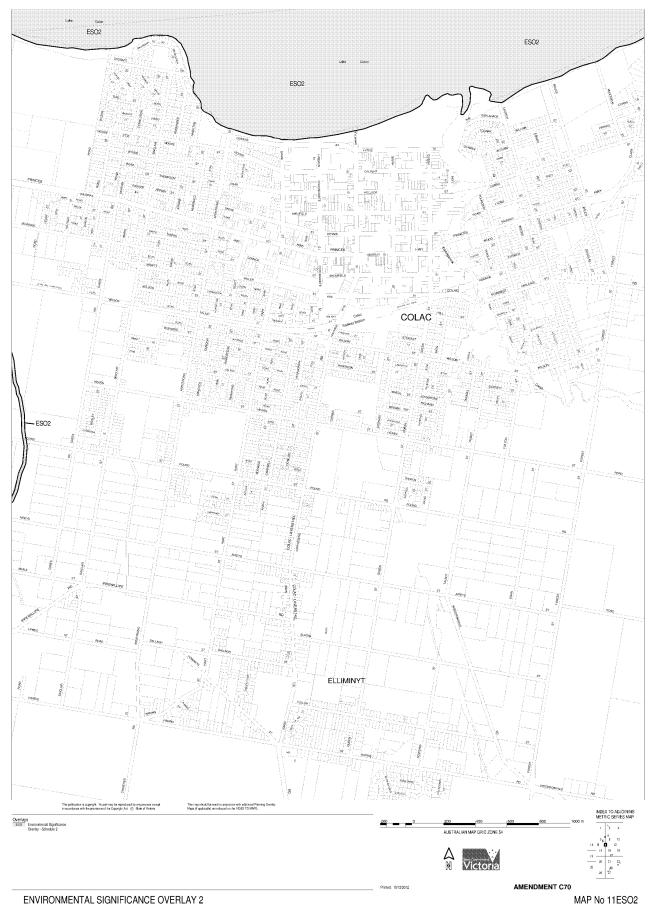


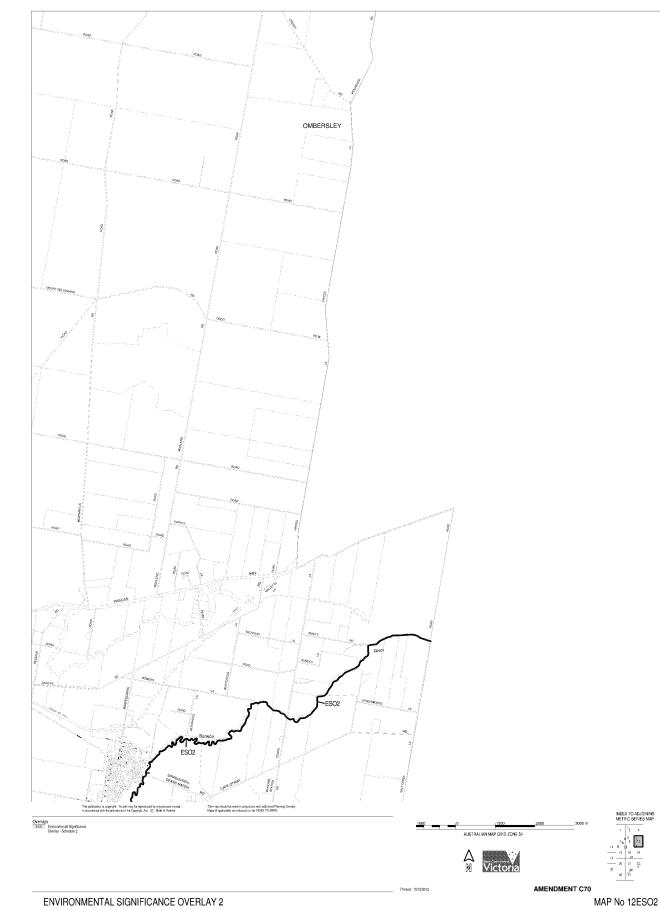




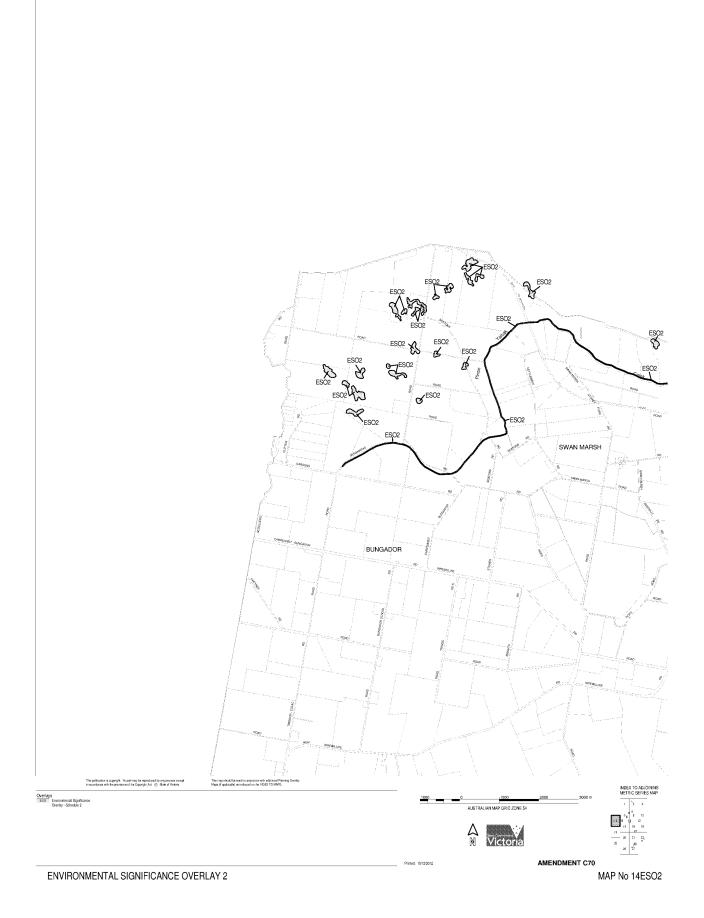


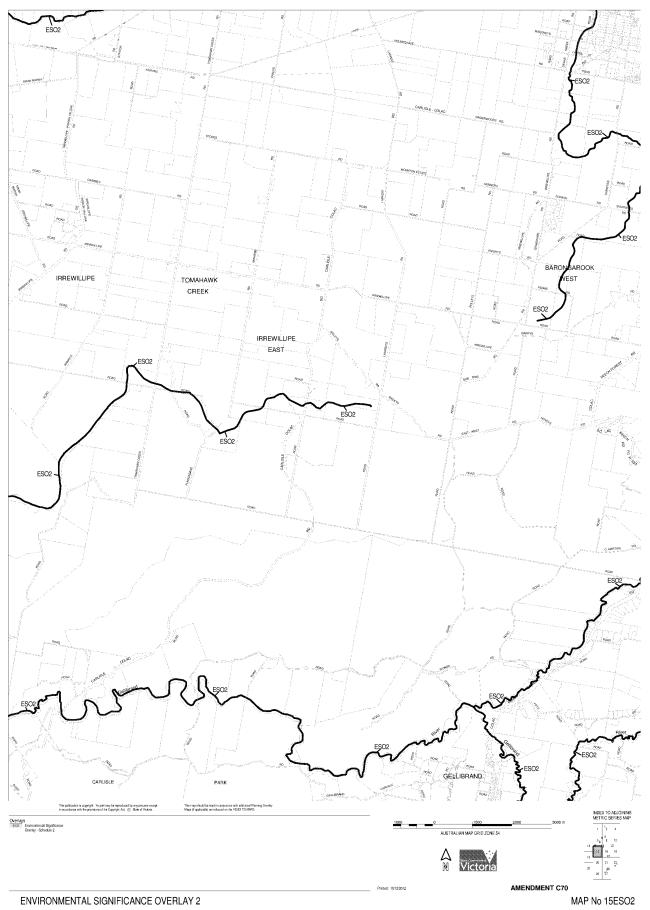


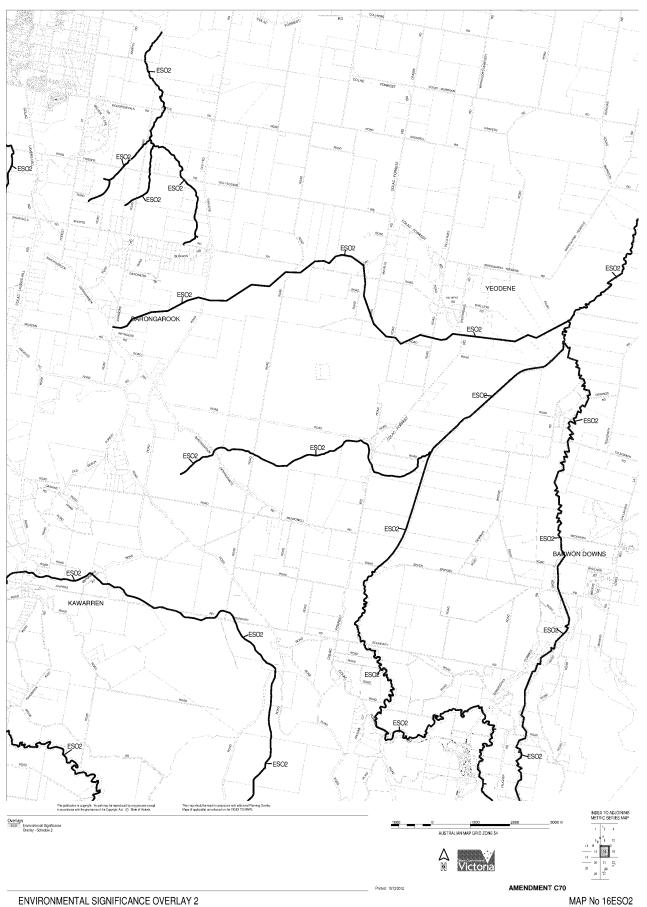
















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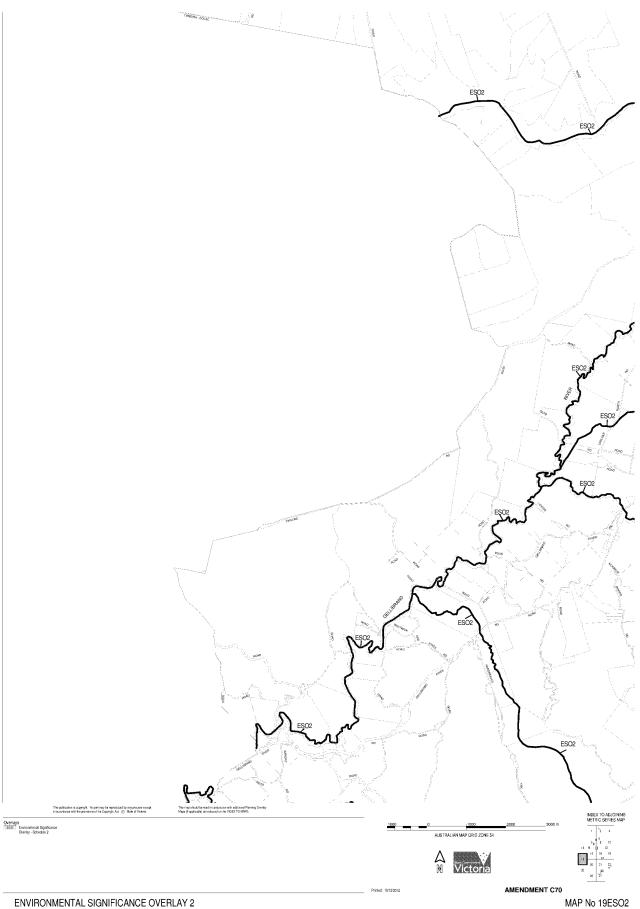
#### COLAC OTWAY PLANNING SCHEME - LOCAL PROVISION

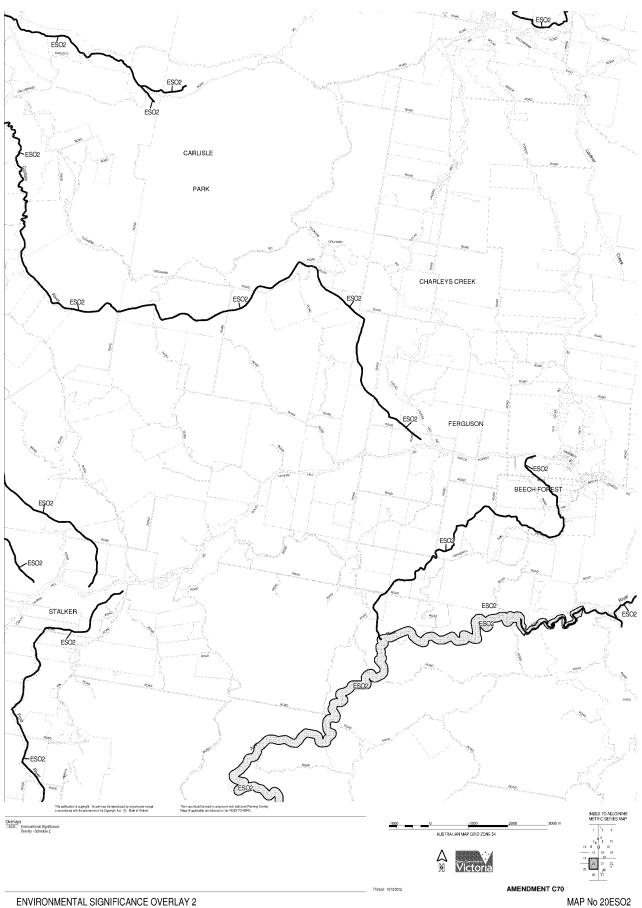
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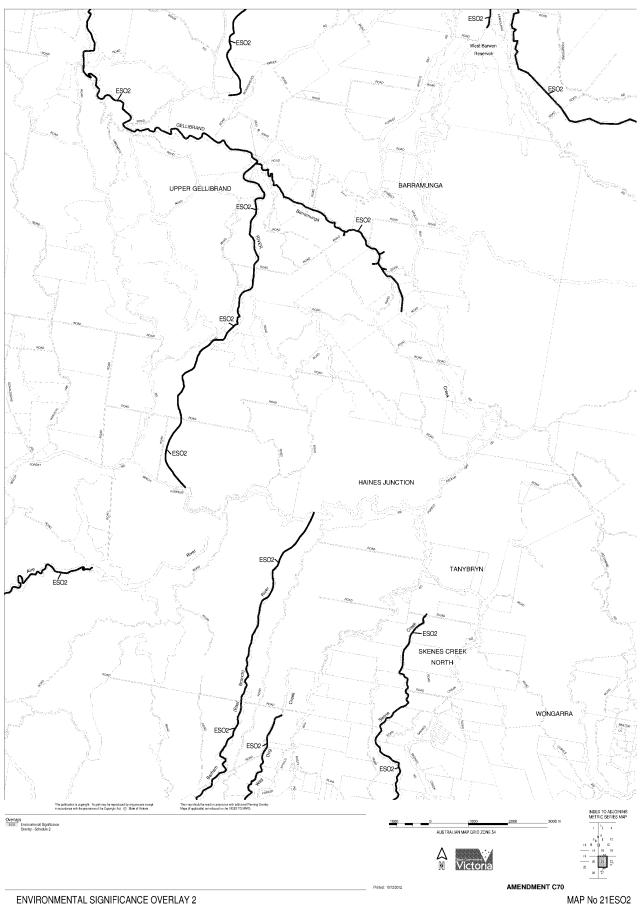
MAP No 18ESO2

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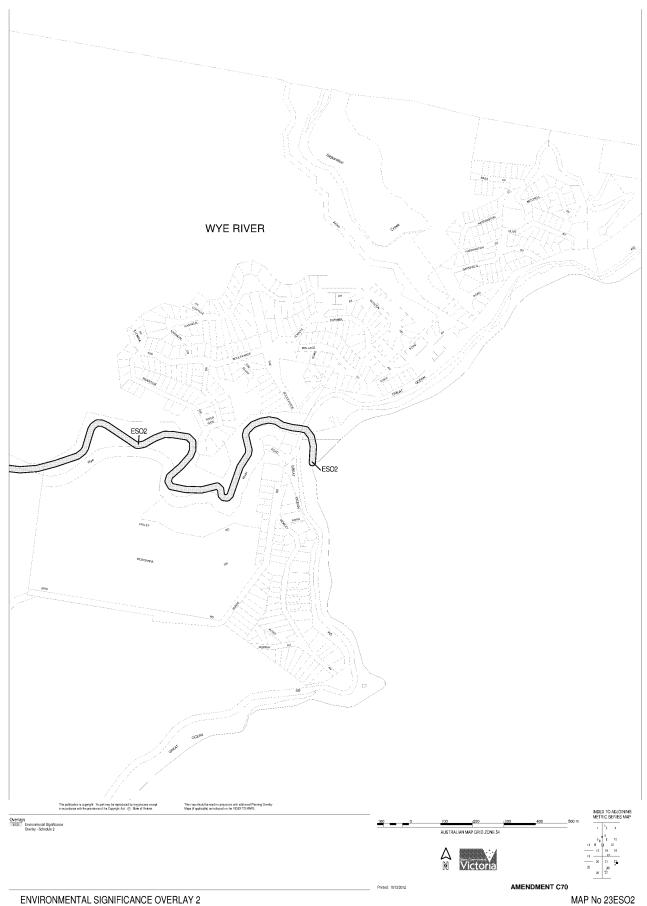


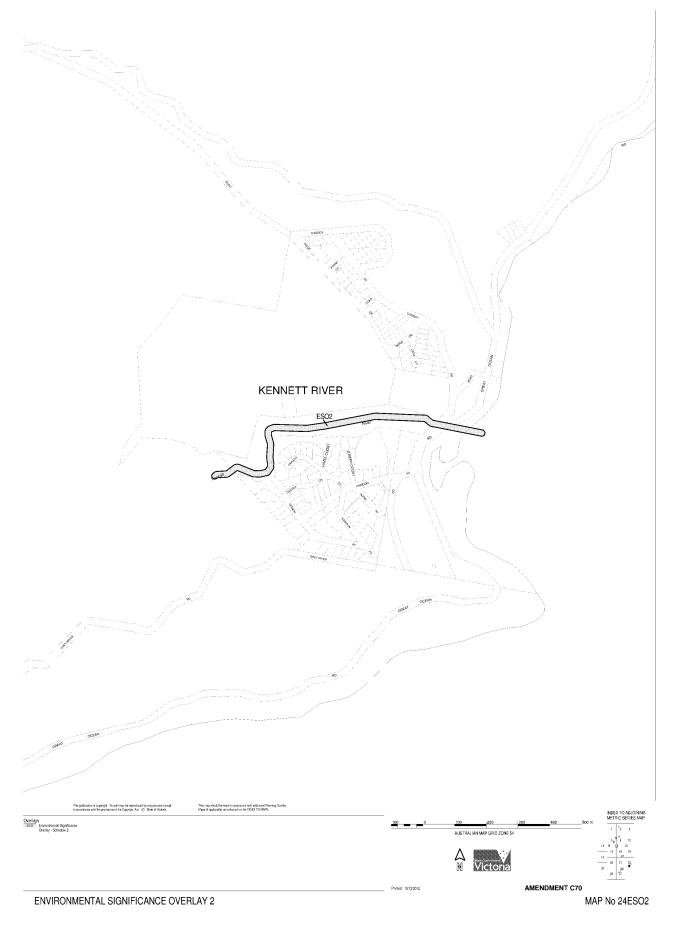


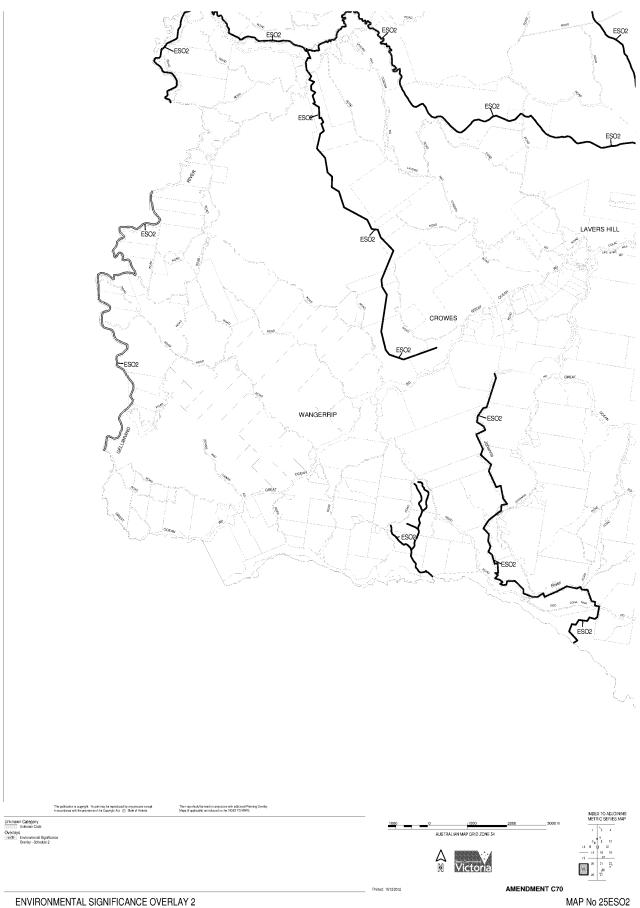


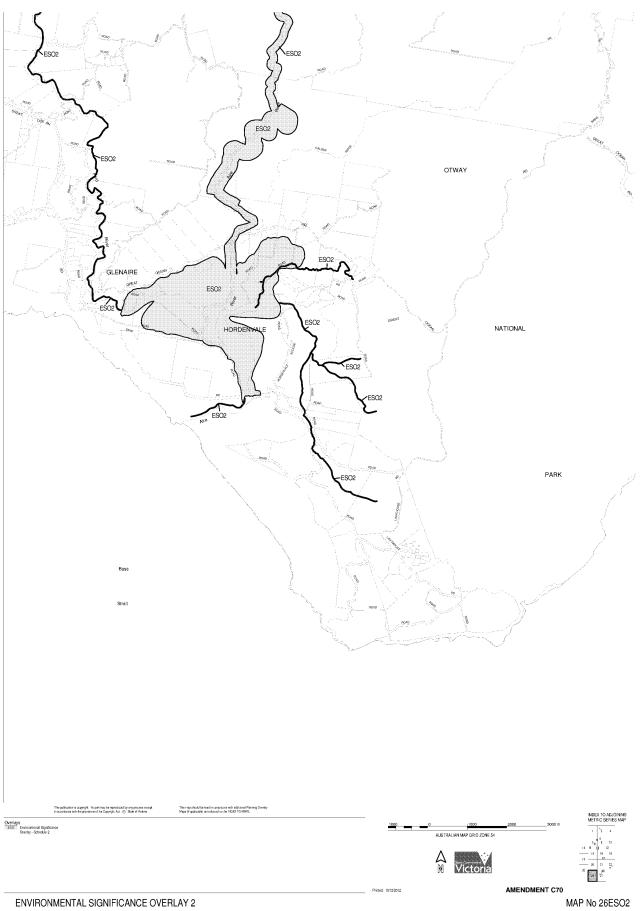


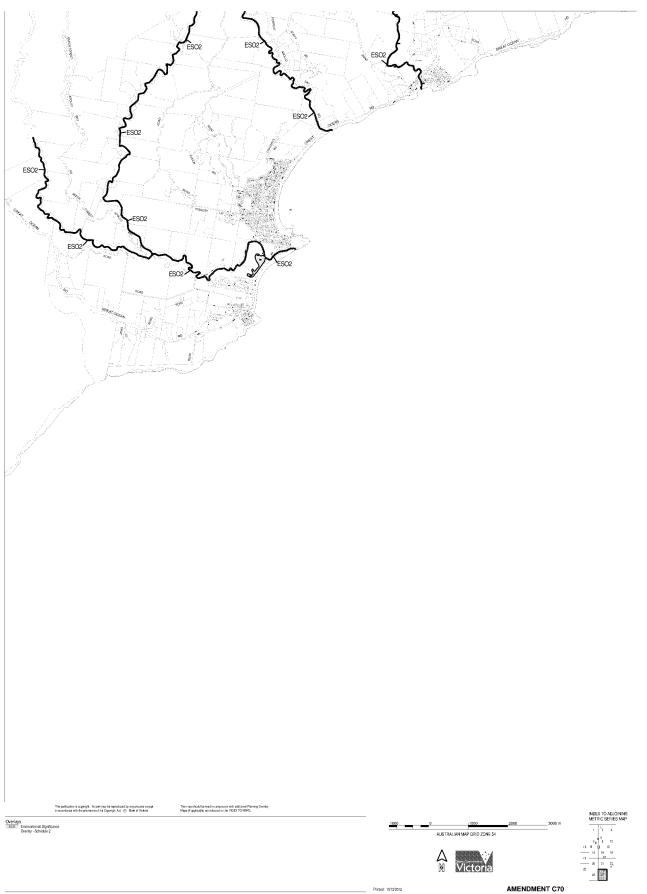










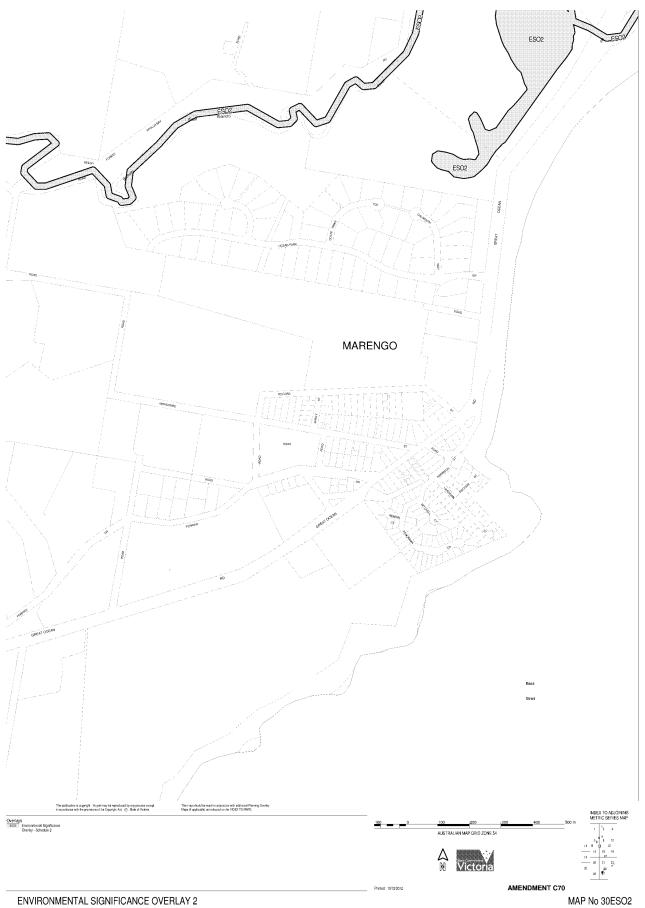


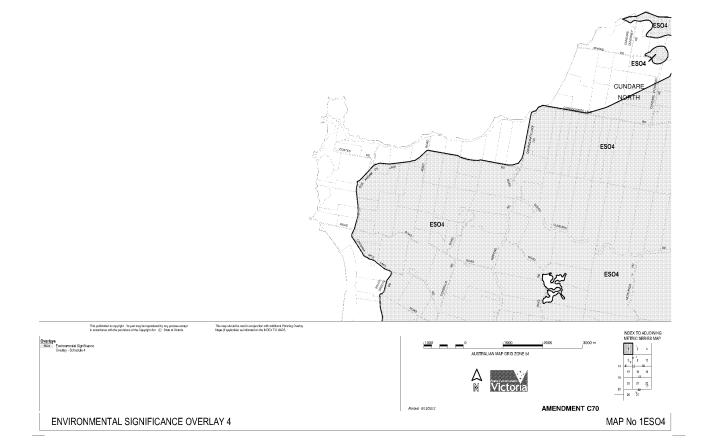
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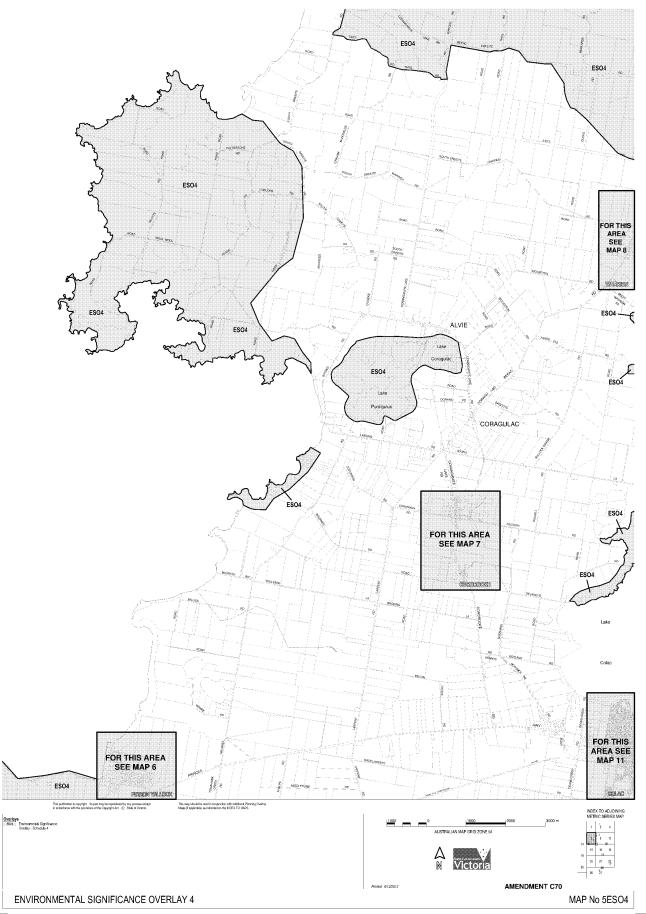










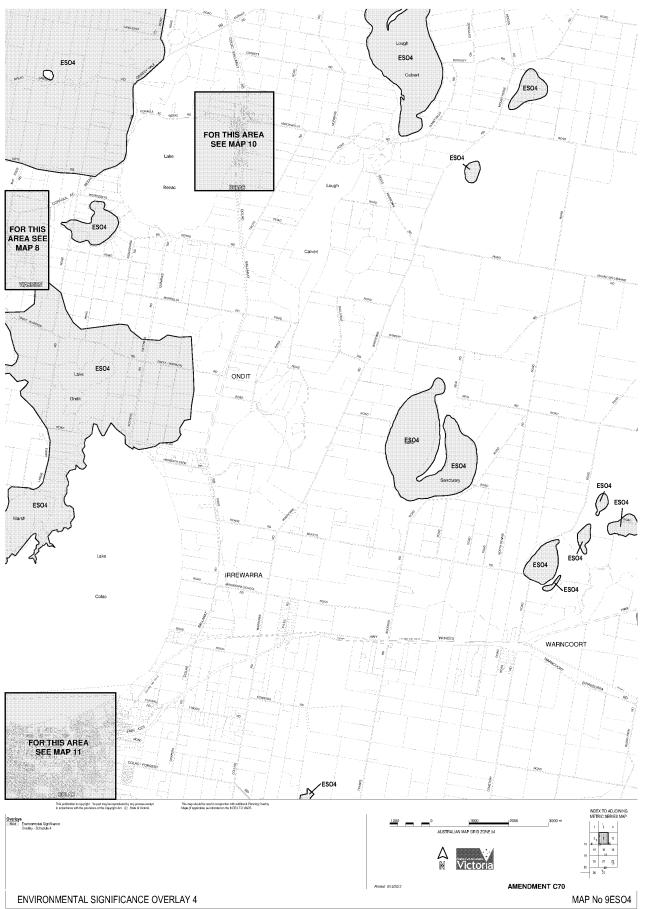




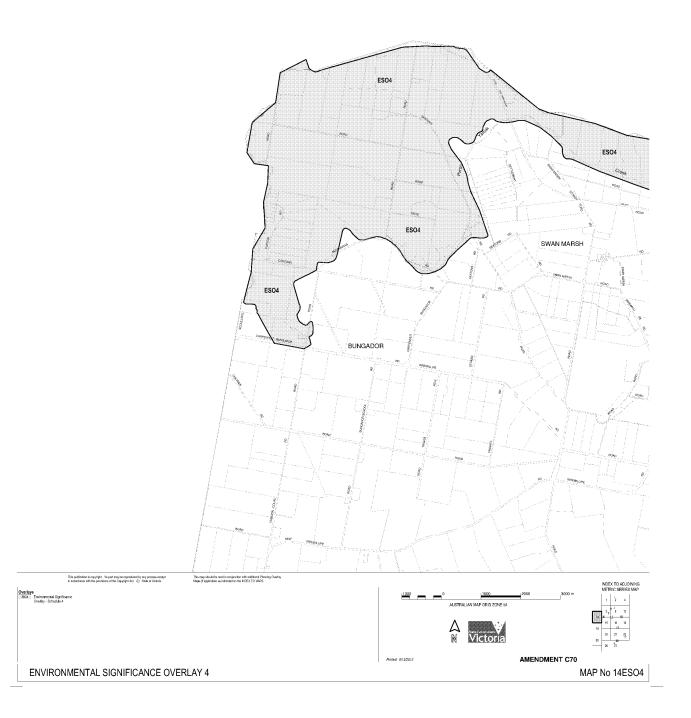






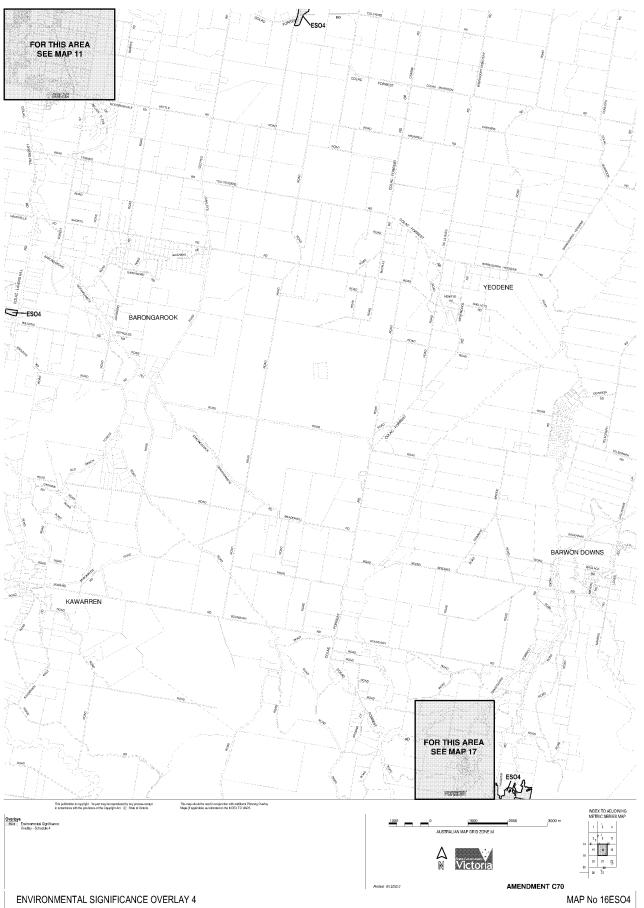








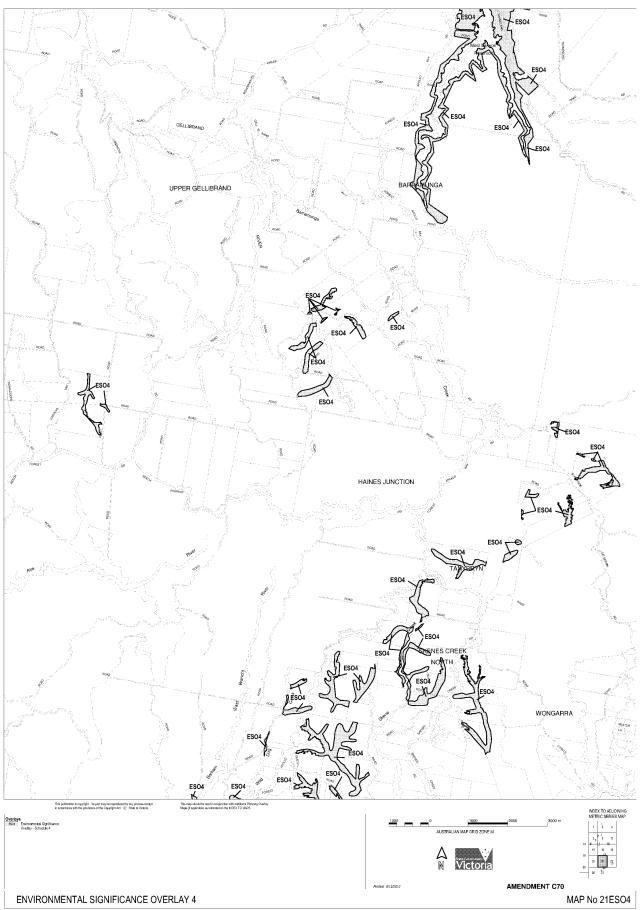


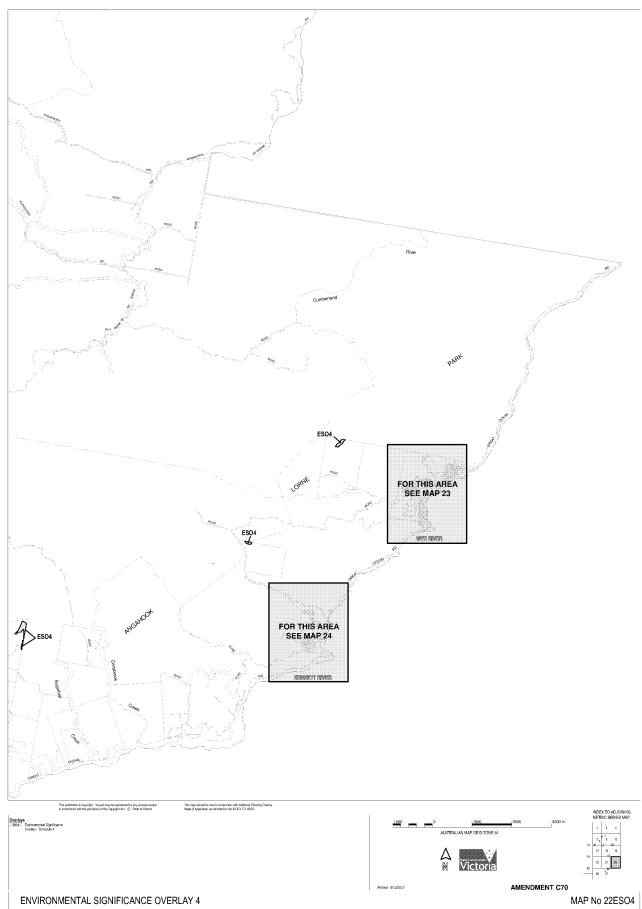








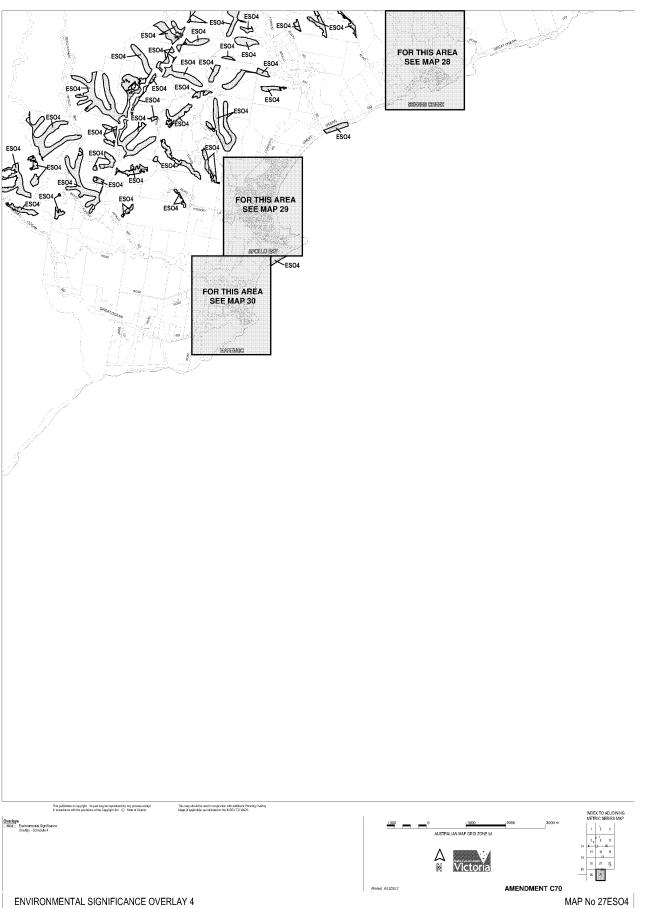






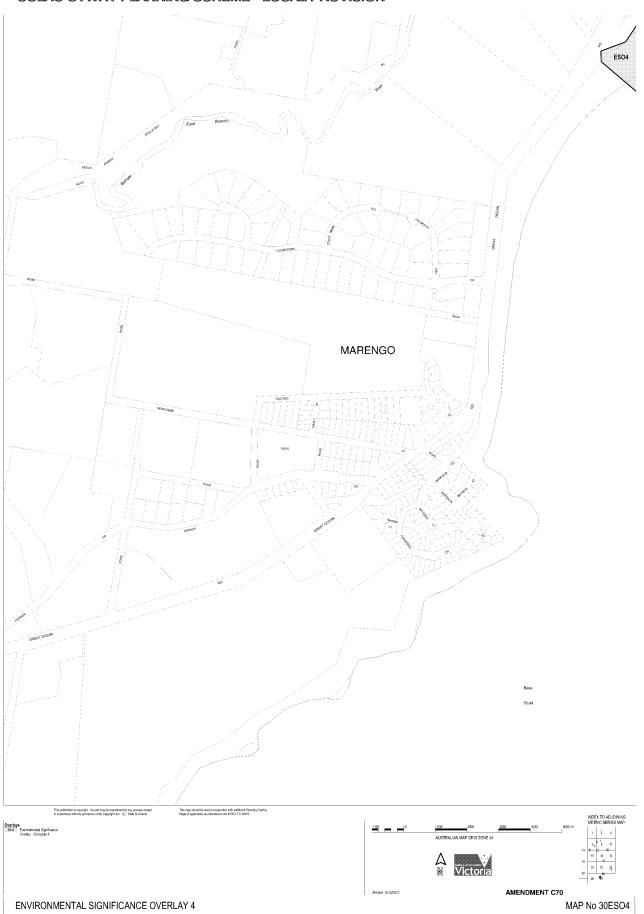










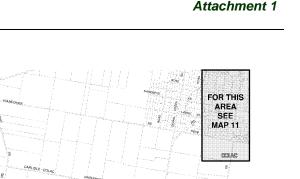






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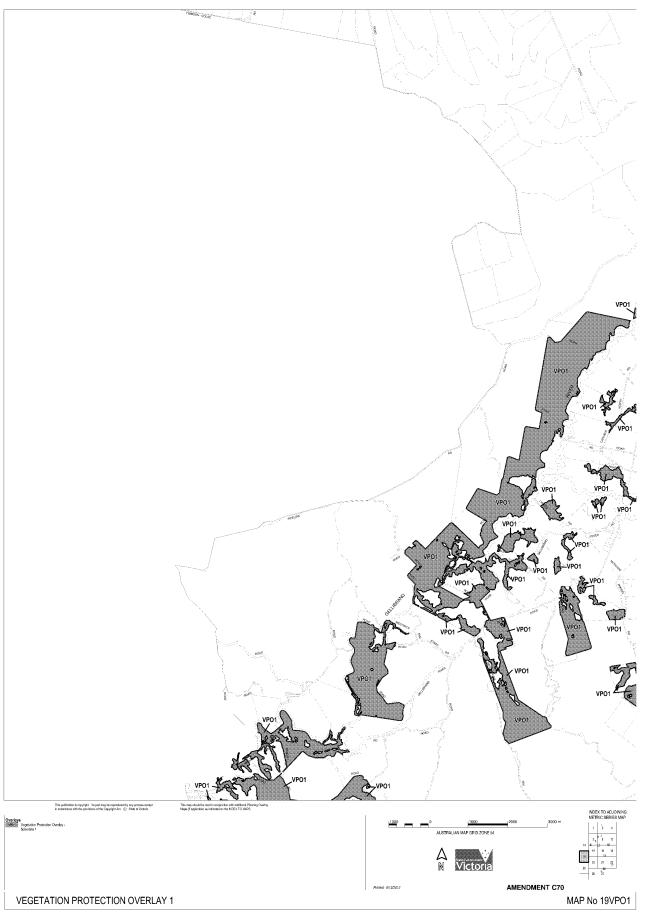


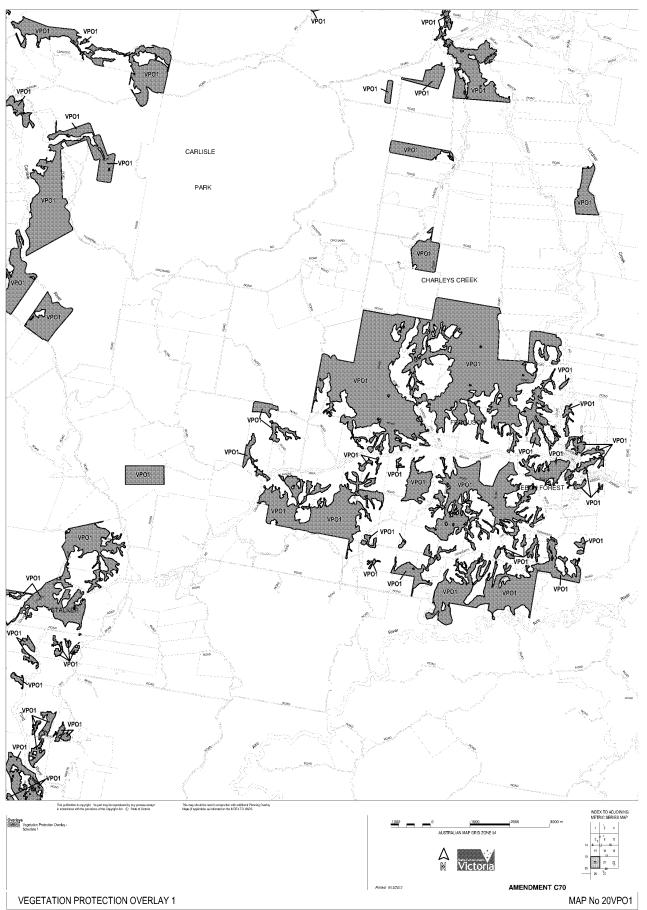


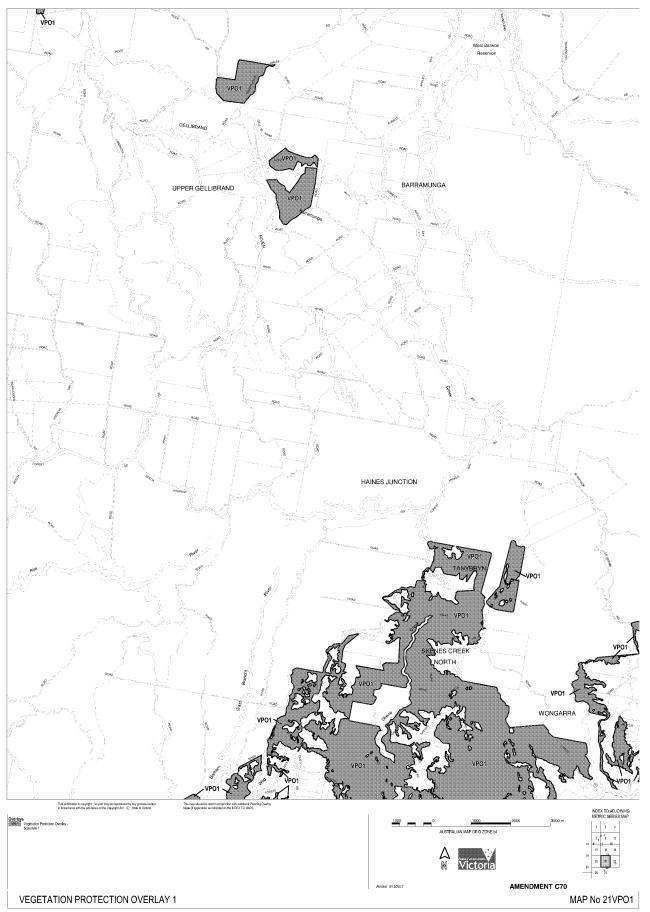


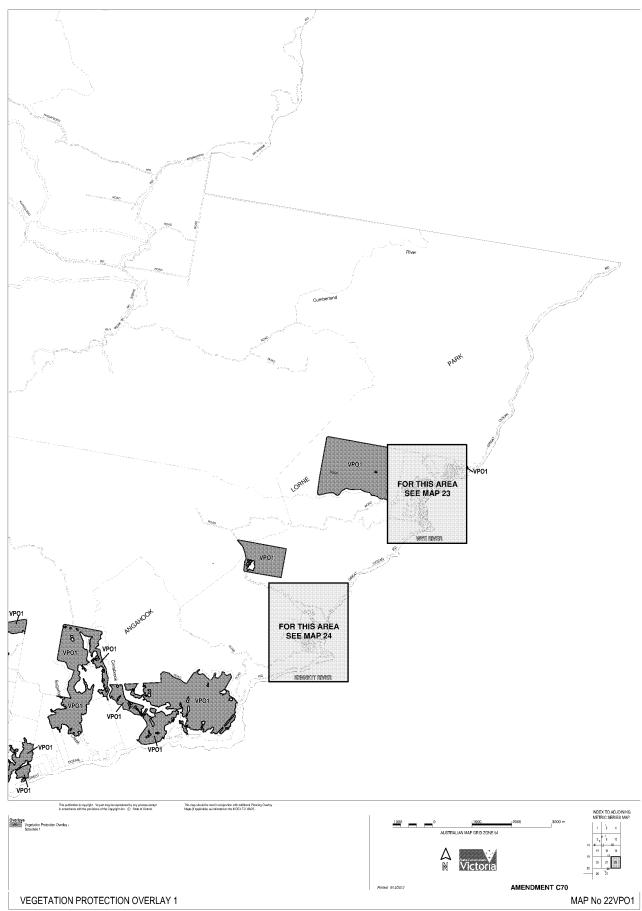
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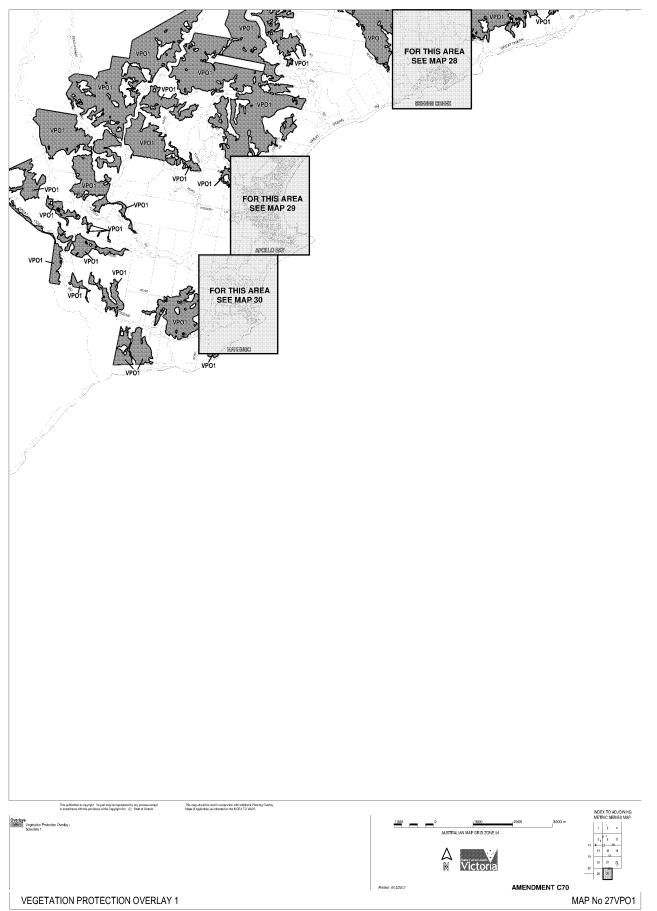








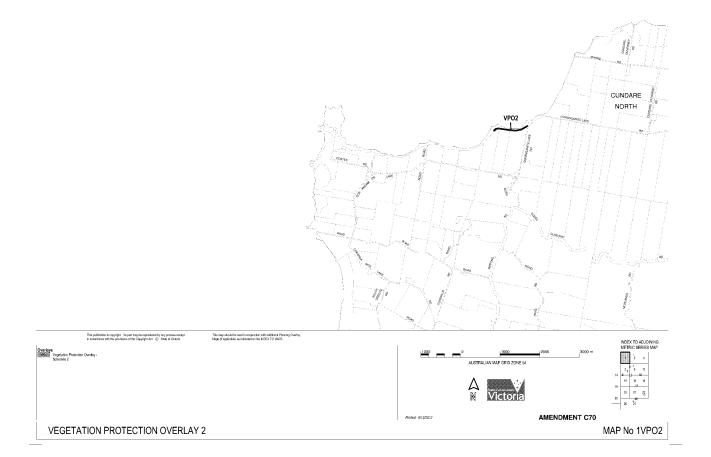


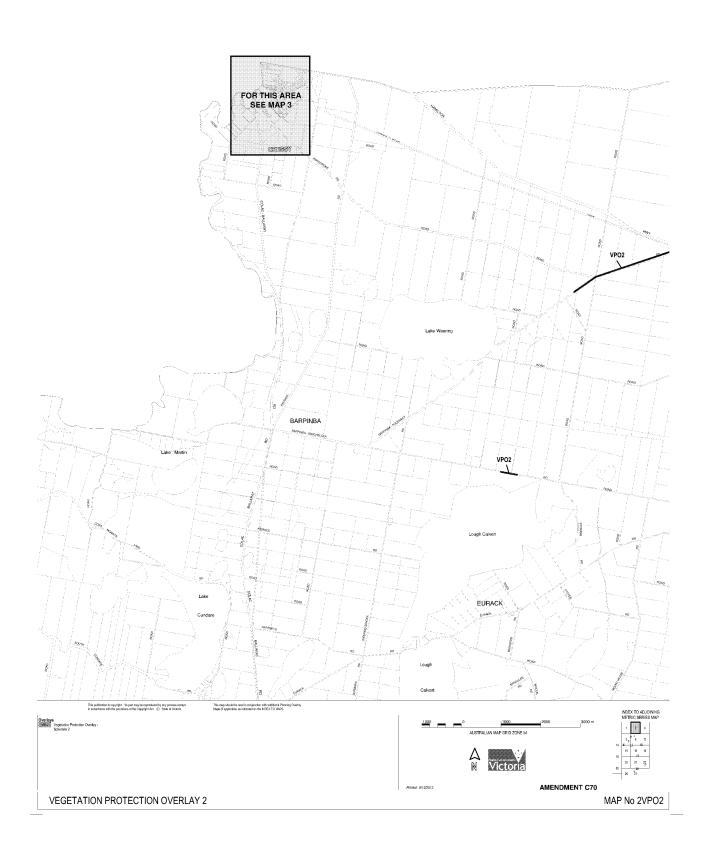




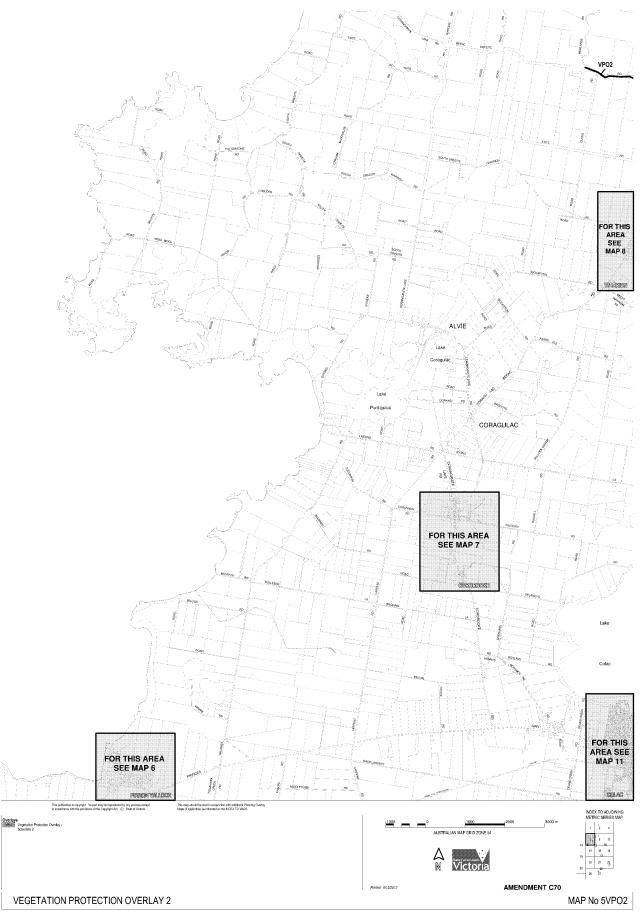




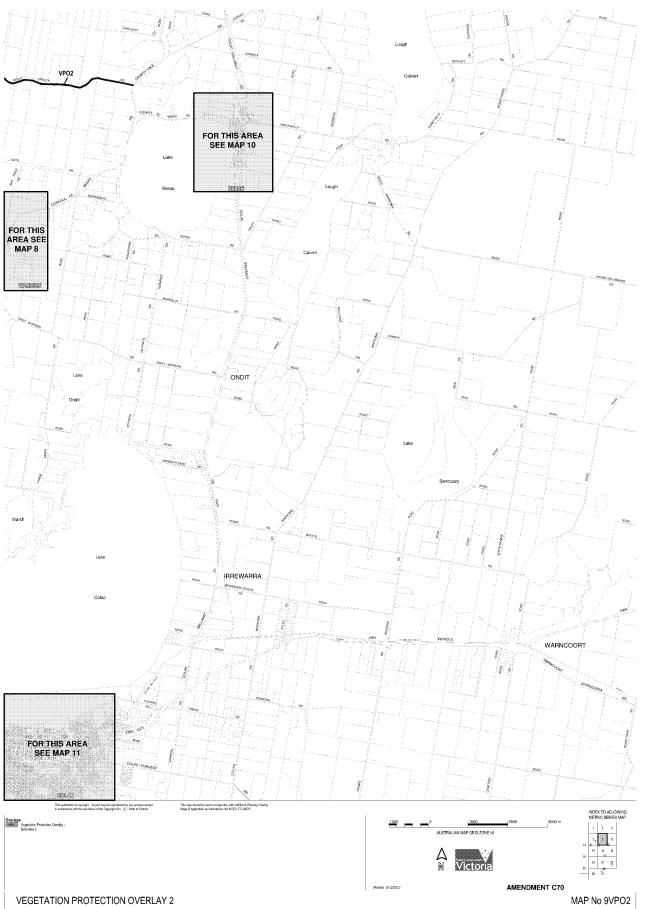










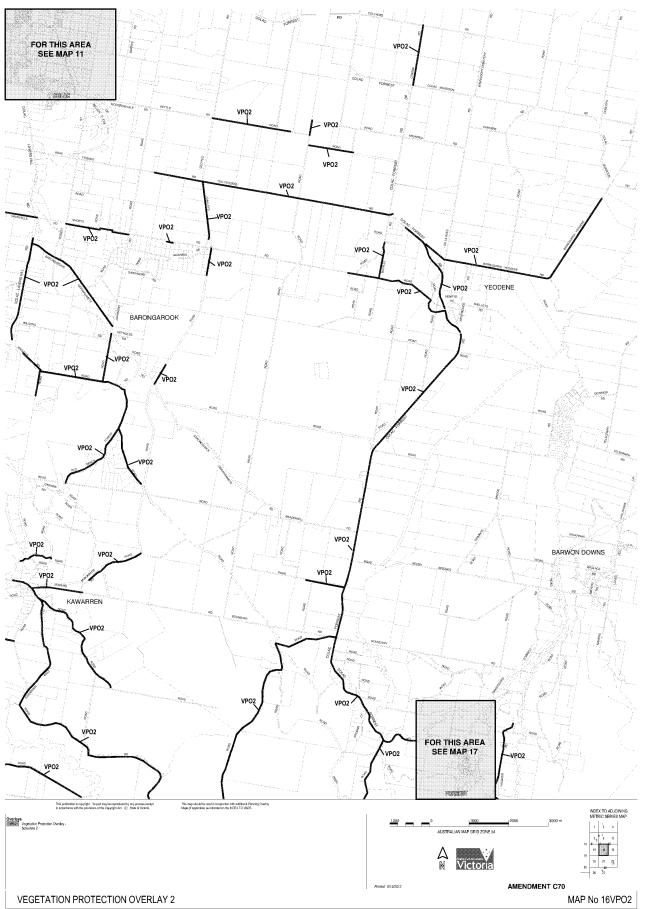












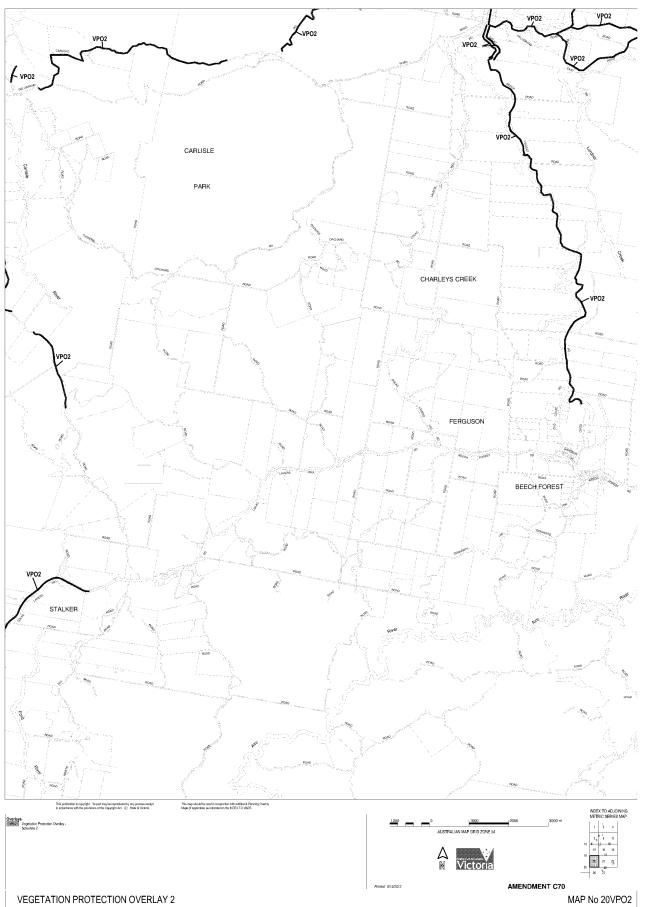


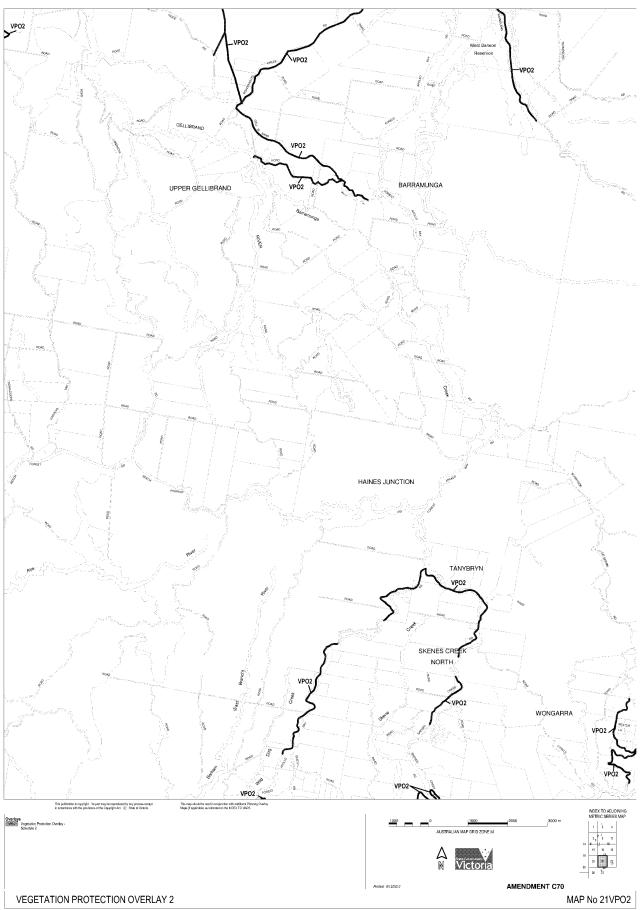


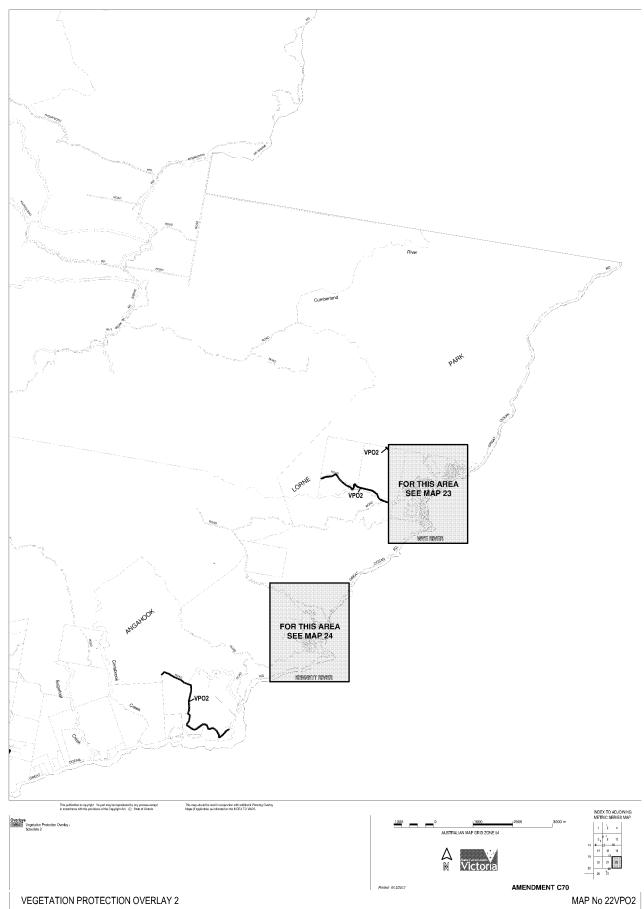
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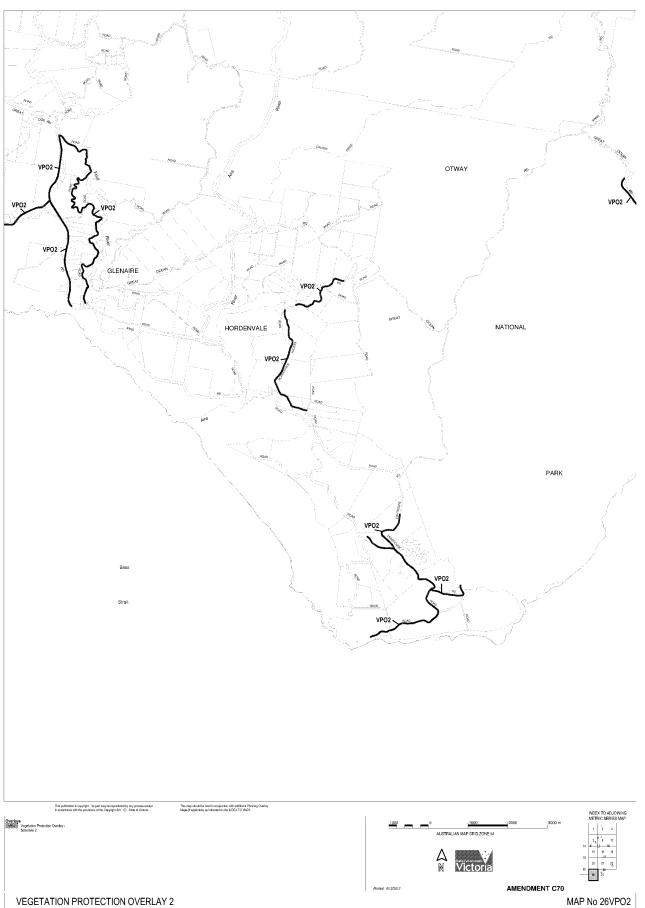


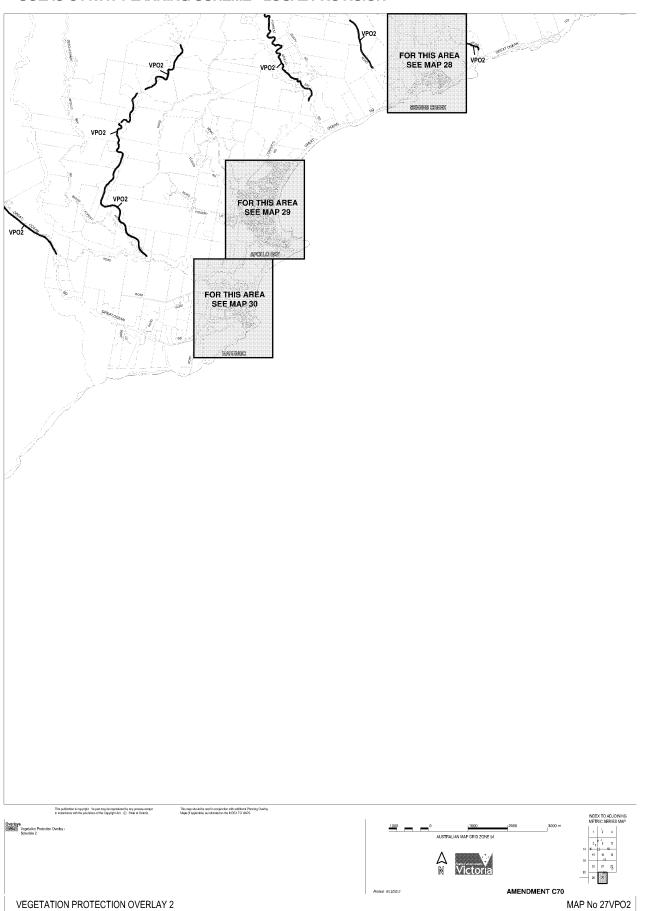




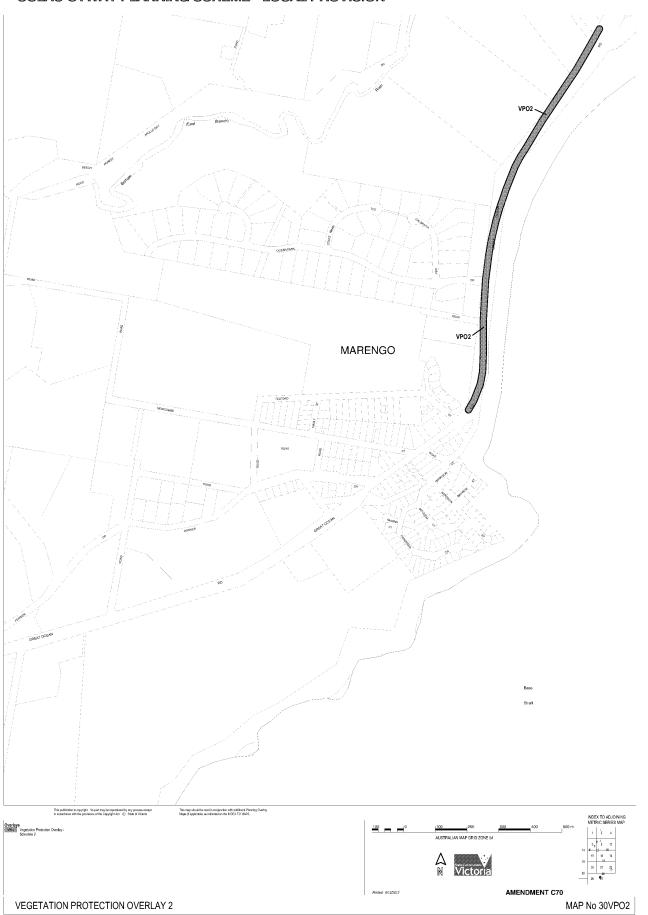












# 21.02 VISION

//2012 C70

# 21.02-1 Municipal Vision

18/06/2009 C55

The current Council Plan (2005–2009) has the following vision for the municipality:

 Colac Otway Shire is naturally progressive and strives to achieve the best possible social, economic and environmental outcomes to create a vibrant, liveable community.

The Plan also identifies commitments and priority actions upon which Council will focus.

# 21.02-2 Land Use Vision

//2012 C70

In terms of land use development, Council has a vision around the following key land use themes.

# Townships

- The Colac Structure Plan (2007) includes the following vision for Colac:
  - Colac will be a thriving town with a vibrant town centre that takes pride in its Lakeside location, is responsive to the housing needs of its residents and offers a variety of opportunities for employment and economic development.
- The Apollo Bay Structure Plan (2007) includes the following vision for Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek:
  - Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek will remain as distinct coastal settlements, each with a separate identity and local character;
  - The natural beauty of the area, with its unspoilt beaches set against a dramatic backdrop of rolling hills, provides the overarching character which unites the settlements, and should be reflected in new development;
  - The seaside fishing village character of Apollo Bay, focused around a robust working harbour, is highly valued and this character should be preserved and strengthened by new development;
  - Change should take place in Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek with a demonstrated commitment to healthy lifestyles and ecological sustainability, and be responsive to the natural environment;
  - The settlements should continue to provide for high quality living, offering improved community facilities and services, as well as economic development opportunities, for a self sustaining lifestyle.
- Major urban development will take place in the main, fully serviced centres of Colac and Apollo Bay.
- Urban development in Colac and Apollo Bay will be contained within settlement boundaries.
- Apollo Bay will develop to modest heights and scale and will provide a diversity of housing choice.
- Colac will develop to provide a diversity of housing choice.
- Major industrial and commercial development will occur in Colac.
- Less intensive residential and township development will take place in other, smaller settlements in a manner that contributes to the economic development of these townships.

# **Cultural Heritage**

The Koori culture of the Shire is acknowledged and will be celebrated.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.02

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- The Shire's significant cultural heritage resources will be conserved and enhanced.
- Any adaptation or development of heritage places or areas will be in a manner sympathetic to their significance.

# **Rural living**

Rural living will be directed to nominated areas.

# Agriculture

- High quality agricultural land will be protected.
- Agricultural diversity and a sustainable forestry and timber industry will be encouraged in the region.
- Grazing and cropping farming practices are the preferred land uses in areas designated as "farmland of strategic significance".

# Tourism

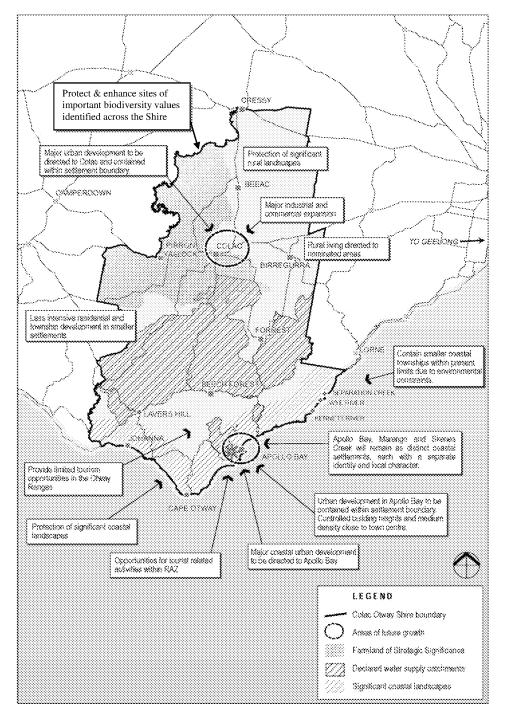
- Opportunities for tourism are provided to contribute to the growth of the Shire.
- Tourism growth will be managed sustainably and the environmental and landscape assets that attract tourists and new residents alike will be protected.
- Limited opportunities will be provided for tourist related activities in the Apollo Bay hinterland and the Otways.

# **Environmental features**

- Significant rural and coastal landscapes will be preserved and protected.
- Key natural assets such as declared water supply catchments, the coast, forested public land, rivers and watercourses, lakes and major geological features will be protected from inappropriate land use and development.
- Key biodiversity values will be protected such as the Ramsar wetlands and aquatic systems that provide valuable habitat as breeding sites and drought refuge for wetland birds.
- Key threatened flora and fauna species and their habitat, including significant remnant vegetation communities will be protected.
- Movement corridors that support threatened species, including roadside vegetation of high conservation value will be protected.
- Development will respond to environmental risks such as bushfire, flooding, landslip, erosion and salinity.
- Those natural, physical and amenity features that contribute to the character of the Otway Ranges and Coast will be protected and enhanced for future generations.

PAGE 2 OF 3

**Colac Otway Strategic Framework Plan** 



MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.02

PAGE 3 OF 3

# ENVIRONMENT

#### //2012 C70 **21.04-1** 18/06/2009 C55

21.04

### Catchment Management

### Overview

Colac Otway has a great diversity of ecosystems in the region which provides a base for an equally diverse and rich flora and fauna. The deeply dissected ridges and valleys of the Otways contrasts strongly with the open northern plains studded with crater lakes.

The Corangamite Regional Catchment Strategy describes the land, water and biodiversity assets of the region and provides a planning framework for the protection and restoration of these assets.

Integration of Shire policies and actions with those of its partners, specifically those related to catchment management, coastal action and forest management is an important component of sustainable natural resource management in the Shire.

### Objectives

• To promote a co-operative regional approach to natural resource management

### Strategies

- Adopt an integrated catchment management approach to the assessment and development of the Shire's natural resources.
- Consider land capability in the assessment of use and development proposals.
- Encourage land management practices and land use activities that are sustainable and can protect the environment.
- Promote the integrated management of public and private land with particular attention to the interface between the two.
- Protect the lakes from environmental degradation by limiting adjacent development and maintaining high quality wastewater treatment in Colac.

# 21.04-2 Water

//2012 C70



# Overview

- The Draft Corangamite River Health Strategy identifies waterways of national, state and regional importance. The Colac Otway Planning Scheme currently recognises the significance of these assets with the Environmental Significance Overlay applying to lakes, wetlands and streams across the municipality.
- The saline lakes of the Volcanic Plain north of Colac are a significant feature of the region. These lakes are of international significance because of the number of threatened species and migratory species which depend on the sites.
- \* Lakes and wetlands of the volcanic plains and rivers, estuaries and coastal wetlands found in the Otway Ranges and on the coast provide important values for biodiversity in the Shire. Some of these aquatic systems are listed under the international Ramsur Convention as important wetlands whilst others provide valuable habitat as breeding sites and drought refuge for wetland birds, various fish species and wetland flora. The Aire River is recognised as a Heritage River and as a productive estuary.
- Lake Colac is a freshwater lake and is the most prominent environmental feature in the locality being formed through volcanic activity. Water quality in Lake Colac has been identified as a major issue for a number of years, and this has been evident through indicators such as blue-green algal blooms and sediment build up. Some of the main causes of poor water quality in the lake have been associated with development,

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.04

PAGE 1 OF 7

particularly industry, close to the lake, transport of nutrients and pollutants to the lake from creeks and through runoff and through leachate from the former tip site.

- Barwon Water and Wannon Water are responsible for managing the six declared water supply catchments in the Colac Otway Shire. The declaration recognises the importance of these catchments for domestic water supply and the need to protect the water quality from inappropriate land use and development such as timber harvesting and road and building construction.
- Southern Rural Water is the responsible authority for management of groundwater diversion. Three groundwater management areas have been declared in the Colac Otway Shire: the Warrion, Paaratte and Gerangamete. Groundwater Management Plans describe the nature of these groundwater areas and outline their management to ensure long-term sustainability.
- Water quality of rivers and streams north of the Otway Ranges is generally poor due to the impacts of land clearing and development.

### **Objectives - Water**

- To protect water catchments.
- To retain and improve water quality and water yield.
- \* To protect and enhance the coological values of lakes, wetlands and waterways within the Shire.

### Strategies - Water

- Ensure water quality standards and impact on water yields are considered in the assessment of planning permit applications.
- Ensure that the maintenance in natural condition of watercourses is considered in the assessment of use and development proposals.
- Encourage land use and development that will protect and enhance the ecological values of lakes, wetlands and waterways and be appropriately setback from lakes, wetlands and watercourses.
- Promote the establishment of reticulated sewerage systems in townships where appropriate.
- Promote the introduction of improved septic tank systems and alternative waste treatment systems in areas where sewerage systems are not available.
- Encourage the use of "constructed wetlands" as a means of storing floodwater, improving water quality and adding to natural habitats.

# 21.04-3 Vegetation

//2012 C70

# Overview

- The Corangamite Native Vegetation Plan (2003 2008) provides a strategic plan for protection, enhancement and restoration of native vegetation across the Region.
- The majority of native vegetation is found on public land within the Colac Otway Shire
  with small remnants on private land. An estimated 78 per cent of the region's original
  native vegetation is now cleared. Of the 22 per cent remaining vegetation, about half
  of this is found on private land or on linear strips such as roadsides and disused railway
  lines and much of this is considered threatened.
- Remnant vegetation on private land is generally small in size and often isolated and therefore particularly vulnerable to degradation from pests, disease or disturbance.
- Important biodiversity values are found within vegetation communities across the Shire supporting habitat for threatoned flora and fauna species.

# Objectives

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.04

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\* To identify, protect and enhance habitat values of significant native vegetation.

#### Strategies

- Maintain bio-diversity through the protection of significant habitats including remnant vegetation.
- Protect native vegetation and other significant stands of vegetation in order to prevent land degradation, maintain water quality and protect the bio-diversity of flora and fauna species.
- \* Encourage land use and development that recognises, protects and enhances threatened species habitat values associated with native vegetation.

# 21.04-4 Salinity

#### 18/06/2009 C55

# Overview

- At present over 20,000 hectares of salinity are mapped in the Corangamite CMA region including both primary and secondary salting. Water quality in rivers and streams as well as lakes and wetlands has declined since European settlement due to increasing salinity and reduced flow regimes.
- The Draft Corangamite Salinity Action Plan (2003 2008) identifies salinity as a significant threat to agricultural production and biodiversity, especially in the lakes and plains area north of Colac.
- Salinity is a significant threat, particularly in the northern half of the Shire, to water quality and urban infrastructure.

### Objectives

• To minimise the impact of salinity on agricultural land, water quality and urban infrastructure.

### Strategies

- Adopt an integrated catchment management approach to the assessment and development of the Shire's natural resources.
- Promote land management practices that protect soil resources from degradation.
- Encourage land management practices that seek to improve areas of soil degradation.

# 21.04-5 Erosion

18/06/2009 C55

# Overview

- Landslides are a significant hazard in the southern half of the Shire associated with steep slopes and high rainfall including the Otway Ranges from Marengo to Wye River; the slopes of the Barham River and Gellibrand River valleys; the Hordern Vale – Glenaire area; the Lavers Hill – Johanna River area; the Kawarren – Yeodene area; and the Irrewillipe area.
- Landslides are triggered by prolonged and/or intense rainfall, man-made changes to the landscape primarily through clearance of native vegetation and rare earthquake events.

# Objectives

- To ensure that use and development has regard to the potential for landslip.
- To ensure that in areas where a risk of landslip is identified, all new buildings and works do not increase the possibility of landslip on the land or surrounding land.
- To manage landslip risk especially along the coastal areas.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.04

PAGE 3 OF 7

#### Strategies

- Ensure that in areas where a risk of landslip is identified, all new buildings and works do not increase the possibility of landslip on the land or surrounding land.
- Avoid vegetation removal in areas susceptible to landslip.
- Reduce and stabilise movement and disturbance in landslip areas by replanting vegetation and by good site drainage including limited on-site disposal of treated wastewater effluent and stormwater, where appropriate.
- Ensure new development demonstrates tolerable risk to property and loss of life.
- Consider land capability in the assessment of use and development proposals.
- Promote land management practices that protect soil resources from landslip, contamination, compaction and other forms of degradation.

# 21.04-6 Flooding

#### 18/06/2009 C55

# Overview

- The Colac Otway Planning Scheme currently has a Land Subject to Inundation Overlay that reflects the floodways in the Shire.
- Flooding is a significant threat north of the Otway Ranges particularly associated with the Barwon River and the lakes system of the Volcanic Plains.

# Objectives

To minimise environmental hazards.

# Strategies

- Promote floodplain management policies, which minimise loss and damage, maintain the function of the floodway to convey and store floodwater and protect areas of environmental significance.
- Encourage the use of "constructed wetlands" as a means of storing floodwater, improving water quality and adding to natural habitats.

# 21.04-7 Climate Change

Overview

#### 18/06/2009 C55

- The impact of climate change on land within Colac Otway Shire has been considered in a recent report (Climate Change in the Corangamite Region – DSE 2004) that addresses temperature, rainfall, drought, water resources, fire, winds, storms and sea level rise.
- It is appropriate to apply the precautionary principle by ensuring that the land use and development considers the future impacts of climate change

# Objectives

- To ensure that the future use of land for agriculture is adaptable enough to respond to the impacts of climate change.
- To ensure that coastal planning considers and responds to the forecast impacts of climate change.

# Strategies

 Adopt an integrated catchment management approach to the assessment and development of the Shire's natural resources.

 $MUNICIPAL\ STRATEGIC\ STATEMENT \text{-}\ CLAUSE\ 21.04$ 

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- Ensure highly capable land is protected for agriculture into the future by discouraging dwellings and subdivision in areas of high agricultural capability and high rainfall.
- Ensure use and development proposals take into account and respond adequately to future sea level rise and storm surge related to climate change.

### 21.04-8 Landscape Character

Overview

### 18/06/2009 C55

The Great Ocean Road Coastline is recognised as one of the most spectacular in Australia and requires sensitive attention to maintain its visual qualities and physical features, biological features and cultural attachments.

The Shire contains various landscapes which have been recognised as being important to protect for their environmental, cultural, social and economic significance. The landscape character types within the Shire, as identified in the Great Ocean Road Region Landscape Assessment Study (GORRLAS) include parts of the Western Plains, Cones and Lakes; the Otway Foothills, Valleys and Uplands; the Otway Forests and Coast; and localised flatlands. Some of the key issues associated with the landscape of the Shire include:

- The importance of landscape character to the economy of the Shire and wider region.
- The need to relate new development to the landscape character types and precincts defined by the GORRLAS.
- The importance of containing township development within defined boundaries, and of
  managing development on the fringes of townships so that it enhances the character of
  the town's landscape setting.
- The need to retain the dominance of the landscape between townships and avoid ribbon development.
- The importance of views of the landscape from road corridors, and the need to control and manage development and land use that is highly visible from main road corridors and principal tourist routes.
- The need to retain the dominance of the landscape from key viewing locations throughout the Shire.
- The clear felling of plantation trees adjacent to main road corridors and tourist routes leaving large and often highly visible areas of the landscape scarred, detracting from the landscape character of the Region.
- The need to protect the scenic landscape values of ridgelines and landforms from inappropriate built form and removal of vegetation.

# Objectives

- To retain the open and rural character of views and outlooks, particularly from main road corridors.
- To maintain the dominance of the natural landscape when viewed from main road corridors and tourist routes outside townships.
- To protect the variety of landscape features and landmarks of the precincts identified in the GORRLAS.
- To increase indigenous planting in the Landscape precincts to further emphasise natural features such as creeks.
- To protect ridgelines from inappropriate development and vegetation removal.

# Strategies

Retain existing indigenous and native trees and understorey wherever practical.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.04

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- Discourage the loss of indigenous vegetation particularly in or adjacent to landform features such as rocks.
- Locate development sparsely in the hinterland landscape, maximising space available between buildings and structures for vegetation.
- Utilise finishes and colours that complement those found naturally in the hinterland landscape, with consideration as to how the material will weather over time.
- Between townships, site development a substantial distance from main roads wherever possible.
- Discourage the loss of rural outlook and openness from main road corridors.
- Ensure townships have a definite visual edge, delineating the boundary between urban development and the natural landscape beyond.
- Locate and screen large buildings and structures to minimise their visibility from main roads and key viewing locations.
- Discourage ribbon development between townships.
- Discourage signage clutter at entrances and exits to townships.
- Site buildings and structures away from geological features such as volcanic cones, craters and lakes, wherever possible.
- Retain views of geological features such as volcanic cones, craters and lakes from the Princess Highway and other main roads.
- Discourage quarrying or excavation on geological features.
- Utilise vegetation to screen land use and development, including timber production, which has the potential to impact upon the natural landscape when viewed from main road corridors and tourist routes.
- Discourage new development and removal of vegetation on ridgelines and hill tops where it is of a significant scale that is likely to impact the landscape character of the area.

# 21.04-9 Cultural Heritage

18/06/2009 C55

### Overview

Colac Otway Shire has a rich and diverse history that is a microcosm of much of Victoria's history from the days of earliest permanent settlement in the 1830s. The Shire has played an important role in Victoria's growth through pastoral activity; through the dairy industry and farming; through the forest industry, as well through the tourist industry.

Physical evidence of this history is discernible in buildings, archaeological sites and landscapes. It is identified in the homesteads built by squatters and pastoralists, as well as those constructed by later settlers. The history of the Shire's economic development is demonstrated by its main industries – dairying, crops, timber, wool and tourism and is apparent in the surviving woolsheds, dairies, onion factories, sawdust burners and in the variety of different forms of accommodation offered to its visitors since the mid-nineteenth century.

The Shire's ethnic composition and distribution, and the importance of religion in nineteenth and early twentieth century society, is gauged by the distribution of churches and denominational institutions. Local government influences are demonstrated in the shire's buildings and numerous maternal child health centres while State government influence are demonstrated in the hospitals and police facilities as well as in public housing, rail links, roads and bridges.

The history is evident in the commercial areas of Colac in the public, civic, religious and residential buildings, infrastructure, cemeteries, monuments, archaeological sites and landscapes. A large proportion of the Shire's cultural heritage also remains within the smaller townships and centres of the Shire and in outlying rural areas.

Many of the Shire's heritage buildings and sites have been identified and their significance described in the Colac Otway Heritage Study 2003, however the study is not a complete

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.04

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listing of the Shire's cultural heritage resources and other places will also need to be identified as time and resources permit. For example further work is required to identify and conserve the Shire's many fine dry stone walls.

# **Objectives – Cultural Heritage**

- To protect places and areas of cultural heritage significance and encourage development and adaptation where appropriate that does not detract from their significance.
- To enhance and conserve the Shire's cultural heritage resources while facilitating adaptation and development which does not detract from their significance.

# Strategies – Cultural Heritage

- Support the retention of the cultural heritage significance of the Shire's heritage places and areas by:
  - Encouraging works to individual places in the Heritage Overlay which contribute to their conservation and enhances their significance.
  - Discouraging demolition of places of heritage significance while encouraging the removal of alterations that do not contribute to their significance.
  - Retaining all places in heritage precincts that contribute to the significance of the precinct.
  - Encouraging new development in precincts that responds to the historic character, form and context of the precinct and makes a positive contribution through innovative design.
  - Applying the local policy (at Clause 22.01) on 'Heritage Places and Areas'.

 $Municipal \ Strategic \ Statement - Clause \ 21.04$ 

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21.06

//2011 C

# **GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION**

2011

The objectives and strategies identified in Clause 21 will be implemented by:

### Using zones, overlays, local policy and the exercise of discretion

- Rezoning areas of Farming Zoned land in north-east Colac to Rural Activity Zone.
- Applying minimum setbacks to identified main roads in the schedule to the Farming Zone.
- Rezoning the Industrial 1 Zone land in West Colac to the Farming Zone.
- Rezoning the Industrial 1 Zone land north of Treatment Works and Flaxmill Roads Colac to the Farming Zone.
- Applying the Industrial 1 Zone to land east of Forest Street, Colac to provide for an adequate and diverse supply of industrial land.
- Applying the Business 3 Zone to land in Main Road Colac to recognise existing commercial uses.
- Applying the Rural Living Zone to an area south of Colac with a minimum lot size of 1.2ha to reflect the existing settlement and development pattern.
- Applying the Rural Activity Zone to an area of the Apollo Bay Hinterland with a 40ha minimum lot size.
- Applying the Rural Activity Zone to an area east of Colac with a minimum lot size to reflect the existing settlement pattern.
- Maintain the current minimum lot size provisions in the schedule to the Farming Zone for subdivision of 40ha (with 80ha in the north east).
- Maintain 40 hectares as the minimum area for which no permit is required for a dwelling in the Farming Zone (with 80ha in the north east).
- Applying the Development Plan Overlay (Schedule 2) to undeveloped land zoned Residential 1 in Colac.
- Applying the Development Plan Overlay (Schedule 3) to land proposed to be rezoned to Industrial 1 Zone east of Forest Street, Colac.
- Applying the Design and Development Overlay Schedule 5 to land within the Apollo Bay town centre.
- Applying Design and Development Overlay Schedule 6 to land adjoining the town centre of Apollo Bay.
- Applying Design and Development Overlay Schedule 7 to all other residentially zoned land within Apollo Bay and Marengo.
- Modifying the boundary of Airport Environs Overlay Schedule 2.
- Applying the Significant Landscape Overlay (Schedules 1-5) as identified in the Great Ocean Road Region Landscape Assessment Study and the Apollo Bay Framework Plan.
- Applying the Environmental Significance Overlay (Schedule 6) to an area buffering the Colac Water Reclamation Plant.
- Considering applications for all areas affected by the Heritage Overlay in accordance with Clause 22.01 (Heritage Places and Areas Policy).
- Applying the Environmental Significance Overlay Schedule 2 to protect biodiversity values associated with lakes, wetlands and watercourses and Schedule 4 to protect habitats important for protecting threatened flora and fanna.
- Applying the Vegetation Protection Overlay Schedule 1 to protect significant and remnant vegetation and Schedule 2 to protect high conservation value vegetation along roadsides.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.06

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### Undertaking further strategic work

- Prepare a rural living strategy to identify appropriate locations for rural residential development across the Shire and to include a more detailed policy on housing and subdivision in rural areas.
- Undertake a Small Towns Strategy to consider extension of the Township Zone in small towns, to be undertaken concurrently with the investigation of other areas for the application of the Rural Living Zone.
- Undertake a review of lots less than 8 hectares in the context of their agricultural capability, level of dwelling development and proximity to townships with a view to applying the Rural Living Zone in appropriate locations.
- Prepare a precinct structure plan for Elliminyt.
- Prepare a precinct structure plan for the East Colac area north of the Princes Highway.
- Undertake a residential land supply analysis for all segments of the Colac market.
- Undertake an industrial land supply analysis for Colac.
- Undertake an analysis of parking issues in the Colac and Apollo Bay Commercial areas.
- Develop an open space strategy to guide future open space provision for residential development in new and established residential areas in Colac and Apollo Bay.
- Further investigate and consider the former Bruce Street landfill site for the purpose of a recreation area or other appropriate use linked to Lake Colac.
- Prepare an Apollo Bay Harbour Precinct Master Plan for the redevelopment of the port vicinity with a tourism, fishing, boating, commercial and recreational focus strengthening links to the town centre and providing net community benefits.
- Prepare a structure plan for Birregurra to manage future growth in a manner responsive to environmental constraints and respectful of the unique qualities of this township. This should be prepared and implemented before the advent of sewerage to ensure development is properly controlled to ensure the preservation and enhancement of the local character and natural and built form of the town.
- Investigate the development of policy guidelines to guide development within Birregurra township including materials, built form, height, setback and colours and the appropriateness of a Design and Development Overlay to protect its unique qualities.
- In conjunction with Barwon Region Water Corporation, assess the needs and opportunities for reticulated sewerage in Birregurra and impacts on future development.
- Update Overlays on completion of the Corangamite River Health Strategy.
- Update the Vegetation Protection and Environmental Significance Overlays to incorporate revisions to the Ecological Vegetation Class mapping.
- Update the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay and schedule to align with revised data and mapping when available from the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority.
- Revise the Erosion Management Overlay following completion of the Department of Primary Industries and Corangamite Catchment Management Authority review.
- Consider applying the Salinity Management Overlay to areas recommended by the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority.
- Review retail and office floor space needs in Colac and review zones accordingly.

# Undertaking other actions

 Maintain close linkages with the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority, the Western Coastal Board, VicRoads, Water Corporations, the Victorian Coastal Council,

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.06

PAGE 2 OF 3

the Department of Sustainability and Environment and the Department of Planning and Community Development to ensure regional consistency is developed.

- Undertake urban design improvements for the enhancement of the Colac Town Centre.
- Undertake enhanced recreation and pathway connections particularly around Lake Colac and in relation to the proposed Education, Recreation and Community Precinct.
- Maintain and enhance the local road network, particularly links with Colac, to support viability of Birregurra and encourage tourism.
- Investigate the land use planning implications of sea level rise and storm surge associated with climate change and appropriate planning scheme responses.
- Identify and protect RAMSAR wetlands as important ecological and economic assets.
- Identify and promote activities which illustrate and are sensitive to local Koori history and culture.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.06

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# 21.07 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

//2011 C

The following strategic studies have informed the preparation of this planning scheme. All relevant material has been included in the Scheme and decisions makers should use these documents for background research only. Material in these documents that potentially provides guidance on decision making but is not specifically referenced by the Scheme should not be given any weight.

# Settlement

- Apollo Bay Structure Plan (2007)
- Colac Structure Plan (2007)
- Apollo Bay and Marengo Neighbourhood Character Review Background Report (2003)
- Barwon Downs Township Masterplan (2006)
- Beeac Township Masterplan (2001)
- Beech Forest Township Masterplan (2003)
- Birregurra Township Masterplan (2003)
- Carlisle River Township Masterplan (2004)
- Cressy Township Masterplan (2007)
- Forrest Township Masterplan (2007)
- Gellibrand Township Masterplan (2004)
- Lavers Hill Township Masterplan (2006)
- Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast, Victorian Coastal Council (1997)
- Skenes Creek, Kennett River, Wye River and Separation Creek Neighbourhood Character Study (2005)
- Swan Marsh Township Masterplan (2001)

# Environment

- Biodiversity Action Planning Otway Plain Bioregion, 2003
- Biodiversity Action Planning Otway Ranges Bioregion, 2003
- Biodiversity Action Planning Victorian Volcanic Plains Bioregion, 2003
- Biodiversity Action Planning Warrnambool Plains Bioregion, 2003
- Central West Victoria Regional Coastal Action Plan (2002)
- Central West Victoria Estuaries Coastal Action Plan (2005)
- Coastal Spaces Recommendations Report (2006), Department of Sustainability and Environment
- Colac Otway Heritage Study (2003)
- Colac Otway Shire Three Towns Stormwater Management Strategy (2004)
- Colac Otway Stormwater Management Plan (2002)
- Corangamite Floodplain Management Strategy (2002), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Corangamite Native Vegetation Strategy (2006), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority Corangamite Native Vegetation Plan 2003-2008 (2005), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.07

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- Corangamite Regional Catchment Strategy 2003 2008 (2003), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Corangamite River Health Strategy (2007), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Corangamite Wetland Strategy 2006 2011, (2006), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Draft Corangamite Salinity Action Plan (2003), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Great Ocean Road Region Landscape Assessment Study (2003)
- Municipal Fire Prevention Planning Guidelines (1997), Country Fire Authority
- Victorian Coastal Strategy (2002), Victorian Coastal Council
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Beeac (2005)
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Birregurra (2002)
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Forrest (2005)
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Kennett River (2002)
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Wye River and Separation Creek (2002)
- Domestic Wastewater Management Plan (2007), Colac Otway Shire Council
- Colac Otway Shire Biodiversity Map October 2009 Main Report
- Colac Otway Shire Roadside Survey 2009

### **Economic Development**

- Colac Otway Economic Development and Tourism Strategy (2004)
- Colac Otway Rural Land Strategy (2007)
- Colac West Industrial Area Outline Development Plan for the Colac West Industrial Area (1996)

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.07

PAGE 2 OF 2

### Image: Microsoft Control of Cont

Shown on the planning scheme map as ESO1

### WARRION GROUNDWATER PROTECTION AREA

### Statement of environmental significance

1.0 //2012 C70

Groundwater is an important source of freshwater and therefore is a significant part of the environment which needs to be carefully managed. Good quality groundwater has valuable use including for domestic and stock supply, irrigation and industry. The protection and retention of groundwater quality is of major significance to the long term agricultural viability of the Warrion area and the general community.

### 2.0 Environmental objective to be achieved

//2012 C70

To protect and maintain the quality and quantity of groundwater recharge in the Warrion aquifer area.

To promote the appropriate management of the Warrion Groundwater Protection Area.

To provide a consistent approach in managing groundwater issues in line with the Warrion Water Supply Protection Area Groundwater Management Plan 2010.

### 3.0 Permit requirement

//2012 C70

### Vegetation Removal

A permit is not required to remove, destroy or lop any vegetation. to prune any native vegetation provided it does not exceed 20% of the bio-mass of the vegetation; or

### **Building and Works**

A permit is not required for the following:

- buildings and works associated with informal outdoor recreation, except involving any new or altered effluent disposal system. or
- detached non habitable buildings or structures outbuildings less than 300m<sup>2</sup> in floor area. or
- alterations and additions to a building dwelling of less than 130m<sup>2</sup> in additional floor area, except involving any new or altered effluent disposal system. or
- works undertaken carried out by or on behalf of a public authority relating to waterway watercourse management, environmental improvements or infrastructure services.

### 4.0 //2012 C70

### Application requirements

An application should include details, as appropriate, of:

- The proposed development and why it is proposed including a description of its relationship to land use on the site.
- Existing vegetation cover and proposed revegetation including species information.
- · Details of any existing effluent disposal system.
- Proposals for effluent disposal and drainage.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1** 

Page 1 of 2

- \* Proposals for dams and water storage.
- Source of proposed water supply.
- Soil types and geological features.
- Topographic information highlighting significant ridges, hilltops, crests and drainage lines.
- Waterways and wetlands on or in proximity to the site.

### **5.0**

### Referral/notice of applications

//2012 C70

An application must be referred in accordance with Section 55 of the Act to the referral authority specified in Clause 66.04 or a schedule to that clause unless in the opinion of the responsible authority, the proposal satisfies requirements or conditions previously agreed to in writing between the responsible authority and the referral authority.

Council may seek the comments on any application in accordance with Section 52(1)(c) of the Act from the authority specified in Clause 66.06 or a schedule to that clause.

### Decision guidelines

**6.0** //2012 C70

### Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider, as appropriate:

- The need to minimise effluent and waste disposal.
- The need to minimise groundwater usage (including that incurred indirectly by commercial forestry, softwood plantations, or by direct extraction from bores).
- \* The capability of the land to accommodate the proposal.
- Warrion Water Supply Protection Area Groundwater Management Plan 2010.
- The recommendations of the Regional Catchment Strategy.
- Any relevant Whole Farm Plan prepared in accordance with the Department of Primary Industries guidelines.
- \* The recommendations of the relevant Regional Vegetation Strategy.

**ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 1** 

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### Image: Microsoft Schedule 2 TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as ESO2

### LAKES, WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES

### 1.0 Statement of environmental significance

//2012 C70

Lakes, wetlands and watercourses are a significant environmental resource that should be protected from inappropriate development. Significant lakes, wetlands and watercourses should be retained as natural drainage corridors with vegetated buffer areas in order to perform their long term function as drainage areas, stream habitat, wildlife corridors and landscape areas, and to minimise erosion and reduce polluted surface runoff from adjacent land uses.

The lakes and wetlands of the Victorian Volcanic Plain and rivers, estuaries and coastal wetlands found in the Otway Ranges and those on the coast contribute an important role in maintaining aquatic and terrestrial flora and fauna biodiversity values. They provide valuable habitat as breeding sites and drought refuge for wetland birds. The region contains aquatic systems that are listed under the international Ramsar Convention including Lake Beeac, Lake Cundare, Lake Murdeduke and Lake Corangamite. These areas provide valuable habitat for a range of threatened flora and fauna species. The Aire River is also recognised as a Heritage River and as a productive estuary.

### 2.0 18/06/2009 C55

### Environmental objectives to be achieved

2005

### To protect the quality of water entering lakes, watercourses and wetlands.

- To protect and enhance lakes, watercourses and wetlands with significant flora, fauna and fisheries habitat.
- To minimise erosion along lake foreshore areas and surrounding waterways and catchments.
- To protect and enhance the quality of lake foreshores and riparian strips along watercourses.
- To prevent pollution and increased turbidity of water in natural watercourses.
- To maintain the ability of streams and watercourses to carry natural flows.
- To prevent erosion of banks, streambeds and adjoining land and the siltation of watercourses, drains and other features.
- To consider the intensity of the development of environmentally sensitive land.
- To promote environmental solutions in siting and design in preference to modification of natural systems through technical and engineering measures.

### Permit requirement

**3.0** //2012 C70

A permit is required to construct a fence, other than a post and wire fence.

### A permit is not required for the following:

• to removal, destruction or lopping of any non-native vegetation.; or

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY - SCHEDULE 2

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- to pruning of any native vegetation provided it does not exceed one third of the foliage from any individual plant. This exemption does not apply to pruning or lopping of a trunk of a tree or shrub. 20% of the bio-mass of the vegetation; or
- buildings and works associated with informal outdoor recreation. This exemption does not apply where except involving any new or altered effluent disposal system is required or where water flow to, or quality of, waterways would be affected.-or
- detached non habitable building or structure outbuildings less than 130m<sup>2</sup> in floor area. This exemption does not apply where except involving any new or altered effluent disposal system is required or where water flow to, or quality of, waterways would be affected.-or
- alterations and additions to a dwelling of less than 130m<sup>2</sup> in additional floor area. This
  exemption does not apply where except involving any new or altered effluent disposal
  system is required or where water flow to, or quality of, waterways would be affected.
- works <u>undertaken</u> carried out by or on behalf of a public authority relating to waterway watercourse management, environmental improvements or infrastructure services.

### Referral/notice of applications

4.0 18/06/2009 C55

An application must be referred in accordance with Section 55 of the Act to the referral authority specified in Clause 66.04 or a schedule to that clause unless in the opinion of the responsible authority, the proposal satisfies requirements or conditions previously agreed to in writing between the responsible authority and the referral authority.

Council may seek the comments on any application in accordance with Section 52(1)(c) of the Act from the authority specified in Clause 66.06 or a schedule to that clause.

### 5.0 Decision guidelines

//2012 C70

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider as appropriate:

- \* The particular characteristics of the site listed in the table in this schedule and referenced in the map titled Colac Otway Shire — Sites of Biodiversity Significance, June 2002. The environmental values of the site as listed in the Table of Values and shown in Maps 1 and 2 in this Schedule and referenced in the Colac Otway Shire Biodiversity Map October 2009 Main Report.
- The impact of vegetation removal and any proposed alteration to stream bank topography.
- The impact of the development on water yield.
- Whether the lake bank can be reinstated as far as is practicable to the natural setting.
- \* The ability for discharged effluent to remain on site and the ability for effluent ueatment and disposal to satisfactorily comply with the EPA Code of Practice for Septic Tanks.
- The desirability of only using post and wire fencing on land adjacent to lakes or watercourses.
- The ability to provide a vegetated buffer of a width of at least 50 metres around lakes or watercourses where no development will take place.
- The location of a proposed building envelope relative to a lake, wetland or stream and the likely impact of the construction of a building within that building envelope on the environmental quality of the lake, wetland or stream.
- The measures taken to effectively screen a proposed building to maintain the visual amenity of the lake, stream or wetland.

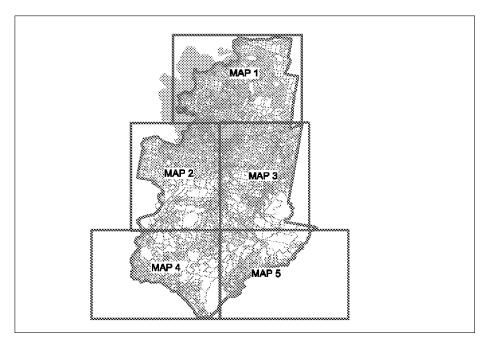
 $Environmental \ Significance \ Overlay-Schedule \ 2$ 

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- The availability of alternative land outside the overlay area;
- The possible effect of the development on the quality and quantity of water;
- The potential for flooding to occur;
- The conservation of natural terrestrial and aquatic habitats;
- The preservation of and the impact on soils and the need to prevent erosion;
- The protection of the area for its recreational value;
- The conservation of natural habitats and the preservation of native flora, fauna, fish and other aquatic life;
- The need for fencing off of waterways and other land management measures.
- The function of the lake, wetland or watercourse as part of a broader natural system.
- \* Any relevant Regional River Realth Strategy and Wetland Strategy.
- Whether the application is subject to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

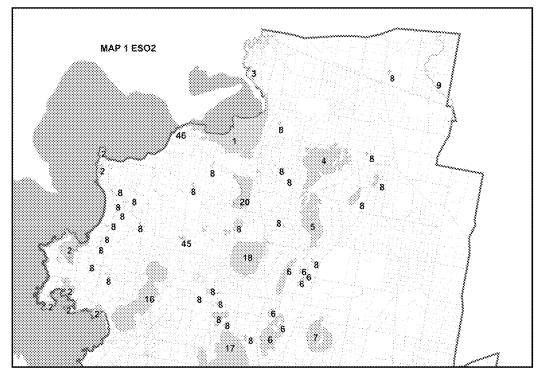
ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

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### KEY MAP TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

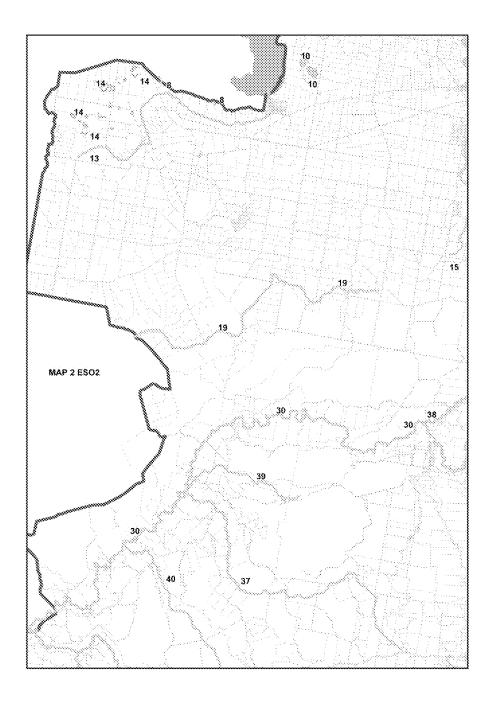
MAP 1 TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

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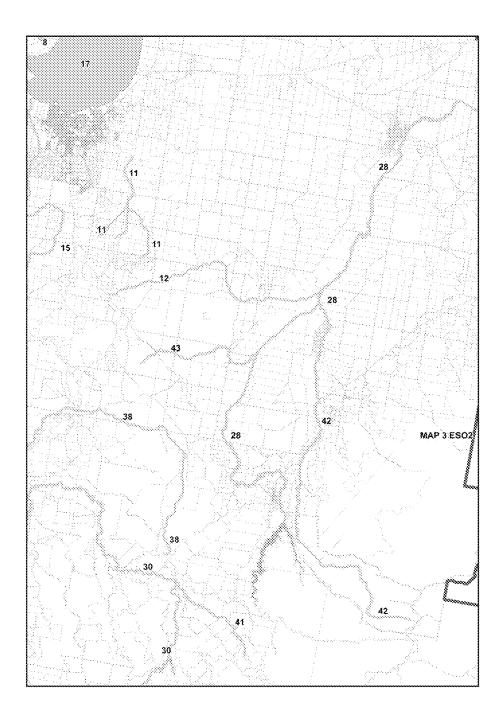
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ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

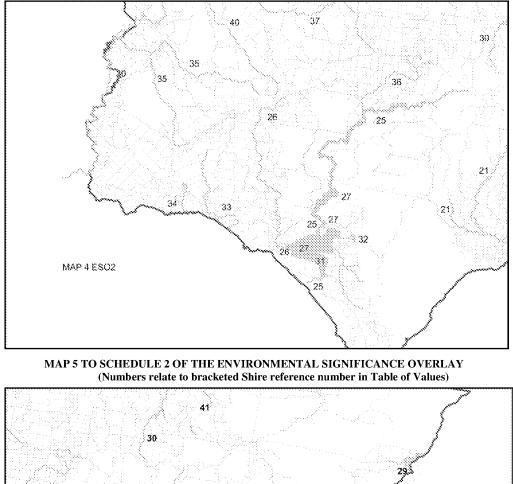
Page 5 of 16

MAP 3 TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)

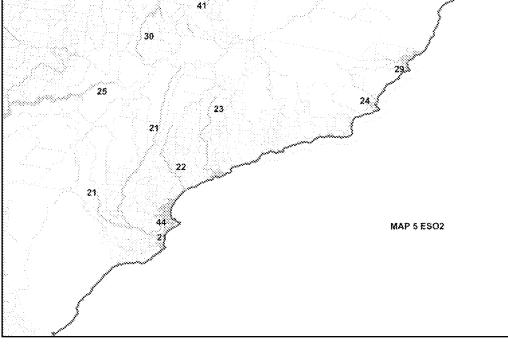


ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

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ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

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# TABLE OF VALUES TO THE LAKES, WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES

Shown on the planning scheme map as ESO2

Hel. No Location	Ramsar Wet land/Directory of Important Wetlands	Wildlife Reserve	Hare or threatened species	Hign Biodiversity values/links	Depleted wetland type	Comments
ESO2(1) CundarePool/Lake Martin	Y	z	Y	Y	Z	
Comments						
Breeding site for wetland birds. Flocking site for Australasian Shoveler (vu), Freckled Duck (L, en), Glossy Ibis (nt, C), Gi	ng site for Australasian Shove	ler (vu), Fre	ckled Duck (L,	en), Glossy Ibis	(nt, C), Gull-billed T	ull-billed Tern (L, en), Hardhead,
Whiskered Tern (nt). Also present Brolga (L, vu), Cape Barren Goose (nt), Eastern Great Egret (L, vu, CJ), Pied Cormorant (nt), Whiskered Tern (nt). Part of	ja (L, vu), Cape Barren Goose	) (nt), Eastei	rn Great Egret (	L, vu, CJ), Pied (	Cormorant (nt), Whis	kered Tern (nt). Part o
Cundare Pool (Lake Martin) Lake Reserve. The wetland has supported seven species listed under JAMBA and CAMBA. Large areas of Beaded Glasswort	erve. The wetland has support	ed seven s	pecies listed un	der JAMBA and	CAMBA. Large area	s of Beaded Glasswor
Sarcocornia quinqueflora) dominated saltmarsh occur.	Itmarsh occur.					
ESO2(2) Lake Corangamite	Υ	Z	¥	Y	C	
Comments						
Internationally Significant Wetland – Western District Lakes Ramsar site	stern District Lakes Ramsar site	D				
ESO2(3) Woady Yalaok Creek	z	z	×	Y	Z	
<u>Comments</u>						
Index of Stream Condition- moderate. Floodplain riparian woodland EVC56(E)	oodplain riparian woodland EV	C56(E)				
ESO2(4) Upper Lough Calvert	Y	N	Y	Y	N	
<u>Comments</u>						
Avoid draining of swamp and/or wetland. Flocking site for Brolga (L, vu),	d. Flocking site for Brolga (L, v		' Ibis (nt, C), Pie	ed Cormorant (nt)	, Whiskered Tern(nt)	Glossy Ibis (nt, C), Pied Cormorant (nt), Whiskered Tern(nt), Australasian Shoveler
(vu), Musk Duck (vu), Cape Barren Goose (nt), Caspian Tern (L, nt, C, J). Blue winged parrot and possible Orange Bellied Parrot habitat.	se (nt), Caspian Tern (L, nt, C,	J). Blue win	iged parrot and p	possible Orange E	Sellied Parrot habitat.	
Comments		:			:	
Semi- permanent saline wetland Lough Calvert drainage scheme. It supports large numbers of waterbirds including several spin pocked his Closey his Block Swap Eurosian Cost and Cull-billed Tarn Elocking site for Hardhood(wh) Erocking Duck/I	Calvert drainage scheme. It su	Ipports large	e numbers of wa	terbirds including		on) Australacian Showed (MI)
Cape Barren Goose (nt). Also present Glossy Ibis (nt. C). Blue billed duck. Spotted Harrier (nt). Whiskered Tern (nt). Musk Duck (vu). Blue-billed Duck (I. en).	Glossv Ibis (nt. C). Blue billed o	luck. Spotte	d Harrier (nt). W	hiskered Tern (n	). Musk Duck (vu). B	lue- billed Duck (L. en)
Caspian Tern (L, nt, c, J), Gull-billed Tern (L, en), Fat-tailed Dunnart (nt), Round-leaf Wilsonia, Beaded Glasswort.	n (L, en), Fat-tailed Dunnart (nt	:), Round-lea	af Wilsonia, Bea	ded Glasswort.		
ESO2(6) Lower Lough Calvert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
<u>Comments</u> Wetland of National Importance Cane Barren Goose (nt) Whiskered Tern (nt) Casnian Tern (1. nt. c1)	arren Goose (nt) Whiskered Ti	orn (nt) Car				

Ref. No	Location	Ramsar Wet	Wildlife	Rare or	High	Depleted	Comments
		land/Directory of Important Wetlands	Reserve	threatened species present	Biodiversity values/links	wetland type	
ESO2(7)	Lake Thurrumbong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Z	
<u>Comments</u>							
Four specie	Four species listed by both JAMBA and CAMBA have been recorded at these wetlands as well as Brolgas. Flocking site	A have been record	led at these	) wetlands as v	vell as Brolgas. I		for Australasian Shoveler (vu),
Hardhead (v	Hardhead (vu). Also present Brolga (L, vu).						
ESO2(8)	Significant Wetlands	N	Z	L	U	Y	
<u>Comments</u>							
Significant V	Significant Wetlands- depleted wetland type in Bioregion. Lake Ondit Lake Reserve. Plains Stony Knoll Scrubland/Grassla	Bioregion. Lake Onc	dit Lake Res	serve. Plains St	tony Knoll Scrubl	and/Grassland Salir	nd Saline Lake Verge Herbland
Brackish/Sa	Brackish/Saline Lake Verge Complex.						
ESO2(9)	Mia Mia Creek	Z	Z	z	Y	N	
<u>Comments</u>							
Index of stre	Index of stream condition= Medium. Riparian vegetation.	station.					
ESO2(10)	The Basins- Nalangil Lake	~	z	~	~	Z	
	Reserve						
<u>Comments</u>							
Permanent.	Permanent and semi- permanent saline wetlands. Musk Duck (vu) Hard-head (vu), Australasian Shoveler (vu)	Musk Duck (vu) Har	d-head (vu),	Australasian Sh	noveler (vu).		
ESO2(11)	Barongarook Creek	N	z	Y	U	Y	
<u>Comments</u>							
Environmen	Environmental Values as follows: Very high scores for Significant Fauna, Significant EVC and Wetland Rarity. High scores for Invertebrates (Observed v	res for Significant F	<sup>-</sup> auna, Signi	ificant EVC and	d Wetland Rarity.	High scores for In	vertebrates (Observed v
Expected) a	Expected) and Proportion of Native Fish. Six species of native fish and one shrimps species recorded.	cies of native fish and	d one shrimp	s species recon	ded.		
ESO2(12)	ESO2(12) Boundary Creek	Z	Z	Y	Y	N	
<u>Comments</u>							
Four specie	Four species of native fish recorded, native crayfish and shrimp. Showy Lobelia (Lobelia beaugleholei) (r).	th and shrimp. Show	y Lobelia ( <i>L</i> o	obelia beaugleh	olei) (r).		
ESO2(13)	Pirron Yallock Creek	z	z	Y	U	Z	
<u>Comments</u>							
Index of Stru	Index of Stream Condition moderate. Three species of native fish recorded near Lake Corangamite	es of native fish reco	rded near La	tke Corangamite			
ESO2(14)	Stoneyford-Bungador Wetlands	×	z	~	×	~	
Growling Gr	Growling Grass Frog (L. VU, en), Flocking site for Magpie Goose (L.	Magpie Goose (L, nt	nt). High Biodiversity.	iversity.			

Ref. No	Location	Ramsar Wet	Wildlife	Rare or	Hiah	Depleted	Comments
		land/Directory of Important Wetlands	Reserve	threatened species present	Biodiversity values/links	wetland type	
ESO2(15)	Deans Creek	Z	z	Y	Y	Z	
Comments							
Index of Stre	Index of Stream Condition moderate. Five species of native fish recorded. Environmental assets as follows: Very high scores for Significant Fauna and high	s of native fish reco	orded. Envire	onmental assets	s as follows: Ver	y high scores for Sig	jnificant Fauna and high
scores for prc	scores for proportion of Native Fish. An endangered wetland type in the Bioregion	d wetland type in th	e Bioregion.				
ESO2(16) F	Red Rocks Lakes & The Basins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
<u>Comments</u>							
Corangamite	Corangamite Water Skink present in Lake Coragulac and Lake Gnalingurk.	ac and Lake Gnaling	gurk.				
ESO2(17) [	Lake Colac	Z	N	Y	Y	Y	
Comments							
Flocking site	Flocking site for many water birds including Australasian Shoveler (vu), Blue-billed Duck(L, en), , Eastern Great Egret (L, vu, C,J), Freckled Duck(L, en),	tralasian Shoveler (	vu), Blue-bil	lled Duck(L, en	), , Eastern Grea	ıt Egret (L, vu, C,J),	Freckled Duck(L, en), ,
Hardhead(vu)	Hardhead(vu), Latham's Snipe, Magpie Goose(L, nt), Musk Duck(vu), Nankeen Night Heron(nt), Pied Cormorant(nt), Royal Spoonbill(vu), Whiskered Tern(nt).	nt), Musk Duck(vu),	Nankeen N	light Heron(nt),	Pied Cormorant(r	nt), Royal Spoonbill(v	vu), Whiskered Tern(nt).
Also recordec	Also recorded Cape Barren Goose (nt), Caspian Tern (L, nt, C, J), Corangamite Water Skink (L, EN, cr), Gull-billed Tern (L, en). The Index of Wetland Condition	ern (L, nt, C, J), Co	angamite W	'ater Skink (L, E	N, cr), Gull-billed	Tern (L, en). The Ind	dex of Wetland Condition
Field Assessi	Field Assessment assessed 7 sites around Lake Colac and identified the following EVC's Tall Marsh (821), Aquatic Herbl	Colac and identifie	d the followi	ing EVC's Tall	Marsh (821), Aqu	atic Herbland (653)	and (653) and Brackish Lake Bed
Herbland (539)	9).						
ESO2(18) L	Lake Beeac	×	Y	Y	×	z	
<u>Comments</u>							
It is a shallow	It is a shallow lake with a high production of brine shrimps and ostracods, a food source which has supported internationally significant numbers of Banded Stilts	shrimps and ostracc	ids, a food si	ource which has	s supported interr	ationally significant r	numbers of Banded Stilts
(Ladorhynchu	(Ladorhynchus leucocephalus). The Spiny Peppercress (a perennial herb listed as endangered in Victoria and across Australia) grows on the margins of the lake	cress (a perennial h	erb listed as	endangered in	Victoria and acros	ss Australia) grows o	in the margins of the lake
<ul> <li>located on t</li> <li>identifying Place</li> </ul>	- located on the east bank and the north- west bank of Lake Beeac. The Index of Wetland Condition Field Assessment ass identifying Plains Saltmarsh (888) as the EVC present.	ank of Lake Beeac. sent.	The Index c	of Wetland Con	dition Field Asses	ssment assessed 5 s	sessed 5 sites around Lake Beeac
ESO2(19)	Tomahawk Creek (also known as	Z	Z	Y	Y	Z	
	Kennedys Creek and Muree Creek)						
<u>Comments</u>							
Native fish – I	Native fish – moderate condition						
ESO2(20) L	Lake Cundare	Y	Y	Y	Y	z	
Comments The Index of	Comments The Index of Wetland Condition Field Assessment assessed 2 sites around Lake Cundare and identified Plains Saltmarsh EVC888 as the main EVC associated	r assessed 2 sites a	round Lake (	Sundare and ide	entified Plains Sal	tmarsh EVC888 as t	he main EVC associated
with the wetland	ınd.						

Report OM132301-9 - Proposed Planning Scheme Amendment C70 - Biodiversity Mapping

Ref. No	Location	Ramsar Wet	Wildlife	Rare or	High	Depleted	Comments
		land/Directory of Important Wetlands	Reserve	threatened species present	Biodiversity values/links	wetland type	
ESO2(21)	Barham River, East Branch, West	Z	z	Y	Y	Z	
	Branch and Main Branch (also						
	known as Stoney Creek)						
<u>Comments</u>							
Nationally I	Nationally Important Waterway containing significant species- Australian Grayling. Waterway Reach of Regional Environmental Significance. More than 15	cant species- Austra	alian Graylir	ng. Waterway R	each of Regiona	al Environmental Sig	pificance. More than 15
species of r	species of native fish recorded. Adjacent wetland rare in Victoria (i.e. <1% total area or number for Victoria or endangered in t	rare in Victoria (i.e.	<1% total ar	ea or number fo	r Victoria or enda		he bioregion)- Backswamp – herb
dominated S	dominated Shallow freshwater marsh. The Upper Barham East Branch has the very high values for: significant fauna, invertebrate community condition, width of	Barham East Branch	1 has the ve	ry high values fo	or: significant faur	na, invertebrate com	munity condition, width of
riparian veg	riparian vegetation, longitudinal continuity of riparian zone. The Barham River has very high values for the following features: Significant fauna, fish migration	ian zone. The Barha	am River ha	ts very high valu	les for the follow	ing features: Signifi	cant fauna, fish migration
and rare we	and rare wetlands. Satinwood (r). Flocking site for Sooty Oystercatcher (nt). Breeding site for Pied Cormorant (nt), Hooded PI	r Sooty Oystercatche	er (nt). Breed	ding site for Piec	d Cormorant (nt),		over (L, e), at the estuary. Rufous
Bristlebird (I	Bristlebird (L, r), Otway Black Snail (L, v). Great Egret ( L, e), Pacific Gull (nt), Australasian Gannet (v), Australian Grayling	Egret (L, e), Pacific	Gull (nt), A	ustralasian Gan	net (v), Australia		(L, V, v), Crested Tern (nt), Cape
Barren Goo	Barren Goose (nt), Caspian Tern (L, nt, C, J), Common Sand Piper (vu, C, J), Diamond Dover (I, nt), Eastern Great Egret (L,	mmon Sand Piper (v	u, C, J), Dia	amond Dover (I,	nt), Eastern Grea		vu, C, J), Fairy Tern( L, en), Grey
Goshawk (L	Goshawk (L, vu), Intermediate Egret (L, cr), White-faced Storm-Petrel (vu), White-fronted Tern (nt), Sanderling (nt, C, J). Assen	-faced Storm-Petrel	(vu), White-f	fronted Tern (nt),	, Sanderling (nt, (	C, J). Assemblage of	nblage of native fish: Fish species:
Freshwater:	Freshwater: brown trout, short-finned eel, tupong and estuary, perch. Estuary: Black Bream, Mullet and Australian Salmon.	and estuary, perch. E	stuary: Blac	ck Bream, Mullet	and Australian S	almon.	
ESO2(22)	Wild Dog Creek	N	N	Υ	Y	Z	
Comments							
Nationally S	Nationally Significant Species - Australian Grayling. Waterway reach of Regional Environmental Significance - high. Environmental Assets include very high	ing. Waterway reach	1 of Regiona	al Environmenta	I Significance - h	high. Environmental	Assets include very high
values for s	values for significant Fauna, Vegetation Longitudinal Continuity, Fish Migration; and high values for Invertebrates. Nine Native Fish species recorded, including	nal Continuity, Fish	Migration; a	nd high values f	or Invertebrates.	Nine Native Fish sp	vecies recorded, including
Australian G	Australian Grayling. CCMA data: Assemblage of native fish: short finned eel and tupong. Rufous Bristlebird, Australian Grayling	ative fish: short finne	eel and tu	upong. Rufous B	ristlebird, Austral		, Otway Black Snail, Masked Owl.
Spotted gal	Spotted galaxias, Australian grayling. Biosites: Slender Tree- fern, Green spleenwort. Wildlife corridor and native fish stream reserve There are five sites of	lender Tree- fern, G	reen spleen	wort. Wildlife co	rridor and native	fish stream reserve	<ol> <li>There are five sites of</li> </ol>
Ground Sple	Ground Spleenwort along the Wild Dog Creek, locations recorded. There are three sites of Slender Tree-fern along the Creek,	ations recorded. The	ere are three	e sites of Slende	r Tree-fern along		locations recorded.
ESO2(23)	ESO2(23) Skenes Creek	z	Z	Y	Y	z	
<u>Comments</u>							
Nationally In	Nationally Important Waterway- Australian Grayling. Environmental Assets include very high values for Significant Fauna, Vegetation Longitudinal Continuity.	ng. Environmental A	ssets incluc	de very high valı	ues for Significar	nt Fauna, Vegetatior	1 Longitudinal Continuity,
Vegetation :	Vegetation Structural Intactness; high values for Invertebrates. Six Native fish species recorded. Broad finned galaxias, Common galaxias, Tupong, Australian	Invertebrates. Six Na	ative fish spo	ecies recorded.	Broad finned gal	laxias, Common gala	axias, Tupong, Australian
Grayling.							
ESO2(24)	Kennett River	N	Z	Y	Y	Z	
<u>Comments</u>							
Nationally Ir	Nationally Important Waterway - Australian Grayling. Very high values for Significant Fauna, Vegetation Longitudinal Continuity, Vegetation Structural Intactness	ng. Very high values	for Significa	ant Fauna, Vege	tation Longitudin	al Continuity, Vegeta	tion Structural Intactness
and Fish Mig	and Fish Migration. Native Fish –include Spotted Galaxias. Tupong, Greenback Flounder, vellow-eve mullet. Barred galaxias.	Galaxias, Tupong, Gr	eenback Flc	ounder, yellow-e	ye mullet, Barred	galaxias.	

Ref. No Location	Ramsar Wet	Wildlife	Hare or	High	•	Comments
	land/Directory of Important Wetlands	Reserve	threatened species present	Biodiversity values/links	wetland type	
ESO2(25) Aire River	Y	Y	Y	Y	C	
Comments						
Nationally important waterway. State Importance: Heritage River. Classified as a Representative river by the Victorian	ance: Heritage River.	Classified a	ts a Represent	ative river by the	Victorian River H	River Health Strategy. Regiona
Significance: Waterway reach of Regional Environmental Significance. One of 10 Rivers in CCMA to be classified as Ecologically Healthy River. Australian	vironmental Significanc	e. One of	10 Rivers in CC	CMA to be classif	ied as Ecologically	' Healthy River. Australia
Grayling (L, VU, vu) have been recorded. Australian Mudfish (L, cr) Environmental Assets as follows: Very high values for Significant Ecological Vegetation	ustralian Mudfish (L, cr)	Environmer	ntal Assets as f	ollows: Very high	values for Signific	ant Ecological Vegetatio
Class, Significant Fauna, Fish Migration, Wetland Rarity, Heritage or Representative River. High scores for Proportion of Native Fish and Wetland Significance	and Rarity, Heritage or	Representat	tive River. High	scores for Propor	tion of Native Fish	and Wetland Significance
There are thirteen threatened fauna species within the Aire River reach and its associated corridor and in addition Twenty- one species of native fish recorded.	vithin the Aire River rea	ch and its as	ssociated corride	or and in addition	Twenty- one speci	es of native fish recorded
including the nationally listed Australian Grayling, and FFG listed Australian Mudfish. Upper reaches contain significant flora species.	ng, and FFG listed Aust	ralian Mudfis	sh. Upper reach	es contain signific	ant flora species.	
ESO2(26) Ford River	U	n	C	U	U	
Comments						
Waterway reach of Regional Environmental Significance. Eight species of native fish recorded. Environmental Values are	Significance. Eight spe	cies of nativ	/e fish recorded	I. Environmental	Values are as follo	as follows: Very High values for
Significant EVC, Invertebrates, and Wetland Rarity. High values for Fish Migration. Reach of Regional Environmental Significance, Significant EVCs Swamp	Rarity. High values for I	≕ish Migratio	on. Reach of Re	gional Environme	ntal Significance,	Significant EVCs Swam
ScrubEVC53 (E), Cool Temperate Rainforest EVC31(E). Associated wetland Lake Horden - shallow permanent open freshwater) is considered rare in Victoria	EVC31(E). Associated	wetland Lak	e Horden – sha	llow permanent o	pen freshwater) is o	considered rare in Victori
(ie <1% total area or number for Victoria or endangered in the bioregion).	dangered in the bioregic	on).				
ESO2(27) Aire River Wetlands	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	
<u>Comments</u>						
Wetlands of National Importance. Lake Horden is considered to be of State significance for its geomorphology. The Great Egret and Cape Barren Goose have	n is considered to be o	f State signif	ficance for its g	eomorphology. Th	e Great Egret and	Cape Barren Goose hav
been sighted within these wetlands. Tasmanian Mudfish and Australian Grayling occur within the system. Australian Grayling migrate up the system. Estuarine	an Mudfish and Australi	ian Grayling	occur within the	e system. Australi	an Grayling migrate	yup the system. Estuarin
Wetland EVC(10) (E), Swamp Scrub EVC(53) (E), Floodplain Reedbed EVC863 E. Pacific Gull(nt), Cape Barren Goose (nt), Caspian Tern(L, nt, CJ), Royal	3) (E), Floodplain Reedt	ped EVC863	3 E. Pacific Gull	(nt), Cape Barrer	I Goose (nt), Caspi	ian Tern(L, nt, CJ), Roya
Spoonbill (vu), Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt), Pied Cormorant (nt), Eastern Great Egret (L, vu, C, J), Intermediate Egret (L, cr), Blue-billed Duck (L, en), Latham's	d Cormorant (nt), Easte	rn Great Eg	ret (L, vu, C, J)	, Intermediate Eg	ret (L, cr), Blue-bille	ed Duck (L, en), Latham
Snipe (nt, C, J), Black Falcon (vu), Hardhead (vu), Australasian Shoveler (vu). Australian Mudfish (L, cr). Woolly Tea-tree. The Index of Wetland Condition Field	(vu), Australasian Shov	eler (vu). Au	ıstralian Mudfish	(L, cr). Woolly Te	a-tree. The Index of	of Wetland Condition Fiel
Assessment identified the Tall Marsh (821) and Swamp Scrub (53) EVC's associated with Lake Horden, Lake Craven and Lake	d Swamp Scrub (53) EV	'C's associat	ted with Lake Ho	orden, Lake Crave	n and Lake Costin.	
ESO2(28) Barwon River	N	N	Y	Y	N	
<u>Comments</u>						
Eight species of native fish and one native crayfish recorded.	which recorded					

Ref. No Location	Ramsar Wet	Wildlife	Rare or	High	Depleted	Comments
	land/Directory of Important Wetlands	Reserve	threatened species present	Biodiversity values/links	wetland type	
ESO2(29) Wye River	z	z	Y	Y	Z	
Comments						
Nationally Important Waterway- Australian Grayling . Waterway reach of Regional Environmental Significance. Nine native	yling . Waterway rea	Ich of Regic	onal Environme	ntal Significance.		fish species recorded. Rufous
Bristlebird Upper reaches have environmental assets as follows: very high values for Significant Fauna, Invertebrates, Fish Migration, Sites of Significance; and	ssets as follows: very	high values	for Significant F	auna, Invertebrat	es, Fish Migration,	Sites of Significance; and
high values for Vegetation Longitudinal Continuity.	у.					
ESO2(30) Gellibrand River	Z	N	Y	Y	Z	
<u>Comments</u>						
Waterway of Regional Environmental Significance. Australian Grayling. Ten native fish species recorded and one species of	ce. Australian Graylin	g. Ten nativ	re fish species r	ecorded and one		native crayfish. In particular, the
Gellibrand River has an important population of the 'southern' form of River Blackfish, possibly the largest on the Australian mai	he 'southern' form of	River Blackfi	ish, possibly the	e largest on the A	ustralian mainland. I	nland. Environmental Assets are
as follows: very high values for Significant Ecological Vegetation Class, Significant Fauna, and Fish Migration. High Proportion of Native Fish. Rivers Database:	gical Vegetation Clas	s, Significant	t Fauna, and Fis	sh Migration. High	Proportion of Nativ	e Fish. Rivers Database:
Great Egret, Ground Parrot, Grey Goshawk, Great Egret Spot-tailed Quoll, Rufous Bristlebird, River Blackfish, Powerful Owl, Piec	at Egret Spot-tailed Q	uoll, Rufous	Bristlebird, Rive	r Blackfish, Powe	rful Owl, Pied Cormorant.	orant.
ESO2(31) Duck Creek	N	N	Y	Y	N	
Comments						
Swamp Scrub EVC53 (E) present.						
ESO2(32) Calder River and Tributaries	N	Ν	Y	Y	N	
Comments						
Three species of native recorded.						
ESO2(33) Johanna River	N	N	Y	Υ	N	
<u>Comments</u>						
Five native fish species recorded.						
ESO2(34) Knowledge Creek	N	N	z	Υ	N	
Comments						
Potentially Ecologically Healthy Waterway. Catchment is largely vegetated and structurally intact	iment is largely vegeta	ated and stru	ucturally intact.			
ESO2(35) Chapple Creek	N	N	U	Y	N	
Comments						
One species of native fish- Mountain Galaxias (poorly known) recorded. A tributary to Gellibrand River.	oorly known) recorded	<ol> <li>A tributary</li> </ol>	y to Gellibrand F	liver.		

	l oostion	Domoor Wot			Link	Doplatod	Commonto
Hel. NO		hamsar wet land/Directory of Important Wetlands	Reserve	nare or threatened species present	nign Biodiversity values/links	wetland type	Comments
ESO2(36)	Little Aire Creek	N	z	z	Y	Z	
<u>Comments</u>							
Tributary of the	the Aire River, a Heritage Listed river. Slender Tree-fern (Cyathea cunninghamil) (L, V), Beech Finger-fern	river. Slender Tree	-fern (Cyathe	ea cunningham	<li>ii) (L, v), Beech</li>	$\sim$	Grammitis magellanica subsp.
nothofageti) (v).	(v),						
ESO2(37)	Carlisle Creek	N	z	Y	Y	N	
<u>Comments</u>							
Seven speci	Seven species of native fish recorded, including River Blackfish.	liver Blackfish.					
ESO2(38)	Loves Creek	N	z	Y	Y	Z	
<u>Comments</u>							
Nine species	Nine species of native fish and 2 species of native crayfish recorded. Environmental Values are as follows: Very high score for	e crayfish recorded.	Environmer	ntal Values are a	ts follows: Very h		Invert OE – Invertebrates Grey
Goshawk, L, vu)	, vu).						
ESO2(39)	Boggy Creek	N	z	Y	Y	N	
<u>Comments</u>							
Three specie	Three species of native fish recorded. Intact riparian vegetation, headwaters within Great Otway National Park. Tributary of Gellibrand River.	an vegetation, headv	waters within	Great Otway Na	ational Park. Tribu	utary of Gellibrand Ri	iver.
ESO2(40)	Sandy Creek	N	z	Υ	Υ	N	
<u>Comments</u>							
Headwaters	Headwaters within Great Otway National Pak. Tributary of Gellibrand River. Seven species of native fish and one species of crayf	outary of Gellibrand I	River. Seven	species of nativ	/e fish and one s	pecies of crayfish recorded	corded.
ESO2(41)	Barramunga Creek	N	Z	Y	Y	Z	
<u>Comments</u>							
Two native f	Two native fish species recorded.						
ESO2(42)	Barwon River East Branch	N	z	Y	U	N	
<u>Comments</u>							
Five species	Five species of native fish and one species of crayfish recorded	yfish recorded					
ESO2(43)	ESO2(43) Dividing Creek	N	Z	Y	Y	Z	
<u>Comments</u>							
Three native	Three native fish species and one species shrimp recorded	recorded					

Ref. No	Location	/et story ant	Wildlife Reserve	ned	High Biodiversity values/links	Depleted wetland type	Comments
ESO2(44)	ESO2(44) The Backwater, Apollo Bay			U		C	
<u>Comments</u>							
The Index of	The Index of Wetland Condition Field Assessment assessed the site and identified the following EVC's Tall Marsh (821) and	nt assessed the site	and identifie	ed the following	J EVC's Tall Mars	ъ	Aquatic Herbland (653) as the
vegetation a	vegetation associated with this wetland.						
ESO2(45)	ESO2(45) Duckholes	Ν	U	L	Y	Y	
Comments							
The Index	The Index of Wetland Condition Field Assessment assessed Duckholes site and identified Brackish Grassland EVC934(E) and	ent assessed Duckh	oles site and	d identified Brac	ckish Grassland I	EVC934(E) and Bra	Brackish Herbland EVC538(
poorly known).	vn).						
ESO2(46)	Barrage	Y	N	Y	Y	Ν	
<u>Comments</u>							

Coxillea beds and substrate for native vegetation. Assemblage of threatened water birds.

Attachment 2 - Amendment C70 Combined Planning Scheme Clauses

### Key to Abbreviations

**Y-** Yes **N-** No U- Unknown

EVC- Name (number)(bioregional conservation status)

Threatened Flora Status - (EPBC, DSE, FFG, Migratory Bird) Conservation Status Abbreviations

	EPBC		DSE		DSE		FFG		International Treaty
	National Flora and Fauna		State Flora		State Fauna		FFG		Migratory Bird Agreement
ΕX	Extinct	хэ	extinct	cr	Critically endangered	Γ	Listed	د	JAMBA
CR	critically endangered	е	endangered	Ø	Endangered	z	Nominated	ဂ	CAMBA
Ē	endangered	<	vulnerable	<	Vulnerable	-	Invalid/ineligible		
Ś	vulnerable	r	rare	Ħ	Near threatened				
		~	poorly known	dd	Data deficient				

### I/2012 C70 SCHEDULE 4 TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as ESO4

Statement of environmental significance

### HABITAT PROTECTION

1.0 //2012 C70

The Colac Otway Shire – Sites of Biodiversity Significance, June 2002 identifies the particular characteristics of rare and threatened habitat found in the Shire. Colac Otway Shire contains a diverse range of flora and fauna species, many of which are now rare or threatened and valuable vegetation communities. Habitats formed from waterways, wetlands, native grasslands, stony rises, forested hills, coastal heathlands, estuaries, sandy dune and beach environments all contribute to the variety and diversity of flora and fauna species present throughout the Shire. Flora and fauna habitat comprising vegetation communities that are critical in maintaining threatened species have been identified in the Colac Otway Shire Biodiversity Map October 2009 Main Report.

### 2.0 Environmental objective to be achieved

//2012 C70

### The objective to be achieved is:

- To protect and enhance Victorian Rare or Threatened (VROT) flora and fauna species and ecological vegetation communities listed as rare or threatened under the *Flora* and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988, relevant Department of Sustainability and Environment Advisory lists or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity* Conservation Act 1999, or communities and significant habitats for native flora and fauna.
- To maintain and enhance the long-term viability of significant flora and fauna populations and habitats listed in the table to this schedule.
- To protect and enhance remnant native vegetation including understorey and ensure the long term future of flora and fauna habitats.
- To ensure development does not adversely impact on rare or threatened species and their habitats.
- To encourage the re-establishment of habitat areas and to remove or modify threatening processes.
- To protect site values from pest plants and animals.

3.0

### Permit requirement

18/06/2009 C55

A permit is not required for the following:

- buildings and works associated with informal outdoor recreation, except involving any new or altered effluent disposal system.; or
- detached non habitable buildings or structures outbuildings less than 300m<sup>2</sup> in floor area.; or
- alterations and additions to a building dwelling of less than 130m<sup>2</sup> in additional floor area, except involving any new or altered effluent disposal system.; or
- works carried out undertaken by or on behalf of a public authority relating to waterway watercourse management, environmental improvements or infrastructure services.; or

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 4

Page 1 of 13

• the removal of any non-native vegetation.

### Application requirements

**4.0** 

An application must include the following information as appropriate:

- The total extent of native vegetation on the property and the extent of native vegetation proposed to be removed.
- The location of areas, if any, with a gradient exceeding 20 25%.
- \* A Land Management Plan for proposals that directly impact habitat areas that includes the identification of vegetation habitat and management zones and details vegetation management actions.
- The purpose of the proposed vegetation removal.
- Details of any proposed revegetation, including the proposed species to be planted and any proposals for ground stabilisation.
- If the area of proposed native vegetation removal exceeds 400 square metres and it is deemed appropriate, a report by a suitably qualified person which describes the vegetation and habitat significance of the site and the likely impact of the proposed vegetation removal on the habitat value of the site and surrounding area.

### 5.0 Referral/notice of applications

//2012 C70

An application must be referred in accordance with Section 55 of the Act to the referral authority specified in Clause 66.04 or a schedule to that clause unless in the opinion of the responsible authority, the proposal satisfies requirements or conditions previously agreed to in writing between the responsible authority and the referral authority.

Council may seek the comments on any application in accordance with Section 52(1)(c) of the Act from the authority specified in Clause 66.06 or a schedule to that clause.

### 6.0 Decision guidelines

//2012 C70

Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider as appropriate:

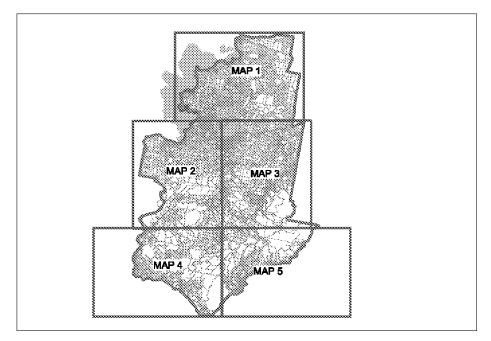
- The particular characteristics of the habitat listed in the table in this schedule and referenced in the map titled Colac Otway Shire – Sites of Biodiversity Significance, June 2002. The habitat listed in the Table of Values and shown in Maps 1 and 2 in this schedule and referenced in the Colac Otway Shire Biodiversity Map October 2009 Main Report.
- The effect of the proposed removal of native vegetation on the habitat value and long term viability of flora and fauna and rare, endangered and threatened species.
- The reason for removing the vegetation and the practicality of alternative options which do not require removal of native vegetation.
- The value of the vegetation in providing key habitat for flora and fauna particularly depleted habitat types.
- The need to maintain viable examples of Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) that are appropriate and relevant to a site.
- Whether the development may contribute to an increase in the presence of pest plants and animals.
- Whether a Section 173 Agreement is appropriate in providing for vegetation protection and/or management of the land.

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 4

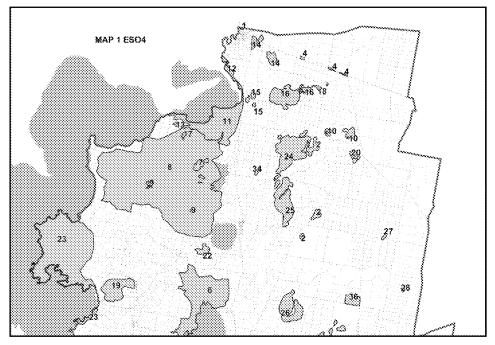
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- \* Any relevant Regional Vegetation plan or Biodiversity Action Plan.
- Whether the application is subject to the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 and Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.

### KEY MAP TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY

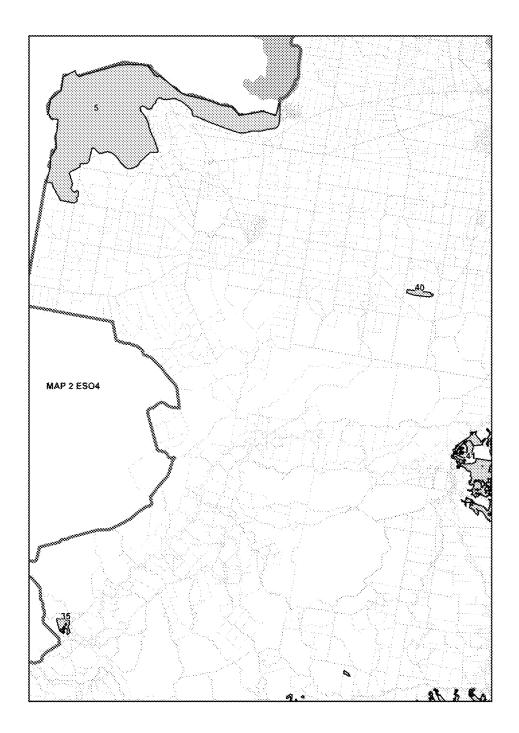


MAP 1 TO SCHEDULE 4 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 4

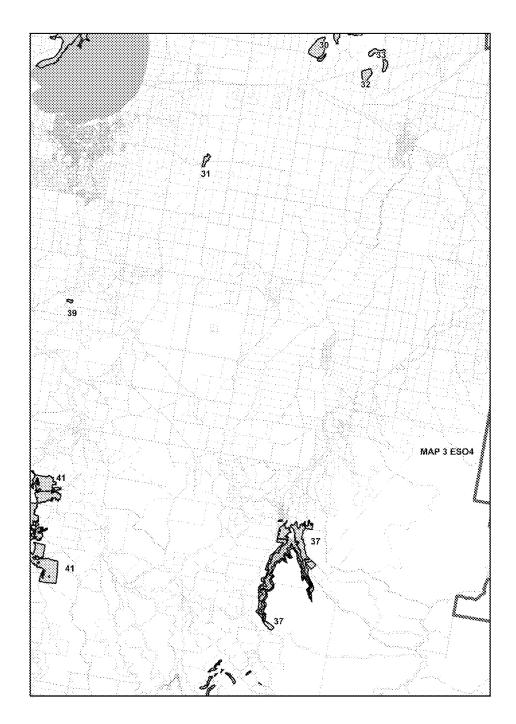
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### MAP 2 TO SCHEDULE 4 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 4

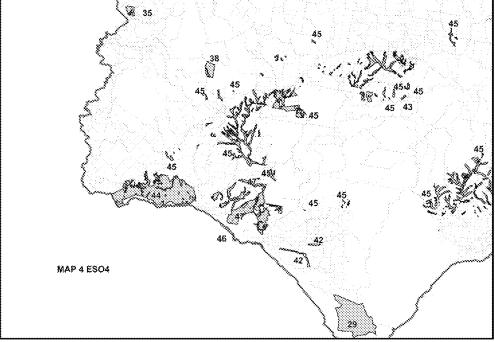
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### MAP 3 TO SCHEDULE 4 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)

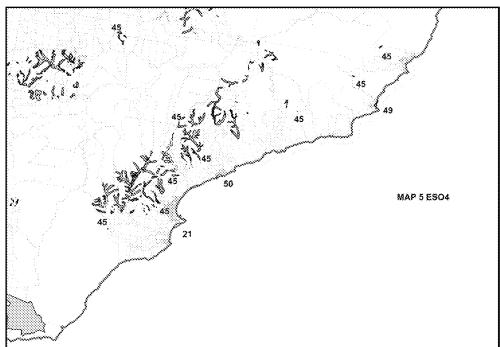
ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 4

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MAP 4 TO SCHEDULE 4 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)

MAP 5 TO SCHEDULE 4 OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 4

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	TABLE OF Shown on th	TABLE OF VALUES FOR HABITAT PROTECTION Shown on the planning scheme map as ESO4	HABITAT	· PROTECTIO	ON
Shire Ref.	Location	Victorian rare or threatened species recorded	Breeding site	High Biodiversity values/ link	Comments
ESO4(1)	ESO4(1) Striped Legless Lizard - Cressy Trotting Track	Y	×	×	Striped Legless Lizard ( <i>Delmar impar</i> ), (L, vu, EN) captured and released on site. Site has recently been declared Cressy Flora Reserve managed by Parks Victoria. Plains Grassland EVC132(E)
ESO4(2)	ESO4(2) Brolga - Mingawalla	Y	×	×	Brolga site. Significant Wetland.
ESO4(3)	ESO4(3) Native Grasslands - Cressy				Plains Grassland EVC (132) (E).
ESO4(4)	ESO4(4) Pimelea spinescens - Poorneet Station Ground	Y	Y	Y	Spiny Rice-flower ( <i>Pimelea spinescens subsp. spinescens</i> ) (v, CE), Small Milkwort ( <i>Comesperma polygaloides</i> ) (v. L). <i>Poa labillardieri</i> on western end of site.
ES04(5)	Stony Rises Woodland - Bungador	Y	C	×	Growling Grass Frog (L, VU, en), Powerful Owl (L, vu), Grey Goshawk (L, vu), Musk Duck (vu), Eastern Great Egret (L, vu, C, J), Common Bent-wing Bat (L), Brolga (L, vu), Southern Toadlet (vu), Magpie Goose (L, nt), Australasian Bittern (L, en), Eastern Barred Bandicoot (L, EN, cr), Musk Duck(vu), Hardhead (vu), Royal Spoonbill (vu),
					Stoney Rises Woodland EVC (203) (V) and scattered mature trees.
ESO4(6)	ESO4(6) Corangamite Water Skink - Lake Colac Area	×	×	×	A large area encapsulating numerous Corangamite Water Skink sub populations including The Points, Lake Colac Delaney's Rd and Mathew's Lagoon, Meredith Park, South Eastern Shore Lake Ondit, Rossmoyne Park-Lake Colac western shore.
					Lake Ondit Lake Reserve contains Plains Stony Knoll Shrubland/Grassland Saline Lake Verge Herbland Brackish/Saline Lake Verge Complex.
ESO4(7)	) Spiny Peppercress - Pipe Clay Lake	~		c	Wetland margins. Spiny Peppercress ( <i>Lepidium aschersonii</i> ) (L, VU, e)

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Attachment 2 -	Amendment	C70 Combined	Planning	Scheme Clauses	

Cundare pool/ Lake Martin fulfils criteria for Ramsar listing. The wetland has supported seven species listed under JAMBA and CAMBA.					
Flocking site for Australasian Shoveler ( <i>Anas rhynchotis</i> ) (vu), Freckled Duck ( <i>Stictonetta naevosa</i> ) (L, en), Glossy Ibis ( <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> ) nt, C), Gull-billed Tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (L, en), Hardhead ( <i>Aythya australis</i> ) (vu), Whiskered Tern ( <i>Childonias hybridus</i> ) (nt). Also recorded Brolga ( <i>Grus rubicunda</i> ) (L, vu), Cape Barren Goose ( <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i> ) (nt), Eastern Great Egret ( <i>Ardea modesta</i> ) (L, vu, CJ), Pied Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i> ) (nt), Whiskered Tern ( <i>Childonias hybridus</i> ) (nt), Whiskered					
Growling Grass Frog- CCMA are constructing permanent breeding ponds. One of only sites in CCMA to have Cane Grass Wetlands EVC291 (V). Directory of Important wetlands. Breeding site for wetland birds, especially on four islands.	Υ	Y	Ŷ	Brolga & Growling Grass Frog - Lake Martin, Cundare Pool	ESO4(11)
Brolga breeding site. Significant wetland depleted in the bioregion. Brolga ( <i>Grus rubicunda</i> ) (L, vu), Hardhead, Musk Duck, Whiskered Tern.	Y	Y	Y	Brolga - Eurack	ESO4(10)
Growling Grass (L, VU, e) Brolga (L, vu) breeding site. Depleted wetland type in bioregion. Stony Knoll Shrubland EVC649(E).	Y	Y	Y	Growling Grass Frog & Brolga - Dreeite Rd	ESO4(9)
The Index of Wetland Condition Field Assessment assessed the Dreeite Nature Reserve and Duckholes site and identified Brackish Grassland (934) and Brackish Herbland (538) EVC's.					
Biosite (3233) -Taits Road and Dreeite Biosite lies within Stony Rises Significant fauna: <i>Eulamprus tympanum marrieae</i> (k). Plains Stony Knoll Shrubland EVC649(E) / Grassland (including Lava plain Shrubland) .				Road	
				Waterskink, Spiny Peppercress - Beeac Dreeite	
Area encapsulating six Corangamite Water Skink sites. Corangamite Waterskink & remnant	λ	λ	Y	Corangamite	ESO4(8)
Comments	High Biodiversity values/ link	Breeding site	Victorian rare or threatened species recorded	Location	Shire Ref.

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Report OM132301-9 - Proposed Planning Scheme	
Amendment C70 - Biodiversity Mapping	

Shire Ref. ESO4(12)	Location Brolga & Growling Grass Frog - Black Bridge Bool	Victorian rare or threatened species recorded Y	Breeding site	High Biodiversity values/ link Y	<b>Comments</b> Growling Grass Frog. Flocking and breeding site for Brolga ( <i>Grus rubicunda</i> ) (v, L), flocking site for Cape Barren Goose ( <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i> ) (nt). Also present Gull-billed Tern ( <i>Gelobalidon pilotica</i> ) (1 on) Hardhood ( <i>Authus subtralis</i> ) (vi). Whickond Tern ( <i>Childoniae</i> )
5C4(1∠)	Grass Frog - Grass Frog - Black Bridge Pool		-	-	Growning Grass Frog. Frockning and preeding site for brouga ( <i>Gruss Indicarday</i> ) (v, L), incokning s for Cape Barren Goose ( <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i> ) (nt). Also present Gull-billed Tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (L, en), Hardhead ( <i>Aythya australis</i> ) (vu), Whiskered Tern ( <i>Chlidonias</i> <i>hybridus</i> ) (nt), Eastern Great Egret ( <i>Ardea modesta</i> ) (L, vu, CJ) and Royal Spoonbill ( <i>Platalea</i> <i>regia</i> ) (vu). Part of Cundare Pool (Lake Martin) Lake Reserve.
ESO4(13)	Cape Barren Goose & Spiny Peppercress - Cundare- Duverney Road	×	C	×	Flocking site for Cape Barren Goose ( <i>Cereopsis</i> / Ibis. Spiny peppercress. Depleted wetland type in
ESO4(14)	Brolga - Cressy Airfield	×	C	¥	Swamp 3km east of Cressy Brolga flocking site. Brolga ( <i>Grus rubicunda</i> ) (v, L). Gull-billed Tern ( <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> ) (L, en), Significant Wetlands- depleted wetland type in Bioregion. Significant Wetlands- depleted wetland type in Bioregion. Also present Whiskered Tern ( <i>Childo</i> <i>hybridus</i> ) (nt) Hardhead ( <i>Aythya australis</i> ) (vu).
ESO4(15)	Brolga- Reddies Road	×	×	×	Brolga Breeding Site. Brolga ( <i>Grus rubicunda</i> ) (v, L), Whiskered Tern ( <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> ) (nt), Royal Spoonbill (Platalea regia) (vu), Australasian Bittern ( <i>Botaurus poiciloptilus</i> ) (L, en), Cape Barren Goose ( <i>Cereopsis novaehollandiae</i> ) (nt), Whiskered Tern ( <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> ) (nt), Anas rhynchotis. Significant wetland depleted in Bioregion.
ESO4(16)	Brolga- Lake Weering-	~	C	~	Depleted wetland type significant in Bioregion. Brolga flocking site. Cape Barren Goose flock site. Brolga ( <i>Grus rubicunda</i> ) (v, L), Cape Barren Goose ( <i>Cereopsis</i> <i>novaehollandiae</i> )(nt), Australasian Shoveler ( <i>Anas rhynchotis</i> ) (vu), Blue-billed Duck ( <i>Oxyura</i> <i>australis</i> ) (L, en).
ESO4(17)	Spiny Peppercress - Cundare Duverney Road	×	z	¥	Spiny Peppercress.
ESO4(18)	Brolga - Lake Weering East	~	C	×	Brolga ( <i>Grus rubicunda</i> ) (v, L). Australasian Shoveler ( <i>Anas rhynchotis</i> ) (vu), Pied Cormorant ( <i>Phalacrocorax varius</i> ) (nt)
					The Index of Wetland Condition Field Assessment assessed the site and identified the following saltmarsh (888) as the main EVC.

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Brolga breeding site.	~	~	~	Brolga - East Mooleric	ESO4(28)
Brolga breeding site.	×	~	~	Brolga - Turkeith	ESO4(27)
Listed as Wetland of National Importance. Four species listed by both JAMBA and CAMBA have been recorded at these wetlands. Flocking site for Australasian Shoveler (vu), Hardhead (vu). Also present Brolga (L, vu).	×	~	~	Water bird flocking site- Lake Thurrumbong	ESO4(26)
Listed as Wetland of National Importance. Semi-permanent saline wetland Lough Calvert drainage scheme. Supports large numbers of waterbirds including several species that breed there i.e. Straw-necked Ibis, Glossy Ibis, Black Swan, Eurasion Coot and Gull-billed Tern. Flocking site for Hardhead (vu), Freckled Duck (L, en), Australasian Shoveler (vu), Cape Barren Goose (nt), Also present Glossy Ibis (nt, C), Blue billed duck, Spotted Harrier (nt), Whiskered Tern (nt), Musk Duck (vu), Blue-billed Duck (L, en), Caspian Tern (L, nt, c, J), Gull-billed Tern (L, en), Fat-tailed Dunnart (nt) Round-leaf Wilsonia, Beaded Glasswort.	×	~	~	Water birds- Middle Lough Calvert	ESO4(25)
Directory of Important Wetlands. Flocking site for Brolga (L, vu), Glossy Ibis (nt, C), Pied Cormorant (nt), Whiskered Tern (nt), Australasian Shoveler (vu), Musk Duck (vu), Cape Barren Goose (nt), Caspian Tern (L, nt, C, J). Blue winged parrot and possible Orange Bellied Parrot habitat.	¥	~	~	Brolga - Eurack Swamp	ESO4(24)
Wool Wool (eastern shoreline Lake Corangamite, Wool Wool & Reads Road.)	Y	¥	×	Corangamite Water Skink - Lake Corangamite	ESO4(23)
Depleted wetland type significant in bioregion. Ramsar Wetland. Directory of Important Wetland. Lake Beeac is listed under the Ramsar Convention as part of the Western District Lakes. Spiny Pepper-cress is located on the east bank (site 1) and the north-west bank of Lake Beeac.	Y	U	Y	Beeac Swamp Lake Reserve	ESO4(22)
Hooded Plover (L, vu). Three pairs nest on beach and feed in estuary area.	А	Y	Y	Hooded Plover - Apollo Bay	ESO4(21)
Five threatened aquatic birds including Brolga, Eastern Great Egret. Flocking site for Hardhead, Whiskered Tern, Australasian Shoveler. Significant wetlands rare in the bioregion.	×	C	~	Brolga - Mount Hesse	ESO4(20)
Corangamite Water Skink (L, EN, cr), present in Lake Coragulac and Lake Gnalingurk and surrounding habitat. Plains Stony Knoll Shrubland/Grassland (including Lava plain Shrubland) Crater Lake (Brackish). Flocking site for Hardhead (vu), Australasian Shoveler (vu). Also recorded Musk Duck (vu), Glossy Ibis (nt, C).	Y	×	×	Corangamite Water Skink - Red Rocks	ESO4(19)
Comments	High Biodiversity values/ link	Breeding site	Victorian rare or threatened species recorded	Location	Shire Ref.

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Shire Ref.	Location	Victorian rare or threatened species recorded	Breeding site	High Biodiversity values/ link	Comments
ESO4(29)	Leafy Greenhood - Cape Otway	Y	×	Y	Significant at the National Level. Leafy Greenhood ( <i>Pterostylis cucullata subs.cucullata</i> ) (L, V) West Coast Peppermint ( <i>Eucalyptus aff. willisii</i> (South-western Victoria)(r), Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt)
ESO4(30)	Brolga - Lake Burn	Y	×	Y	Brolga Breeding site. Flocking site for Musk Duck (vu) and Freckled Duck (L, e). Significant wetland in the Bioregion.
ESO4(31)	Growling Grass Frog & threatened water birds and - Balls Dam	Y	~	×	Flocking site for Hardhead (vu), Australasian Shoveler (vu). Growling Grass Frog (L, VU, en), Also recorded: Grey Goshawk (L vu) Pied Cormorant (nt), Eastern Great Egret (L, vu, C, J), Royal Spoonbill (vu), Hardhead (vu), Blue-billed Duck (L, en), Latham's Snipe (nt, C, J), Cape Barren Goose (nt), Pied Cormorant (nt), Australasian Bittern (L, en).
ESO4(32)	Brolga - Lake Ayrey	¥	~	×	Breeding site for Brolga (L, vu). Flocking site for Magpie Goose (L, nt), Eastern Great Egret I, vu, C, J).
					Assemblage of threatened water birds including Whiskered tern (nt), Hardhead (nt), Freckled Duck (L, e), Pacific Gull (nt) , Glossy Ibis (nt, C), Australasian Shoveler (vu), Little Egret (L, en), Latham's Snipe (nt, C, J), Cape Barren Goose (nt).
ESO4(33)	Brolga- Bleak House	ү	~	Y	Breeding site for Brolga (L, vu). Also recorded Australasian Bittern (L, en).
ESO4(34)	Brolga- Hartneys Road	c		C	Brolga site (L, vu).
ESO4(35)	Powerful Owl- Sheepyard Block	Y	c	~	Powerful Owl (L, vu).
ESO4(36)	Grasslands- McDonnells Rd	×	~	~	Plains Grassy Woodland EVC55 (E). Fat Tailed Dunnart (nt) trapped and released.
ESO4(37)	Barwon River West Branch	×	~	~	Dwarf Silver Wattle (Acacia nano-dealbata) (r), Netted Daisy-bush (Olearia speciosa) (k). Broad toothed Rat (nt), Long-nosed Potoroo (L, EN, vu), Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt). Spot-tailed Quoll (L, EN, en) has been recorded and in adjacent Great Otway National Park.
ESO4(38)	Powerful Owl - Chapple Block	~		~	Powerful Owl (L, vu). Other significant species located within the Chapple Block include: Tiger Quoll (site 211) Southern Spider Orchid (743) Long Rope Rush Bog Clubmoss Naked Sun Orchid

Powerful Owl (L, vu), Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt), Long-nosed Potoroo (L, VU, e) and Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN, nt) recorded in adjacent Otway Forest Park. White-footed Dunnart (L, nt) recorded on Lardner Creek. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC3(V), Heathy Woodland EVC48(LC), Wet Heathland EVC45(LC), Swamp Scrub EVC 53(V). Several unique and undescribed plant species have been identified in 2009, which are most likely extremely significant flora species. Further investigations are required. Swamp Scrub of the Aire River floodplain is significant as it is geographically and topographically isolated from other remnants of Swamp Scrub and is the only remnant in the Colac Otway Shire to occur on an estuarine floodplain. Snow-berry (Gaultheria hispida) (L, e). Species is only known from this location in Victoria. No mechanical scrubbing to road batter. Prior to any road works contact DSF	<ul> <li><sup>3</sup>oyal Spoonbill (vu), Baillon's Crake (L, vu), Eastern Great Egret (L, vu, C, J), Glossy Ibis (nt 2), Grey Goshawk (L, vu), Hardhead (vu), Little Egret (L, en), Nankeen Night Heron (nt), Piec Jormorant (nt), Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt). Wetland Blown-grass (Lachnogrostis fillformis var 2 k). The Index of Wetland Condition assessed the site and identified the following EVC's Aqua Sedgeland (308), Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland (195) and Plains Grassy Wetland 155).</li> <li><sup>3</sup>owerful Owl (L, vu), Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt). Long-nosed Potoroo (L, VU, e) and Southern 3 montant of (EN, nt) recorded in adjacent Otway Forest Park. White-footed Dunnart (L, 1 ecorded on Lardner Creek. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), 4erb-rich Foothill Forest EVC3(V), Heathy Woodland EVC48(LC), Wet Heathland EVC45(LC), Swamp Scrub EVC 53(V). Several unique and undescribed plant species have been identified 2009, which are most likely extremely significant flora species. Further investigations are equired. Swamp Scrub of the Aire River floodplain is significant as it is geographically and Coldge Colway Shire to occur on an estuarine floodplain is significant from this location in Victoria. N Snow-berny (Gaultheria hispida) (L, e). Species is only known from this location in Victoria. N mechanical scrubing to mark prior to any road works contact DSF</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Y Royal Spoonbill (vu), Baillon's Crake (L, vu), Eastern Great Egret (L, vu, C, J), Glossy Ibis (nt, C), Grey Goshawk (L, vu), Hardhead (vu), Little Egret (L, en), Nankeen Night Heron (nt), Pied Cormorant (nt), Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt). Wetland Blown-grass (Lachnogrostis fillformis var 2) (k). The Index of Wetland Condition assessed the site and identified the following EVC's Aquatic Sedgeland (308), Seasonally Inundated Shrubby Woodland (195) and Plains Grassy Wetland (155).</li> </ul>

Attachment 2

				és	<b>Υ</b> -Yes
			tions	Key to Abbreviations	죄
				Skenes Creek	
Hooded Plover (L, vu) nest site.	Y	Y	¥	ESO4(50) Hooded Plover-	ESO4(50)
				Kennett River	
Hooded Plover (L, vu) nest site.	×	×	×	ESO4(49) Hooded Plover-	ESO4(49)
	values/ link		species recorded		
	Biodiversity	site	threatened		Ref.
Comments	High	Breeding	Victorian rare or Breeding	Location	Shire

**N**-No **U**-Unknown

EVC- Name (number)(bioregional conservation status)

Threatened Flora Status - (EPBC, DSE, FFG, Migratory Bird)

## **Conservation Status Abbreviations**

001									
	EPBC		DSE		DSE		FFG		International Treaty
	National Flora and Fauna		State Flora		State Fauna		FFG		Migratory Bird Agreement
ΕX	Extinct	ex	extinct	cr	Critically endangered	Г	Listed	ſ	JAMBA
CR	critically endangered	Ø	endangered	е	Endangered	z	Nominated	ဂ	CAMBA
Ē	endangered	<	vulnerable	<	Vulnerable	-	Invalid/ineligible		
5	vulnerable	٦	rare	nt	Near threatened				
		∽	poorly known	dd	dd Data deficient				

//2012 C70	SCHEDULE 1 TO THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY
	Shown on the planning scheme map as <b>VPO1</b>
	SIGNIFICANT AND REMNANT VEGETATION
<b>1.0</b> 19/01/2006	Statement of nature and significance of vegetation to be protected
VC37	The remnant vegetation is significant for its bio-diversity and environmental value in providing habitat areas of State, national and international significance.
	The vegetation forms a link between major blocks of vegetation and smaller remnant areas and consolidates remnant corridors along streams.
	Remaining vegetation is critical to catchment management, in terms of surface water quality and the prevention of erosion in the steep country.
	Remnant vegetation within the Otway Ranges is a key feature of the landscape and scenic recreational value for local, regional and state communities.
	The area of remnant grassland has continued to decline and is now reaching a level that requires immediate action to prevent possible local extinction.
	Protection and retention of groundwater quality is of major significance to the community.
<b>2.0</b> 18/06/2009 C55	Vegetation protection objectives to be achieved
635	• To protect and manage the remnant vegetation in the Otway Ranges as viable habitat areas for animals and birds, for catchment management and for its scenic and recreational value.
	<ul> <li>To protect and manage the remnant grassland as identified in the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 and in particular in Action Statement No 53, Western (Basalt) Plains Grassland Community.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>To encourage natural regeneration and replanting with indigenous species and to remove or modify threatening processes and introduced plant species.</li> </ul>
3.0	Permit requirement
18/06/2009 C55	A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop any native vegetation.
4.0	Application requirements
//2012 C70	An application to remove native vegetation must include the following information as appropriate:
	<ul> <li>A response to the following;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>'Guide for assessment of non-referred planning permit applications to remove native vegetation' (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2011) (as amended from time to time); or</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>"Native Vegetation Guide for assessment of referred planning permit applications" (Department of Sustainability and Environment, 2007) (as amended from time to time).</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The total extent of native vegetation on the property and the extent of native vegetation proposed to be removed.</li> </ul>

VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 1

Page 1 of 11

- The location of areas, if any, with a gradient exceeding 20%.

- A Vegetation Management Plan including identification of habitat envelopes. A f.and Management Plan that includes the identification of vegetation habitat and management zones and details vegetation management actions.
- The purpose of the proposed vegetation removal.
- Demonstration that the removal, destruction or lopping has been reduced to the minimum extent that is reasonable and practicable.
- Details of any proposed revegetation, including the proposed species to be planted and any proposals for ground stabilisation.
- If the area of proposed native vegetation removal exceeds 400m<sup>2</sup>, a report by a suitably qualified person which describes the vegetation and habitat and habitat significance of the site.

### 5.0 Referral/notice of applications

//2012 C70

An application must be referred in accordance with Section 55 of the Act to the referral authority specified in Clause 66.04 or a schedule to that clause unless in the opinion of the responsible authority, the proposal satisfies requirements or conditions previously agreed to in writing between the responsible authority and the referral authority.

Council may seek the comments on any application in accordance with Section 52(1)(c) of the Act from the authority specified in Clause 66.06 or a schedule to that clause.

### Decision guidelines

6.0 //2012 C70

### Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider as appropriate:

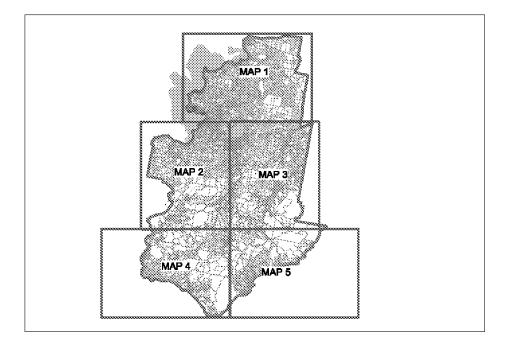
- The particular characteristics of the significant/remnant vegetation as listed in the table in this schedule and referenced in the map titled Colac Otway Shire – Sites of Biodiversity Significance, June 2002. Sites of significant/remnant vegetation as listed in the Table of Values and shown in Maps 1 and 2 in this Schedule and referenced in the Colac Otway Shire Biodiversity Map October 2009 Main Report.
- The need to limit removal of trees to less than 10% of the land and to limit the clearance of understorey to less than 30% of the land.
- The need to retain remnant vegetation and conserve flora and fauna habitats including habitat and movement corridors and bio links.
- The need to maintain ecological processes and dynamics of the ecosystem in a local and landscape context.
- The value of the vegetation in providing key habitat for flora and fauna particularly depleted habitat types. The value of the flora, fauna or habitat in terms of physical condition, rarity or variety.
- The need to maintain viable examples of Ecological Vegetation Classes that are appropriate and relevant to a site. The need to maintain viable examples of particular Broad Vegetation Communities.
- The effect of the proposed removal of native vegetation on the habitat value and long term viability of remnant bushland areas in the vicinity.
- The need to maintain habitat corridors and to prevent fragmentation of habitats and the degradation of native riparian habitats.
- Whether the development may contribute to an increase in the presence of pest plants and animals. The contribution of the proposal to pest plant control.
- The reason for removing the vegetation and the practicality of alternative options which do not require removal of native vegetation.

VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 1

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- Whether a Section 173 Agreement is appropriate in providing for vegetation protection and/or management of the land.
- Whether the application is subject to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 or the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988.
- Any relevant Regional Vegetation Plan and Department of Sustainability and Environment Biodiversity Map including the Corangamite Native Vegetation Strategy (2006).
- The recommendations of any relevant Biodiversity Action Plan of Department of Sustainability and Environment.

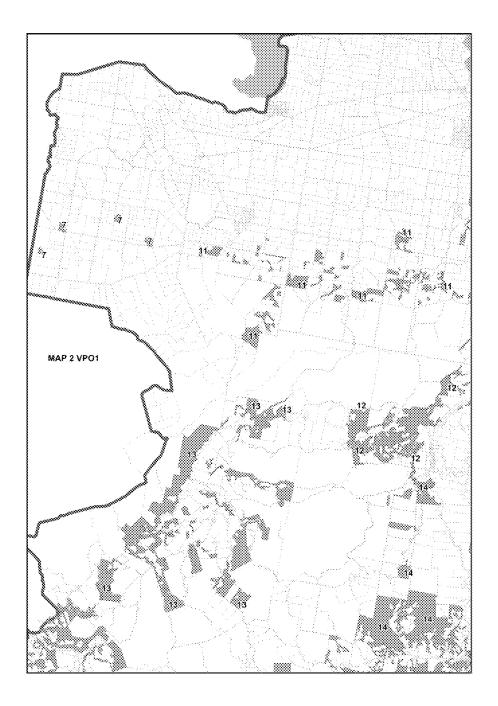
### KEY MAP TO SCHEDULE 1 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY



VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 1

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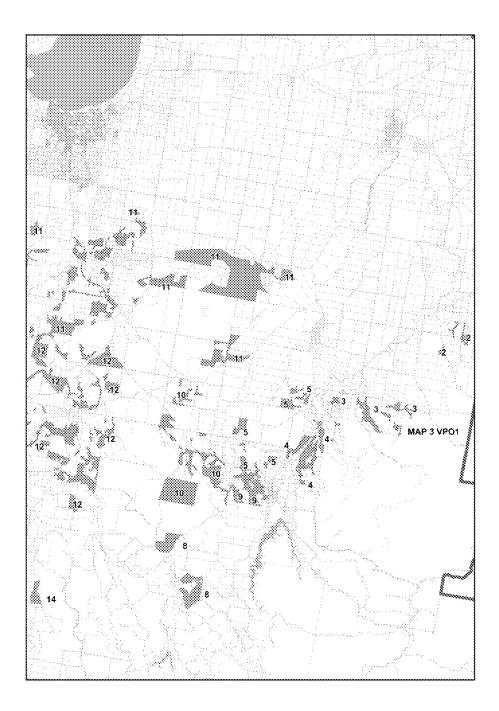
### MAP 2 TO SCHEDULE 1 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 1

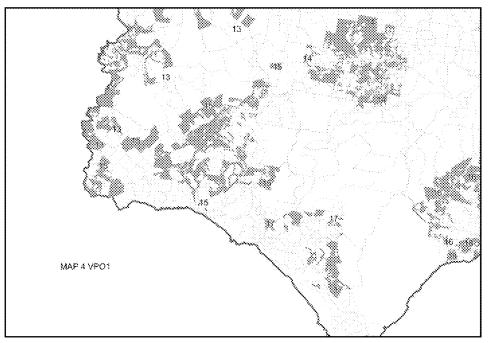
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## MAP 3 TO SCHEDULE 1 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



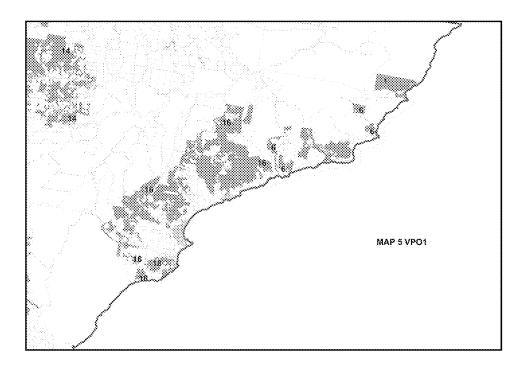
VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 1

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## MAP 4 TO SCHEDULE 1 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)

MAP 5 TO SCHEDULE 1 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 1

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# TABLE OF VALUES FOR SIGNIFICANT AND REMNANT VEGETATION

Shown or Shire Ref.	Shown on the biodiversity map as VPO1 Shire Location Victorian rai Ref. Species	ap as VPO1 Victorian rare or threatened species	Rare or threatened Vegetation	High biodiversity values / links.	
VPO1(1)	Wye River	~	C	×	Intact vegetation contiguous with Great Otway National Park. Predominantly Wet Forest EVC201 (LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EC201 (LC), patches of Coastal Headland Scrub EVC161 (D) and Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23 (D) on the coast. Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt), Southern Blue-gum ( <i>Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus</i> ) (r).
VPO1(2)	Pennyroyal	z	z	¥	Low/and Forest EVC16(D), Grassy Woodland EVC175(E)
VPO1(3)	Barwon Downs	z	z	~	West Coast Peppermint ( <i>Eucalyptus aff. willisii</i> (South-western Victoria)) (r). Herbrich Foothill Forest/Shrubby Foothill Forest Complex EVC178 (D), Lowland Forest EVC16 (D), Riparian Forest EVC18 (V). Contiguous with Otway Forest Park and nearby Callahan Block Powerful Owl population.
VPO1(4)	Barwon River East & King Creek Yaugher	×	z	~	Heathy Woodland EVC48 (LC), Lowland Forest EVC16 (D). Dwarf Silver Wattle ( <i>Acacia nano-dealbata</i> ) (r). Remnants are contiguous with Great Otway National Park and Otway Forest Park and nearby Callahan Block Powerful Owl population.
VPO1(5)	Yaugher Foothill Forest	~	z	~	Yarra Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i> ) (r), Southern Brown Bandicoot (EN, nt) recorded on north-west side of Forest Park. Powerful Owl (L), Rufous Bristlebird (L) has been recorded. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V), Grassy Woodland EVC175(E). Remnants are contiguous links to Otway Forest Park.
VPO1(6)	Kennett River	~	C	~	Vegetation forms Biolink between Great Otway National Park and the coast. Vegetation is in large blocks adjacent to the National Park and along drainage lines. Wet Forest EVC201 (LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EC201 (LC). Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt), Otway Black Snail (L, vu).
VPO1(7)	Bungador	C	C	C	Lowland Forest EVC16 (D). Possibly Swamp Scrub EVC53 (E). Series of remnants between Jancourt Nature Conservation Reserve and Otway Forest Park.

VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 1

VPO1(12)	VPO1(11)	VPO1(10)	VPO1(9)	VPO1(8)	Shire Ref.
VPO1(12) Gellibrand Forest	Colac Foothills	VPO1(10) Porcupine Creek	Forrest	Upper Gellibrand	Location
~	C	~	Y	Y	Victorian rare or threatened species recorded
C	C	z	Z	z	Rare or threatened Vegetation Community
~	C	~	Y	×	High biodiversity values / links.
Grey Goshawk (L, vu), Southern Toadlet (vu). Currant-wood ( <i>Monotoca glauca</i> ) (r), ), Parsley Xanthosia ( <i>Xanthosia leiophylla</i> )(r), Predominantly Lowland Forest EVC16(D) also patches of Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Heathy Woodland EVC48(LC), Wet Heathlands EVC8(LC), Damp Heath ScrubEVC165(E), Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17(D).	Predominantiy Lowland Forest EVC16 (IJ) also patches of Hiparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17 (D), Grassy Forest EVC128 (E), and Heathy Woodland EVC48 (LC). Long-nosed Potoroo (L, VU, e) recorded in adjacent Otway Forest Park. Grey Goshawk (L, vu), Currant-wood ( <i>Monotoca glauca</i> ) (r), Showy Lobelia ( <i>Lobelia</i> <i>beaugleholei</i> )(r), Parsley Xanthosia ( <i>Xanthosia leiophylla</i> )(r)	Vegetation is surrounded by Otway Forest Park and adjacent to Great Otway National Park, forming continuous link of vegetation. West Coast Peppermint ( <i>Eucalyptus aft. willisii</i> (South-western Victoria)) (r), Currant-wood ( <i>Monotoca glauca</i> ) (r). Heathy Woodland EVC 48(LC), Lowland Forest EVC16 (D), Sedgy Riparian Woodland EVC198 (D), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201 (LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC).	Dwarf Silver Wattle ( Acacia nano-dealbata) (r)	Dwarf Silver Wattle ( <i>Acacia nano-dealbata</i> ) (r), Satinwood ( <i>Nematolepis squamea subsp. squamea</i> ) (r). Contiguous with Otway Forest Park, Gellibrand River and Barramunga Creek. Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201 (LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC), Wet Forest EVC30 (LC), Riparian Forest EVC18 (LC). Caddisfly ( <i>Orphinotrichia justini</i> ) (DD), Caddisfly ( <i>Archaeophylax canarus</i> ) (L, R/R)	Comments

	VPO1(14) Beech Forest		VPO1(13) Car Hea	Shire Ref.
	ich Forest		Carlisle River Heathlands	Location
	×		~	Victorian rare or threatened species recorded
	×		~	Rare or threatened Vegetation Community
	×		×	High biodiversity values / links.
Rufous Bristlebird (L, vu), Spot-tailed Quoil (L, EN, en) and Long-nosed Potoroo (L, VU, en) have been recorded at several locations (refer to Biosites and VFD). Threatened flora includes Satinwood ( <i>Nematolepis squamea subsp. Squamea</i> ) (r), Otway Mitre-moss ( <i>Calyptrochaeta otwayensis</i> ) (r), Trachyloma ( <i>Trachyloma planifolium</i> ) (r), Brown's Mitre-moss ( <i>Calyptrochaeta brownie</i> ) (r), Pouncewort ( <i>Nephelolejeunea hamata</i> ) (r), Naked Sun-orchid ( <i>Thelymitra circumsepta</i> ) (v).	Predominantly Wet Forest EVC30 (LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201 (LC) with Cool Temperate Rainforest EVC31 (E) occurring along gullies and drainage lines. Much of the vegetation is adjacent to or links with Otway Forest Park or Great Otway National Park, or occurs along waterways. Threatened species recorded include Grev Goshawk(L). Otway Black Snail (L. vu).	Dwarf Silver Wattle ( <i>Acacia nano-dealbata</i> ) (r), Currant-wood ( <i>Monotoca glauca</i> ) (r), West Coast Peppermint ( <i>Eucalyptus aff. willisii</i> (South-western Victoria)) (r), Long Rope-rush ( <i>Calorophus elongates</i> ) (v), Starry Daisy-bush ( <i>Olearia stellulata</i> ) (k).	Ground Parrot (L, en) and Heathlands. Much of the vegetation is contiguous with Great Otway National Park and Otway Forest Park - structurally intact and high biodiversity value. Predominantly Heathy Woodland EVC48(LC) and Lowland Forest EVC48(D) with areas of Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17(D), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Wet Heathland EVC8(LC), Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V).	Comments

VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 1

VPO1(18) Marengo	VPO1(17) Hordern Vale	VPO1(16) Apollo Bay-Skenes Creek	VPO1(15) Wangerrip/Lavers Hill	Shire Location Ref.
~	~	enes Y	°ers	Victorian rare or threatened species recorded
C	C	C	C	Rare or threatened Vegetation Community
~	~	~	×	High biodiversity values / links.
Broad-leaf Prickly Moses ( <i>Acacia verticillata subsp. ruscifolia</i> )(r), Otway Grey-gum ( <i>Eucalyptus litoralis</i> )(v), Currant-wood ( <i>Monotoca glauca</i> )(r), Brooker's Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus brookeriana</i> ) (r), Grey Goshawk (L, vu), Azure Kingfisher (nt), Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt), Swamp Skink (L, vu). Historic records of Spot-tailed Quoll (L, E, e). Damp Heath Scrub EVC165 (E), Wet Sands Thicket EVC233(R), Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17 (LC), Wet Forest EVC30 (LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC), Riparian Forest EVC18 (LC).	Otway Black Snail (L, vu), Grey Goshawk (L, vu). Records of Spot-tailed Ouoll (L, EN, en) and Swamp Antechinus (L, nt), to the north of Skenes Creek. Satinwood ( <i>Nematolepis squamea subsp. squamea</i> ) (r). Wet Forest EVC30 (LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201 (LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC). Vegetation is adjacent to Great Otway National Park. Wet Forest EVC30 (LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC).	In reatened flora include Liwart Silver Wattle ( <i>Acacia nano-deataga</i> ) (r), West Coast Peppermint ( <i>Eucalyptus aft. willisii (South-western Victoria)</i> (r). Bristly Shield-fern ( <i>Lastreopsis hispida</i> ) (r), Tasman Fan-fern ( <i>Sticherus tener</i> s.s.) (r), Bass Rush ( <i>Juncus bassianus</i> ) (k), Otway Mitre-moss ( <i>Calyptrochaeta otwayensis</i> )(r), Powerful Owl (L, vu), Rufous Bristlebird (L, nt), Southern Toadlet (nt), Grey Goshawk (L, vu), Otway Black Snail (L, vu), Ground Parrot (L, en). Vegetation forms Biolink between Great Otway NP and the coast. Vegetation is in large blocks adjacent to the National Park and along drainage lines.	Vegetation blocks adjacent to Great Otway NP and Otway Forest Park, and/or along waterways linking to large public land blocks. Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC), Wet Forest EVC30 (LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201 (LC).	Comments

VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 1

## Key to Abbreviations

Y- Yes N- No U-Unknown

EVC- Name (number)(bioregional conservation status)

Threatened Flora Status - (EPBC, DSE, FFG, Migratory Bird)

# Conservation Status Abbreviations

	EPBC		DSE		DSE		FFG		International Treaty
	National Flora and Fauna		State Flora		State Fauna		FFG		Migratory Bird Agreement
ТX	extinct	ex	extinct	Q	Critically endangered	-	Listed	۲	JAMBA
CR	critically endangered	Φ	endangered	Ø	Endangered	z	Nominated	0	CAMBA
EZ	endangered	<	vulnerable	<	Vulnerable	-	Invalid/ineligible		
5	vulnerable	٦	rare	nŧ	Near threatened				
		⊼	poorly known	dd	dd Data deficient				

Report OM132301-9 - Proposed Planning Scheme

Amendment C70 - Biodiversity Mapping

## Image: Micro Schedule 2 To THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY

Shown on the planning scheme map as VPO2

## **ROADSIDE VEGETATION**

1.0 Statement of nature and significance of vegetation to be protected

19/01/2006 VC37

The remnant vegetation along roadsides plays an important role in preserving tracts of remnant vegetation and can provide strategic biodiversity links.

It is important to maintain and enhance habitat and corridor requirements for native flora and fauna.

Remnant vegetation along roadsides is a key feature of the landscape and scenic recreational value for local, regional and state communities.

### Vegetation protection objectives to be achieved

2.0 18/06/2009 C55

- To protect and manage the remnant vegetation along roadsides as viable habitat areas for animals and birds and for its scenic and recreational value.
- To encourage natural regeneration and replanting with indigenous species and to remove or modify threatening processes and introduced plant species.

## Permit requirement

**3.0** 18/06/2009 C55

A permit is required to remove, destroy or lop any native vegetation.

## Application requirements

4.0 //2012 C70

An application to remove native vegetation must include the following information as appropriate:

- The total extent of native vegetation on the roadside and the extent of native vegetation proposed to be removed.
- The location of areas, if any, with a gradient exceeding 28% 25%.
- The purpose of the proposed removal.
- Demonstration that the removal, destruction or lopping has been reduced to the minimum extent that is reasonable and practicable.
- Details of any proposed revegetation, including the proposed species to be planted and any proposals for ground stabilisation.
- If the area of proposed native vegetation removal exceeds 400 square metres, a report by a suitably qualified person which describes the vegetation, habitat and habitat significance of the site and the impact of the proposed removal on the vegetation, habitat and habitat corridors.

5.0

## Referral/notice of applications

18/06/2009 C55

An application must be referred in accordance with Section 55 of the Act to the referral authority specified in Clause 66.04 or a schedule to that clause unless in the opinion of the

VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

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responsible authority, the proposal satisfies requirements or conditions previously agreed to in writing between the responsible authority and the referral authority.

Council may seek the comments on any application in accordance with Section 52(1)(c) of the Act from the authority specified in Clause 66.06 or a schedule to that clause.

### 6.0 Decision guidelines

//2012 C70

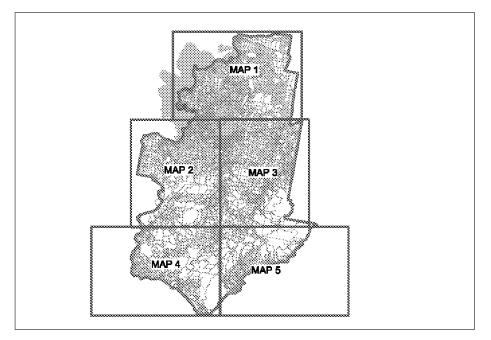
Before deciding on an application the responsible authority must consider as appropriate:

- The particular characteristics of the roadside vegetation as listed in the table in this schedule and referenced in the map titled Colac Otway Shire Sites of Biodiversity Significance, June 2002. Sites of roadside vegetation as listed in the Table of Values and shown in Maps 1 and 2 in this Schedule and referenced in the Colac Otway Shire Biodiversity Map October 2009 Main Report.
- The need to retain remnant vegetation and conserve flora and fauna habitats including habitat and movement corridors and biolinks.
- The need to maintain ecological processes and dynamics of the ecosystem in a local and landscape context.
- The value of the vegetation in providing key habitat for flora and fauna particularly depleted habitat types. The value of the flora, fauna or habitat in terms of physical condition, rarity or variety.
- The need to maintain viable examples of Ecological Vegetation Classes that are appropriate and relevant to a site. The need to maintain viable examples of particular Broad Vegetation Communities.
- The effect of the proposed removal of native vegetation on the habitat value and long term viability of remnant bushland areas in the vicinity.
- Whether the development may contribute to an increase in the presence of pest plants and animals. The contribution of the proposal to pest plant control.
- The reason for removing the vegetation and the practicality of alternative options which do not require removal of native vegetation.
- Whether the application is subject to the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 or the Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988.
- Any relevant Regional Vegetation plan and Department of Sustainability and Environment Biodiversity Map including the Corangamite Native Vegetation Strategy (2006).
- The recommendations of any relevant Biodiversity Action Plan of the Department of Sustainability and Environment.

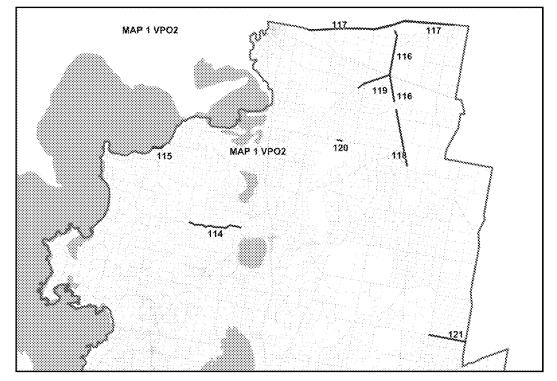
VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

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## KEY MAP TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY



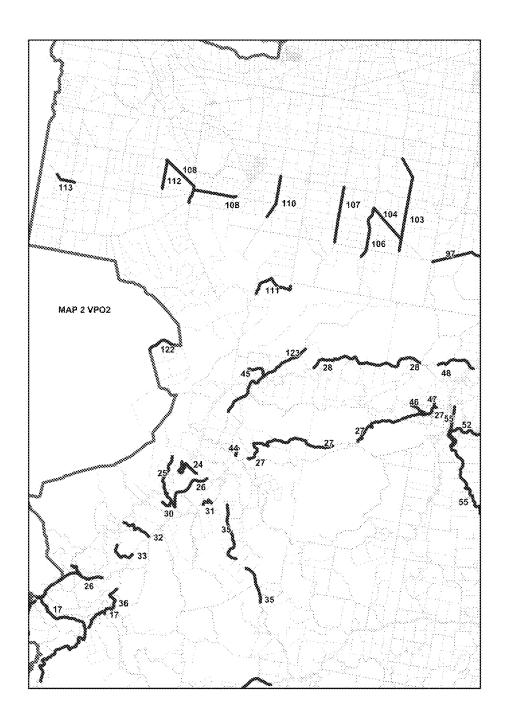
MAP 1 TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



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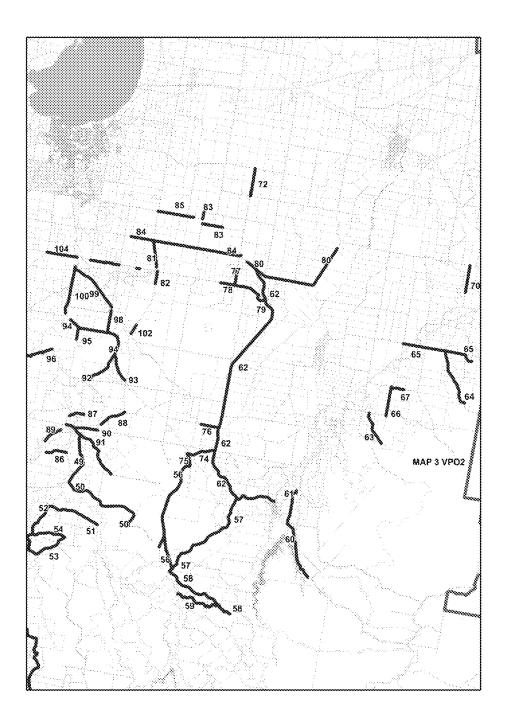
MAP 2 TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

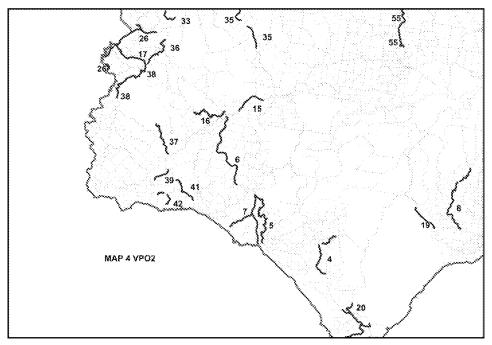
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MAP 3 TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



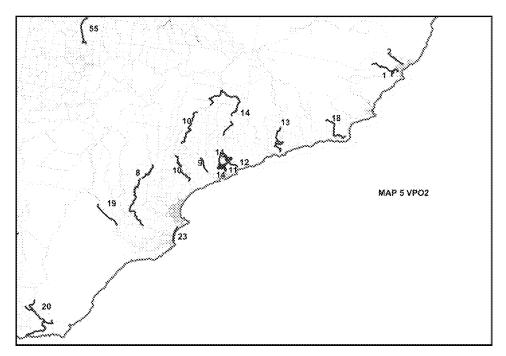
VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

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MAP 4 TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)

MAP 5 TO SCHEDULE 2 OF THE VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY (Numbers relate to bracketed Shire reference number in Table of Values)



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VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC), Wet Forest EVC30(LC).	Y	z	z	Colac Lavers Hill Road	VPO2(15)
Wet Forest EVC30(LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC)	~	z	z	Skenes Creek Road	VPO2(14)
Wet Forest EVC30(LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC)	×	N	z	Sunnyside Road	VPO2(13)
Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC)	~	z	z	Hickey's Cutting	VPO2(12)
Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC)	×	N	z	Old Coach Road	VPO2(11)
Wet Forest EVC30 (LC), Cool Temperate Forest EVC 31 (E)	¥	z	z	Wild Dog Road	VPO2(10)
Shrubby Wet Forest (EVC201) (LC)	×	z	z	Tiger Lane	VPO2(9)
Wet Forest EVC 30 (LC), Cool Temperate Forest EVC 31(E)	×	z	z	Barham River Road	VPO2(8)
Lowland Forest EVC16 (D), Coastal Headland Scrub EVC161 (V),	~	z	z	Evans Track	VPO2(7)
Lowland Forest EVC16 (D), Coastal Headland Scrub EVC161 (V), Wet Forest EVC30(LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC). Lowland Forest EVC16(D),	~	z	z	Great Ocean Road- Glenaire & Lavers Hill	VPO2(6)
Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Lowland Forest EVC16 (D)	~	z	z	Old Ocean Road Glenaire & Lavers Hill	VPO2(5)
Swamp Scrub EVC53(E), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Damp Sands Herb- rich Woodland EVC3(V), Wet Heathland EVC8(LC).	~	z	z	Hordern Vale Road	VPO2(4)
Coastal Headland Scrub EVC161(D) Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= High	Y	z	z	Knowledge Track	VPO2(3)
Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC)	¥	z	z	Old Coach Road	VPO2(2)
Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Wet Forest EVC30(LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC)	Y	z	z	Mud Road	VPO2(1)
Comments	High biodiversity values/ links	Remnant native grasslands	Rare or threatened species/ communities	Location	Shire Ref.
	ION	E VEGETAT	OR ROADSIDE	TABLE OF VALUES FOR ROADSIDE VEGETATION Shown on the biodiversity map as VPO2	TA Shc

Heathy Woodland EVC48 , Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17 (D). Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Ground Parrots (e) have been recorded in the vicinity. Last century, Ground Parrots occurred more extensively along the Victorian coast and particularly around Port Philip Bay and Western Port. Habitat destruction by urban development and agriculture has eliminated populations from many coastal areas. Further development still threatens populations, although many of the remaining coastal heathlands are now protected in National Parks, particularly along the eastern coast.	~	c	C	Devondale Road	(38)
Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Ground Parrot (e). Last century, Ground Parrots occurred more extensively along the Victorian coast and particularly around Port Phillip Bay and Western Port. Habitat destruction by urban development and agriculture has eliminated populations from many coastal areas. Further development still threatens populations, although many of the remaining coastal heathlands are now protected in National Parks, particularly along the eastern coast. Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC).	~	z	z	Colac Tree Road	(37)
Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Links Chapple Creek with Great Otway National Park. Heathy Woodland EVC48 (LC), Currant-wood ( <i>Monotoca glauca</i> ) (r)	Y	×	Y	Sand Pit Road	VPO2 (36)
Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Provides a link between Great Otway National Park and Otway Forest Park. Heathy Woodland EVC48(LC), Shrubby foothill Forest EVC45(LC).	Y	U	U	Moomowroong Rd	VPO2 (35)
Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Adjacent to Gellibrand River and links to Great Otway National Park. Heathy Woodland (EVC48).	×	L	U	King Track	VPO2 (34)
Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Adjacent to Great Otway National Park. Heathy Woodland (EVC48)	Y	U	U	Westwicks Road	VPO2 (33)
Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Adjacent to Great Otway National Park smf Gellibrand River which contains significant native fish populations. Heathy Woodland EVC48LC).	Y	C	C	Monty's Track	VPO2 (32)
Comments	High biodiversity values/ links	Remnant native grasslands	Rare or threatened species/ communities	Location	Shire Ref.

					(50)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Lowland Forest EVC16(D).	¥	С	C	Ridge Road	VPO2
רסמטצועפ כסווזווווונפפ כסווצפויעמוסוו עמועפ= עפוץ הוטוו. בסאומות רסופצנ בעכ וס(ט).	-	C	c	Nawanien East Ruad	(49)
Dendaido Committee Concentrion Victory Victory Victory Concentration	<	=	_	Kowarran East Dood	
with Great Otway National Park. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Riparian Forest EVC18(V), Sedgy Riparian Woodland EVC198(D).					(48)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Links Great Otway National Park	Y	C	U	Wonga Road	VPO2
Riparian Forest EVC18(V).					(47)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Lowland Forest EVC16(D),	Y	С	C	Greens Road	VPO2
					(46)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Lowland Forest EVC16(D).	¥	C	C	McDonalds Access	VPO2
High. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17(D), Sedgy Riparian Woodland EVC198(D)				& Thomas Track	(45)
Roadside Conservation Advisory Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very	Y	C	C	Wall-Skinners Access	VPO2
Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Heathy Woodland EVC48(LC).				Carlisle-Colac Road	(44)
Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High.	Y	С	C	Unnamed- North off	VPO2
Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Adjacent to Great Otway National Park.					(43)
Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC). Roadside	×	z	C	Hiders Access	VPO2
Rufus Bristlebird(nt), Powerful Owl(v).					
Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation value=rngh. Simuloby Foothim Forest EVC45 (LC), Coastal Headland Scrub EVC161(D).	-	-	-	FILLE FLACK	(42)
	<	<	<		(41)
Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC). Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee	×	z	C	Old Coach Road	VPO2
Conservation Value= Very High					(40)
Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45 (LC). Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee	Y	z	C	Melanesia Track	VPO2
Hign. Shrubby Foothill Forest (EVC45)					(39)
Roadside Conservation Advisory Committee Conservation Value= Very High and	×	×	C	Hendrickson Track	VPO2
	values/ links	grasslands	species/ communities		
	biodiversity	native	threatened		Ref.
Comments	High	Remnant	Rare or	Location	Shire

Report OM132301-9 - Proposed Planning Scheme Amendment C70 - Biodiversity Mapping

Attachment 2

COLAC OTWAY PLANNING SCHEME

Links to Otway Forest Park. Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC).	~	C	C	Yaugher Road	(61)
Links to Great Otway National Park and Monday Creek, an upper tributary of Barwon River. Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC).	~	c	C	Kaanglang Rd	(60)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Links to Otway Forest Park and Barramunga Creek. Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC)	~	C	C	Upper Gellibrand Road	VPO2 (59)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Links to Otway Forest Park. Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC).	Y	U	U	Barramunga- Roadknight Road	VPO2 (58)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Links to Otway Forest Park and Barwon River. Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC).	Y	U	C	Roadknight Creek Road	VPO2 (57)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Adjacent to Great Otway National Park and Otway Forest Park. Dwarf Silver Wattle ( <i>Acacia nano- dealbata</i> )(r). Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Heathy Woodland EVC45(LC).	×	C	C	Pipeline Road	VPO2 (56)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High and high. Dwarf Silver Wattle ( <i>Acacia nano-dealbata</i> )(r). Wet Forest EVC30(LC), Shrubby Wet Forest EVC201(LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Lowland Forest EVC16(D).	Y	C	U	Old Beech Forest Road (aka Colac- Beech Forest Road)	VPO2 (55)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Linkage between Otway Forest Park and Gellibrand River. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Damp Heath Scrub EVC165(E)	Y	C	C	Gravel Pit Road	VPO2 (54)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Linkage between Otway Forest Park and Gellibrand River. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Heathy Woodland EVC48(LC).	¥	U	C	Old Lardners Track	VPO2 (53)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Linkage between Otway Forest Park and Gellibrand River. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17(D), Riparian Forest EVC18(D).	×	С	C	Gellibrand East Road	VPO2 (52)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Linkage between Otway Forest Park and Gellibrand River. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Damp Heath Scrub EVC165(E)	C	C	C	Lardners Track	VPO2 (51)
Comments	High biodiversity values/ links	Remnant native grasslands	Rare or threatened species/ communities	Location	Shire Ref.

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f 19

Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Grassy Woodland EVC175(E).	~	~	C	Barholm Lane	VPO2 (70)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Grassy Woodland EVC175(E), Lowland Forest EVC16(D).	~	×	C	Bushs Rd	VPO2 (69)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Brookers Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus brookeriana</i> )(r) and Yarra Gum ( <i>Eucalyptus yarraensis</i> )(r) are present. Mature Eucalypt woodland, with an understorey (of varied heights) consisting of Acacias, Tea-tree and Grass-trees. Ground species are diverse, including a number of rush and sedge species. Weed infestation is high in places. Lowland Forest EVC16(D)	~	×	~	Pennyroyal - Wymbooliel Rd	(68)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Grassy Woodland EVC175(E). Provides a linkage to Muroon Bushland Reserve.	Y	Υ	C	Creamery Road	VPO2 (67)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Grassy Woodland EVC175(E). Provides a linkage to Muroon Bushland Reserve.	~	×	C	Rowlands Rd	VPO2 (66)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Grassy Woodland EVC175(E), Lowland Forest EVC16(D).	Y	Υ	C	Division Road	VPO2 (65)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Grassy Woodland EVC175(E), Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Shrubby Foothill Forest Complex EVC178(V), Lowland Forest EVC16(D).	¥	U	C	Wickhams Rd	VPO2 (64)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Herb-rich Foothill Forest/Shrubby Foothill Forest Complex EVC178(V), Lowland Forest EVC16(D).	Y	U	C	Taylors Road	VPO2 (63)
Provides a linkage between vegetation remnants and Otway Forest Park. Damp Sands Herb-Rich Woodland EVC3(V), Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Grassy Woodland EVC175(E), Heathy Woodland EVC48(LC), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC).	Ŷ	C	C	Colac-Forest Road	VPO2 (62)
Comments	High biodiversity values/ links	Remnant native grasslands	Rare or threatened species/ communities	Location	Shire Ref.

Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23 (V). Forms part of a series of roadsides providing link to Otway Forest Park.	Y	С	C	Arnolds Road	VPO2 (82)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Herb-rich Foothill Forest E (V). Forms part of a series of roadsides providing link to Otway Forest Park.	Y	C	C	Oakleys Road	VPO2 (81)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High and Medium. Part of a series of roadside vegetation linkages. Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland EVC3(V),	×	U	C	Birregurra-Yeodene Road	VPO2 (80)
Roadside Committee Conservation	Y	C	C	Possum Ridge Road	VPO2 (79)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very Hig rich Woodland EVC3(V), Lowland Forest EVC16(D).	Υ	U	U	Bingami Road	VPO 2(78)
Roadside Committee Conservation Woodland EVC3(V).	Y	U	C	McCalls Road	VPO2 (77)
Roadside Committee Conservation Foothill Forest EVC178(V)	Υ	U	U	Unnamed Road (West off Colac-Forrest Road)	VPO2 (76)
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17(D), Herb-rich Foothill EVC23(V), ForestEVC23(V)	×	C	C	Pipeline Road (aka Porcupine Lane)	VPO2 (75)
Roadside Committee Conservation	Y		C	Boundary Road	VPO2 (74)
Grassy Woodland EVC175(E).					(73)
Woodland EVC3(V). Roadside Committee Conservation	< -	< -	= c	Salt Creek Boad	(72) (72)
Roadside Committee Conservation	< ~	< ~	- c	Robilliards Rd	(71)
Comments	High biodiversity values/ links	Remnant native grasslands	Rare or threatened species/ communities	Location	Shire Ref.

Ref.		threatened species/ communities	native grasslands	biodiversity values/ links	
VPO2 (83)	UNNAMED (off Springs Rd)	U	Y	C	This is a significant site due to the presence of Kangaroo grass ( <i>Themeda triandra</i> ) on the basalt plains.
VPO2 (84)	Friends & Yeo- Yeodene Road	C	C	Y	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Medium. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23 (V). Damp Sands Herb-rich Woodland EVC3(V). Woodland bird habitat.
VPO2	Springs Road	U	Y	Y	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Medium. Herb-rich Foothill Forest
(85)					EVC23 (V). This is a significant site due to the presence of Kangaroo grass ( <i>Themeda triandra</i> ) on the basalt plains.
VPO2	Jaspers Road (aka	C	C	Y	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Shrubby Foothill Forest
(86)	Campiglis Road)				EVC45(LC).
VPO2	Maxwell Road	L	C	Y	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Herb-rich Foothill Forest
(87)					EVC23(V).
VPO2	McDonald Road	C	C	Y	
(88)					$\Box v \cup z a(v)$ , alliubby roothill rolest $\Box v \cup 4a(\Box v)$ .
VPO2	Railway Access Road	C	C	×	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V).
(89)	(aka Colac- Lavers Hill Road				
VPO2	McDonald's Road	C	C	Y	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V).
(90)					
VPO2	Kents Access	C	C	×	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Medium. Creates a linkage to Great
(91)					Otway National Park. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC), Lowland Forest EV16(D).
VPO2	Old Beech Forest Road	C	C	Y	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Links between Otway Forest
(92)	(aka Robinson Road)				Park and Great Otway National Park. Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC),
VPO2	Parkes Lodge Road	C	C	Y	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Adjacent to Great Otway
(93)					National Park. Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC),
VPO2	Maggios Road	C	C	Y	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Links to Otway Forest Park.
(94)					Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC).
VPO2	Belsar Road	C	C	¥	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Links to Otway Forest Park.
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Comments

VPO2 Baileys Road (105) VPO2 Carlisle Rd (106)			VPO2 Shurvells Road	VPO2 South Larpent Road (103)	VPO2 Langdons Road (102)	(101) VPO2 Shorts Road	VPO2 Colac - Lavers Hill Rd (100)	VPO2 Barongarook- (99) Gerangamete Road	VPO2 Alford Road (98)	VPO2 Hoveys Road, (97) Barongarook West	VPO2 Burtons Lane (96)	Shire Location Ref.
C		C	L	U	U	U	U	C	L	C	C	Rare or threatened species/ communities
	U	U	C	U	U	U	U	C	C	C	U	Remnant native grasslands
<	Y	×	~	Ŷ	Y	Ŷ	Y	Y	~	Y	Y	High biodiversity values/ links
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High and Medium. Lowland Forest	Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V). Wildlife corridor between Otway Forest Park and roadside reserve network.	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High and Medium. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V). Forms a linkage between Irrewillipe Bushland Reserve and Otway Forest Park.	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Medium. and Medium. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V). Understorey modified by weed infestation however good overstorey coverage and contains hollow bearing trees. Forms a wildlife corridor. Good overstorey coverage. Contains hollow bearing trees.	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High and Medium. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V). Forms part of linkage to Otway Forest Park.	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Lowland Forest EVC16(D). Adjacent to Otway Forest Park.	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V), 'Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17(D), Lowland Forest EVC16(D).	Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC). Part of a series of roadside corridors linking to Otway Forest Park.	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V).	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Links to Otway Forest Park. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V), Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17(D)	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Links to Otway Forest Park. Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC).	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Links to Otway Forest Park. Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(LC).	Comments

VEGETATION PROTECTION OVERLAY – SCHEDULE 2

VPO2 (117)	VPO2 (116)	VPO2 (115)	VPO2 (114)	VPO2 (113)	VPO2 (112)	VPO2 (111)	VPO2 (110)	VPO2 (109)	VPO2 (108)	Shire Ref.
Cressy-Shelford Road	Poorneet Station Road North	Woods Lane	Beeac-Dreeite Road	Cheynes Road	Knights Road	Tomahawk Creek Road	Rankin Road	Patons Lane	Irrewillipe Road & Old Irrewillipe Road	Location
~	Y	×	U	C	C	C	C	C	C	Rare or threatened species/ communities
Y	Y	~	U	C	C	C	C	C	C	Remnant native grasslands
Y	Y	~	L	×	~	~	~	×	~	High biodiversity values/ links
Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Spiny Rice-flower (Pimelea spinescens subsp. Spinescens) (v, CE), Small Milkwort (Comesperma polygaloides) (L, v), Hairy Tails ( <i>Ptilotus erubescens</i> ) (L), Basalt Sun-orchid ( <i>Thelymitra gregaria</i> ) (L, e). Fat-tailed Dunnart ( <i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i> ) (nt) trapped and released on site. Plains Grassland EVC132 (E).	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Striped Legless Lizard ( <i>Delma impar</i> ), (L, vu, EN) trapped and released, Fat-tailed Dunnart ( <i>Sminthopsis crassicaudata</i> ) (nt) observed. Plains Grassland EVC132 (E).	Button Immortelle (Leptorhynchos waitzia) (V), Brackish Plains Buttercup (Ranunculus diminutus) (r ), Spiny Peppercress ( <i>Lepidium aschersonii</i> ) (L, e, V), Basalt Peppercress ( <i>Lepidium hyssopitolium</i> ).	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Stony Knoll Shrubland EVC649(E). Significant to Striped Legless Lizard habitat ( refer to ESO4(Corangamite Waterskink, Spiny Peppercress-Beeac Dreeite Road).	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Links to Jancourt Nature Conservations Reserve. Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(D).	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V).	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High and High. Links to Otway Forest Park. Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Riparian Scrub/Swampy Riparian Woodland Complex EVC17(D), Damp Heathy Woodland EVC793.	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= High and Medium. Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V), Shrubby Foothill Forest EVC45(D). Wildlife corridor between Otway Forest Park and roadside reserve network.	Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V). Wildlife corridor between Otway Forest Park and roadside reserve network.	Herb-rich Foothill Forest EVC23(V). Wildlife corridor between Otway Forest Park and roadside reserve network.	Comments

Attachment 2

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Shire Ref. VPO2 (118) VPO2	Location Poorneet Station Road Barpinba-Poorneet	Rare or threatened species/ communities U	Remnant native grasslands U U	High biodiversity values/ links U	Comments Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Medium. Plains Grassland EVC132 (E). Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Medium. Plains Grassland EVC132 (E).
	Barpinba-Poorneet Road	C	C	C	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Mediu
VPO2 (120)	Barpinba-Winchelsea Road	C	C	C	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Brackish Lake Aggregate EVC636(V).
VPO2 (121)	Unnamed Road (between Mooleric Road and Prices Lane)	C	Y	C	Roadside Committee Conservation Value= Very High. Plains Grassland EVC132 (E).
VPO2 (122)	Coradjil Road	U	C	C	Significant vegetation
VPO2 (123)	Carlisle Rd	U	U	Y	Lowland Forest EVC16(D), Heathy Woodland EVC48(LC).

## Key to Abbreviations

Y- Yes N- No U- Unknown

EVC- Name (number)(bioregional conservation status)

Threatened Flora Status - (FFG, EPBC, DSE, Migratory Bird)

## **Conservation Status Abbreviations**

			dd Data deficient	dd	poorly known	⊼		
			Near threatened	Ħ	rare	7	vulnerable	2
		I Invalid/ineligible	Vulnerable	<	vulnerable	<	endangered	EN
C CAMBA	0	N Nominated	Endangered	Φ	endangered	Ø	critically endangered	CR
J JAMBA	ے	L Listed	Critically endangered	ç	extinct	ex	extinct	EX
Migratory Bird Agreement	_	FFG	State Fauna		State Flora		National Flora and Fauna	
International Treaty		FFG	DSE		DSE		EPBC	

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## SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 61.03

## Maps comprising part of this scheme:

- 1, 1ESO1, 1ESO2, 1ESO4, 1HO, 1LSIO-FO, 1SLO, 1VPO2
- 2, 2ESO1, 2ESO2, 2ESO3, 2ESO4, 2HO, 2LSIO-FO, 2SLO, 2VPO2
- 3, 3ESO2, 3ESO4, 3HO, 3LSIO-FO,
- 4, 4ESO4, 4HO, 4LSIO-FO, 4VPO2, 4ESO2
- 5, 5DDO, 5DPO, 5ESO1, 5ESO2, 5ESO4, 5HO, 5LSIO-FO, 5PAO, 5VPO1, 5VPO2
- 6, 6ESO1, 6HO, 6LSIO-FO, 6PAO, 6VPO1, 6ESO2, 6ESO4
- 7, 7ESO1, 7HO
- \* 8, 8ESO1, 8HO, 8SLO, 8ESO2, 8ESO4
- 9, 9AEO, 9DDO, 9DPO, 9EMO, 9ESO1, 9ESO2, 9ESO4, 9ESO6, 9HO, 9LSIO-FO, 9PAO, 9SLO1, 9VPO2, 9WMO
- 10, 10ESO1, 10ESO2, <del>10ESO4,</del> 10HO, 10LSIO-FO
- 11, 11DDO, 11DPO, 11EMO, 11ESO1, 11ESO2, 11HO, 11LSIO-FO, 11PAO, 11SLO1, 11VPO1, 11WMO
- 12, 12EMO, 12ESO4, 12HO, 12LSIO-FO, 12PAO, 12VPO2, 12WMO, 12ESO2
- 13, 13HO, 13EMO, 13ESO3, 13LSIO-FO, 13ESO2
- 14, 14ESO4, 14EMO, 14HO, 14LSIO-FO, 14VPO1, 14VPO2, 14WMO, 14ESO2
- 15, 15EMO, 15ESO2, 15ESO3, 15HO, 15LSIO-FO, 15SLO, 15VPO1, 15VPO2, 15WMO, 15ESO4
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- 18, 18EMO, 18HO, 18LSIO-FO, 18SLO, 18WMO, 18ESO2, 18VPO1, 18VPO2
- 19, 19EMO, 19ESO2, 19ESO3, 19HO, 19LSIO-FO, 19SLO, 19VPO1, 19VPO2, 19WMO, 19ESO4
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- 21, 21EMO, 21ESO2, 21ESO3, 21ESO4, 21ESO5, 21HO, 21LSIO-FO, 21SLO3, 21VPO1, 21VPO2, 21WMO
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- 24, 24DDO, 24EMO, 24ESO2, 24HO, 24LSIO-FO, 24SLO, 24NC0, 24WMO, 24ESO4, 24VPO1
- 25, 25EMO, 25ESO2, 25ESO3, 25ESO4, 25HO, 25LSIO-FO, 25SLO4, 25VPO1, 25VPO2, 25WMO
- 26, 26EMO, 26ESO2, 26ESO3, 26ESO5, 26HO, 26LSIO-FO, 26SLO3, 26SLO4 26VPOI, 26VPO2, 26WMO, 26ESO4

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- 28, 28DDO, 28EMO, 28ESO2, 28LSIO-FO, 28NC0, 28SLO, 28SLO3, 28SLO5, 28VPO2, 28WMO, 28ESO4, 28VPO1
- 29, 29DD07, 29DP0, 29EM0, 29ES02, 29H0, 29LSIO-F0, 29PA0, 29SL03, 29WM0, 29ES04, 29VP01
- 30, 30AEO, 30DD07, 30EMO, 30ESO2, 30LSIO-FO, 30SLO3, 30VPO1, 30WMO, 30ESO4, 30VPO2

GENERAL PROVISIONS - CLAUSE 61.03 - SCHEDULE

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## SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 66.04

## Referral of permit applications under local provisions

Clause	Kind of application	Referral authority
Clause 4 of Schedule 1 to	All applications	Barwon Region Water Corporation
Clause 42.01 (ESO1)		Southern Rural Water Corporation
Clause 4 of Schedule 2 to Clause 42.01 (ESO2)	All applications	Department of Sustainability and Environment
Clause 4 of Schedule 3 to	All applications within the Gellibrand or Gellibrand South Catchment	Wannon Region Water Corporation
Clause 42.01 (ESO3)	All other applications	Barwon Region Water Corporation
Clause 5 of Schedule 4 to Clause 42.01	All applications	Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
(ESO4)		Department of Sustainability and Environment
Clause 3 of Schedule 5 to Clause 42.01 (ESO5)	All applications	Barwon Region Water Corporation
Clause 3 of Schedule 6 to Clause 42.01 (ESO6)	All applications	Barwon Region Water Corporation
Clause 5 of Schedule 1 to Clause 42.02 (VPO1)	All applications	Department of Sustainability and Environment
Clause 5 of Schedule 2 to Clause 42.02 (VPO2)	All applications	Depariment of Sustainability and Environment
Schedule 2 to Clause 45.02 (AEO)	An application for a use listed in Schedule 2	Airport owner

GENERAL PROVISIONS - CLAUSE 66.04 - SCHEDULE

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## SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 66.06

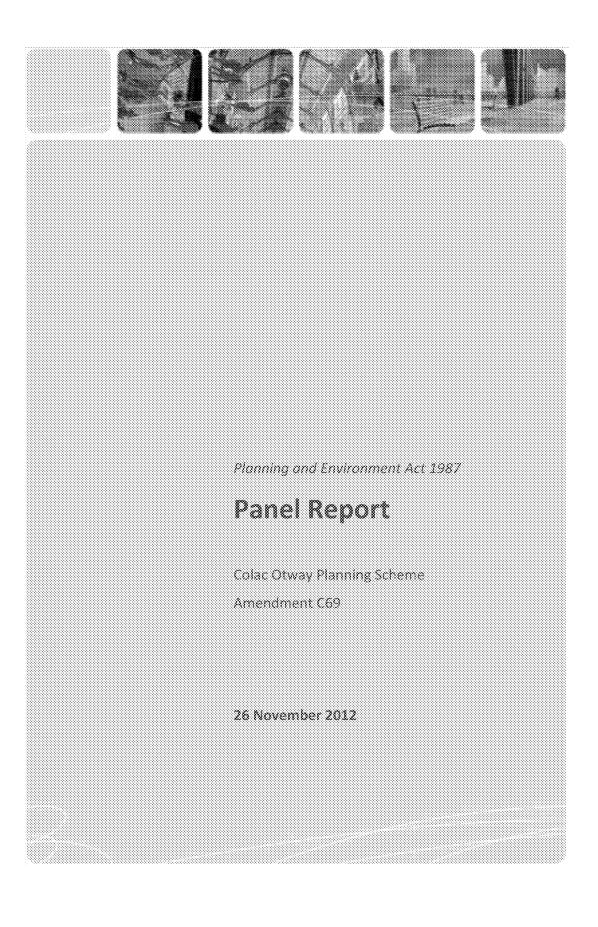
Notice of permit applications under local provisions

Clause	Kind of application	Person or body to be notified
Clause 4 of Schedule 2 to Clause 42.01 (ESC2)	All applications	Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
Clause 4 of Schedule 3 to Clause 42.01 (ESO3)	All applications	Department of Sustainability and Environment
<del>Clause 5 of Schedule 4 to Clause 42.01 (ESO4)</del>	All applications	Department of Sustainability and Environment
Clause 5 of Schedule 2 to Clause 42.02 (VPO2)	All applications	Department of Sustainability and Environment
Clause 4 of Schedule 3 to Clause 42.03	All applications	Department of Sustainability and Environment
(SLO3)		Western Coastal Board
Clause 4 of Schedule 4 to Clause 42.03	All applications	Department of Sustainability and Environment
(SLO4)		Western Coastal Board
Clause 4 of Schedule 5 to Clause 42.03	All applications	Department of Sustainability and Environment
(SLO5)		Western Coastal Board

GENERAL PROVISIONS - CLAUSE 66.06 - SCHEDULE

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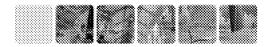
Planning and Environment Act 1987 Panel Report pursuant to Sections 153 and 155 of the Act Amendment C69 to the Colac Otway Planning Scheme

Costine Madamat

Cathie McRobert, Chair

Durch Sami.

Darrel Brewin, Member



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## List of Abbreviations

вмо	Bushfire Management Overlay
CFA	Country Fire Authority
DWMP	Domestic Wastewater Management Plan
DPCD	Department of Planning and Community Development
EMO	Erosion Management Overlay
FZ	Farming Zone
LDRZ	Low Density Residential Zone
MSS	Municipal Strategic Statement
PCRZ	Public Conservation and Resource Zone
PUZ	Public Use Zone
RAZ	Rural Activity Zone
RCZ	Rural Conservation Zone
RLZ	Rural Living Zone
RO	Restructure Overlay
The Guidelines	Guidelines for planning permit applications in open, potable water supply catchment areas (DPCD 2009)
TZ	Township Zone
WMO	Wildfire Management Overlay

Amendment C69 to the Colac Otway Planning Scheme| Report of the Panel| 26 November 2012



## **Amendment Summary**

The Amendment	Amendment C69 to the Colac Otway Planning Scheme.
Purpose of	To implement the Shire's Rural Living Strategy and the Forrest Structure
Amendment	Plan.
Planning Authority	Colac Otway Shire.
The Proponent	Colac Otway Shire.
Exhibition	7 May - 21 June 2012.
Submissions	<ul> <li>In response to exhibition of the Amendment Council received 29 submissions (listed in Appendix A) of which:</li> <li>Six submissions supported the Amendment. The supporting submissions were from the Country Fire Authority (CFA), Barwon Water and the Department of Primary Industries and three private landholders in Kawarren, Lavers Hill and Coragulac.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>22 submissions sought changes to the Amendment. They comprised:</li> <li>One submission relating to land abutting the existing Township Zone (TZ) in Beeac;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Four submissions relating to the Forrest Structure Plan:</li> <li>One submission concerning the proposed rezoning of land in Gellibrand to TZ;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Three submissions seeking rezoning of land in the Farming Zone (FZ) at Lavers Hill to Rural Living Zone (RLZ);</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Four submissions concerning the application of the Restructure Overlay (RO) at Pirron Yallock and Cressy;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>One submission supporting rezoning of existing Rural Conservation Zoned (RCZ) land at Johanna to RLZ;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>One submission objecting to the subdivision restrictions affecting existing lots at Riches Access, Kawarren;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>One submission raising concerns regarding the proposed rezoning of their land in Coragulac to LDRZ;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Three submissions relating to land in the Elliminyt area seeking inclusion into the proposed settlement boundary and rezoning to RLZ or opposing the proposed back-zoning of land Low Density Residential Zone (LDRZ) to FZ;</li> </ul>
	- One submission seeking inclusion of land in the TZ at Beech Forest;
	- One submitter opposed restrictions on further subdivision in the
	proposed RLZ at Barongarook; - One late submission objecting to the application of the RO in
	Cressy: and
	- Two submissions sought changes to the Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) Clauses 21.02, 21.03 and 21.05 relating to the role of small towns and tourism growth.

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## **The Panel Process**

The Panel	Cathie McRobert, Chair.
	Darrel Brewin.
Panel Hearings	Directions Hearing: 27 August 2012 at Colac.
	Hearing: 9 - 11 October 2012 at Colac.
Appearances	Colac Otway Shire Council represented by Douglas McNeill, Don Lewis and Gemma Browning.
	Jeremy MacCreadie represented by Emma Peppler, barrister, who called evidence from:
	<ul> <li>Town Planning: Sam D'Amico of Ratio Consultants Pty Ltd; and</li> </ul>
	Agriculture: Ray Phillips of Phillips Agribusiness.
	Stephen Hart.
	Julie Smith represented by Katy Bright.
	J & G Evans.
	Paul Lamont represented by Shelley Fanning of Great Ocean Road Coastal Planning.
	John Wright
	Ros Mainland and Bruce Upson.
	Ed Hore.
	D & J Demasi, D & H Oborne, P & J Fenton, R & C McNamara represented by Andrew Clarke of Matrix Planning Australia P/L.
	Australian Property Partnership represented by Anthony Stafford.
	John Frizon representing Beverly Frizon.
	Sharon Bradshaw.
	Kevin Watts represented by Matthew Scott of Clarke & Barwood Lawyers.
	Armistead Saw Mills P/L represented by Michael Barlow of Urbis.
	Lindsay Riches.
	C L Kuek, Xian & Guang Yun Meng, Min Wang, represented by Stephen Branwhite (Elizabeth Stone, who also has an interest in the land appeared with Mr Branwhite at the Hearing).
Site Inspections	8 - 10 October 2012.
Date of this Report	26 November 2012.
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# **Overall Conclusions and Consolidated Recommendations**

# **Overall Conclusions**

The Rural Living Strategy and Amendment C69 build on and complement earlier strategic planning work relating to rural areas, coastal areas and larger settlements in the Shire. The Panel considers that the comprehensive analysis underpinning the Rural Living Strategy responded to relevant policy and recognised the significance of constraints associated with bushfire hazard, the protection of water quality in Special Water Supply Catchments, and the maintenance of the productivity in farmland generally and farmland of strategic significance in particular. It also took into account the limited infrastructure basis for growth in rural clusters and many smaller settlements.

The result is that the Rural Living Strategy adopted a conservative approach to identifying areas where rural residential uses should be accommodated. On the whole, opportunities for rural living are to be directed to Colac-Elliminyt, with some scope for growth in less environmentally constrained small settlements and limited infill opportunities in clusters of rural residential development where that land use function is established in the precinct. The Panel considers the outcome is an appropriate balance between competing planning policy and objectives.

The Panel acknowledges submissions seeking to advance long standing residential development proposals in the north of Forrest and more recent tourism related proposals in Gellibrand. However, in areas where a level of growth would be supported except for concerns relating to fire hazard and potential impacts on potable water supply quality, the Panel endorses the proposed approach of deferring support for additional development until the proposed further investigations demonstrate that these issues can be addressed adequately; we consider this is a sound planning approach. The Panel also considers that the proposed review of the Colac Structure plan should specifically address whether:

- Land to the east of Forest Street, between Woodrowvale and Barrys Roads, Colac should be identified for rural residential development; and
- Land in Christies Road, Elliminyt should remain in the LDRZ.

In Chapter 5 the Panel has also suggested various changes to improve the drafting of the Amendment.

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#### Consolidated Recommendations

Based on the reasons set out in this Report, the Panel recommends that Amendment C69 to the Colac Otway Planning Scheme should be adopted as exhibited subject to the following recommendations:

#### **Changes to the Exhibited MSS**

- 1. In Clause 21.03-7 Forrest:
  - Include an additional strategy to the following effect:

Support tourism related use and development within the town boundary taking into account the need to respond to bushfire risks and environmental values and to protect the amenity of nearby residential uses.

- Revise the Structure Plan annotation 4 to read 'Old Timber Mill redevelopment opportunities for accommodation /commercial/ <u>industry</u> – no decision made on use <u>or zoning</u>.'
- 2. In Clause 21.03-8 Smaller Townships integrate two strategies to improve clarity and potential conflict in meaning as follows:

Investigate potential for expansion of Gellibrand and Beech Forest subject to further strategic assessment having regard to bushfire risk and effluent management.

<u>Generally-Rrestrict</u> the expansion of communities in potable water supply areas and areas subject to or at risk of landslip, high fire risk and flooding. <u>The potential for expansion of Gellibrand and Beech Forest will be</u> <u>investigated having regard to bushfire risk and effluent management.</u>

- 3. Revise Clause 21.06 Undertaking Further Strategic Work to the following effect:
  - Prepare a Master plan for Beeac. The work should include:
    - <u>A Township Effluent Management Plan to determine capacity for</u> <u>infill development and future growth.</u>
    - <u>Evaluation of development options immediately to the east and</u> <u>north-west of the existing township zone.</u>
  - Prepare a Master plan for Gellibrand. The work should include:
    - <u>A Township Effluent Management Plan to determine capacity for</u> infill development and future growth.
    - <u>Evaluation of development options in the vicinity of Gellibrand-</u> <u>Carlisle Road and along the northern approach to the Gellibrand.</u>

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4. Change Clause 21.05-4 Tourism objectives as follows:

<u>To encourage economic development in towns in the Otway Ranges</u> <u>through tourism uses and development which acknowledge and respond to</u> <u>environmental constraints and protect landscape values.</u>

To encourage the growth of tourism related land uses and development within Forrest.

- 5. Review MSS provisions to:
  - Avoid conflicting statements when discussing opportunities for growth and environmental constraints on growth.
  - Address drafting issues raised by the Panel in Chapter 5 of this report.

**Changes to Exhibited Rezoning** 

- 6. Rezone 2-6 Frizon Street, Forrest (the Frizon property) to Township Zone, rather than the exhibited Rural Living Zone.
- 7. Subject to the preparation of a Domestic Wastewater Management Plan, rezone 19 Lavers Hill - Cobden Road, Lavers Hill (the Smith property) from Farming Zone to Rural Living Zone and consider the merits of including the adjoining land at 4 College Drive in that rezoning.
- 8. Reduce the extent of the exhibited Low Density Residential Zone applied to 800 Corangamite Lake Road, Coragulac (the Hore property) to apply along the road frontage but terminating to west of the existing dwelling and retain the balance of the site in the Farming Zone.

**The Incorporated Restructure Plan Document** 

9. Revise the Incorporated Restructure Plan Document as proposed by Council with the following further changes:

**Under Strategic Basis:** 

The Restructure Overlay is not intended to imply that a planning permit for a dwelling would be supported on any land affected by the overlay or this Restructure Plan. Any planning permit application would still be required to demonstrate that it is legitimately required to support agricultural use of the land as required by State and local policies in the planning Scheme and the requirements of the Farming Zone. The key purpose of the Plan is not to indicate that a planning permit would be supported on each of the areas indicated in the Plan, rather to prevent the development of more than one dwelling on tenements that <u>existed at the time the Plan was prepared</u> assuming one was existing, or approved by a planning permit.

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#### **Under Requirements:**

A<u>n application for a permit for a</u> dwelling <del>approval</del> must demonstrate that the requirements of the Farming Zone, <u>applicable overlays, and</u> relevant local and State planning policies <del>have been</del> <u>are</u>satisfied (After the exhibited 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph).

Nothing\_<u>It</u> should <u>not</u> be inferred in <u>that</u> this <u>pPlan</u> about\_indicates that support any planning permit application being supported on any land affected by this Plan <u>will be supported</u> – <u>the merits of</u> applications will be assessed under the relevant planning scheme provisions <del>based on their</del> merits.

Other

- 10. Review the suitability of the land to the east of Forest Street, between Woodrowvale and Barrys Roads, Colac for Rural Living as part of a reassessment of the demand and preferred locations for such development around Colac and as part of the preparation of a Structure Plan for Elliminyt
- 11. Council give further consideration to the merits of providing separate titles for the existing houses at 2 Forans Road, Barongarook and the most appropriate mechanism to advance the subdivision proposal.

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# 1 Introduction

# **1.1 What is Proposed?**

## Details of the Exhibited Amendment

Amendment C69 to the Colac Otway Planning Scheme, as exhibited, proposes to:

- Implement the Rural Living Strategy by:
  - Making various changes to MSS Clauses 21.02 Vision, 21.03 Settlement, 21.05 Economic Development, 21.06 General Implementation and 21.07 Reference Documents.
  - Applying the LDRZ to land at Corangamite Lake Road and Ryans Lane, Coragulac.
  - Applying the TZ to land at Alvie, Barwon Downs, Carlisle River, Coragulac, Gellibrand, Lavers Hill and Warrion.
  - Applying the RLZ and minimum subdivision requirements to areas in Barongarook, Barongarook West, east of Birregurra, Cororooke, Irrewarra, Kawarren and Warncoort.
  - Applying the FZ to land currently in the LDRZ at 70-90 Christies Road, Elliminyt.
  - Applying the PUZ to land at Gellibrand and Lavers Hill.
  - Applying the PCRZ to land at Gellibrand.
  - Applying the RO and associated Schedule 1 to land at Cressy, Gerangamete, Pirron Yallock and Irrewillipe. It is proposed to incorporate the associated document '*Restructure Plans for Old and Inappropriate Subdivisions in the Colac Otway Shire*' (2012) and amend the Clause 81.01 accordingly.
- Implement the Forrest Structure Plan by:
  - Making various changes to MSS Clauses 21.03 Settlement, 21.05 Economic Development, 21.06 General Implementation and 21.07 Reference Documents.
  - Rezoning the following land in Forrest from the FZ to:
    - TZ: 3025 Colac-Forrest Road 35, 45, 55 and 59 Turner Road, 1- 5 Hennigan Crescent.
    - RLZ: 2-6, 10, 14 and 18 Frizon Road, 65, 69, 73, and 79 101 Grant Street.
    - Rural Activity Zone (RAZ): 2317 Birregurra-Forrest Road, Forrest.
    - PUZ: 10 12 Grant Street, 1 Rivendell Lane.
    - PCRZ: 5 Rivendell Lane.

### Post-Exhibition Changes Supported by Council

After considering submissions, Council supported changes to the exhibited MSS to minimise duplication and avoid conflicting statements when discussing opportunities for or environmental constraints on growth.

The Panel directed that post-exhibition changes that Council intended to support at the Panel Hearing should be provided to Planning Panels Victoria and placed on Council's website in advance of the Hearing. The proposed changes and the reasons Council gave for the changes are detailed below.

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The following changes were made to Clause 21.03-8 strategies to integrate two strategies to improve clarity and any potential conflict in meaning:

Investigate potential for expansion of Gellibrand and Beech Forest subject to further strategic assessment having regard to bushfire risk and effluent management.

<u>Generally-Rrestrict</u> the expansion of communities in potable water supply areas and areas subject to or at risk of landslip, high fire risk and flooding. <u>The potential for expansion of</u> <u>Gellibrand and Beech Forest will be investigated having regard to bushfire risk and</u> <u>effluent management.</u>

The following objective was added to Clause 21.05-4 Tourism to capture the intent of the strategy to be deleted and broaden the support for tourism to all townships in the Otway Ranges:

To encourage growth of tourism related land uses and development in towns in the Otway Ranges that contributes to their economic development, acknowledges and responds to environmental constraints and protects broader landscapes within which these towns are located.

To encourage the growth of tourism related land uses and development within Forrest.

The Panel endorses these changes, with some editing, as improvements to the exhibited provisions.

# **1.1** Planning Context

### 1.1.1 Policy framework

Many planning policies are in some way applicable to the consideration the Amendment. Council's submission set out the details of the relevant policies and other submittors did not take issue with what was put forward in this regard. The most directly relevant policies are summarised below.

### State Planning Policy

State planning policy of particular relevance to Amendment C69 includes:

- Clause 11 Planning for settlement includes objectives and strategies which indicate:
  - Support for: diversity of choice; economic viability; prevention of pollution, and the protection of environmentally sensitive areas and natural resources.
  - Planning is to prevent the siting of incompatible land uses close together.
  - Projected population growth over at least a 15 year period should be accommodated, on a municipal basis rather than a town-by-town basis, and clear direction on where growth should occur. Growth should be directed to existing settlements where utility, transport, commercial and social infrastructure and services are available or can be provided in the most efficient and sustainable manner. Low-density rural residential development that would compromise future urban development should be restricted.

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- Strategies to promote agriculture and rural production, which include:
  - Limit new housing development in rural areas, including:
  - Directing housing growth into existing settlements.
  - Discouraging development of isolated small lots in the rural zones from use for single dwellings, rural living or other incompatible uses.
  - Encouraging consolidation of existing isolated small lots in rural zones.
  - *Restructure old and inappropriate subdivisions.*
- Risk to life, property, the natural environment and community infrastructure from natural hazards, such as bushfire and flooding should be minimised.
- In coastal areas, areas between settlements for non-urban use should be protected; development on ridgelines, primary coastal dune systems and low lying coastal areas should be avoided; and the restructure of old and inappropriate subdivisions to reduce development impacts on the environment is encouraged.
- Clause 12 Environmental and Landscape Values seeks to: ensure biodiversity is protected and conserved; recognise and enhance the value of the coastal areas; ensure sensitive siting and design of development that respects the character of coastal settlements and the Great Ocean Road region.
- Clause 13 Environmental Risks indicates planning should adopt best practice environmental management and risk management, including fire and flood risk, to avoid or minimise environmental degradation and hazards.
- Clause 14 Natural Resource Management promotes the conservation and wise use of natural resources to support both environmental quality and sustainable development. Policy of particular relevance to the Rural Living Strategy includes:
  - *'protect productive farmland which is of strategic significance in the local or regional context.'* (Clause 14.1-1)
  - The strategy to 'protect water catchments and water supply facilities to ensure the continued availability of clean, high-quality drinking water' by (Clause 14.02-1)
  - Policy to protect water quality by:
    - Minimising the discharge of contaminated runoff or wastes to groundwater resources, rivers, streams, wetlands, estuaries and marine environments.
    - Preventing the establishment of incompatible land uses in aquifer recharge areas and in potable water catchments.
  - Policy requires that 'Planning must consider as relevant: Guidelines for planning permit applications in open, potable water supply catchment areas (Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009).' These guidelines state, amongst other things, that dwelling density should be no greater than one per 40 hectares in Special Water Supply Catchments. In November 2012 (after the Panel Hearing) the Minister for Water issued new Guidelines<sup>1</sup>.

(Clause 19.03-2 also seeks to ensure water quality in water supply catchments is protected from possible contamination and that lots created by the subdivision are

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The *Guidelines for planning permit applications in open, potable water supply catchment areas* (Sustainability and Environment, November 2012) are not referred to in Clause 14.1-1 of the State Planning Policy Framework.

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capable of adequately treating and retaining all domestic wastewater within the boundaries of each lot.)

• Clause 16.02-1 Rural Residential strategies are:

Manage development in rural areas to protect agriculture and avoid inappropriate rural residential development.

Reduce the proportion of new housing development provided in rural areas and encourage the consolidation in existing settlements where investment in physical and community infrastructure and services has already been made.

Demonstrate need and identify locations for rural residential development through a housing and settlement strategy.

Ensure planning for rural living avoids or significantly reduces adverse economic, social and environmental impacts by:

- Maintaining the long-term sustainable use and management of existing natural resource attributes in activities including agricultural production, water, mineral and energy resources.
- Protecting existing landscape values and environmental qualities.....
- Minimising or avoiding property servicing costs....
- Discouraging development of isolated small lots in rural zones from use for rural living or other incompatible uses.
- Encouraging consolidation of existing isolated small lots in rural zones.
- .....

Ensure land is not zoned for rural living or rural residential development if it will encroach on high quality productive agricultural land or adversely impact on waterways or other natural resources.

*Ensure land is only zoned for rural living or rural residential development where it:* 

- Is located close to existing towns and urban centres, but not in areas that will be required for fully serviced urban development.
- Can be supplied with electricity and water and good quality road access.

### **Local Planning Policy**

Existing local planning policy<sup>2</sup> relating to settlements and rural living aims to:

 Provide clear distinctions between the role and function of settlements and rural areas and to contain development within clearly defined boundaries of settlements. Greater concentration and consolidation of settlements identified for growth is favoured over

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Clauses 21.02-2 Land Use Vision, 21.03-1 General, 21.03-7 Smaller Townships, 21.03-8 Rural Living and 21.04-8 Landscape Character.

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incremental development beyond settlement boundaries. The management of development on the fringes of townships is to enhance the character of the town's landscape setting.

- Support the economic development of small townships.
- Direct rural living to areas where the agricultural base of the Shire is protected and land use conflicts with farming will be reduced.
- Limit the expansion of communities in areas of high bushfire risk.

Objectives and strategies in Clause 21.05-1 Agriculture are directed at:

- Protecting water supply catchments, major environmental features and significant landscapes from inappropriate land use and development. This includes avoiding adverse impacts from rural residential land uses on water quality in water supply catchments.
- Protecting high quality agricultural land and reducing land use conflicts in farming areas. The MSS identifies agricultural land of strategic significance, particularly in the northwest of the Shire. It strongly discourages discretionary approval of housing in agricultural areas, except where there is a demonstrated need to live on the land to conduct an effective agricultural use.
- Promoting the viability of smaller towns and development which contributes to economic and social well-being of towns with appropriate levels of infrastructure.

# 1.2 The Rural Living Strategy

## The Scope of the Strategy

The Rural Living Strategy focussed on the 75 settlements, clusters<sup>3</sup> and localities in the Shire, including the candidate areas for rural living identified in the Rural Land Strategy 2007. However, the Strategy did not consider dispersed housing in the FZ or towns where Structure Plans had recently been completed or were underway<sup>4</sup>.

### **Rural Living Strategy Consultation**

The development of the Rural Living Strategy drew on input and submissions from:

- Public workshops held in November 2009 (Cororooke, Lavers Hill, Birregurra and Forrest) that informed the preparation of the Draft Context<sup>5</sup>; and
- Exhibition of the Draft Rural Living Strategy (7 February 4 April 2011), which was supported by drop-in sessions held at Cororooke, Lavers Hill, Colac and Gellibrand. <sup>6</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Eight rural areas are identified as 'clusters' created as a result of historical ad hoc subdivision approvals. They are: Barongarook–Bushbys Road, Barongarook–Robinson Road, Barongarook–Everett Crescent, Birregurra–Cape Otway Road, Cororook– Langdons Lane, Kawarren, Irrewar–Pyles Road, Warncoort.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> These settlements include Apollo Bay Wye River, Kennett River, Separation Creek and Skenes Creek.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 44 written submissions were received from this consultation period.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> This process resulted in a total of 59 submissions.

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#### The Rural Living Strategy Analysis and Findings

The Rural Living Strategy Context Report provided background analysis of factors that influenced the strategic directions adopted in the Rural Living Strategy. It addressed:

- State planning policy;
- Agricultural productivity and tourism;
- Constraints associated with fire risk, geotechnical stability, flooding and salinity; the management of water supply catchments, groundwater, waste water, the protection of biodiversity values, and significant landscapes;
- The implications of climate change;
- The availability of services and community infrastructure; and
- Land supply and demand.

The proposed strategies took account of:

- The hierarchy of settlements, including settlements beyond the study area.
- The capacity of settlements already connected to services to accommodate growth.
- Changing weather patterns which highlight the need to protect quality agricultural land, particularly in the northern part of the Shire.
- The need to curb expectations for approval of dwellings within the FZ and to identify appropriate alternatives, including providing for growth in small towns where possible.
- The need to encourage tourism in and around small towns.
- Analysis of environmental characteristics and constraints which indicated that:
  - Impacts on high quality agricultural land need to be minimised.
  - Growth, particularly at higher density, cannot be accommodated in unsewered settlements where the soils have limited capacity to accommodate septics systems. Requirements for on-site waste water treatment means that the supply of lots for development is more limited than suggested by existing TZ lot numbers.
  - The necessity of protecting water supply catchments, as emphasised by planning policy and enforced by Water Authorities. Gellibrand, Lavers Hill, Beech Forest and Carlisle River are within Special Water Supply Catchment areas. State guidelines<sup>7</sup> specify that where a planning permit is required: the density of dwellings should be no greater than one dwelling per 40 hectares and each lot created in the subdivision should be at least 40 hectares in area. Planning policy requires specific effluent management strategies to support growth in these areas.
  - A precautionary approach to growth of settlements in extreme fire risk areas is required and further detailed assessment of fire risk is necessary to assist in determining growth potential.

The Rural Living Strategy found that, while theoretically there is sufficient land available to meet the demand for rural residential development in the Shire for more than 30 years:

• The large majority of this supply is unlikely to be developable due to environmental and infrastructure constraints.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Guidelines for planning permit applications in open, potable water supply catchment areas (Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009). As noted earlier these guidelines were superseded in November 2012.

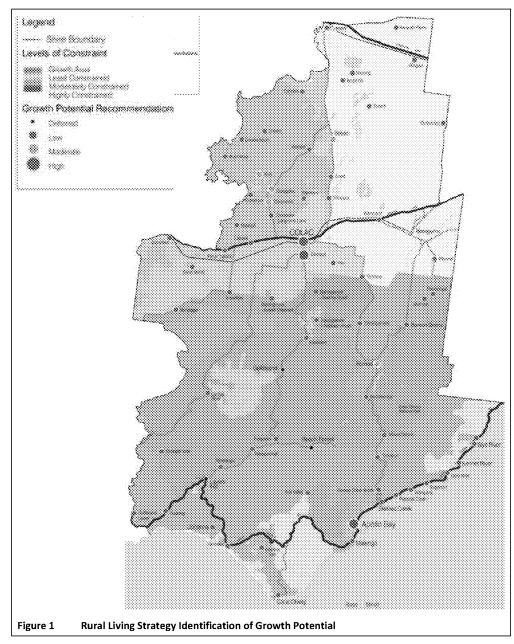
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- The majority of land available for rural residential development comprises fragmented titles between Colac and Elliminyt, with additional opportunities for township and rural residential development in smaller townships such as Alvie, Beeac, Birregurra, Coragulac, Cororooke and Forrest.
- The supply of land is not necessarily in the higher demand areas along the coast or near the Otways.

The Rural Living Strategy adopted the following framework (see Figure 1):

- **Growth areas:** Colac, and to a lesser extent, Apollo Bay were identified as 'growth areas' as these towns are the principal places for residential development and they offer the necessary infrastructure and services to support further population growth.
- **Deferred growth potential:** areas identified as having deferred growth potential pending the following further investigation and commitment to town-specific further assessments to be undertaken by Council:
  - An effluent management plan for Gellibrand.
  - Detailed fire risk assessments for Gellibrand, Lavers Hill and Beech Forest, including candidate areas identified in the Rural Land Strategy 2007.
  - 'Small Town' Growth Plans to investigate opportunities for future growth in Alvie, Beeac and Cororooke.
- Least constrained settlements in the north-east of the Shire which are not highly constrained by environmental factors and where there is a capacity to accommodate future rural living development or expansion of settlements if required.
- Moderately constrained settlements in the north-west of the Shire where the land is identified as 'Farmland of Strategic Significance' and protection of its high productive capability is a key objective. Some expansion of the TZ for some settlements is envisaged to reflect demand and to facilitate social and economic benefits for those towns, without unacceptable loss of agricultural land.
- Highly Constrained settlements in the south of the Shire. This area is impacted by environmental factors such as bushfire risk, soil erosion/land instability, as well as being located in Special Water Supply Catchments. A precautionary approach towards the growth of settlements in these areas was seen as crucial.
- **Rezoning of** *'clusters'* was recommended to recognise the established land use pattern and allow infill development of the small number of vacant lots. The *'cluster boundary'* around the area of existing development is intended to prevent future subdivision of and encroachment into adjoining agricultural land. It is not anticipated that additional infrastructure and/or services will be provided to these clusters.

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# 1.2.1 Discussion

The Rural Living Strategy builds on and complements earlier strategic planning work (See Chapter 1.3) relating to rural areas generally, coastal areas and larger settlements in the Shire. The Panel is satisfied that the analysis underpinning the Rural Living Strategy comprehensively addressed the Shire's rural areas and smaller settlements. It also responded to relevant policy parameters and recognised the significance of constraints associated with high fire hazard areas, the protection of water quality in Special Water

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Supply Catchments, the maintenance of the productivity in farmland generally and farmland of strategic significance in particular. It also took into account the limited infrastructure basis for growth in rural clusters and many smaller settlements.

The result is that the Rural Living Strategy adopted a conservative approach to identifying areas where rural residential uses should be accommodated. On the whole, opportunities for rural living were to be directed to Colac - Elliminyt, with some scope for growth in less environmentally constrained small settlements and limited infill opportunities in clusters of rural residential development where that land use function of the precinct is established.

Some submissions, such as the Harkin and Hart submission, advocated a more liberal approach to the provision of rural lifestyle housing opportunities. However, the Panel supports the recommendations of the Rural Living Strategy, which are translated to Amendment C69, as striking an appropriate balance between competing planning policy and objectives. The Panel also considers the recognition of the need for further investigations to specifically address fire and effluent management constraints in areas where a level of growth would otherwise be supported is sound planning.

# **1.3 Other Strategic Planning Work**

# 1.3.1 The Rural Land Strategy 2007

The Rural Land Strategy 2007:

- Identified farmland of strategic significance on the basis of mapping and analysis of factors such as agricultural capability, farm business uses and lot sizes.
- Supported the introduction of the RAZ to provide for tourism in selected areas close proximity to the coast and with moderate to low agricultural capability.
- Concluded that the current minimum rural lot sizes were generally appropriate but lots of less than 8 hectares should be reviewed with a view to applying the RLZ. Candidate areas for rezoning to RLZ were identified in areas with moderate to low agricultural capability, immediately adjacent to townships.

Amendment C55, which was approved in 2009, addressed rural (non-urban) issues of particular relevance to Amendment C69. They included:

- References in the MSS relating to agriculture, timber production, rural living and tourism were updated.
- The 'Farmland of Strategic Significance'<sup>8</sup>, generally in the north west of the municipality was identified in the MSS.
- The RAZ was applied to part of the Apollo Bay hinterland. The Amendment C55 Panel considered the exhibited RAZ should be extended as part of a 'follow on' amendment; and the success of the RAZ should be monitored by Council to determine if the zone should be applied more widely.
- The Rural Land Strategy 2007 was introduced as a reference document. A number of candidate areas for rural living were identified in the Rural Land Strategy for further

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Farmland of Strategic Significance' was based on land capability mapping and lot size distribution characteristics.

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investigation (Kawarren, Barongarook, Gellibrand, Forrest, Beech Forest, Lavers Hill and Elliminyt) but these areas were not represented in the MSS and Amendment C55 only proposed rezoning the Colac–Elliminyt *'candidate areas'*.

## 1.3.2 Colac Structure Plan 2007

The Colac Structure Plan assessed the future potential growth of Colac - Elliminyt and identified where residential and industrial/commercial development can be accommodated. Recommendations were not made about the direction of long term growth (beyond current zoned land) as the analysis indicated a supply of residential zoned land of approximately 50-70 years. The key recommendations included:

- Zoning of large de facto rural residential areas south of Colac to the RLZ and identification of a future extension of that zone to the west;
- Zoning of land south east of Colac to Industrial 1 Zone;
- Zoning of Rural Activity Zone land in Colac East;
- Back-zoning of undeveloped industrial land to FZ in Colac East and Colac West; and
- A settlement boundary.

The Framework Plan for Colac (Clause 21.03) represents the outcomes of the Structure Plan.

The Panel for Amendment C55, which considered the implementation of the Colac Structure Plan, recommended review the Colac Structure Plan, and Council will consider the allocation of funding for this review in the coming financial year (see further discussion in Chapter 2.1).

## 1.3.3 Other Strategies

Council's submission addressed an extensive body of strategic planning work that also informed the preparation of the Rural Living Strategy, the Forrest Structure Plan and Amendment C69. The studies referred to by Council (and provided to or accessed by the Panel) included:

- Colac Otway Shire Bushfire Planning Assessment (in progress) (see Chapter 2.1).
- Apollo Bay Structure Plan 2007.
- Apollo Bay Settlement Boundary and Urban Design Review.
- Draft Birregurra Structure Plan 2012.
- Amendments C54 and C68 relating to the Erosion Management Overlay (EMO)<sup>9</sup>.
- Regional Bushfire Planning Assessments 2012.
- G21 Regional Growth Plan 2012.
- Great Ocean Road Region Strategy 2004.
- Coastal Spaces 2006.
- Victorian Coastal Strategy 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Amendment C54 (gazetted earlier in 2012) reduced the coverage of the EMO over parts of some townships, including Forrest, Elliminyt, Birregurra, Gellibrand and Apollo Bay. Amendment C68 proposes to apply the EMO to a small number of additional properties and to simplify the requirements of planning applications. It was adopted by Council in August 2012 and is currently being prepared for approval by the Minister. These amendments have no direct implications for the Rural Living Strategy or Amendment C69.

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## **1.4** Issues Addressed in this Report

The Panel considered all written submissions, as well as submissions presented to it during the Hearing. In addressing the issues raised in those submissions, the Panel has been assisted by the information provided to it as well as its observations from inspections of specific sites.

This Report deals with the issues under the following headings:

- Deferred Areas
  - Proposed further investigations;
  - Forrest;
  - Lavers Hill;
  - Gellibrand;
  - Elliminyt;
  - Beeac;
  - Beech Forest.
- The RO
  - The Proposed Restructure Overlay and Incorporated Plan;
  - Pirron Yallock;
  - Cressy.
- Other Areas
  - Back-zoning of land at Christies Road, Elliminyt;
  - Johanna;
  - Kawarren;
  - Coragulac;
  - Barongarook.
- Amendment drafting.

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# 2 Deferred Areas

An overarching issue is whether additional development opportunities should be facilitated in Forrest, Lavers Hill, Gellibrand, Elliminyt, Beeac and Beech in advance of further investigations?

# **2.1** Proposed Further Investigations

### **Colac Otway Shire Bushfire Planning Assessment (in progress)**

There has always been a real risk of bushfire in the Shire, particularly in the forests in the south. The devastation caused by the Black Saturday fires in 2007, and the more frequent extreme fire conditions anticipated due to climate change, have established an imperative to ensure that planning manages risks from bushfire. In line with the Bushfire Royal Commission recommendations, State Planning Policy aims to strengthen community resilience to bushfire through the following overarching strategies:

*Prioritise the protection of human life over other policy considerations in planning and decision-making in areas at risk from bushfire.* 

Where appropriate, apply the precautionary principle to planning and decisionmaking when assessing the risk to life, property and community infrastructure from bushfire.

Council advised that grant funding to develop local policy to address bushfire risk across the Shire will help to determine the future of towns identified in the Rural Living Strategy as *'deferred growth'*. The Project, which is expected to be completed by October 2013 comprises two elements:

- Development of Bushfire Precinct Plans for high bushfire risk areas including a Bushfire Attack Level Assessment and schedules to the Bushfire Management Overlay (BMO) for Skenes Creek, Kennett River, Separation Creek and Wye River. While this work has a specific focus on the nominated coastal towns, the background analysis and implementation measures will also inform the second element.
- Strategic assessment of growth potential in high bushfire risk areas, including the towns of Beech Forest, Gellibrand and Forrest and the proposed RLZ to the south-west of Lavers Hill. Recommendations will be provided on:
  - The viability of future township development from a bushfire management perspective (within areas identified in the Rural Living Strategy, the Forrest Structure Plan and more broadly within the town); and
  - Any necessary mitigation strategies or actions required to assist township expansion/development where appropriate.

The Project brief indicates that this Project will review bushfire risk for the whole of the Forrest township, as well as the area to the north of the town that is specifically identified for investigation.

The Panel sees considerable merit in the approach adopted. It requires consultation with relevant agencies and consideration of the Colac Otway Shire Municipal Fire Management Plan. This Plan, which was produced collaboratively by Municipal Fire Management Planning

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Committee<sup>10</sup>, outlines how relevant authorities and organisations will work together to prepare for, respond to and recover from major fires. The CFA membership of the project steering committee and the consultation to occur with the Municipal Fire Management Committee as part of the project reaffirms that collaborative approach.

The Panel considers that this project has the capacity to address a range of more strategic implications and responses than is possible in ad hoc, site specific assessments. Strong grounds would need to be presented to justify departing from the bushfire assessment process that has (or is about to) commenced.

#### **Review of the Colac Structure Planning 2007**

Amendment C55 implemented the Colac Structure Plan 2007 and the Clause 21.03 Framework Plan for Colac represents the outcomes of the Structure Plan. The C55 Panel found that the supply of residential land in Colac was overestimated<sup>11</sup> and rates of development were underestimated. That Panel's recommendations:

- Included zoning of:
  - large de facto rural residential areas south of Colac to the RLZ, with identification of a future extension of that zone to the west;
  - land south east of Colac to Industrial 1 Zone and back-zoning of undeveloped industrial land to Farming Zone in Colac East and Colac West; and
  - land in Colac East to RAZ.
- Did not extend long term growth direction beyond current zoned land but did recommend a more detailed examination of the settlement boundary around Elliminyt to identify areas of longer term growth.

Council submitted:

*Council has accepted the need for this work* (updated demand-supply analysis and identification of longer term growth areas), and will consider the allocation of funding in the coming financial year to conduct a thorough review of the Colac Structure Plan which addresses these issues.

### Effluent Management in Gellibrand and Beech Forest

State guidelines<sup>12</sup> (the Guidelines) establish major constraints on further growth or development in potable water supply catchments.

Relevant water authorities were involved in the development of the Rural Living Strategy and advised that development within existing TZ land would be considered on a case by case

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The Committee is made up of representatives from the Colac Otway Shire, the Country Fire Authority, the Department of Sustainability and Environment, Parks Victoria, Victoria Police and VicRoads.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> The supply included flood prone and otherwise undevelopable land.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Both the Guidelines for planning permit applications in open, potable water supply catchment areas (Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009) referred to in Clause 14.01 and the updated Guidelines issued by the minister for Water in November 2012.

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basis, with general support for a dwelling on each allotment in this zone, but that further subdivision of allotments in the TZ would not be supported. New dwellings proposed outside existing TZ land would be subject to the 1 dwelling to 40 hectare principle in the Guidelines.

As noted in Council's submission to the Panel, recent VCAT decisions<sup>13</sup> have concluded that the risk to human health should be given priority over other planning objectives and strategic land use and risk assessment planning is necessary to justify a variation to the 1 dwelling to 40 hectare benchmark for protection of the water supply from human pathogens.

As there was a desire to encourage modest growth (especially tourism development) in Gellibrand and Beech Forest, the Rural Living Strategy recommended the preparation of waste water management plans for these towns, as provided for in the 2009 Guidelines (and reaffirmed in the 2012 Guidelines)<sup>14</sup>. Council advised that the relevant water authorities will be involved in these further investigations, which may provide strategic justification for further rezoning. State policy requires the adoption of a precautionary approach to the management of potable water catchments. The Panel considers the Rural Living Strategy approach of requiring further investigations prior to potential rezonings in Gellibrand and Beech Forest is sound. The preparation of a Domestic Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) should also precede any rezoning of the land owned by Julie Smith in Lavers Hill.

### Alvie, Beeac and Cororooke Plans

The Rural Living Strategy identified the need for further strategic work, to be done in consultation with the community, to clarify land supply/demand and to determine the preferred location for growth in Alvie, Beeac and Cororooke. The Rural Living Strategy identified 'future investigation long term areas' in these settlements.

# 2.2 Forrest

### What are the Issues?

Should proposed MSS provisions be clarified to indicate support for commercial proposals beyond the nominated area in Grant Street?

Should land at the north-western approach to Forrest be included in the settlement boundary and rezoned in advance of proposed bushfire risk assessment for the town?

Should the TZ be extended to a property on the southern side of Frizon Street.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> For example see, Rozen v Macedon Ranges SC 2009 VCAT 2746, and Simpson v Ballarat CC 2012 VCAT 133.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> The November 2012 Guidelines set out Domestic Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) requirements, which can be property specific. The November 2012 Guidelines note that the DWMP requirements incorporate and build upon (but do not displace) Council responsibilities for developing DWMPs as set out in clause 32(2)(e) of the State Environment Protection Policy (Waters of Victoria).

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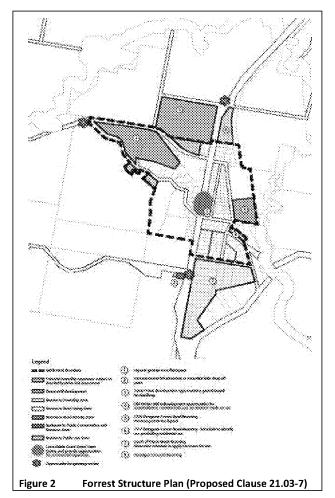
## 2.2.1 The Forrest Structure Plan

Forrest is gaining in popularity as a tourist destination, especially for mountain biking. However, accommodation in the town is limited and the options to provide for demand for group accommodation outside the town are constrained by the FZ provisions. The local hotel and associated brewery has strong patronage from tourists and has become an economic anchor in the town. Council is anxious to support economic growth in Forrest through eco-tourism based on opportunities associated with the town's proximity to the Otway National Park and Lake Elizabeth.

The *Forrest Structure Plan (2011)* supports building on the economic opportunities associated with the town's role as a destination for lifestyle, recreation and eco-tourism activities (such as mountain biking, hiking and camping) that has established since the cessation of logging on Crown Land in the Otways. However, Forrest is identified as a small town capable of accommodating limited population growth due to environmental and servicing constraints. The Structure Plan recognises that Forrest was identified after the Black Saturday fires as one 52 towns/localities with the highest bushfire risk and emphasises that any consideration of residential growth within Forrest must address that risk.

The structure plan establishes a settlement boundary; identifies opportunities for limited expansion beyond the current township; and supports revitalising the Grant Street business core to provide retail services for the local population and expanding commercial uses, particularly those related to the tourist sector.

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Amendment C69 proposes to implement the Structure Plan (see Figure 2) recommendations, except that rezoning to TZ of land to the north which is identified as '*Potential township* expansion subject to detailed bushfire risk assessment' (annotation 5) has been deferred pending the outcome of the proposed assessment of fire risk (see Chapter 2.1) and that land is not included within the town boundary.

# 2.2.2 Submissions

The submission from M Bradshaw & S Bradshaw P/L, which trades as Forrest Brewing Company, highlighted the success of public sector funding support in establishing nature based tourism (e.g. 60km cycling tracks), tourism focussed ventures such as their microbrewery and township improvements. The submission sought to ensure the planning framework supports further opportunities being realised, rather than stifling them. Ms Bradshaw expressed concerns relating to the following proposed MSS provisions:

- The reference to <u>limited</u> opportunities for tourism development.
- The designation of the area in Grant Street between the community hall and Turner Drive/Blundy Street for the consolidation of commercial uses, excludes existing

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businesses and could frustrate proposals elsewhere, such as in Station Street where most heritage assets are located. Further, the conceptual identification of the area for consolidation of commercial uses does not assist in interpretation of this provision. The Forrest & District Community Group shared this concern.

- It is not appropriate to single out a particular business, the general store, for expansion and there appears to be some confusion in references to sides of Grant Street.
- Ecotourism enterprises should not be limited to land at the northern entry to the town, as implied by the strategy to 'Encourage some commercial development, particularly accommodation, to locate on Rural Activity Zoned land taking into account...'

In July 2012 (after exhibition of Amendment C69), the Bradshaws bought 35 Station Street for niche tourism related activities that take advantage of the outlook over the river and medium term growth for their brewing activities, as their Grant Street property does not have space for expansion. The business at the 2.3 hectare Station Street property closed in 2005 and the site has been derelict since. Plans for this site have not been formulated but Ms Bradshaw sought a planning framework that would provide flexibility for a range of uses. She noted that, while the TZ provides for a wide range of uses, food and beverage production is an industry subject to Note 1 under Clause 52.10 and is therefore prohibited in the TZ. This could preclude potential uses such as a bakery or brewery. Rezoning, possibly to Special Use, may be required to achieve the desired land use flexibility.

Two submissions sought the inclusion of additional land in the TZ, especially to the south of the township. The Forrest & District Community Group submitted that the response to fire risk seemed unbalanced and disadvantaged the southern end of the town. The Community Group submission preferred optimum use of existing lots to the creation of new infill opportunities. It also questioned the apparent absence of any scope for industrial and employment uses other than tourism businesses.

Mr and Ms Frizon requested that land on the southern side of Frizon Street be rezoned TZ, rather than the exhibited RLZ. The property currently comprises two houses and structures associated with its former milling use. The Frizons submitted that the TZ would facilitate the subdivision of the two existing houses and the operation of a tourism business focussed on the timber heritage of the area and functional timber art.

Two submissions relating to the proposed RAZ at the northern of Forrest (2317 Birregurra-Forrest Road) were:

- Australian Property Partnership, which owns the land proposed for rezoning to RAZ, originally submitted that the RAZ is inadequate to implement Council's vision for Forrest and advocated a zoning that provides flexibility to cater for tourism at the northern end of the site and residential development at the southern end. At the Hearing, although Mr Stafford maintained it would be more appropriate to include the site within the township boundary to allow more urban outcomes, he accepted the RAZ as appropriate for the site's gateway location and did not pursue this aspect of the original submission.
- R and L Kemp supported the Structure Plan but were concerned about the impact of potential subdivision and development within the proposed RAZ on their adjoining property and the rural ambience of the northern approach to the town. They requested that no further subdivision of 2317 Birregurra- Forrest Road be allowed.

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Mr Stafford from Australian Property Partnership (APP), which also owns the 4.65 hectare property at 2324 Birregurra-Forrest Road, and Ros Mainland and Bruce Upson, who own the adjoining 4.65 hectare property to the south at 2330 Birregurra – Forrest Road, sought to advance rezoning of their land immediately to the north-west of the town for residential development. This land is identified for residential development opportunities and is within the town boundary on the Structure Plan but Amendment C69 excludes the land from the town boundary and identifies it as 'Potential township expansion subject to detailed bushfire risk assessment'.

APP detailed the extended planning history for the site, the relative merits of the land for residential development and the constraints applicable to other options. Mr Stafford noted the support for residential development of their land since 2006 when Amendment C47 proposed to rezone the subject site to TZ. Relevant consultant reports<sup>15</sup> accompanied that amendment. However, in December 2006 Council indicated that it had received funding for the development of Structure Plans (which was expected to be completed during 2007) and APP accepted the Council advice that a Panel may favour the conclusion of the Structure Plan prior to supporting the proposed rezoning. Mr Stafford commented *'With the advantage of 6 years of hindsight, the decision to wait for the Structure Plan was non-commercial.'* APP submitted:

...this land has been supported for inclusion in the township zone for over 6 years. It has Council support, Authority support and has completed and satisfied all independent studies required for both rezoning and subdivision. It also has vast support from the majority of the Forrest community<sup>16</sup>. A detailed fire assessment has now been completed that demonstrates that with fire buffers, the development of the subject site satisfies the strict requirements of the new BMO. The subject site is the most appropriate site for residential subdivision in Forrest.

The Mainland and Upson submission sought rezoning of their property to RLZ, with a minimum sub-division size of 1.2 hectares. They submitted the RLZ would respond to demand for rural living on small lots and is more appropriate to maintain image and nature of the town than cluster housing proposals previously put forward for the APP land. The submission argued that vegetation on the site does not have high conservation values and appropriate development which manages vegetation would reduce a significant fire hazard to the township, residences in the immediate vicinity and the Forrest Primary School. It was noted that permits have been issued for two cabins on the north eastern end of the property and clearing of that area is complete.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Land capability report for sewage (Van De Graff & Associates), Flora and Fauna report (EnviroPlan), Engineering and infrastructure report (Breese Pitt Dixon), Traffic report (Traffix), Planning Report and Amendment Documentation (MacroPlan).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Mr Stafford advised there were no objections to Amendment C47 from relevant authorities but nine objecting submissions largely related to concerns about *'cluster housing'*.

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## 2.2.3 Discussion

The Panel considers the designation of the area in Grant Street for consolidation of the town centre is sound planning and appropriate to signal clear support for commercial uses and a focus for public investment (such as the streetscape works undertaken) in that location. We consider the conceptual nature of the *'blob'* is reasonable as it implies that a rigid approach to planning for the town centre is not envisaged. In view of the importance of the convenience retail function of the General Store to the Forrest community, the Panel considers it is appropriate to specifically support expansion of this business in the MSS.

However, the TZ enables the consideration of a wide range uses and we agree with submissions that opportunities in other parts of the town, particularly for tourism related uses, should not be precluded outside the area designated as core commercial area and the RAZ. Station Street, utilising established buildings or proposals that take advantage of linkages with the Forrest's past as a timber town may present appropriate opportunities, provided impacts on the environment and residential amenity are addressed. The Panel has recommended the inclusion of an additional strategy to address this concern.

The Panel notes that annotation 4 on the Structure Plan (relating to 35 Station Street) already indicates there are opportunities for commercial and accommodation redevelopment of the Old Mill site but a decision has not been made relating to the use of the site. Given the early stage of planning by the Bradshaws, the Panel considers this is appropriate as it foreshadows the potential for a range of uses, subject to evaluation. However, given the Bradshaw submission, the potential consideration of industrial use and rezoning the land should also be foreshadowed in the annotation.

With regard to the Frizon land on the southern side of Frizon Street, Council advised at the Hearing that:

- The RLZ was proposed primarily to preclude further subdivision due to the fire hazard to the south and the west; and
- Given the nature of existing development of the site, Council would not oppose the application of the TZ to the Frizon land.

The Panel supports the basis for the RLZ to restrict subdivision that would result in more intensive development of land subject to high fire hazard. However, as the nature of current uses and development of the Frizon property (2-6 Frizon Street) we consider the TZ is an appropriate reflection of the current use. We note that the TZ would enable consideration of a subdivision to provide separate titles for the existing houses.

The proposed application of the RAZ at the northern approach into Forrest is supported by the Forrest Structure Plan to encourage small scale tourist accommodation on a site which would not be suitable for permanent housing as part of any township expansion. The site is highly visible and partially subject to flooding but within walking distance to most facilities in Forrest. Council indicated that subdivision of land within the proposed RAZ would not be possible. The Panel considers the proposed schedule to the RAZ establishes the nature of development envisaged which should substantially address the concerns raised in the Kemp submission. It states, amongst other things:

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Development and use in the Rural Activity Zone will be of a scale relevant to the land size and responsive to the landscape of the area. Development will be of high quality design and in keeping with the open farmland appearance...

Any development proposal would be subject to notice and evaluation under the permit process and issues associated with the implications of any proposal for adjoining properties and the wider landscape/townscape values area would be considered at that time.

The Panel appreciates the frustration felt by APP but we consider the deferral of any rezoning of the land in the northern end of the Forrest for township expansion and the inclusion of this area in the settlement boundary should not pre-empt the bushfire assessment that has been commissioned by Council. While a site specific fire risk assessment (and other necessary assessments) has been undertaken for the APP property, the work currently being undertake will address important strategic issues relating the management of and responses to the broader fire risk of development in the Otways Ranges as a whole and the Forrest township.

The Panel notes advice from Council that:

- Inspections by relevant Department of Sustainability and Environment and Council officers indicate that the vegetation on the Upson-Mainland property is regrowth that is not in a high conservation value Ecological Vegetation Class.
- Full assessment of the whole of the property would be required but the indications are that removal of some vegetation may be supported, subject to the provision of relevant offsets.

The Panel considers the proposed Structure Plan identification of the land for potential township expansion is appropriate. Issues such as the intensity of development, vegetation removal and offsets, and subdivision design will need to be addressed during subsequent amendment and permit processes.

### Panel Recommendations

In Clause 21.03-7:

• Include an additional strategy to the following effect:

Support tourism related use and development within the town boundary taking into account the need to respond to bushfire risks and environmental values and to protect the amenity of nearby residential uses.

- Revise the Structure Plan annotation 4 to read 'Old Timber Mill redevelopment opportunities for accommodation /commercial/ <u>industry</u> no decision made on use <u>or</u> <u>zoning</u>.'
- Rezone 2-6 Frizon Street, Forrest to Township Zone, rather than the exhibited Rural Living Zone.

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#### 2.3 Lavers Hill

#### What are the Issues?

Should additional land adjoining the Lavers Hill township be rezoned to facilitate the development of a house on existing small lots?

Should land be zoned to facilitate the development of a house on an existing small lot in the FZ?

#### 2.3.1 Evidence and submissions

A submission from J and M Baynes supporting the proposed rezoning of their property to TZ, as supported by the Amendment C55 Panel, is noted but is not discussed further.

Submissions requesting rezoning of various lots in Lavers Hill from FZ to RLZ or TZ were received from Julie Smith and Jeremy MacCreadie.

Julie Smith requested rezoning to RLZ of her 11.4 hectare property which is adjacent to the Lavers Hill township and comprises three lots. The submission emphasised the inconsistency of the proposed rezoning to TZ of two smaller blocks adjacent to hers, which are also within the Special Water Supply Catchment, while precluding rezoning of her land to RLZ to facilitate the development of one – two additional houses. At the Hearing Ms Bright, who represented Ms Smith, argued that:

- The Rural Living Strategy approach of recommending rezonings to recognise clusters of rural residential development within Special Water Supply Catchment<sup>17</sup>, with some scope for infill development on existing lots, should apply to the Smith land.
- The land has little potential for productive agricultural use and is physically isolated from farming land.
- Amendment C69 is being treated as a de facto structure plan, without the rigorous analysis normally associated with such a process.

The Harkin and Hart<sup>18</sup> submission supported Ms Smith's submissions. They submitted that rezoning of land in College Drive should also be considered as it also abuts the town and is isolated from productive farmland.

Mr MacCreadie's property of 1.049 hectares is approximately one kilometre north-east of the Lavers Hill township. The property is subject to an EMO and the BMO. Mr MacCreadie acquired the land in around 2006 and applied for a planning permit for use and development of a single dwelling in 2009 and again in 2010 (with the aid of professional advice). Council refused both applications.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Such as Barongarook, Carlisle River, Kawarren.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Mr Hart advised at the Hearing that he is a Colac Otway Shire Councillor but has excluded himself from Council consideration of the Rural Living Strategy and Amendment C69; and that his submissions were made as an individual and not as a councillor.

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Ms Peppler's submissions on behalf of Mr MacCreadie, which aligned with the evidence of Messrs Phillips and D'Amico, argued the land should be rezoned to Rural Living on the basis that the property:

- Is an anomaly in the FZ due to its small area, odd shape and unusual the topography (something of a knoll);
- Has not been used for agricultural purposes since 1967 and there is no possibility of viable agricultural use of the land. The property currently has no beneficial use and is unlikely to be joined with another farm because:
  - The existing dwelling in close proximity on the neighbouring lot would restrict the potential agricultural use. It was noted that 'on the one occasion that Mr MacCreadie did in fact undertake something akin to an agricultural use, by putting a few cows on the Property to eat down the grass, the neighbour complained about the noise and smell of cattle.'
  - The neighbouring farmer has no use or need for the property. Mr MacCreadie has recently unsuccessfully approached the neighbouring farmer with a view to selling the property.
  - Any other farmer in the neighbourhood would not acquire a one hectare lot that is not contiguous with their land.
- Is a short walk or drive to the services of Lavers Hill.
- Provides an opportunity to conserve and enhance the former Colac-Beech Forest-Crowes Railway Line, which is a place of historical interest and special cultural value. The Cultural Management Plan for the railway line recommends that the 'horseshoe' be protected under the planning scheme and Council advised that a consultant has recently been engaged to evaluate the heritage value of the railway line. It was noted that Mr MacCreadie has offered to enter a section 173 or to create an easement around the perimeter of the property to facilitate reconstruction works and the protection of this part of the historic railway fabric as part of a tourist trail.
- Could be developed with a dwelling without detrimental impact on neighbouring agricultural uses.

The evidence of Mr Phillips was that the minimum lot size for sustainable agricultural management in the district is around 20 hectares. He stated that the shape, size and pattern of development mean that it is unlikely to be directed to commercial farming and therefore could not make a useful contribution to commercial farming. He acknowledged that the neighbouring farm could make some limited use of the land for grazing; and mud/dust, odour, noise, and flies associated with the use of the abutting land as a dairy cattle access track could impact on residential amenity but said the impacts would not be as great as land in the immediate vicinity of a milking shed.

Both Messrs Phillips and D'Amico were of the view that the implications of the established dairying use are known to Mr MacCreadie and should be obvious to any future prospective buyer; residents in a Farming Zone should adjust their expectations to take account of farming uses; and farming activities can add interest that contributes to amenity. Mr D'Amico suggested a section 173 agreement highlighting potential amenity impact could assist in ensuring the future residents recognise the potential amenity implications of living in an area that is actively farmed.

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It was Mr D'Amico's view that Lavers Hill compares favourably with clusters and smaller settlements that he interpreted the Strategy accorded greater opportunities for growth. He considered that:

- The rural dwelling on the abutting allotment, which is of a similar size, supports his view that the highest and best use of the land is that for a dwelling.
- The requested rezoning would establish a clear separation between the two small sites and the surrounding farmland and this would reduce the likelihood of speculation for residential use of that high quality agricultural land.
- The site is suitable for the development of a house as it is outside the Special Water Supply Catchment, was assessed as suitable by the CFA (although it is subject to the WMO) and is not subject environmental constraints.
- While spot rezonings are generally discouraged, a level of realism and practicality is needed to recognise the circumstances of particular properties. He was not aware of how many other properties could claim comparable justification for spot rezoning.

## 2.3.2 Discussion

The township is located on a ridgeline and surrounded by the Great Otways National Park. The Rural Land Strategy identified land surrounding Lavers Hill to be of high agricultural capability. It recommended that the rural residential development to the south of the town, which is characterised by lots of between 2.5 and 8ha, be rezoned to RLZ. This rezoning has been deferred until local bushfire assessments and local planning policies have been implemented to address the nexus of bushfire, environment and settlement issues. As noted in Chapter 2.1, the Panel endorses this approach.

The Rural Living Strategy limits further development opportunities to the north of the town, which is in a declared potable water supply catchment, to infill development along the main roads on existing lots. Council advised that this reflects the Water Authority view, which accepts a small level of development within townships but adopts a strong policy position elsewhere to avoid cumulative impacts on water quality.

The Panel sees merit in the arguments put in support of rezoning the Smith land to RLZ. This land abuts the town and is isolated from farmland by residential development, topography and vegetated areas. A further one - two dwellings within a selected building envelope would have no greater impact on water quality than the existing and future surrounding dwellings. Indeed the larger size of these existing lots than those in the TZ where infill development may occur, enhances its capacity to effectively deal with effluent. The preparation of a DWMP prior to rezoning of the Smith property would provide assurances about the efficacy of domestic waste management. We consider the principle applied in the Rural Living Strategy to clusters, which provides for rezoning to RLZ to allow consideration of proposals for the development of houses on existing lots, should extend to the Smith land. Although details were not provided in relation to the property Mr Hart referred to in College Drive, the same principle appears to apply to that land (we note that there is an existing house on the property).

With regard to the MacCreadie property, the capacity of the land to accommodate a house is not the Panel's primary concern, rather, our role is to consider whether rezoning of the land from FZ is justified.

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This land does not form part of the Lavers Hill township, rather, it is surrounded by productive agricultural land. It is clear that the land does not represent a productive agricultural land unit in its own right but the land could be absorbed into the adjoining farm or residential property. Unlike clusters identified for rezoning in the Amendment, the existence of one house and a vacant small lot is not sufficient strategic justification for recognition in the planning framework of a precinct where a change in land use function is established.

The disused railway cutting immediately adjacent to the subject land is used daily as a track for movement of dairy cows on the neighbouring farm. Mr Phillips acknowledged that livestock movement, noise, odour and mud/dust may cause householder annoyance. The Panel considers that a sensitive use such as a dwelling on the subject land would create a real risk of land use conflict and dispute between the householders and the adjacent farmer. There are many examples across the State of rural residential development resulting in complaints about farming practices, which can lead to pressure to accommodate the residential amenity expectations, particularly as the concentration of residential uses increases. The example of a complaint from the resident of the adjoining dwelling demonstrates the reality of this concern and the Panel inspections confirmed that odour and mud (and probably dust and flies at other times of the year) at this interface are also a reality. The Panel considers an additional dwelling and rezoning to recognise the primary purpose of these properties as rural residential would strengthen residential amenity expectations, rather than assist in managing them, as suggested by Mr D'Amico. We agree with Council that the planning policy intent is to avoid the creation of these forms of conflict, rather than creating them and then attempting to mange them through mechanisms such as agreements.

The Panel notes that the heritage values of Colac-Beech Forest-Crowes Railway Line may well be formally recognised in the future and there are plans to capitalise on its value as a tourism asset for the area. The Panel does not see these values as critical to whether the subject land is rezoned to facilitate the development of a house.

The Panel shares Council's concern that spot rezoning of this property would set a precedent for rezoning of other small lots across the Shire that are not parts of established settlements or rural residential clusters and this would undermine the basis for the adopted strategy. The Panel is not persuaded that the requested spot rezoning of the MacCreadie property has been strategically justified.

### **Panel Recommendation**

Subject to the preparation of a Domestic Wastewater Management Plan, rezone 19 Lavers Hill - Cobden Road, Lavers Hill (the Smith property) from Farming Zone to Rural Living Zone and consider the merits of including the adjoining land at 4 College Drive in that rezoning.

# 2.4 Gellibrand

### What is the Issue?

Should additional land in Gellibrand be rezoned TZ to facilitate tourism development?

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#### 2.4.1 Submissions

Armistead Saw Mills Pty Ltd (Armistead) submitted that it has strong interest and capacity to invest in tourism development that would contribute to a viable future for Gellibrand. However, stronger support in the planning framework is required to enable the realisation of the tourism potential of the town's natural beauty and heritage. In addition to refurbishment of the existing hotel, Armistead intends to develop two of the properties in the northern part of the township (see Figure 3) for the following tourist purposes:

- 5 Star Lodge style accommodation;
- 3-4 Star Cottage style accommodation and a restaurant; and
- Venues for an art gallery, food provender and other activities (e.g. cooking and art classes, fishing, health and wellbeing/spa) utilising both existing and new buildings.

An indicative concept plan was attached to the submission.

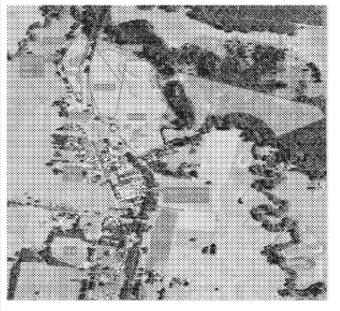


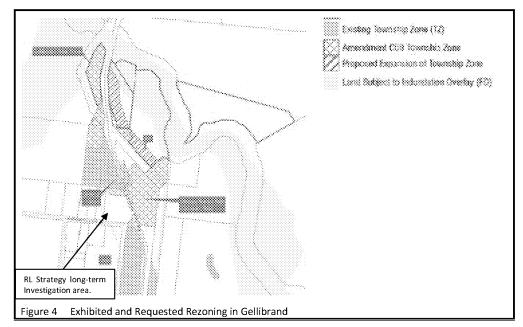
Figure 3 Land referred to in Armistead Saw Mills Pty Ltd Submission

The Armistead's original submission expressed concern that support for tourism in Gellibrand was not referenced at the same level as Forrest in the proposed MSS provisions and welcomed the Council support for changes to Clause 21.05-4 to provide clearer support for the economic revitalisation Gellibrand with a focus on tourism. However, the submission expressed concern that competing strategies could condemn the smaller townships to inevitable decline. Strategies provide for the further small scale growth of the Gellibrand township (Clause 21.03-8 Smaller Townships) but overarching policy restricts the expansion of communities in potable water supply areas and areas at risk of landslip, high fire risk and flooding. It was submitted that evaluation of risks is needed to underpin strategies that ensure effective risk management whilst enabling a viable future for the town. Council considered that the comments are valid and changes can be made to minimise duplication

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across the relevant sub clauses and avoid conflicting statements when discussing opportunities or environmental constraints on growth.

Armistead sought extension of the TZ to apply to the front 50 metres on the north-east side of Old Beech Forest Road, with remainder remaining in the FZ (see Figure 4).



In a written submission, Ian Perkins, who has lived in Gellibrand for many years, expressed the view that he 'would like to Gellibrand to stay as it is, for the local community not tourists.' He questioned the proposed rezoning to TZ of land adjacent to the central area of Main Street and land on Old Beech Forest Road between the Bridge and Daffy Lane due to flooding.

Council responded that the proposed additions to the TZ recommended in the Rural Living Strategy reflect existing development and future development applications will need to satisfy drainage requirements, which will include consideration of potential implications for other properties. Council raised no objection to including the Armistead land in proposed further investigations of development constraints and potential in Gellibrand.

# 2.4.2 Discussion

The Panel acknowledges that capitalising on the tourism potential of the Armistead land may provide a significant boost to the town. We endorse the proposed change to extend planning policy support for tourism in the Otways (beyond Forrest).

However, this does not diminish the need to address basic planning considerations such as the protection of the potable water supply, and to manage risks associated with fire and the acknowledged flooding and erosion constraints that apply to the land. Existing overlays affecting the Armistead land highlight the constraints applicable to significant parts of the

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land and the need for assessments to ensure constraints are effectively managed in terms of impacts on both the property itself and other land.

The Bushfire Planning Assessment initiated by Council will inform planning for the southern part of the Shire (see Chapter 2.1) and the Rural Living Strategy/the exhibited MSS (Clause 21.06) identify the need for the preparation of an effluent management plan for Gellibrand. As noted in the Rural Living Strategy:

The main impetus for further work to investigate potential growth in these towns is the desire to facilitate tourism development and encourage tourism growth within the Otways and the Great Ocean Road hinterland.

Close liaison with the water authority will be necessary regarding potential measures to manage effluent. The Panel notes that, while there is greater potential for adverse impacts from larger developments, such as that envisaged by Armistead, they may also justify more sophisticated forms of waste management with greater assurances/confidence that systems will be maintained than small ad hoc proposals.

The Panel considers that planning for Gellibrand should specifically consider the development potential for the Armistead land. However, the requested rezoning of part of that land to TZ is premature as:

- Proposed strategic planning work has not been completed. We note that Armistead has an interest in the early completion of the effluent management assessment and may be in a position to assist in demonstrating the efficacy of potential options to ensure that water quality is protected.
- The 'Vision' for the Armistead land was presented at Hearing for the first time, with advice that it will developed to present to Council later in the year.

### **Panel Recommendations**

Review MSS provisions to avoid conflicting statements when discussing opportunities for growth and environmental constraints on growth.

Revise Clause 21.06 Further Strategic Work to the following effect:

- Prepare a Master plan for Gellibrand. The work should include:
  - A Township Effluent Management Plan to determine capacity for infill development and future growth.
  - Evaluation of development options in the vicinity of Gellibrand-Carlisle Road and along the northern approach to the Gellibrand.

## 2.5 Elliminyt

#### What is the issue?

Should land to the east of Forrest Street be included in the Colac/Elliminyt settlement boundary and rezoned to Rural Living?

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## 2.5.1 Submissions

John Clifford and J & G Evans sought inclusion of their adjoining properties to the east of Forest Street, Elliminyt within the proposed settlement boundary for Colac/Elliminyt to facilitate future rezoning to Rural Living. These properties, which are zoned Farming, are to the east of existing RLZ land, to the north of existing LDRZ land, and the Colac Structure Plan proposes industrial rezoning of land to the south.

At the Hearing Mr Evans advised that immediate development of the land is not proposed but he submitted that the planning framework should recognise the recent Colac growth rates, the proximity of these properties to existing and proposed non-farming development, and the constraints on ongoing farming use in the long term. He responded to a query from the Panel relating to flooding of the land that maintenance of the drainage system has been effective in reducing this constraint.

Council submitted that both the Colac Structure Plan and the Rural Living Strategy confirm that the existing supply of residential and rural living land for Colac/Elliminyt is considerable and therefore additional supply cannot be justified at this time. Officers advised land owners that the settlement boundary for Colac and future prospects of rezoning land at its periphery have not been entertained through the Rural Living Strategy and Amendment C69 processes, and the issue will be assessed during the proposed Structure Plan review (See Chapter 2.1). The proposed review of the Colac Structure Plan will update analysis of land supply, clarify the current need for rezoning of more residential land, and examine the longer term potential of land adjoining Colac for residential and industrial/commercial development.

### 2.5.2 Discussion

The Panel considers that the following views expressed by the Amendment C55 Panel in relation to the Clifford and Evans submissions continue to be relevant:

The land owned by Mr Clifford and Mr Evans has a number of attributes that indicate that it could be suitable for rural living development.

However the designation of land to the south-east (sic) of Woodrowvale Road and Forest Street (the Evans and Clifford land) for rural living or low density residential development appears at this time to be premature. Its use for residential development needs to be carefully considered as the land is higher than the nearby land proposed for industrial development, and dwellings will overlook the future industrial area and create a sensitive interface that needs to be examined in more detail. The suitability of the subject land needs to be assessed against other candidate areas for this type of development and the release of land driven by clear strategic directions for the Colac housing market and realistic forecasts of likely demand and take up rates.

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#### Conclusion

We recommend:

Council review the suitability of the land to the east of Forest Street, between Woodrowvale Road and Barry's Road (sic) for Rural Living as part of a reassessment of the demand for and preferred locations for such development around Colac and as part of the preparation of a Structure Plan for Elliminyt.

The Panel notes that the MSS Clause 21.06 General Implementation already indicates that the following further strategic work is required:

- Prepare a precinct structure plan for Elliminyt.
- Undertake a residential land supply analysis for all segments of the Colac market.

#### **Panel Recommendation**

Review the suitability of the land to the east of Forest Street, between Woodrowvale and Barrys Roads, Colac for Rural Living as part of a reassessment of the demand and preferred locations for such development around Colac and as part of the preparation of a Structure Plan for Elliminyt.

### 2.6 Beeac

#### What is the Issue?

Should additional land be identified for rural living in Beeac?

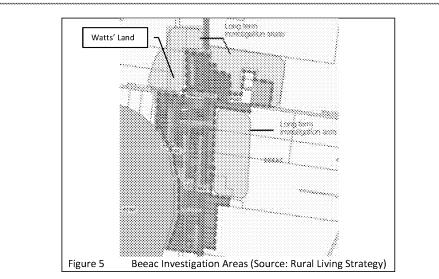
### 2.6.1 Submissions

K and L Watts sought rezoning of their 6.8 ha property from FZ to RLZ to facilitate subdivision. The land is on the north-west side of the township, abuts the existing TZ, is connected to reticulated water and has three access points. They submitted:

- Subdivision of the land would add to the diversity of housing options available. Although Beeac has approximately 70 vacant residential lots, the development of the existing lots is constrained by the need to manage effluent and there are currently no rural living lots; and
- This site should be preferred over other options because viable farmland would not be affected.

Council acknowledged that Beeac is one of a small number of towns to the north of Colac where small scale expansion could be justified as environmental constraints are limited, there is some demand for growth as 'flow-on' from housing and employment growth in nearby Colac, and removal of productive agricultural land out of production would be limited. However, the Rural Living Strategy identified the need for further strategic work, to be done in consultation with the community, to clarify land supply/demand and to determine the preferred location for growth. The Rural Living Strategy identified 'future investigation long term areas', which included the Watts land (see figure 5 below).

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# 2.6.2 Discussion

The Panel recognises that Beeac is identified for some development to capitalise on established community facilities/services and to add to housing options in the Shire. We agree with Council that the relative merits of the alternative investigation areas (including the Watts land) to accommodate development should be evaluated through the proposed planning process. Council advised that the preparation of a Master Plan for Beeac is proposed in the next 1-2 years, after approval of the Amendment. The Panel does not propose to pre-empt that process, which will involve consultation with the Beeac community and will provide all landholders with the opportunity to present their views. However, this work should be identified in the MSS identification of Further Strategic Work, with reference to the land in Beeac identified in the Rural Living Strategy for investigation.

### **Panel Recommendation**

Revise Clause 21.06 Further Strategic Work to indicate a Master Plan will be prepared for Beeac to the following effect:

Prepare a Master plan for Beeac. The work should include:

A Township Effluent Management Plan to determine capacity for infill development and future growth.

*Evaluation of development options immediately to the east and north-west of the existing township zone.* 

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## 2.7 Beech Forest

#### What is the Issue?

Should the TZ be applied to 1570 Old Beech Forest Road, Beech Forest?

#### 2.7.1 Submissions

Mr Wright sought the extension of the TZ in Beech Forest to include his land at the 1570 Old Beech Forest Road which is in two lots. A permit for a dwelling was issued on one of the lots in 2007 and Council refused a planning application for a dwelling on the second lot in 2011, based on objections from both Barwon Water and Wannon Water.

Mr Wright submitted, in summary, that rezoning of the land to TZ is appropriate as the land:

- Was recognised by Council as residential when it was subdivided and then permits issued for houses in 2007 (one of which lapsed). It is rated as residential.
- Forms part of the town, being opposite the town sports complex and within the 60km speed limit.
- Has a gentle slope, retains vegetation and is in a sheltered position making it particularly desirable compared to other options in the town for houses.
- The size of the lot and timbered gully enable more effective measures to avoid pollution of the water supply than in the smaller lots in the TZ.
- The development of houses will assist an area that is still recovering from the demise of the timber industry in the area.

### 2.7.2 Discussion

Beech Forest is located within the Otway Ranges and was classified as a *'highly constrained'* settlement in the Rural Living Strategy. It was one of the towns in the Otways that was identified as having *'deferred growth potential'* pending the outcome of the bushfire risk assessment.

The Rural Living Strategy identified land to the south of Beech Forest (outside the Special Water Supply Catchment) for long term investigation but did not identify the Wright land for rezoning as:

- The supply of TZ land in Beech Forest was considered sufficient (approximately 40 lots); and
- The subject site is within a declared water catchment and guidelines specify that dwelling density should be no greater than one per 40 hectares.

The Panel inspected the site and identified that the property is separated by some distance from the residential part of the town, it adjoins farmed land and an occasionally worked stone quarry is nearby. If this land was rezoned it would be logical to apply any rezoning of this property to the land between it and the existing TZ. The Panel does not consider a rezoning of 1570 Beech Forest (and the land between it and the existing TZ) has been justified, particularly when other options that are outside the Special Water Supply Catchment have been identified for long term investigation.

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# **3** The Restructure Overlay

## What is the Issue?

Is restructure of existing subdivisions in Pirron Yallock and Cressy justified?

Three submissions related to the Pirron Yallock, where a RO is proposed, and one submission related to the proposed RO at Cressy. The Panel does not address the Gerangamete and Irrewillipe restructure areas as objecting submissions were not made relating to those areas. The discussion of the Pirron Yallock and Cressy ROs is limited to land that was the subject of objecting submissions.

# 3.1 The Proposed Restructure Overlay and Incorporated Plan

The Rural Living Strategy recommended that the RO apply to old and inappropriate subdivisions in the FZ where development of the lots would have serious environmental, servicing and social impacts.

It is proposed to apply the RO to existing subdivisions in Cressy, Gerangamete, Pirron Yallock and Irrewillipe and to incorporate Restructure Plans for the subdivisions<sup>19</sup>. The RO plans encourage the consolidation of allotments within identified tenements and the following requirements apply to new dwellings:

- No more than one dwelling (including any existing dwellings) must be established on each of the tenements of land held in common ownership as shown on the Restructure Plans. Allotments in common ownership (tenements) are identified by a letter of the alphabet on the Restructure Plans.
- If a planning permit is granted for a dwelling, a condition must be included on the permit that all land within the tenement be consolidated to form a single allotment.

The Council submitted:

These precincts are all in the Farming Zone and are currently used for a range of rural uses. They are each distinctive from the larger lots in surrounding areas, and in some cases, represent on paper the layout of an urban settlement. For various reasons these properties have never been developed for the purpose of settlements (or at a density representative of settlements). The Restructure Overlay is intended to restrict further fragmentation by the sale of individual lots to different owners for development of a dwelling. Whilst in each instance a planning permit would be required for a dwelling on a lot below 40 hectares in area under the Farming Zone provisions, the Restructure Overlay was considered desirable to clearly flag to current and future land owners the intention that development of these concentrations of lots for dwellings was not considered appropriate on planning grounds.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> The document *Old and Inappropriate Subdivisions in the Colac Otway Shire (2012)* would be listed as an incorporated document within Clause 81.01.

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Council responded to a query from the Panel that it was not intended that dwellings would be routinely supported on each tenement affected by the RO. It put forward the additional text for inclusion in the incorporated Restructure Plan to clarify the planning intent (see discussion below).

## Discussion

The Panel agrees with Council that the provisions of the FZ, other overlays and planning policy apply in addition to the RO. Whereas in some planning schemes Restructure Plans specifically address the consolidation of multiple tenements and/or development envelopes in response to the identified constraints, in this instance the RO is intended to maintain the planning framework established in the planning scheme while avoiding:

- Further fragmentation of the ownership of the land;
- The proliferation of residential uses on the old and inappropriate subdivision lots in the FZ; and
- Prospective purchaser expectations that permits would be granted for dwellings on the small lots in these subdivisions.

The Panel considers that additions to the incorporated Restructure Plan should clarify this intent. However, editing of the revisions put forward by Council at the Hearing is recommended (see Panel recommendations) to provide more succinct guidance that does not attempt to summarise the provisions the planning framework.

The Panel also considers that it should be clarified that the tenements identified relate to the ownership at the time the Plan was prepared and that it should be demonstrated as part of the application (rather than the approval) that other planning scheme provisions are satisfied.

## **Panel Recommendations**

Revise the incorporated Restructure Plan Document as proposed by Council with the following further changes:

• Under Strategic Basis

The Restructure Overlay is not intended to imply that a planning permit for a dwelling would be supported on any land affected by the overlay or this Restructure Plan. Any planning permit application would still be required to demonstrate that it is legitimately required to support agricultural use of the land as required by State and local policies in the planning Scheme and the requirements of the Farming Zone. The key purpose of the Plan is not to indicate that a planning permit would be supported on each of the areas indicated in the Plan, rather to prevent the development of more than one dwelling on tenements that existed at the time the Plan was prepared assuming one was existing, or approved by a planning permit.

• Under Requirements

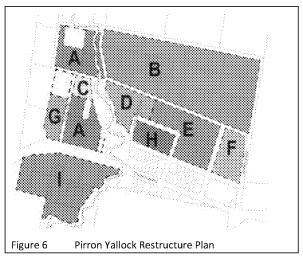
**3.** A<u>n application for a permit for a</u> dwelling <del>approval</del> must demonstrate that the requirements of the Farming Zone, <u>applicable overlays</u>, <u>and</u> relevant local and State planning policies <del>have been are</del>\_satisfied (After the exhibited 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph).

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Nothing <u>It</u> should <u>not</u> be inferred in <u>that</u> this <u>pPlan</u> about <u>indicates that</u> <u>support</u> any planning permit application being supported</u> on any land affected by this Plan <u>will be</u> <u>supported</u> – <u>the merits of</u> applications will be assessed under the relevant planning scheme provisions based on their merits.

# 3.2 Pirron Yallock

Pirron Yallock is approximately 14km west of Colac on the Princes Highway. The existing TZ area comprises an hotel, a community hall, 13 dwellings, and approximately 22 undeveloped lots. There are limited services with no gas, reticulated sewerage or water. Land to the west and north of the existing settlement is now primarily used for grazing but at some point was subdivided into approximately 95 lots ranging from 1,000sqm to 2.1ha. The land along the creek is subject to flooding.



The exhibited restructure plan is shown in Figure 6.

# 3.2.1 Submissions

Brief written submissions from C L Kuek and Xian Tun Meng & Guang Min Wang, referred to the area being sub-divided long ago; identified houses nearby, including a house near an electricity pole; and sought reconsideration of Amendment C69. The submitters' properties are to the west of the Pirron Yallock Creek on the northern side of the Princes Highway and appear as 'excisions' from Lot A on the Restructure Plan. The Panel was advised that the transfer of the Tenement A lots fronting the Princes Highway from Mr Branwhite to Meng and Wang was expected to be completed on 30 October 2012. These submitters were represented by Stephan Branwhite at the Hearing.

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Mr Branwhite owned Tenements A and his partner Elizabeth Stone, who also attended the Hearing<sup>20</sup>, owned Tenement C when the Pirron Yallock Restructure Plan was prepared. They continue to own this land, except for the parcel in the process of being transferred to the Meng and Wang, but the two lots adjoining the creek in the northern portion of Restructure Plan Tenement A have been transferred from Mr Branwhite to Ms Stone<sup>21</sup>.

Mr Branwhite advised that their enquiries to Council before buying the land had not foreshadowed that obtaining permits for houses would be a problem. He referred to their attempts to gain permits for houses on the land owned by himself and Ms Stone in order to facilitate their plans to develop the land as a vineyard, winery, and, possibly, a restaurant. Mr Branwhite focussed on the impact of mounting defences against Council actions to enforce the planning scheme on their resources and their capacity to implement their plans. He submitted that the land provided a good opportunity for a satellite settlement, having highway frontage, no WMO/BMO applies to the land, the area affected by flooding overlays has been reduced since they bought the land (Amendment C12) and the train line is 1.5km away (as the crow flies). Mr Branwhite and Ms Stone also expressed frustration that they have paid residential rates on their lots but have been unable to obtain permits to build a house on their lots.

Mr Melville sought further rezoning to accommodate subdivision of his property in McCorkell's Road, Pirron Yallock. The land is immediately to the north of Tenement B on the Pirron Yallock RO area (east of the Pirron Yallock Creek). A note on the brief written submission indicated it would be withdrawn if a zoning change would allow him to build on smaller lots in the future.

Council did not support these requests as the lots are not considered appropriate for rezoning or further subdivision/development for housing due to their small size and environmental constraints, including flooding potential. Whilst Amendment C12 reduced the extent of the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay the land is low, the area is designated as *'Farmland of Strategic Significance'* in the MSS, and the Rural Living Strategy confirms both the low demand for housing at this location and poor provision of community infrastructure and commercial facilities. Council considers it is preferable to direct population growth to other towns with more developed facilities such as Cororooke, Coragulac or Alvie.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Ms Stone and Mr Branwhite are partners and Ms Stone owns some of the lots affected by the Restructure overlay. At the Directions Hearing the Panel provided Ms Stone with the opportunity to make a late submission and advised that a late request to be heard at the Hearing would be accommodated. Although Ms Stone did not take up this offer she did attend the Hearing and assisted Mr Branwhite with his submissions.

At the Hearing a plan showing Council's understanding of the ownership of land to the west of the creek was updated on the advice of Mr Branwhite who indicated that the two lots adjoining the creek in the northern portion of Restructure Plan tenement A have been transferred to Ms Stone and the transfer of the lots fronting the Princes Highway to Meng and Wang was expected to be completed on 30 October 2012.

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Council advised that dwelling applications have been refused by Council and upheld at VCAT<sup>22</sup> for land owned by Mr Branwhite and Ms Stone in the area of the proposed RO. The applications were refused on the grounds that development of small lots would not support an agricultural land use and were inconsistent with planning policy. Enforcement proceedings relating to structures on the land have progressed through VCAT and the Magistrate's Court with an appeal to the County Court upholding the prosecution.

# 3.2.2 Discussion

The Panel emphasised at the Hearing that its role relates to the planning merits of Amendment C69, including the proposed RO, and does not extend to enforcement proceedings or the past refusals of applications for permits to build houses on the lots proposed for restructure. The VCAT decisions referenced above set out background information that the Panel has read but will not repeat here.

The Rural Living Strategies and Amendment C69 propose:

- Recognition through rezoning to RLZ of areas in the FZ where rural residential use is established; and
- Providing for limited growth opportunities in towns with established community facilities and infrastructure, apparent consumer demand and few environmental constraints.

Justification for a departure from these principles in Pirron Yallock has not been established. The Panel agrees with the assessment in the Rural Living Strategy that Pirron Yallock does not satisfy these criteria and that other towns, such as Colac-Elliminyt, Coragulac or Beeac, provide a better basis for growth. Further, the potential for land use conflict with vineyards, a winery and, possibly, a restaurant (in conjunction with these uses) as proposed for the land to the west of the Pirron Yallock Creek would increase with the development of rural residential use on multiple lots, which can be bought at some time by unrelated parties. This potential for land use conflict could impose additional constraints on the operations of the productive uses and undermine the purpose of the FZ.

Submissions have not persuaded the Panel that rezoning of additional land at Pirron Yallock to either the TZ or RLZ should be supported.

While unsuccessful permit application and enforcement processes may well have been a factor in the lack of progress in implementing plans for the land to the west of the creek, submissions at the Hearing reaffirmed the concern expressed by VCAT in 2009 that '.... from what has occurred on the ground I can only conclude that this (the intention to develop a vineyard, a winery with wine sales, and, possibly, a restaurant) is a dream which Mr Branwhite has not carefully thought through.' The attempt to plant a relatively small number of vines failed, no progress has been made in the establishment of a vineyard since the 2009 VCAT Hearing and an invoice (dated September 2012) was tabled for what is a very small number of vines (600) on which to base the winery and wine sales plans. At the Hearing, Mr Branwhite's submissions suggested a large volume of wine exports to China (1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> See Branwhite v Colac Otway SC [2010] VCAT 890 (19 May 2010) and Stone v Colac Otway SC [2009] VCAT 2251 (23 October 2009).

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billion bottles/annum) may be foregone due to planning constraints and emphasised the broader economic consequences. The potential sales suggested are extremely optimistic and indicate that Mr Branwhite had little appreciation of the competitive nature of the wine export market, even for highly experienced wine producers. Further, at the Hearing Mr Branwhite referred to the possibility of buying in low cost bulk wine from his contacts. A reliance on the sale of wine produced off-site would break the required nexus between the agricultural, winery and dwelling uses.

The Panel considers the Restructure Plan for the area adopted a reasonable approach by recognising tenements that existed at the time the plan was prepared. Lots have since been transferred between Mr Branwhite and Ms Stone and the Panel was advised that the sale of lots fronting the Princes Highway to Meng and Wang was in train. The outcome appears to be that a total of seven tenements<sup>23</sup>, compared to three when the Restructure Plan was prepared. The purpose of these transactions is not entirely clear to the Panel but they do not appear necessary to advance plans for a vineyard and winery proposal, nor consistent with advice from Mr Branwhite that he had offered to consolidate lots. Nor is it clear to the Panel:

- What the submitters Meng, Wang and Kuek intentions are for their lots in the proposed RO (including the land fronting Highway in the process of being transferred); or
- Whether they appreciate the implications for use and development of the zoning of the land.

The Panel agrees with submissions from Council that the RO has an important function to avoid prospective purchaser decisions based on poorly informed expectations for rural residential or other forms of development of lots in the restructure area.

## **Rating Issues**

Panels often hear submissions in rural areas of Victoria that express strong resentment that rates are paid for many years on the basis the land is *'residential'* but permits cannot be obtained for dwellings on small lots; and that valuations to determine rates have not taken account of the inability to build a house.

Issues associated with municipal rates are beyond the scope of this Panel. However, we note that all Councils are obliged<sup>24</sup> to define land less than 2.0 ha in area as residential land for rating purposes. While legislation may require small lots to be rated as residential, when determining the valuation for rating purposes there is also a requirement to take into account, amongst other things, the highest and best actual and potential use and development of the land, together with the effect of the planning scheme (or other forms of

<sup>23</sup> The planning scheme definition of Tenement in Clause 72 is: Land comprised in:

a) a lot which does not adjoin another lot in the same ownership; or
b) lots in the same ownership and which adjoin each other. Lots are considered to adjoin each other if they are separated only by a stream, stream reserve, or unmade or unused government road or rail reserve.

<sup>24</sup> Section 2(1) Valuation of Land Act 1960.

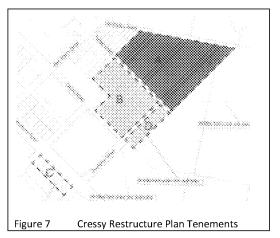
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regulation)<sup>25</sup>. It could be anticipated that valuations (and therefore rates charged) would reflect whether a house can be developed on a small lot land. As Council noted, there is a review process that enables valuations to be challenged.

# 3.3 Cressy

## 3.3.1 Submissions

Paul Lamont objects to the application of the RO to land he has owned for approximately two years on the south side of Old Station Street (Restructure Plan Tenement A comprising 79 lots). The submitter also owns adjoining land to the west in the TZ (see Figure 7).



In the future Mr Lamont proposes to seek rezoning of the land from the existing FZ to LDRZ. It was submitted that:

- Planning policy and rural residential guidelines direct rural residential development to areas, such as the Lamont land, that are directly associated with established settlements and are not highly productive.
- Recent planning initiatives, such as the G21 Regional Growth Plan, anticipate significant growth in the region.
- Cressy presents an opportunity to provide affordable growth options with excellent access to major transport infrastructure but the restrictions under the existing rural zoning combined with the proposed RO will contribute to the decline of the town.
- The town was identified in the Rural Land Strategy as a settlement in the least constrained category and is in commuting distance of Colac and Ballarat.
- Although there is a significant supply of lots in the TZ, the provision of larger lots would enhance the capacity of allotments to be self sustaining and add to the variety of housing options available.

Council submitted that the Rural Living Strategy did not support any rezoning in Cressy due to a clear lack of residential or rural residential demand and the significant existing supply of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Section 5A Valuation of Land Act 1960.

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lots. The application of a RO is proposed to limit ad hoc development of small lots adjoining the town, with the aim of encouraging infill development within the existing town boundary. Council noted that, should demand in Cressy increase in the future, removal of the RO, rezoning and re-subdivision of the land could be considered.

## 3.3.2 Discussion

The existing configuration of lots in Tenement A on the Cressy Restructure Plan is clearly an inappropriate legacy of subdivision that occurred almost 100 years ago and has never been developed.

The very dispersed nature of the Cressy township with many vacant lots providing infill opportunities is indicative of low levels of demand for housing. The Panel agrees with Council that further ad hoc residential development beyond the existing TZ has not been justified.

The Panel endorses the application of the RO to Tenement A in Cressy to ensure that fragmentation of the land and an even more dispersed settlement pattern do not occur. This does not preclude the possibility in the future to consider a rezoning proposal but the starting point for evaluation of any rezoning request would be the planning framework established by the FZ and treatment of the tenement as a single entity.

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# 4 Other Areas

# 4.1 Back-zoning of land at Christies Road, Elliminyt

## What is the issue?

Should land in Christies Road be rezoned from LDRZ to FZ?

## 4.1.1 Submissions

The written submission on behalf of Pasquale Sgro objected to the proposed back-zoning of land at Christies Road from LDRZ to FZ. The land is located 400 metres south of the Colac township boundary (Harris Street) and is opposite the Colac racecourse and golf course. The submission argued that there is a distinction between low density residential development and rural living development and the future of the land should have been considered within a wider Colac Urban growth context. It was submitted that it would be wiser to treat land immediately north of the Sgro property as a rural residential infill opportunity.

Council submitted that the current LDRZ at Christies Road is inconsistent with surrounding land uses and the land is not linked to urban development closer to Colac. It was submitted that the Amendment C55 Panel Report, the Rural Living Strategy and VCAT have confirmed the view that rezoning of the land back to FZ is appropriate.

# 4.1.2 Discussion

## The Proposed Back-zoning from LDRZ to FZ

The zoning of land, together with planning policy and overlays in the planning scheme, guide land use and development expectations and people make decisions on that basis. The Panel considers it is in the public interest to ensure there is clear justification for changes to planning scheme provisions that substantially reduce reasonably held development expectations.

The Panel did not have the benefit of submissions at the Hearing from landowners affected by the proposed back-zoning and has relied on the brief written submission, Council advice, its review of the planning history of the land and inspections of the locality. The Panel's understanding of the planning history of the land proposed to be back-zoned is set out below:

- The planning controls that existed immediately prior to the introduction of the new format scheme (Rural 4 Zone) specified a minimum lot size of 0.75 ha and an average lot size of least 2 ha under the rural residential zone that then existed.
- The Panel that evaluated **the New Format Planning Scheme** specifically considered the translation of the former zoning of the subject land to LDRZ and recommended:

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...consider the introduction of Development Plan Overlays over land included in the Low Density Residential Zone to the west of the racecourse and other sites with an existing two hectare minimum lot size;....<sup>26</sup> (Page 139).

- The **Colac Structure Plan February 2007** makes no specific changes or recommendations with respect to the subject site.
- Amendment C51 proposed to amend the schedule to the LDRZ by introducing a 2ha minimum lot size for the land currently proposed for back-zoning<sup>27</sup>. The C51 Panel concluded:

There is no strategic support for the amendment to increase minimum lot sizes in the two Low Density Residential Zone areas contained in the existing State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks.

There is no strategic support for the amendment in the Colac Structure Plan. An in-house assessment of appropriate minimum lot sizes subsequently undertaken by Council is primarily based on the historic planning controls that existed nine years ago under the old format planning scheme. It contains no other significant analysis or assessment to justify the increase in minimum lot sizes proposed by the amendment.

The justification for the amendment is at odds with at least three fundamental principles for the construction of new format planning schemes.

There is insufficient justification for the amendment on the basis of an existing or preferred neighbourhood character. The Planning Authority has simply assumed without any supporting analysis of other factors that a decrease in development density will lead to a better character outcome.

There is no broader urban design framework or strategic plan or other justification that suggests that there should be a lowering of densities in rural residential areas the further one proceeds from the centre of Colac.

Whilst there is an abundance of undeveloped rural residential land in and around Colac, in the absence of any discernible benefit derived from increasing the minimum lot sizes, to increase the minimum lot sizes would be a waste of that land for no readily apparent reason. In addition, the amendment is likely to result in a lack of diversity of rural residential lots between 0.4 and 1.2 ha in the Colac area.

The amendment is not required for native vegetation protection, land capability or erosion management purposes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> At the time the Victoria Planning Provisions did not provide for a schedule to the LDRZ that would enable larger lot sizes than the 0.4 ha default provision. The schedule to the zone now provides for this.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Amendment C51 also proposed a minimum lot size for another area of LDRZ land in areas in Elliminyt.

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The Panel is satisfied that the land can be serviced with respect to water supply and on-site treatment and disposal of wastewater under the existing minimum lot size.

The Panel, however, considers that any future development of the presently undeveloped areas in the affected zones should provide a variety of lot sizes and there should not be a predominance of 0.4 ha lots or lots marginally larger.

• The **Amendment C55** Panel Report<sup>28</sup> noted that the land in Christies Lane has been zoned Low Density Residential a considerable time but has not been developed. The discussion in support of the C55 Panel recommendation to back-zone this land was limited to:

This land is not contiguous to the town and the Council advised that there has been no interest from the landowner in developing the land. We consider that it is preferable that future urban development be located on land contiguous to existing urban development. Development of relatively isolated sites should not be supported due to their possible distortion of the provision of infrastructure services and the setting of precedents for other non contiguous developments.

We think that it is prudent to test the interest of the landowner in the development of the land by exhibiting an Amendment that proposes to rezone the land to the Farming Zone. Such an action would need to be reflected in the Colac Framework Plan in Clause 21.03-2 (Emphasis added).

• From a Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal decision in 2009<sup>29</sup> it appears that separate applications were lodged to subdivide both LDRZ parcels of land in this locality. VCAT affirmed the Responsible Authority decision to refuse an application to subdivide<sup>30</sup> part of the LDRZ land (90 Christies Road) that is now proposed for back-zoning to FZ. The Tribunal was satisfied that access, infrastructure and drainage issues could be adequately addressed through permit conditions but provided the following reasons in support of refusal of the application to subdivide the land:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Pages 64-67 Amendment C55 to the Colac Otway Planning Scheme Report of Panel.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Slater v Colac Otway SC [2009] VCAT 2288 (30 October 2009) reviewed the Council decision to refuse an application to subdivide the land on the following grounds:

The proposed subdivision of the land for low density residential development is premature and does not achieve an orderly and proper planning outcome.

The proposed subdivision does not demonstrate how the interface will be managed between the proposed development and the adjoining Farming Zone land.

The proposal is incompatible with surrounding land uses and the existing settlement pattern in the area. Proposed access is inappropriate as it is not wholly contained within the site. The proposed road reserve is of insufficient width to accommodate access, associated infrastructure and service provision. The application does not satisfactorily address infrastructure and drainage requirements.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> The VCAT decision relating to subdivision of 90 Christies Road into 19 lots referred to an application to subdivide the Sgro land at 70 Christies Road into 65 lots.

- 10. I am strongly of the view that the subdivision of this land and the adjoining property to the north surrounded as they are by rurally zoned land do not have policy support for subdivision. In my view supporting the subdivision would entrench an inconsistency which would be a fetter to future strategic planning for Colac Shire.
- 11. Ms Sorensen provided an analysis of the availability of residential land within the Colac township and surrounding areas. Even given the rough nature of the estimation it is clear that there is more than a 10 year supply of residential land within the area and consequentially there is no supply and demand reason as to why the subject site should be developed at this time.
- 12. In conclusion I accept that the zoning of the land does provide the potential for subdivision. It has however to be accepted that such subdivision requires a permit and it is the Tribunal's determination that a permit is not warranted given the relative isolation of this land from any other residentially zoned land. It may be that in the future the strategic planning for the area will change the context in which this land at present finds itself. There is however in my view no justification at this time for permitting the subdivision requested.
- 13. The Shire's Strategic Planner post the hearing forwarded a proposed draft schedule to the Erosion Management Overlay showing it located over a section of the subject land. I have not had regard to this information in coming to my final determination.
- The **Rural Living Strategy 2011** noted that planning approval for subdivision of the LDRZ land on Christies Road has not been granted and that VCAT determined in 2009 to support refusal of the subdivision. The back-zoning of 70 and 90 Christies Road that is now proposed was recommended on the basis that the land *'is not well connected with the town and isolated from existing services'* and *'Land included in the LDRZ on the west side of Christies Road is isolated and remote from the township and fails to meet the tests of Ministerial Direction No 6, on this basis it is recommended this be back zoned to Farming Zone.'*

The New Format Planning Scheme Panel adopted a view that the previous average 2ha lot size should be maintained for the land in question. The intensity of development under the LDRZ was subsequently specifically considered by the Amendment C51 Panel, which concluded that an increase in the minimum lot size had not been justified. It appears to the Panel that the C55 Panel expressed concern about the maintenance of a long standing zoning in a location that did not abut the urban area in the absence of an expressed intent to develop the land. In the absence of submissions from the affected owners, the C55 Panel advocated testing the interest in developing the land through a rezoning proposal and the response was an application for subdivision. The Panel sees the reasons in the VCAT decision to refuse the subdivision application as relating more to the existing zoning than the purposes of the LDRZ and the applicable decision guidelines.

The Panel is concerned that the basis for the rezoning has been presented in the broadest of terms. We agree with the written submission on behalf of Mr Sgro that the future of the

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LDRZ land and the land in the immediate vicinity, particularly the land to the north (between the LDRZ and existing RLZ), should be evaluated in the context of plans for the Colac urban area. This should occur through the proposed Structure Plan review process.

## Panel Recommendation

Evaluate the appropriate future zoning of 70 and 90 Christies Road, Elliminyt and land in the immediate vicinity as part of the review of the Colac Structure Plan.

## 4.2 Johanna

## What is the issue?

Should smaller lots in the Johanna locality be rezoned from RCZ to recognise existing land use and provide opportunities for rural residential use?

## 4.2.1 Submissions

Chris Harkin and Stephen Hart advocated rezoning land in the Johanna area from RCZ to RLZ in recognition of the existing pattern of development and the implications of steep topography for farming. The submitter referred to smaller lots (less than 40 ha), which are occupied by dwellings and tourism related uses, effectively reducing the potential for the land to be used for agricultural production.

Council acknowledged there is a mix of farming, scattered rural residential development (the majority of existing rural residential development is focussed around Blue Johanna, Red Johanna and Aire Settlement Roads), pockets of significant remnant native vegetation, and timber plantations in the Johanna locality. Council considers ad hoc residential development is not to the extent of identified clusters. It does not support reinforcing the intensity of the existing levels of development given environmental constraints and the limited services available. There is no reticulated sewer, water or gas and negligible community and commercial infrastructure.

# 4.2.2 Discussion

The Panel agrees with the assessment on the Rural Living Strategy which does not support rezoning in Johanna on the basis that it is remote from services, and additional rural living development would further fragment the landscape and undermine the objectives of the RCZ. The Panel also notes that Johanna is an area with significant land stability problems where landslips are a common hazard on the steeper land.

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## 4.3 Kawarren

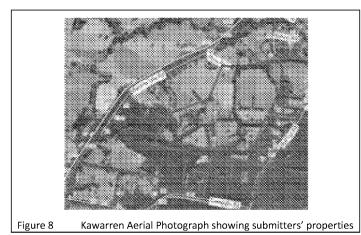
## What is the Issue?

Should the RLZ enable the subdivision of 20 Riches Access Kawarren?

## 4.3.1 Submissions

John and Anna Cross supported the proposed RLZ of their property in Kawarren.

Mr Lindsay Riches supported the rezoning of his 44 ha property at 20 Riches Access to RLZ but objected to the 23 hectares minimum subdivision lot size. He considers the restrictions are inequitable as his land is surrounded by smaller lots. Mr Riches stated his decision to buy the property in 1984 was on the basis that it could be subdivided, as it was identified for small lot subdivision, the design provided for another access to complete the subdivision, and subdivision was not opposed by the Water Authority.



Council submitted that the Rural Living Strategy identified the growth potential of Kawarren as low, with further subdivision within the cluster to be discouraged due to its isolation, the lack of services and infrastructure and its location within a special water supply catchment. The cluster has been proposed for rezoning to RLZ to reflect the existing land use but the cluster-specific minimum lot size of 25 ha for Kawarren was proposed to specifically restrict subdivision of 20 Riches Access.

# 4.3.2 Discussion

The Panel recognises that the risk from bushfire is lower on the Riches' property than virtually all of the surrounding rural residential properties and its larger size means containment of waste on site is more likely. However, the size of the property enables productive use for agriculture and there is strong policy to manage the cumulative impacts of development on water quality in Special Water Supply Catchments. The Panel supports the exhibited provisions preventing subdivision of the property.

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## 4.4 Coragulac

## What is the Issue?

Should the existing TZ be extended to land between the existing nodes at Coragulac and, if so, how should the rezoning be configured?

## 4.4.1 Submissions

Amendment C69 responded to submissions from the owners of 45-75 Ryans Lane (four vacant properties immediately to the east of the existing TZ) seeking extension of the recommended rezoning to LDRZ to include their land. Submissions from Mr Clarke at the Hearing on behalf of the landowners<sup>31</sup> supported the proposed rezoning of these Ryans Lane properties to LDRZ in the exhibited Amendment. He noted the demand for rural residential development in Coragulac, its proximity to Colac, access to established infrastructure and services in Coragulac, and the limited potential for the small parcels to be used for cropping or dairying.

The only objecting submission was from Mr Hore who owns 29.6 hectares on the eastern side of Corangamite Lake Road (No 800). The land has a frontage to Corangamite Lake Road and extends beyond the former railway line. Mr Hore emphasised that he bought the land to farm it and intends to continue that use. He acknowledged Council's assurances in response to his original concerns, namely that the rating category will not change as a result of the proposed rezoning to LDRZ <sup>32</sup> and that existing use rights enable the continued farming use of the land. Mr Hore supported the rezoning proposed in Ryans Lane, although he queried the rezoning of the two larger most easterly lots which have a boundary with the disused railway line. His first preference is to retain the whole of his property within the FZ, arguing the existing distinction between existing settlement nodes would be maintained. He also raised concerns about his land being placed in two zones if the proposed rezoning proceeds.

Mr Hore questioned the use of the former railway line as the basis for the boundary to the proposed zone as it has a minimal physical presence. Mr Clarke agreed the railway line provides a weak boundary but submitted that it is a logical feature to establish the southern extent of the zone.

## 4.4.2 Discussion

Land surrounding Coragulac is high quality agricultural land which is in the area nominated as farmland of strategic significance in the MSS. As Coragulac is one of the few settlements in the Shire nominated for expansion, albeit at a moderate level, the Panel considers the loss of a limited area of land to low density residential development is acceptable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> D & J Demasi, D & H Oborne, P & J Fenton, R & C McNamara.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Rating issues are beyond the scope of the Panel. It is noted that the rating category may be unchanged but additional development potential may affect the valuation on which the rates charged are based.

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The two issues in contention relate to the zoning of the Hore and McNamara (75 Ryans Lane) land. The Panel agrees with Council that there is merit in providing for consolidation of development in Coragulac by applying the LDRZ and TZ to land between the two existing nodes. This includes the Hore land which has a frontage of 242 metres to Corangamite Lake Road. However, we do not consider it necessary for the whole of the Hore property to be rezoned to LDRZ. As discussed at the Hearing:

- Infill development to achieve the desired linkage between nodes could be achieved by rezoning the front of the Hore property LDRZ and retaining the rear portion in the FZ.
- The depth of the LDRZ should terminate to the west of the existing house. Any future subdivision would be designed to recognise the zone boundary and maintain access to the existing house on the FZ lot from Corangamite Lake Road<sup>33</sup>.

In relation to the McNamara property, the exhibited zoning is not ideal as it places the property in two zones, with an LDRZ applying to the smaller portion to the south of the disused railway line and the FZ continuing to apply to the portion to the north. The Panel considered the implications of rezoning the whole of the property LDRZ but rejected this option as the northern portion would be a projection of residential land within the FZ and could establish inappropriate development expectations. As Mr Clarke submitted, in practical terms, the exhibited zoning would not alter the limited use and development options for this northern portion of the property that apply under the existing FZ. We note that the option of subdivision of the northern portion under Clause 64.03 would exist to facilitate transfer to adjoining properties but zone provisions and access would impose significant restrictions on development options and may well preclude development for a non-farming purpose. The Panel supports the exhibited zoning of 75 Ryans Lane, Coragulac.

## Panel Recommendation

Reduce the extent of the exhibited Low Density Residential Zone applied to 800 Corangamite Lake Road, Coragulac (the Hore property) to apply along the road frontage but terminating to west of the existing dwelling and retain the balance of the site in the Farming Zone.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> See Clause 64.03 Subdivision of land in more than one zone which provides that, subject to conditions, a permit may be granted even if one of the lots does not comply with the minimum lot size requirements of a zone.

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## 4.5 Barongarook

## What is the Issue?

Should the subdivision of two houses on an existing lot in the proposed RLZ at Barongarook be facilitated?

## 4.5.1 Submissions

Jacki Robinson made the only submission relating to the proposed rezoning of land to RLZ at Everett Crescent, Robinson Road and Bushbys Road, Barongarook. Ms Robinson requested the ability to subdivide a single lot (approximately 1.7ha) with two existing houses<sup>34</sup> into two lots to allow the independent sale of each existing dwelling. The written submission noted that the subdivision would not have an adverse impact on surrounding properties as the houses already exist; each house has individual access, septic systems, gas, water, drainage, telecommunications etc.; and the houses are rated separately. The submission referred to the property comprising two titles (with one much smaller title) but details of these titles were not available to the Panel.

## 4.5.2 Discussion

Amendment C69 proposes to recognise the existing cluster of rural residential development at Barongarook but is intended to prevent further expansion of rural residential development in these types of clusters. In areas such as Barongarook, the Rural Living Strategy did not support planning controls that would allow further subdivisions due to the relative isolation, bushfire risk and the inefficiency of service provision.

The Panel sees merit in the arguments put by Ms Robinson. In this case a single two-lot subdivision within the cluster boundary may not have adverse impacts or undermine the strategic intent of the Amendment as the dwellings already exist within the identified rural residential cluster. However, we are reluctant to recommend a course of action on the basis of the brief written submission to the Amendment as we are not in a position verify all aspects of the submission, such as the history of the establishment of the dwellings, existing title details, the capability of the land to contain waste etc. The options to allow such a subdivision of the Robinson property appear to be:

- To specify a minimum subdivision lot size that is specific to this site in the schedule to the RLZ.
- If there are two existing titles, an application could be made under either the existing FZ provisions (Clause 35.07-3) or the proposed RLZ (Clause 35.03-3) provisions which allow consideration of an application to create lots that are smaller than the minimum size specified in the schedule to the zone if the subdivision is the re-subdivision of existing lots and the number of lots is not increased.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> The written submission noted that zone requirement in the 1990s required the house to be built elsewhere and transported to her parent's property, presumably under provisions relating to accommodation for dependant relatives

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## **Panel Recommendation**

Council give further consideration to the merits of providing separate titles for the existing houses at 2 Forans Road, Barongarook and the most appropriate mechanism to advance the subdivision proposal.

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# 5 Amendment Drafting

In addition to matters discussed and recommendations in preceding chapters of this report, the Panel highlights for consideration by Council the following Amendment drafting issues, which were discussed at the Hearing:

# Clause 21.02 Vision

- The Panel queries the utility of the extremely broad municipal vision 'Council will work together with our community to create a sustainable, vibrant future' in guiding planning decisions.
- The dot points in the proposed rural living 'Vision' in Clause 21.02 are drafted as strategies that would be more appropriately addressed in Clause 21.03. The reference to the Rural Living Strategy in the Vision is not necessary. This provision could be revised as follows:

Rural living development will occur in areas associated with settlements and established rural residential precincts where there are fewer environmental, social, land use and servicing constraints and impacts on productive farming uses are minimised.

# 21.03 -1 Settlement General Strategies

 The expression of planning intent would be strengthened if the following objective was redrafted along the following lines:

To provide direction regarding the preferred location for rural residential and small town development to preferred locations.

 It is the Panel's understanding that infill development of houses on existing RLZ lots is envisaged but further subdivision is not generally supported. The underlined component of the following strategy should be reviewed to ensure it reflects the strategic intent:

'Development within rural living areas ....and other than in Elliminyt <u>any further</u> intensification of dwellings within these areas should be discouraged'.

• The strategy relating to the restructure of old and inappropriate subdivisions is not drafted as a strategy. It also includes elements that are objectives that are not reflected in the preceding clause. Redrafting as following is suggested:

An objective: 'To minimise ad hoc development of unserviced old and inappropriate subdivisions in the Farming Zone.'

Revise the related strategy to: '<u>Restructure</u> of existing lots in old and inappropriate subdivisions in <u>Cressy</u>, <u>Gerangamete</u>, <u>Pirron Yallock and Irrewillipe</u> is needed in order to minimise development, retain the land in agriculture, prevent further servicing problems and avoid ad hoc development outside designated settlement boundaries.'

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## 21.03-7 Forrest

- The overview should include reference to the Forrest Structure Plan and its key findings.
- The second objective should refer to the Structure Plan in the clause rather than the originating document.
- The second and third strategies relate to further work, which should be addressed in Clause 21.06. An alternative strategy could be included to the effect:

Maintain settlement boundaries shown on the Structure Plan in this Clause pending detailed strategic assessment of bushfire risks and potential measures to manage bushfire risk for the town and broader area.

## 21.03-8 Smaller Towns

• The sixth and seventh strategies in the exhibited version of the Amendment relate to further work and should be addressed in Clause 21.06. Alternative strategies to express the policy intent could be to the effect:

Maintain existing township zonings in Alvie, Cororooke and Beeac pending the preparation of town plans.

Maintain existing township zonings in Gellibrand and Beech Forest pending further strategic assessment of the potential for expansion having regard to bushfire risk and effluent management.

## 21.03-9 Rural Living

• The Overview should be revised to clarify that the Rural Living Strategy provided the basis for policy in the Clause, rather than imply planning policy sits outside the planning scheme. Redrafting to the following effect is suggested:

The Rural Living Strategy provides <del>clear</del> <u>the basis for</u> policy on the use and development of land for dwellings and subdivisions in rural areas. <del>and has IL</del> identified ....

• Strategies should not rely on external documents. Reference documents are intended only to provide background information. As DPCD<sup>35</sup> indicates:

A reference document merely points the reader to background or supporting information that will assist in understanding the basis for the MSS. It has no statutory status and is not a substitute for appropriate policy content in the scheme itself. Specific planning requirements should be extracted from a reference document and included in the scheme in an appropriate way (Emphasis added).

The Panel considers relevant strategies should be extracted from the Rural Living Strategy and included in the planning scheme.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> PN04: Writing a Municipal Strategic Statement, September 2010.

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## Clause 21.05-1 Agriculture

- The Panel queries whether the extensive information in the Overview that is derived from the Rural Land Strategy is necessary. Editing is suggested to include only information that will directly inform planning decisions, with those seeking additional information referring to the reference document.
- The second strategy under Land Management should read 'Ensure that existing dairying and other agricultural producers are supported protected from encroachment by conflicting development such as hobby farms.'
- The intent and meaning of the following decision guidelines should be clarified as follows:

Whether the land requirements of the proposed agricultural activities compromise the commercial agricultural activities of the existing farm <u>are compromised by</u> through a reduction in the size of the existing farm, which may include a tenement or multi-lot holding.

## Panel Recommendation

Review the drafting of the MSS to address issues raised by the Panel in Chapter 5 of this report.

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# Appendix A List of Submitters

Submitter
Urbis representing Armistead Saw Mills Pty Ltd.
John & Marea Baynes
Matt & Sharon Bradshaw
Forrest & District Community Group
Barwon Water
Department of Primary Industries
Matrix Planning Australia Pty Ltd representing D & J Demasi, D & H Oborne, P & J Fenton, R & C McNamara
J M & G M Clifford
John & Anna Cross
J C & G A Evans
Fadgyas Planning Associates representing Pasquale Sgro
Great Ocean Road Coastal Planning representing Paul Lamont
John Frizon
CFA Barwon South West Region
Chris Harkin& Stephen Hart
Edward & Roselyn Hore
Rod & Lois Kemp
C L Kuek
Ratio Consultants Pty Ltd representing Jeremy MacCreadie
L Melville
Xian & Guang ,Yun Meng & Ming Wang
lan Perkins
Val & Lindsay Riches
Jacki Robinson
Julie Smith
Kevin & Lynette Watts
J Wright & Sons
Ros Mainland and Bruce Upson
Australian Property Partnership

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#### 21.02 VISION

18/06/2009 C55

### 21.02-1 Municipal Vision

The current Council Plan (2009–2013) has the following vision for the municipality:

 "Council will work together with our community to create a sustainable, vibrant future".

The Plan also identifies commitments and priority actions upon which Council will focus.

#### 21.02-2 Land Use Vision

--/--/--C69

C69

In terms of land use development, Council has a vision around the following key land use themes.

### Townships

- The Colac Structure Plan (2007) includes the following vision for Colac:
  - Colac will be a thriving town with a vibrant town centre that takes pride in its Lakeside location, is responsive to the housing needs of its residents and offers a variety of opportunities for employment and economic development.
- The Apollo Bay Structure Plan (2007) includes the following vision for Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek:
  - Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek will remain as distinct coastal settlements, each with a separate identity and local character;
  - The natural beauty of the area, with its unspoilt beaches set against a dramatic backdrop of rolling hills, provides the overarching character which unites the settlements, and should be reflected in new development;
  - The seaside fishing village character of Apollo Bay, focused around a robust working harbour, is highly valued and this character should be preserved and strengthened by new development;
  - Change should take place in Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek with a demonstrated commitment to healthy lifestyles and ecological sustainability, and be responsive to the natural environment;
  - The settlements should continue to provide for high quality living, offering improved community facilities and services, as well as economic development opportunities, for a self sustaining lifestyle.
- Major urban development will take place in the main, fully serviced centres of Colac and Apollo Bay.
- Urban development in Colac and Apollo Bay will be contained within settlement boundaries.
- Apollo Bay will develop to modest heights and scale and will provide a diversity of housing choice.
- Colac will develop to provide a diversity of housing choice.
- Major industrial and commercial development will occur in Colac.
- \* Less intensive residential and township development will take place in other, smaller settlements where identified in the Rural Living Strategy 2011 in a manner that contributes to the economic development of these townships and assists in maintaining existing infrastructure and services within these towns and support tourism growth.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.02

PAGE 1 OF 3

## Cultural Heritage

- The Koori culture of the Shire is acknowledged and will be celebrated.
- The Shire's significant cultural heritage resources will be conserved and enhanced.
- Any adaptation or development of heritage places or areas will be in a manner sympathetic to their significance.

## **Rural living**

 Rural living development will occur in accordance with the Rural Living Strategy 2011. Development will occur in areas associated with settlements and established rural residential precincts where there are fewer environmental, social, land use and servicing constraints and impacts on productive farming uses are minimised.

## Agriculture

- High quality agricultural land will be protected.
- Agricultural diversity and a sustainable forestry and timber industry will be encouraged in the region.
- Grazing and cropping farming practices are the preferred land uses in areas designated as "farmland of strategic significance".

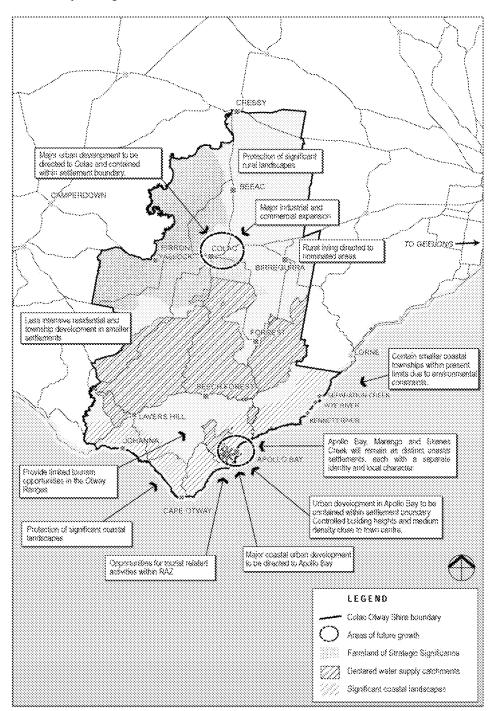
#### Tourism

- Opportunities for tourism are provided to contribute to the growth of the Shire.
- Tourism growth will be managed sustainably and the environmental and landscape assets that attract tourists and new residents alike will be protected.
- Limited opportunities will be provided for tourist related activities in the Apollo Bay hinterland, around the Forrest Township and the Otways.

## **Environmental features**

- Significant rural and coastal landscapes will be preserved and protected.
- Key natural assets such as declared water supply catchments, the coast, forested public land, rivers and watercourses, lakes and major geological features will be protected from inappropriate land use and development.
- Development will respond to environmental risks such as bushfire, flooding, landslip, erosion and salinity.
- Those natural, physical and amenity features that contribute to the character of the Otway Ranges and Coast will be protected and enhanced for future generations.

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## Colac Otway Strategic Framework Plan

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.02

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## 21.03 SETTLEMENT

18/06/2009 C55

C69

## 21.03-1 General

#### Overview

- Colac is the major regional centre in the Shire for residential, service and manufacturing industry, retail, office services, recreation and education facilities.
- Apollo Bay is the major coastal urban centre in the Shire. It is experiencing high rates
  of development for both permanent and short-term (tourist) accommodation. It also
  provides a range of entertainment and recreational related facilities, including
  swimming, fishing, golf, cafes and restaurants.
- Colac and the coastal townships are experiencing increased rates of development.
- The management of residential, tourism and infrastructure development pressures is required, particularly in coastal areas.
- The development of the major towns in the Shire should take place in accordance with the recently completed Structure Plans for Colac and Apollo Bay.
- Smaller coastal settlements occur at Kennett River, Marengo, Separation Creek, Skenes Creek and Wye River, where development is expected to occur within current settlement boundaries due to various environmental constraints to growth.
- Other townships are located at Alvie, Barwon Downs, Beeac, Beech Forest, Birregurra, Carlisie River, Coragulac, Cororooke, Cressy, Forrest, Gellibrand, Lavers Hill, Pirron Yallock, Swan Marsh and Warrion.
- The future development of other townships in the Shire should proceed in a manner that contributes to the economic development of these townships, acknowledges and responds to environmental constraints and protects the broader landscapes within which these townships are located.
- Effluent disposal is a major problem in the smaller settlements, particularly in the peak periods with high tourist numbers.
- Rural residential living provides a desirable lifestyle for a number of residents and if appropriately located can reduce land use conflict in farming areas and contribute toward the economic development of small townships.
- The Rural Living Strategy (2011) has identified and designated suitable locations for rural living areas which do not take up high quality agricultural land and where an adequate level of services can be provided.
- The Rural Living Strategy highlights the role of small townships in accessing rural living land.
- A number of settlements have been identified with potentially suitable locations for additional rural living and township development subject to further investigation including Beech Forest, Gellibrand, Forrest, Alvie, Cororooke and Beeac.
- A number of de facto rural living areas have developed over a number of years on old subdivisions within the localities of Barongarook – Bushby's Road, Barongarook – Robinson Road, Barongarook – Everett Crescent, Barramunga, Bungador, Cororooke – Langdons Lane, Grey River, Irrewarra – Pyles Road, Johanna, Kawarren, Marengo – Alice Court, Petticoat Creek, Warncoort and Weeaproinah.
- A number of largely undeveloped, old and inappropriate subdivisions unsuitable for development are found within the Shire abutting the township boundaries of Cressy and Pirron Yallock and in the localities of Gerangamete and Irrewillipe – Swan Marsh-Irrewillipe Road.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.03

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• There is a need to encourage excellence in the design of new development, including the layout of subdivisions and the recognition of cultural heritage.

## Objectives

- To facilitate the development of the various settlements in the Shire in accordance with the needs of each local community.
- To facilitate a range of developments in an environmentally sensitive way to provide greater residential choice.
- · To direct rural residential and small town development to preferred locations.
- To provide limited opportunities for rural living development where these do not detract from the key environmental qualities of the region and do not cause land use conflict in farming areas.
- To minimise ad hoc development of unserviced old and inappropriate subdivision in the Farming Zone.

#### Strategies

- Ensure that there is sufficient fully serviced residential land to meet the needs of the existing and future population.
- Encourage future residential development into existing zoned and serviced areas to avoid an oversupply of residential zoned land and to make the most effective use of infrastructure services.
- Provide opportunities for the provision of a wide range of housing choices for residents, short-term holiday residents and tourists.
- Development within rural living areas should be contained within the existing Rural Living Zone land and further subdivision, other than in Elliminyt, should be discouraged.
- Restructure existing lots in old and inappropriate subdivisions in Cressy, Gerangamete, Pirron Yallock and Irrewillipe is needed in order to minimise development, retain the land in agriculture, prevent further servicing problems and avoid ad hoc development outside designated settlement boundaries.
- Ensure that development incorporates Environmentally Sustainable Development (ESD) practises.
- Promote a pattern of settlements in the coastal strip that balances between opportunity for growth and retention of environmental and cultural qualities.
- Restrict the expansion of other coastal settlements in accordance with environmental constraints.
- Ensure that development of the Colac and Apollo Bay airfields is not prejudiced by encroaching urban development.

#### 21.03-2 Colac

18/06/2009 C55

#### Overview

A Structure Plan for Colac was adopted by Council (February 2007) and articulates the preferred development future for this key centre of the municipality and broader region. Key issues to emerge from the Structure Plan include the need for:

- A township boundary to clearly identify the extent of future development and enable the protection of valuable farming land that surrounds the township.
- Consolidation around the town centre and activity nodes taking into account heritage constraints.
- Provision of a secondary commercial node to cater for the growing area of Elliminyt.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.03

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- Retention and enhancement of Colac's heritage assets.
- Protection of Lake Colac from inappropriate industrial development.
- Provision of an adequate supply of industrial land consolidated in east Colac.
- An increase in the amount of public open space (both linear and non-linear) and development of policy direction supporting future open space provision for residential development.
- Better integration between Colac and Lake Colac through design features and foreshore development.
- Increased opportunity for recreational linkages between key activity areas including Lake Colac.
- Urban design improvements for the enhancement of the Colac Town Centre and main street.
- Improved traffic management in Colac.
- Strategies to create a precinct to focus community learning through a multi-purpose education, recreation and community precinct.
- There is a need to identify a heavy vehicle by-pass of the Murray Street retail centre.

## Objectives

- To manage the growth of Colac consistent with its role as the major urban centre of the Shire.
- To enhance the built and natural environment of Colac.

#### Strategies

- Ensure that the development of Colac occurs generally in accordance with the strategic directions outlined in the Colac Framework Plan attached to this Clause.
- Encourage medium density development in the existing Colac town centre and ensure that infill housing proposals demonstrate that they are designed in a manner that is compatible and appropriate for the prevailing character and heritage values of the precinct.
- Create additional residential opportunities close to the Colac town centre.
- Provide adequate car parking to cater for commercial development.
- Retain heritage places and areas as significant components of Colac's character and attractiveness.
- Designate areas of rural land between Elliminyt and Colac (east and west of Colac -Lavers Hill Road) as rural lifestyle opportunities.
- Support an increase in the amount of usable public open space (both linear and nonlinear) to support recreational land uses and linkages between activities.
- Discourage any additional or new industrial development adjacent to Lake Colac.
- Encourage the relocation of existing 'inappropriate' industrial uses out of the town centre.
- Identify new industrial opportunities in Colac East which provide areas suited to a diverse range of light to general industrial activities.
- Improve the appearance of existing industrial development in Colac to provide more attractive and inviting entrances to the town.
- Designate land in Elliminyt for a community / commercial node.
- Provide for commercial type uses on Colac-Lavers Hill Road.
- Provide opportunities for expansion of the east Colac Highway Business area.
- Enhance the west Colac Highway Business area.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.03

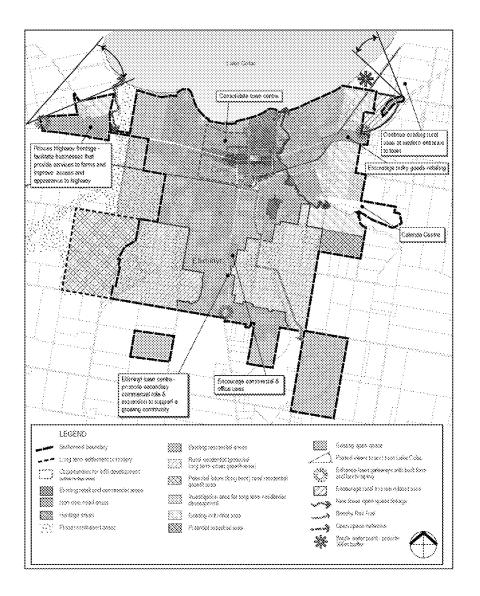
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- Minimise the impact of the Colac Water Reclamation Plant on development on nearby land.
- Ensure that future use and development of the Colac Water Reclamation Plant is not detrimentally affected by allowing inconsistent and potentially conflicting development to occur within its buffer area.
- Create a multi-purpose education, recreation and community precinct to focus community learning.
- Investigate options for a heavy vehicle by-pass of the Murray Street retail centre.

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## **Colac Framework Plan**



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#### 21.03-3 Apollo Bay and Marengo

#### --/--/20--C65

# Overview

A Structure Plan for Apollo Bay (including Marengo and Skenes Creek) was adopted by Council (April 2007) and articulates the preferred development future for this key coastal centre. Key issues to emerge from the Structure Plan were that:

- Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek are to remain as distinct coastal settlements with development to be contained within coastal settlement boundaries.
- Each settlement has a separate identity and local character;
- A key role of Apollo Bay is to provide a diversity of housing opportunities consistent with its identity and local character;
- The natural beauty of the area, with its unspoilt beaches set against a dramatic backdrop
  of rolling hills, providing the overarching character which unites the settlements, to be
  reflected in new development;
- The seaside fishing village character of Apollo Bay, focused around a robust working harbour, is highly valued and this character should be preserved and strengthened by new development;
- Change in Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek should take place with a demonstrated commitment to healthy lifestyles and ecological sustainability, and be responsive to the natural environment;
- The settlements should continue to provide for high quality living, offering improved community facilities and services, as well as economic development opportunities, for a self sustaining lifestyle.
- Water supply is a potential constraint to the future growth of Apollo Bay which can only proceed subject to the demonstrated availability of an adequate water supply.

### Objectives

- To develop Apollo Bay as an attractive residential community which provides a high quality environment as a significant tourist centre.
- To retain Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek as distinct coastal settlements with their own local character.
- To ensure that the natural beauty of the area is reflected in new development.
- To preserve the seaside village character of Apollo Bay.
- To ensure that change demonstrates a commitment to sustainability and is responsive to the natural environment.

#### Strategies

• Ensure that the development of Apollo Bay and Marengo occurs generally in accordance with the strategic directions outlined in the Apollo Bay Framework Plan attached to this Clause.

#### Settlement Character and Form

- Consolidate the town centre of Apollo Bay, limit building heights and provide a greater diversity of accommodation at higher densities within and in close proximity to the commercial area.
- In the residential areas outside the town centre of Apollo Bay, limit building heights and ensure upper levels are well articulated to respect the character of the area and provide for a more traditional dwelling density to contribute to a diversity of housing choice.
- Require new development and streetscape works in the Apollo Bay town centre to build on and reinforce the fishing village coastal character of the township, and contribute to the creation of a vibrant public realm.

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- Reinforce and improve the informal character, accessibility and amenity of streetscapes in the residential areas of Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek, reflecting the distinct existing and preferred future character of each settlement in new improvements.
- Achieve excellent architectural quality in new development or improvements to existing buildings in the town centre, drawing on the existing valued qualities of the centre and setting a new direction in the use of innovative, high quality design.
- Promote Apollo Bay and Marengo as leaders in environmental sustainability within the Great Ocean Road Region and improve the ecological integrity of environmental features within and around settlements.
- Conserve and enhance heritage places as a significant factor in developing tourism.

#### The Size of Settlements

- Utilise natural boundaries, where appropriate, to define settlement edges and set limits to urban expansion.
- Define and maintain a hard edge to the urban area of each of these settlements, particularly when viewed from the Great Ocean Road.
- Ensure that urban development results in the efficient utilisation of existing infrastructure and minimises the requirements for new infrastructure.
- Encourage infill development of medium density housing and accommodation within walking distance of the commercial area of Apollo Bay, to reduce the pressure to expand the urban area, and provide alternative housing choice.
- Facilitate non-urban form tourism accommodation development on land between the coastal settlement boundary and Wild Dog Creek.

### Activities: Business, Tourism, Community and Recreation

- Intensify commercial and business land uses within the commercial area of Apollo Bay and ensure a future supply of Business Zoned land to meet demand.
- Develop the Apollo Bay Harbour Precinct with a tourism, fishing, boating, commercial and recreational focus strengthening links to the town centre of Apollo Bay and providing net community benefits.
- Encourage future recreation facilities to be located together with other community facilities in a central and accessible location.
- Ensure that community, health, education and recreation facilities are provided to meet the needs of current and projected future residents and visitors to the area.
- Support the growth of tourism as a major employer for the region.
- Provide for future industrial development while minimising offsite impacts on surrounding residential uses, the environment (particularly local waterways) and views from residential areas and the Great Ocean Road.

#### Landscape Setting and Environment

- Maintain the 'green-breaks' and landscape dominance between the settlements to ensure that each settlement remains distinct.
- Protect the Otway foothills as a scenic, undeveloped backdrop to Apollo Bay and Marengo.
- Recognise and protect ecological values and avoid development in areas at risk from the effects of flooding, wildfire, acid sulphate soil disturbance, erosion, landslip and salinity.
- Reinforce and enhance the identity and the sense of arrival and departure at the entrances to Apollo Bay and Marengo.
- Improve the appearance and amenity of the foreshore reserve in Apollo Bay and reduce the impact of the existing and future structures on the naturalness of the setting.
- Achieve improved visual and physical links between the Apollo Bay town centre and the beach.

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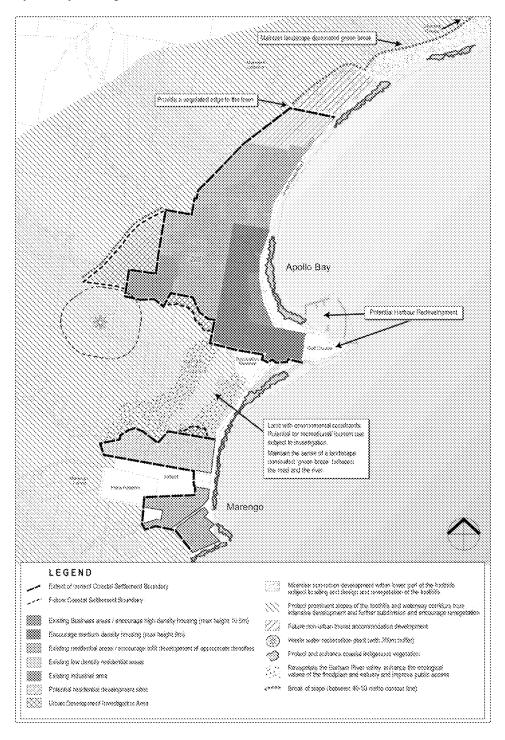
• Protect and enhance the significant views and vistas available from the settlements, the beach and the harbour, as well as views available from key vantage points in the hills.

Access

- Strengthen the pedestrian and cyclist connections between Marengo, Apollo Bay and Skenes Creek.
- Create a highly walkable town centre in Apollo Bay with safe and convenient access to shops, community facilities and recreational activities.
- Manage the orderly flow of traffic at all times of the year and enhance pedestrian safety and movement.
- Ensure the future parking needs of Apollo Bay are met and parking congestion in the Great Ocean Road is minimised.
- Support, promote and improve public transport.
- Ensure continued and improved air access to the Apollo Bay region.

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Apollo Bay, Marengo and Skenes Creek Framework Plan

 $Municipal \ Strategic \ Statement - Clause \ 21.03$ 

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#### 21.03-4 Birregurra

#### 18/06/2009 C55 **Overview**

The township of Birregurra is located approximately 20 kilometres east of Colac and approximately 6 kilometres to the south of the Princes Highway. Birregurra has been described as traditionally a workers town, being a home for workers in the timber and farming sectors. The town is also home for a number of people who commute to Lorne, Colac and Geelong for work. Over the years the population of Birregurra has been affected by a range of events including a reduction of services available within the township and fluctuating agricultural markets.

Development pressures, high costs of accommodation for tourists and workers and an increase in tourist numbers in Lorne and other coastal communities has seen more people exploring nearby towns such as Birregurra for accommodation and recreation. This seasonal influx of visitors provides important business development and employment opportunities within Birregurra.

Birregurra is an attractive town for many reasons including for:

- The built form of the town and the many period style buildings throughout the town and in particular along the south side of Main Street with attractive shop fronts many with verandahs.
- The Church precinct located on the elevated land to the south of the town.
- The extent and variety of exotic and native vegetation existing throughout the town. The extent of the vegetation is clearly seen due to the elevated nature of the land, particularly on the southern side of the town.
- The topography of the land surrounding the town including the Barwon River valley and associated tributaries and undulating farming land.

The Birregurra Township Master Plan Report was adopted by Council (January 2003) and identifies urban design and built form opportunities to improve the presentation of this important centre in the municipality.

#### Objectives

- To facilitate development of Birregurra as a community with a viable economic future.
- To maintain and enhance the quality of Birregurra as an attractive residential environment.
- To facilitate the provision of infrastructure to support the development of Birregurra in an environmentally sensitive way.

#### Strategies

- Identify and protect historical and other key features of the community.
- Require all new development to provide for the retention and absorption of wastewater within the boundary of any lot in accordance with the Septic Tanks Code of Practice, subject to provision of a new sewerage scheme.
- Limit rural residential development to the south west of the town.
- Encourage commercial development in the existing centre to be sympathetic to existing streetscapes.
- Encourage the development of small-scale economic activity which complements the resources and industries of the region and which encourages tourism.
- Encourage the location of small-scale tourist accommodation facilities in the community.
- Facilitate new industries related to the existing sawmill.

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 Retain Birregurra's heritage assets as important components of its character and attractiveness.

21.03-5 Skenes Creek

#### <sup>18/06/2009</sup> C<sup>55</sup> Overview

Skenes Creek is a coastal hamlet set on rolling topography at the base of the Otway Ranges. There is a sense of openness to the town created by the spacious siting of buildings and expansive views to the coast and hillsides. A green wedge corridor through the centre of the township links the town with a vegetated hillside backdrop and is enhanced by regeneration of indigenous and appropriate coastal shrubs around dwellings and public areas.

## Objective

 To protect the nationally significant Great Ocean Road Region landscape and the distinctive landscape qualities and coastal setting of Skenes Creek township.

#### Strategies

• Ensure new development responds to the above key issues and achieves the following Preferred Character Statement for the Character Areas identified at Schedule 4 to Clause 43.02.

## Skenes Creek Precinct 1 – Preferred Character Statement

This precinct provides a native 'green wedge' for the whole township, extending from the hill slopes behind the town to the Great Ocean Road. The character of the precinct will be strengthened by the planting and regeneration of indigenous and native vegetation. Dwellings will be set far enough apart to accommodate substantial native bush areas including canopy trees, and will be set substantially below the vegetation canopy. The semi-rural feel of the area will be retained by the lack of fencing and frequent unmade roads. Views to the dwellings will be softened by native vegetation in frontages to major roads and in the public domain along road verges.

## Skenes Creek Precinct 2 – Preferred Character Statement

This precinct will continue to be characterised by diverse coastal dwellings set amongst established coastal gardens. The sense of openness will be maintained by setting the buildings apart, minimising intrusive front fencing, and encouraging building forms that respect views to the surrounding hills and coast. The precinct will be united by consistent mature plantings of native and exotic coastal species in the public and private domains.

### 21.03-6 Kennett River, Wye River and Separation Creek

#### 16/02/2012 C58

The structure plan for Kennett River, Wye River and Separation Creek articulates the preferred development future for these coastal townships. Key issues to emerge from the

Kennett River, Wye River and Separation Creek will remain as distinct coastal townships nestled in the foothills of the Otway Ranges.

The primary roles of the townships will be to provide housing for permanent and part time residents and to provide a diverse range of holiday accommodation.

The existing and preferred character of the townships is characterised by low scale buildings which respond to the constraints of the topography in their coastal location and generally sit below the predominant tree canopy height.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.03

Overview

structure plan were that:

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The informal, open and spacious character of the townships is highly valued and should be preserved and strengthened by new development.

The impact of the townships on the natural environment will be as minimal as possible with water and wastewater being sustainably managed and vegetation acknowledged and valued.

Future development within the townships should respond appropriately to a range of acknowledged environmental constraints including land slip, wildfire threat, coastal inundation and erosion, storm water management, water supply and effluent disposal.

The townships have a low growth capacity and all future growth will be contained within existing urban or appropriately zoned land.

### Objectives

To protect and maintain the nationally significant Great Ocean Road Region landscape and the distinctive landscape qualities and coastal setting of Kennett River, Wye River and Separation Creek.

To support limited tourist, commercial and retail services to the townships.

To limit the growth of the coastal townships and discourage development outside of existing settlement boundaries.

To preserve and enhance the environmental qualities of the townships and ensure development responds to the preferred neighbourhood character.

To ensure that waste water from existing and proposed development is managed in a way that minimises its impact on the environment.

To ensure that stormwater drainage systems respond to the constraints posed by the townships unique climatic, geological and environmental setting.

To improve pedestrian access between the hamlets and the foreshores.

To plan for the impacts of future climate change.

## Strategies

Maintain the existing settlement boundaries as identified on the framework plans forming part of this clause.

Ensure that future growth of the townships is limited to infill development and renewal contained within existing settlement boundaries.

Encourage any infill development within the townships, particularly tourist accommodation, to locate in the flatter, less vegetated areas near the centre of the townships (as identified on the framework plans forming part of this clause) but taking into account the need to respond to climate change induced coastal hazards.

Ensure that any development outside the settlement boundaries is low scale and sensitively sited with minimal impact on the landscape and meets the criteria of the Great Ocean Road Region Landscape Assessment Study.

Restrict commercial and retail development to small, incremental changes to existing facilities.

Maintain and preserve the natural setting of the foreshores by minimising new structures in these areas.

Create or enhance safe pedestrian access from all parts of the townships to the foreshores.

Encourage opportunities to improve the general store and cafe of Kennett River, including incorporating an outdoor dining area and improved car parking areas to be more landscaped and pedestrian friendly.

Encourage more diverse accommodation in Separation Creek with small scale projects.

Collaborate with State Government in developing and implementing new initiatives to manage the impacts of climate change in the future.

Ensure all new development achieves the following Preferred Character Statement for the Character Precincts identified at Schedule 4 to Clause 43.02:

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.03

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## Kennett River Precinct 1 – Preferred Character Statement

This precinct will be dominated by continuous native bush, with dwellings set below and amongst remnant canopy trees. Frontages will be open and consist of diverse native understorey that screens views of buildings from roads. The low scale dwellings will avoid prominent locations and ridgelines, and will be sited to provide for the reasonable sharing of views to the coast where available. Vegetation will be retained or replaced with any new developments to screen buildings when viewed from the Great Ocean Road. Innovative house styles will be encouraged of a scale, materials and colours that blend with the bush character and follow the topography. The informal bush character of the precinct will be assisted by the streetscape planting and lack of formal kerbing.

### Kennett River Precinct 2 – Preferred Character Statement

This precinct will consist of coastal style dwellings set amongst gardens of native species. A spacious garden character will be maintained by setting buildings apart and encouraging landscaping between dwellings. Dwellings will be carefully designed, sited and landscaped to be unobtrusive when viewed from roads and to provide for a sharing of views to the coast where available. Trees in both public and private domains will provide a sense of continuity through the precinct and visually link with the adjacent bushland areas.

## Wye River Precinct 1 – Preferred Character Statement

This precinct will continue to be characterised by dominant native bush that forms a consistent canopy, linking to the adjacent bushland. Dwelling scale, bulk and siting will respond to the site and topography, allowing space and setbacks to maintain native bush, both as canopy and understorey. Buildings will be set beneath the canopy, and appropriately sited and designed so as to allow for the sharing of views to the coast where available, and to be hidden from view from the Great Ocean Road. The informality of the streetscapes will be retained by the lack of front fencing, frequent unmade roads and remnant vegetation.

## Wye River Precinct 2 – Preferred Character Statement

This precinct will achieve a more consistent native vegetation coverage to provide a unifying feature throughout. Space around dwellings will be sufficient to maintain trees and understorey, and minimises the appearance of building bulk and density. On hill slopes, buildings will relate to topography and be set amongst and beneath a dominant, native tree canopy. Buildings and structures in prominent locations when viewed from the Great Ocean Road will be designed to reduce their visual intrusion. Retention and planting of canopy trees in the public domain and around dwellings will be encouraged to establish a consistent tree canopy.

## Separation Creek Precinct 1 – Preferred Character Statement

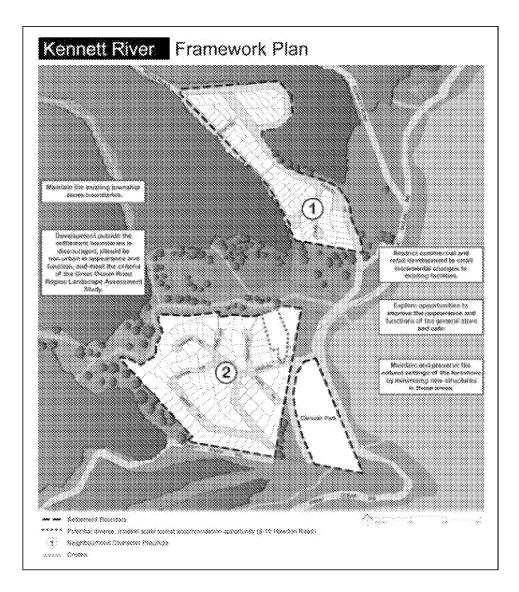
This precinct will consist of a mix of low, coastal style dwellings and newer coastal styles, in established gardens and amongst native canopy trees in the vegetated hillfaces. Dwellings will be of materials and colours that reflect the coastal setting, and be designed and sited so as to minimise intrusion into views from roads, public spaces and adjacent dwellings and impact on the topography. Establishment of native and coastal trees in public and private gardens will unite the precinct and provide visual links to the surrounding bushland and creek environs.

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Attachment 2

COLAC OTWAY PLANNING SCHEME

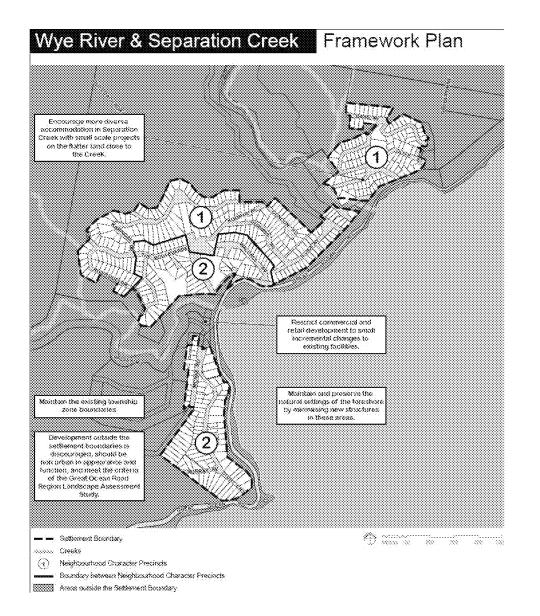


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Attachment 2

COLAC OTWAY PLANNING SCHEME



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#### 21.03-7 Forrest

## Cos Overview

Forrest is located 32.6kms from Colac and is placed at the foothills of the Otways approximately 161km from Melbourne and 76km from Geelong.

A Structure Plan for Forrest was adopted by Council (August 2011) and articulates the preferred development future for Forrest. Key issues to emerge from the Structure Plan were that:

- The role of Porrest as an outdoor recreation and tourism destination has been well established over recent years along with an emerging wond for rural lifestyle residential development.
- Forrest's tourism functions will continue to play a primary role in the town's growth and development into the future.
- \* There are significant environmental constraints within Forrest including bushfire, flooding and landslip risks that impact on future potential for expansion of the town.

## Objective

- To support Forrest's role within the Otways as a key destination for tourism and recreational pursuits and as a small town with limited potential for residential growth.
- \* To limit residential development to the existing urban area contained within Forrest's settlement boundary, subject to the outcome of further investigation into the viability of development adjoining the north west edge of the town in accordance with the Forrest Framework Plan attached to this Clause.
- To encourage the development of accommodation facilities which contribute to the viability of tourism and recreation-based activities.
- To promote Grant Street as the primary location for future commercial activities within Forrest.
- To encourage development and activities which add commercial and recreational diversity to the Forrest Township.
- To ensure that the various cultural and environmental heritage assets of the township are protected, maintained and continue to be articulated within Forrest's private and public realm.
- To ensure new residential and commercial development is responsive to the environmental, biodiversity, conservation and landscape values of the local region.
- To ensure that development within Forrest responds to and mitigates any identified bushfire risks.
- \* To improve pedestrian access and movement along Grant Street.
- To facilitate the provision of community services and social infrastructure within Forrest which promote the town's liveability and increase social equity.

#### Strategies

- Maintain settlement boundaries shown on the Framework Plan in this Clause pending detailed strategic assessment of bushfire risks and potential measures to manage bushfire risk for the town and broader area.
- \* Ensure that future growth of the township maximises infill development.
- Concentrate small scale businesses and commercial uses (such as retail premises, shop, restaurant, industry and accommodation) along Grant Street between the Community Hall and Turner Drive/Blundy Street.
- Encourage some commercial development, particularly accommodation, to locate on Rural Activity Zoned land taking into account the need to respond to bushfire risks and the environmental values of the surrounding landscape.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.03

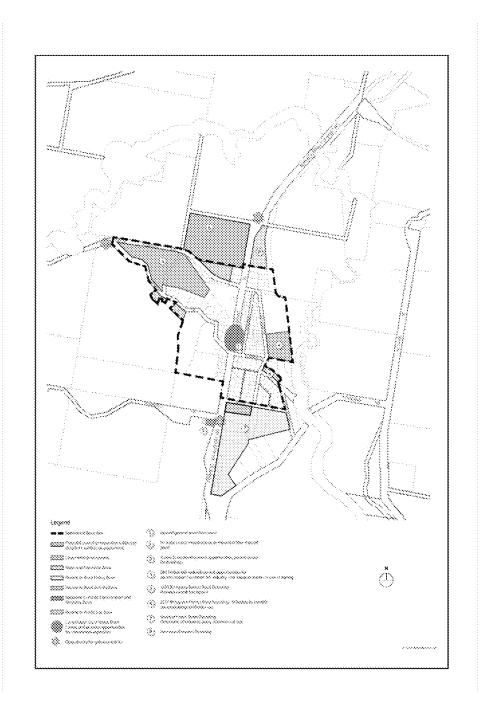
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- Encourage the re-development of the existing general store to provide additional floor space, an active street front and expanded provision of commercial services.
- Encourage and consolidate street based retailing in the form of cafes and outdoor seating on the eastern side of Grant Street.
- Upgrade existing pedestrian infrastructure including new footpaths along the eastern side of Grant Street to accommodate pedestrian access, seating and bicycle parking and ensure any new development is designed to activate the streetscape.
- Ensure land use and development does not detrimentally impact upon identified significant flora and fauna habitats, including areas of roadside vegetation.
- Support tourism related use and development within the town boundary taking into account the need to respond to bushfire risks and environmental values and to protect the amenity of nearby residential uses.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.03

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## Forrest Framework Plan



Municipal Strategic Statement - Clause  $21.03\,$ 

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## 21.03-8 Smaller Townships

## Overview

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- It is important to protect the character of the smaller townships within the Shire, particularly those located along the spectacular Great Ocean Road and nestled within the majestic and beautiful Otway Ranges.
- Township Master Plans (focussing on public infrastructure improvements) have been
  prepared for Carlisle River, Gellibrand, Forrest, Barwon Downs and Beech Forest.
  Urban Design Frameworks have been prepared for Beeac, Cressy, Lavers Hill and Swan
  Marsh. The Master Plans and Urban Design Frameworks identify urban design and built
  form opportunities to improve the presentation of these important centres in the
  municipality.
- So as to improve the viability of small townships it is acknowledged that future planning needs to anticipate and respond to the needs of existing and future communities through provision of zoned and serviced land for housing, employment, recreation and open space, community facilities and related infrastructure.
- The Rural Living Strategy (2011) highlights the role of small towns and settlements in supporting tourism and rural lifestyle demand.
- \* The Rural Living Strategy (2011) also provides a strategic basis for future land use studies to investigate opportunities for small scale expansion within some of the Shire's small towns, including Alvie, Beeac, Cororooke, Gellibrand and Beech Forest. Gellibrand and Beech Forest's growth potential will be subject to an investigation into fire risk and effluent management issues.

## Objectives

- To provide an attractive and safe residential environment within the smaller communities of the Shire.
- To encourage development of smaller townships in the Shire that contributes to their economic development, acknowledges and responds to environmental constraints and protects the broader landscapes within which these townships are located.
- To facilitate the ongoing economic future of small communities.
- To recognise the different roles of smaller townships and centres containing a range of community and other facilities.
- To maintain and enhance the environmental quality of small communities.

#### Strategies

- Ensure that development of the Shire's small communities occurs generally in accordance with relevant township masterplans, structure plans and other strategies.
- Encourage the development of small-scale economic activity which complements the resources and industries of the region.
- Encourage the location of tourist accommodation facilities within small communities in the region.
- Retain heritage places as significant components of the character and attractiveness of smaller townships.
- Encourage high quality design input to development in small communities.
- Maintain existing township zonings in Alvie, Cororooke and Beeac pending the preparation of town plans
- Maintain existing township zonings in Gellibrand and Beech Forest pending further strategic assessment of the potential for expansion having regard to bushfire risk and offluent management.

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- Restrict the expansion of communities in areas of landslip and high fire risk.
- Encourage the implementation of landscape features that recognise indigenous flora and fauna.

### Specific Implementation

## Policy guidance

Assess proposals in townships (other than Colac, Apollo Bay and Marengo) against the following criteria:

- Development should not exceed 8 metres in height, unless special characteristics of the site justify a higher structure and no off-site detriment is caused.
- Building site coverage should not exceed 50 per cent, except on business zoned land.
- The slope of the roof should relate to the topography of the surrounding landform. Dominant or multiple angular roof slopes and designs should be avoided.
- External building material colours should be of muted toning and roofing material should be non-reflective.
- External materials should be in harmony with the surrounding landscape of the settlement.
- Landscaping should enable development to blend into the surrounding area. This may be achieved by:
  - Using a mixture of low, medium and high growing native trees and shrubs, including some species of trees with a growing height above the roof level of the proposed building.
  - Providing replacement planting for vegetation that is removed.

When deciding on the design, siting, mass and scale of new development in townships (other than Colac, Apollo Bay and Marengo) consider, as appropriate:

- Whether it is a major development node or a settlement with limited development potential and only serving the immediate community.
- The visual character of the particular settlement and the likely impact of the development on that visual character.
- The view of the site from the Great Ocean Road and major viewing points in the Otway Ranges and the likely impact of the development on these views.

#### 21.03-9 Rural Living

## Overview

Council prepared and adopted a "Rural Land Strategy" (September 2007), which identified a range of issues affecting rural land use in the Shire, and has since adopted the "Rural Living Strategy" (December 2011). The Rural Living Strategy provides the basis for policy on the use and development of land for dwellings and subdivisions in rural areas. It identified the following in regards to rural living development within the Shire:

- Rural land traditionally used for farming is being used for lifestyle purposes in the absence of land which can accommodate rural lifestyle demand. This is causing problems associated with increasing property values inhibiting farm growth, servicing, provision of infrastructure and conflict with adjoining land uses which has the potential to undermine the objective of protecting the agricultural base of the Shire.
- \* The greatest opportunities to accommodate rural living development are around Colac where there is greatest supply and fewest constraints for development.
- There are sufficient levels of services and infrastructure to accommodate demand for rural lifestyle development in Coragulac.

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 There is scope to conduct investigations into the potential development of some smaller towns in the Shire to accommodate some moderate township expansion, which may contribute to the overall supply of land desirable for rural living purposes.

## **Objectives – Rural living**

- To provide opportunities for rural residential style development in appropriate locations that do not negatively impact on the ability to farm.
- To recognise the function of already-developed old and inappropriate rural subdivisions as 'de facto' rural living developments;
- To restrict the intensification of existing old and inappropriate subdivisions and prevent the further encroachment of rural living development on surrounding farming land.

## Strategies - Rural living

- \* Direct future rural living development to nominated areas where there are fewer economic, environmental, social, land use and servicing constraints for settlement.
- Recognise the function of already-developed old and inappropriate rural subdivisions as 'de facto' rural living developments.
- \* Restrict the development of existing old and inappropriate subdivisions through the implementation of lot sizes which limit further subdivision and prevent the further encroachment of rural living development on surrounding farming land.

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### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture

## Overview

Agriculture is a key economic contributor to the Colac Otway Shire with the dairy and beef industries the most significant in terms of land use and economic contribution to the Shire. The protection of agricultural industries is critical to the economic and social wellbeing of the Shire Dairy farms account for 65% of the total contribution made by agriculture to the Colac Otway economy and, along with other forms of broadacre agriculture, will require access to affordable land for future growth and expansion.

The Colac Otway Shire has three distinct geographical areas that offer different agricultural land use opportunities. The Rural Land Strategy (2007) identified the north-western part of the Shire as an area of "Farmland of Strategic Significance" having 'high' agricultural capability due to soil type, climatic conditions and larger land parcels. The primary agricultural land use of this area is dairying, while the north-eastern part of the Shire is identified as having 'medium' agricultural capability with the primary land use for production of beef. The southern part of the Shire includes the Otway Ranges and is generally characterised by rolling hills and heavyly vegetated forests with pockets of cleared farmland. Along the coastal fringe of the shire, there is a mix of mainly medium and low agricultural capability. This land predominantly consists of grazing based farming systems due to contours and climactic conditions. The Rural Land Strategy has acknowledged that to maintain viability, many farms will have to increase in size or look to more intensive, alternative enterprises. However, there are evident land use trends which pose significant threats to the consolidation and expansion of farm holdings.

The historical pattern of subdivision of land within the Farming Zone has left a legacy of small lots within the Shire. Approximately 90% of all lots within the Shire are 40 hectares or smaller, with the smaller lots scattered amongst larger farming lots. This pattern presents a threat to the viability of future farming as individual lots are independently disposed of for rural living development opportunities. The uncontrolled conversion of agricultural land into rural residential land use activities results is a net loss to agriculture due to permanent land use changes. This ultimately leads to in detrimental impacts on agricultural production and to the landscape and environmental values of the Shire. It is the combination of fragmented lots and high land values, not merely the presence of fragmented lots alone, which has the potential to encourage a change of land ownership from those primarily concerned with the agricultural value of the land to those motivated by the rural living opportunities presented by smaller rural lots in areas of high pastoral, forest and coastal amenity. This contributes to the proliferation of dwellings and drives demand for excision of small lots throughout the rural areas of the Shire.

The protection of this agricultural land and the strategic provision of land designated for rural living development in appropriately serviced areas were identified as key issues in the Rural Living Strategy (2011). It is anticipated that the need to protect arable land within the Shire will intensify as the Shire's significant landscapes continue to attract those seeking a nural/coastal lifestyle, and farmers seeking to relocate and/or diversify their business, and as farming land in other areas of the State becomes increasingly vulnerable to harsher climactic conditions.

Future land use planning should prevent these trends from prevailing and enable opportunities for expansion of the medium to large farms, which is of greater net community benefit.

The following key land use trends and issues were identified in the Rural Land Strategy:

- Farm consolidation and expansion is evident and is considered fundamental to the long term protection of the agricultural base of the Shire.
- Future rural land use in the Colac Otway Shire is likely to comprise a few large farms, some medium family farms and an increasing number of small or part-time farms.

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- There has been an increase in demand for rural lifestyle properties.
- There has been an increase in demand for tourism based activities in rural areas.
- The diversity of land uses resulting from change in rural land use may bring conflict between agriculture and other land uses.
- Proliferation of dwellings for lifestyle / hobby farm purposes in the Farming Zone will compromise the long term viability of farming in Colac Otway Shire.
- Proliferation of tourism-based activities in the Farming Zone will compromise the long-term viability of farming in Colac Otway Shire unless they are appropriately located.
- The clear evidence of farm amalgamations and the need to increase farm sizes to remain economically viable indicates that policy and provisions relating to dwellings and small lot subdivisions in rural areas will require a strict interpretation of the Farming Zone provisions to ensure incompatible land uses (including dwellings) do not negatively impact on the ability to farm.
- Approval of a dwelling or a small lot subdivision accompanied by a legal agreement prohibiting further subdivision and a further dwelling being erected on the vacant parcel can ensure the value of the remainder of the land will not be distorted by the presence of a house, but will be priced to reflect that the land has no further potential for a house. Given that the remainder of the land will have no housing potential, this may be the incentive for the land to be retained and consolidated in agricultural use.

## Objectives

- To facilitate the growth of key primary industries and a range of developments to add to the economic base of the Shire.
- To maintain the viability of large-scale agriculture and the retention of areas of farmland of strategic significance and other high quality agricultural land for agricultural use.
- To protect rural land for agricultural production and timber harvesting activities.
- To limit the further fragmentation of rural land by subdivision.
- To encourage the consolidation of rural land.
- To protect the rural and agricultural areas of the Shire from the proliferation of dwellings not associated with agriculture.
- To ensure that lots resulting from subdivision are of a sufficient size to be of benefit to agricultural production or environmental protection.
- To ensure that the development of dwellings on rural land do not prejudice existing agricultural production or forestry activities on surrounding land.
- To discourage the development of dwellings that has a detrimental impact in areas of high landscape value and significant environmental quality.
- To ensure that incompatible land uses (including dwellings) do not negatively impact on the ability to farm.

## Strategies

#### Dwellings

- \* Discourage the development of dwellings on lots that do not meet the minimum lot area of the zone or relevant schedule unless it can be demonstrated that the dwelling is required to carry out an intensive agricultural activity on the land or is required to achieve the environmental protection of the land.
- Development of the land for a dwelling should avoid or minimise the removal of native vegetation and be sited and designed to reduce visual prominence within the landscape.
- Development of the land should not lead to a localised concentration of dwellings so as to change the established land uses and/or character of the rural locality.

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- Development of the land for the purposes of a dwelling should be compatible with and not adversely impact upon any of the following:
  - \* Any existing agricultural production or timber harvesting activities on surrounding land.
  - The environmental characteristics of the land including vegetation, natural systems and water quality.
  - The rural character and landscape values of the area, including visual and environmental impact.

#### Subdivisions

- Discourage the subdivision of rural land that creates small lots for existing dwellings.
- Discourage the realignment of boundaries which create small lots for existing dwellings unless the re-subdivision contributes to the restructure and/or consolidation of agricultural holdings into larger farming units.
- Where the subdivision or realignment of boundaries is supported, a \$173 Agreement will be required to prevent the development of vacant lots for the purposes of a dwelling
- Encourage the consolidation and restructure of agricultural land into larger parcels that meet the subdivision minimum under the zone or schedule to the zone.
- Ensure that small lot subdivisions or excisions facilitate sustainable rural production and do not prejudice surrounding rural activities.
- Discourage boundary realignments (re-subdivision) if they rely on land which was previously a road reserve, utility lot, crown land or are of insufficient size to support a dwelling.

## Land Management

- Support development which will provide economic and social benefits while not adversely affecting farmland of strategic significance, water catchments, timber production and environmental and landscape attributes.
- Ensure that existing dairying and other agricultural producers are protected from encroachment by conflicting development such as bobby farms.
- Apply a strict interpretation of the Farming Zone provisions to ensure incompatible land uses (including dwellings) do not negatively impact on the ability to farm.
- Protect farmland of strategic significance and other high quality agricultural land for sustainable agriculture use and development.
- Protect the environmental significance of key sites while allowing limited diversification into new agricultural uses.
- Encourage tourist related development in association with agricultural enterprises in appropriate locations where development does not compromise use of land for agriculture.
- Encourage land management practices that are sustainable and protect the environment.
- Provide for innovative agricultural activities that do not detract from the long-term sustainability of large-scale agriculture.
- Introduce the Rural Activity Zone to selected areas, which better provide for uses and development that are compatible with agriculture and the environmental and landscape characteristics of the area with a focus on areas with moderate to low agricultural capability and in close proximity to the coast or within the Otway Ranges to provide for tourism.

### Specific Implementation

## Policy guidance

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An application for a dwelling or subdivision must include, as appropriate:

- \* A site analysis outlining notable features of the site and surrounding area including topography, vegetation, existing buildings and works, roads (made and unmade), utility services, easements, soil type and other relevant features.
- \* A Whole Farm Plan and/or Business Plan with any application to use and develop a lot for a dwelling in association with an agricultural activity, including a written report that provides justification for the dwelling on the basis of the agricultural use of the land.
- A Land Management or Environmental Management Plan with any application to use and develop a lot for a dwelling in association with the environmental protection of the land, including a written report that provides justification for the dwelling on the basis of the environmental protection of the land.
- A detailed set of plans, drawn to scale, showing all of the following:
- Subdivision layout and/or site layout, as applicable;
- Floor plans and elevations for dwellings;
- External building and materials and colours; and
- Location of wastewater system and effluent fields.

Proposals for a dwelling or small lot subdivision (including a house lot excision and boundary re-alignment) must be assessed against the following criteria:

- Any small lot containing the dwelling and associated infrastructure should be at least 0.4ha and no more than 2ha in area;
- An adequate distance around the existing dwelling to lot boundaries should be provided to limit likely impacts (if any) of adjacent agricultural activity.

#### Decision Guidelines

When deciding on applications for a dwelling or small lot subdivision (including a house, lot excision and boundary re-alignment) consider, as appropriate:

- \* Whether it has been adequately demonstrated that the dwelling is genuinely required to carry out a long-term agricultural activity on the land and whether a dwelling is reasonably required on the land having regard to the size of the lot, intensity and ongoing nature of the proposed agricultural activity.
- \* Whether it has been adequately demonstrated that the dwelling is necessary to improve, or provide for, the ongoing protection of the environmental qualities of the land.
- \* Whether the commercial agricultural activities of the existing farm are compromised by a reduction in the size of the existing farm, which may include a tenement or multilot holding.
- Whether the dwelling requires the removal of vegetation or is intrusive on the landscape.
- Whether there is a need for planting of vegetation and construction of fences within the excised lot to reduce any potential impacts.
- Whether the proposal will lead to a concentration of lots that would change the general use and character of the rural area.
- Whether an adequate distance is maintained from dwellings to limit impacts on agricultural and forestry activities, including the setbacks required under the zone.
- \* Whether there is the need for any approval to be conditional upon the applicant entering into an agreement under Section 173 of the Act to prevent the further subdivision of the land and/or the construction of a dwelling on any lot created (regardless of whether the use of a dwelling would not require a planning permit under the zone)<del>other than in accordance with the minimum lot size in the zone</del> and whether the landowner has provided written evidence that they are prepared to enter into an S173 Agreement.

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- Whether the proposal reduces the number of existing titles (having the effect of reducing future opportunities for applications for dwellings) and increases the size of remaining lots to reflect the minimum subdivision requirement of the zone or schedule to the zone.
- Whether there is the need for an agreement under section 173 of the Act acknowledging the possible off-site impacts of adjoining or nearby agricultural activities.

## Rezoning guidance

 Support the Rural Activity Zone on land in close proximity to the coast or within the Otway Ranges to provide for tourism use on land with moderate to low agricultural capability and provided the use and development are compatible with agricultural, environmental and landscape characteristics of the area.

21.05-2 Timber Production

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## Overview

Despite the cessation of timber harvesting from crown land in the Otways the forestry industry, overall, contributes significantly to the local and regional economy and is a significant employer.

Council prepared and adopted a "Rural Land Strategy" (2007) which identified the value of the forestry industry at approximately \$156 million (\$82 million from gross value of production and \$74 million from timber processing) to the economy in 2001/2002 and employed 392 people directly in forestry production and 315 people in timber processing.

These plantations are located mainly in the southern part of the Shire with higher rainfall. Jobs associated with management, harvesting and processing of the forestry resource are predominantly located in Colac.

Timber processing plants in and around Colac employ over 380 people in kiln drying, preservation treatment and a range of sawmilling processes, while smaller more specialised mills occur in smaller settlements such as Birregurra. Some key issues identified include:

- Timber production and processing is a significant contributor to the economy of the Colac Otway Shire.
- The proclamation of the Great Otway National Park will result in reduced harvesting of native timber and a significant impact on local processors and employment is forecast.
- Timber plantation expansion through lease arrangements can provide an alternative source of farm income, which for small farms on lower agricultural capability land, may ensure that the farm continues to be used for primary production.
- The expansion in the establishment of plantation forestry on private land has caused concern within the broader community relating to:
  - Loss of farming families from local communities;
  - Decline in rural services with reduced population;
  - Loss of "prime" agricultural land;
  - Perceived conflicts between land uses; and
  - Water yields in water supply catchments.
- A significant expansion in the area of timber plantations on farmland of strategic significance could be of concern due to the impacts of higher land prices on farm viability and reduction of area of land available for food production.
- Barwon Water and Wannon Water have both advised that their preference is to limit timber plantations in declared water supply catchments to protect water quality and water yields. Applying a planning permit trigger will enable an assessment of applications against issues such as water quality and yield and the cumulative impact of plantations in water supply catchments to be considered by the relevant water

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corporation and potentially provide for planning permit conditions above and beyond the requirements of the Code of Forest Practice.

- A Land Use Determination for the Gellibrand River notes the importance of consideration of plantation forestry on sub catchment hydrology.
- The Great Ocean Road Region Landscape Assessment Study identifies the potential for timber plantations to have a negative impact on the nationally significant Great Ocean Road Region landscape. Landscape is an issue that is not addressed to a significant degree by the Code of Forest Practice.

## Objectives

- To ensure that timber plantations are located in areas best suited in terms of environmental, social, economic and land capability impacts.
- To have regard to adjoining land uses when considering applications for timber production.
- To minimise the visual impact of clear felling of plantation trees adjacent to main road corridors and tourist routes which leave large and often highly visible areas of the landscape scarred, detracting from the landscape character of the Region.

### Strategies

- Continue to encourage the forestry industry within the Shire due to its significant contribution to the Shire economy and employment.
- Ensure that timber production does not negatively impact on the viability of traditional agricultural activities in areas identified as being 'farmland of strategic significance', also taking into consideration the cumulative impact of timber production on traditional agricultural activities in these areas.
- Ensure that timber production does not negatively impact upon water quality and water yield in Declared Water Supply Catchments, also taking into account the cumulative impact of timber production on water quality and yield in these areas.
- Utilise vegetation buffers of appropriate width (minimum 20 metres) to screen the clear felling of large areas of the landscape that are adjacent to and visible from main road corridors and tourist routes. It may be appropriate to harvest buffers when the clear felled areas of the landscape protected by the buffer have regrown adequately.
- Discourage timber plantations in the Rural Conservation Zone on land identified for its scenic and landscape qualities in the Great Ocean Road region.

## 21.05-3 Manufacturing

#### 18/06/2009 C55 Overview

- There are approximately 60 major manufacturing industries in the Shire and they are closely linked to the agricultural and forestry resource base of the region. Manufactured products include powdered milk, cheese and ice-cream, packaged meat, sawn timber and timber by-products. The Shire also sustains a large number of highly competitive, small industry-service firms.
- Over 20% of the Shire's labour force is employed in the manufacturing, construction and transport sectors.
- The meat processing and saleyard facilities in Colac employ over 200 people processing cattle, sheep and pigs. These major producers are supplemented by a range of smaller employers of businesses serving the primary producers and the transport industries.
- Although the harbour at Apollo Bay is small by Victorian standards it does provide a sheltered haven for fishing boats and there has been an increase in the catch of shellfish such as crayfish and abalone. The harbour's importance to recreational boating adds a further feature to the attractiveness of Apollo Bay for longer stay visitors.

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## Objectives

- To develop synergies between existing industries, businesses and the education sector to facilitate developments that will help diversify the employment base of the region.
- To support the development of industries that introduce diversity to the economy and contribute to value adding industries.

#### Strategies

- Promote Colac as a location for industry.
- Assist industries within the main urban area of Colac to develop while minimising offsite effects.
- Facilitate the diversification and expansion of employment opportunities by encouraging the clustering of related industries and services and the development of niche markets.
- Encourage the establishment of industries and businesses that seek to add value to existing primary producers of the region.

21.05-4	Tou	rism
18/06/2009		
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## Overview

- The tourism industry is a very important contributor to employment in the Shire and has demonstrated consistent growth over the past two decades.
- The Shire contains some of Victoria's most significant tourist attractions. The Great Ocean Road with internationally acclaimed beaches and cliff scenery is backed by the diverse beauties of the Otway Ranges, while in the north of the Shire, is an extremely interesting area of old volcanic plugs, craters and lakes.
- The tourist industry has an increasing emphasis on eco-tourism, cultural tourism and experiential tourism. These sectors and the Shire's close proximity to Geelong and Melbourne have consequent demands for backpacker accommodation and facilities for people interested in short-stay visits.
- The Shire is well placed to capture a large proportion of Victoria's key tourism growth market - short-stay visits and day trips. Colac is within a 2-hour drive of Melbourne and can provide the base for a well-varied day visit.
- The range of attractions in the Shire and surrounding region also provide Colac Otway the opportunity to attract longer stay and out-of season tourists, market segments which contribute more to the economy.
- While tourism activity is seasonal, there are opportunities to add variety to the Shire's attractions that would encourage the development of more all-year round activities.
- The increase in tourism has the potential to create conflicts through environmental damage, pressure on attractive and sensitive areas for development to meet accommodation demands and potential dangers to residents and visitors in areas sensitive to landslip and bushfires.
- Protecting those resources and assets on which tourism depends is vitally important. They include the natural environmental and cultural features, heritage, infrastructure, settlements and townscape design and presentation.
- There is potential for further development in the Johanna area for low intensity tourism activity based on its outstanding natural attributes.
- With tourism as a major growth sector it will be necessary to recognise more closely the ways in which other industries and business can add to the tourist appreciation of the region both through improvements to the quality of the visual landscape and in the introduction of new experiences.
- The Rural Land Strategy has identified some demands for tourism and accommodation in an area to the west of Apollo Bay that has been included within the Rural Activity Zone.

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- The identification of this area to the west of Apollo Bay does not aim to increase rural living opportunities, but aims to facilitate commercial, tourism or recreation development that will complement and benefit the particular agricultural pursuits, landscape features or natural attractions of the area.
- The Rural Land Strategy has also identified demand for tourism and accommodation in the Otway Ranges that is not adequately catered for in the Farming Zone.
- It is recognised that within the Rural Activity Zone there is the potential for both farm based activities on relatively cleared land, and nature based activities on partly vegetated land to occur.
- The Forrest Structure Plan has identified opportunities for expanded tourism accommodation, cafes, eateries and rural produce and recreation-based commercial enterprises along Grant Street.
- The Forrest Structure Plan has also identified an area at the northern entrance to the Forrest Township suitable for rural and eco-tourism enterprises.

## Objectives

- To encourage growth in tourism in a way that assists diversification in the economy and ensures the protection of key environmental features.
- To encourage investment in tourism that has close linkages with local industries and the environment.
- To protect key visual and environmental features which are of major significance and contribute to the tourism assets of the Shire.
- To provide a range of accommodation and related activities which encourages tourist visitation.
- To provide for a preferred mix of uses in the Rural Activity Zone to the west of Apollo Bay.
- To provide for a preferred mix of uses in the Otway Ranges.
- To encourage economic development in towns in the Otway Ranges through tourism uses and development which acknowledge and respond to environmental constraints and protect landscape values.

## Strategies

- Encourage the development of activities such as eco-tourism, which can demonstrate sensitivity to the environment with economic benefit to the locality.
- Encourage the development of small-scale activities, which are related to locally
  produced arts, crafts or products as a diversification of the economy.
- Encourage the development of tourism trails based on the cultural heritage features of the Shire, the environmental assets of the Shire and link those to wider regional trails.
- Encourage the development of agriculture based tourism industry as a means of assisting and diversifying the agricultural economy.
- Promote heritage related businesses and the private and public gardens in towns and rural properties.
- Support high quality tourist and recreation developments that clearly provide linkages to other regional features such as the coast, the natural environment, the built and cultural heritage and specific local experiences.
- Protect and enhance those natural, physical and amenity features which contribute to providing a 'tourism experience' including the natural environment, heritage elements, landscape features and cultural activities.
- Protect the visual and amenity qualities of the Great Ocean Road and its adjoining coastal and rural landscapes.
- Consolidate larger scale tourism use and development into identified activity nodes along, or located off, the Great Ocean Road that is subservient to the landscape so as

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not to detract from the quality of the landscape; of high quality design and style relevant to the surrounding land uses and is capable of net gain environmental outcomes.

- Ensure tourist developments are compatible with the immediate area.
- Consider proposals for application of the Rural Activity Zone to provide for tourism facilities in the Otways on a case-by-case basis.
- Facilitate the development of a diverse range of accommodation to meet changing visitor needs.
- To encourage the establishment of equipment hire and tour groups to support tourist recreational needs within Forrest.
- Consider tourism accommodation proposals and compatible developments in Forrest along Grant Street and outside the northern boundary of the town on land in the Rural Activity Zone.

## Specific Implementation

## Policy guidance

Assess proposals for use and development in any Rural Activity Zone west of Apollo Bay or in the Otway Ranges against the following criteria:

- Use and development for equestrian supplies, helipad, hotel, landscape gardening supplies, motor racing track, tavern, and other similar uses should be avoided.
- The scale of development and use should relate to the land size and surrounding uses.
- Development should be subservient to the landscape and not detract from the landscape quality.
- Development should be of high design quality and the style should respect surrounding development.
- Support compatible tourism and recreation related land uses and development within the Rural Activity Zone located on the northern approach to the Forrest Township.
- Development should provide a net environmental gain.
- Development should be self sufficient in, or meet all the relevant costs of, infrastructure provision.

### Rezoning guidance

Support the Rural Activity Zone on land west of Apollo Bay and in the Otway Ranges to provide for a mix of uses including agriculture; tourist and recreational activities; group accommodation with tourist or recreational activities (including backpacker accommodations, camping and caravan park, cabins, etc); and restaurant in association with a tourist facility or recreational activity.

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## 21.06

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## GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and strategies identified in Clause 21 will be implemented by:

#### Using zones, overlays, local policy and the exercise of discretion

- Applying the Low Density Residential Zone to land within Coragulac to facilitate rural residential development of land between the two areas zoned Township.
- Rezoning areas of Farming Zoned land in north-east Colac to Rural Activity Zone.
- Applying minimum setbacks to identified main roads in the schedule to the Farming Zone.
- Rezoning the Industrial 1 Zone land in West Colac to the Farming Zone.
- Rezoning the Industrial 1 Zone land north of Treatment Works and Flaxmill Roads Colac to the Farming Zone.
- Applying the Industrial 1 Zone to land east of Forest Street, Colac to provide for an adequate and diverse supply of industrial land.
- Applying the Business 3 Zone to land in Main Road Colac to recognise existing commercial uses.
- Applying the Rural Living Zone to an area south of Colac with a minimum lot size of 1.2ha to reflect the existing settlement and development pattern.
- Applying the Rural Living Zone to areas in Kawarren, Barongarook, Irrewarra, east of Birregurta, Cororooke, Warncoort and Forrest to reflect existing settlement and development patterns.
- Applying the Rural Activity Zone to an area of the Apollo Bay Hinterland with a 40ha minimum lot size.
- Applying the Rural Activity Zone to an area east of Colac with a minimum lot size to reflect the existing settlement pattern.
- Applying the Rural Activity Zone to land north of Forrest with a 40ha minimum lot size to support tourist development.
- Maintain the current minimum lot size provisions in the schedule to the Farming Zone for subdivision of 40ha (with 80ha in the north east).
- Consider the appropriateness of rezoning the Low Density Residential Zoned land in Christies Road to Farming Zone through the review of the Colac Structure Plan.
- Maintain 40 hectares as the minimum area for which no permit is required for a dwelling in the Farming Zone (with 80ha in the north east).
- Applying the Development Plan Overlay (Schedule 2) to undeveloped land zoned Residential 1 in Colac.
- Applying the Development Plan Overlay (Schedule 3) to land proposed to be rezoned to Industrial 1 Zone east of Forest Street, Colac.
- Applying the Design and Development Overlay Schedule 5 to land within the Apollo Bay town centre.
- Applying Design and Development Overlay Schedule 6 to land adjoining the town centre of Apollo Bay.
- Applying Design and Development Overlay Schedule 7 to all other residentially zoned land within Apollo Bay and Marengo.
- Modifying the boundary of Airport Environs Overlay Schedule 2.
- Applying the Significant Landscape Overlay (Schedules 1-5) as identified in the Great Ocean Road Region Landscape Assessment Study and the Apollo Bay Framework Plan.

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- Applying the Environmental Significance Overlay (Schedule 6) to an area buffering the Colac Water Reclamation Plant.
- Considering applications for all areas affected by the Heritage Overlay in accordance with Clause 22.01 (Heritage Places and Areas Policy).
- Apply the Restructure Overlay to "old and inappropriate" subdivisions at areas in Cressy, Gerangamete, Irrewillipe and Pirron Yallock.

## Undertaking further strategic work

- Undertake local bushfire assessments for the towns of Beech Forest, Forrest, Gellibraud and Lavers Hill to further clarify their development potential.
- Prepare a Master plan for Beeac. The work should include:
  - A Township Effluent Management Plan to determine capacity for infill development and future growth.
  - Evaluation of development options immediately to the east and north-west of the existing township zone.
- Prepare a Master plan for Gellibrand. The work should include:
  - A Township Effluent Management Plan to determine capacity for infill development and future growth.
  - Evaluation of development options in the vicinity of Gellibrand-Carlisle Road and along the northern approach to Gellibrand.
- Prepare a precinct structure plan for Elliminyt.
- Prepare a precinct structure plan for the East Colac area north of the Princes Highway.
- Undertake a residential land supply analysis for all segments of the Colac market.
- Undertake an industrial land supply analysis for Colac.
- Undertake an analysis of parking issues in the Colac and Apollo Bay Commercial areas.
- Develop an open space strategy to guide future open space provision for residential development in new and established residential areas in Colac and Apollo Bay.
- Further investigate and consider the former Bruce Street landfill site for the purpose of a recreation area or other appropriate use linked to Lake Colac.
- Prepare an Apollo Bay Harbour Precinct Master Plan for the redevelopment of the port vicinity with a tourism, fishing, boating, commercial and recreational focus strengthening links to the town centre and providing net community benefits.
- Prepare a structure plan for Birregurra to manage future growth in a manner responsive to environmental constraints and respectful of the unique qualities of this township. This should be prepared and implemented before the advent of sewerage to ensure development is properly controlled to ensure the preservation and enhancement of the local character and natural and built form of the town.
- Investigate the development of policy guidelines to guide development within the Birregurra township including materials, built form, height, setback and colours and the appropriateness of a Design and Development Overlay to protect its unique qualities.
- In conjunction with Barwon Region Water Corporation, assess the needs and opportunities for reticulated sewerage in Birregurra and impacts on future development.
- Update Overlays on completion of the Corangamite River Health Strategy.
- Update the Vegetation Protection and Environmental Significance Overlays to incorporate revisions to the Ecological Vegetation Class mapping.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.06

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- Update the Land Subject to Inundation Overlay and schedule to align with revised data and mapping when available from the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority.
- Revise the Erosion Management Overlay following completion of the Department of Primary Industries and Corangamite Catchment Management Authority review.
- Consider applying the Salinity Management Overlay to areas recommended by the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority.
- Review retail and office floor space needs in Colac and review zones accordingly.
- Investigate potential to accommodate additional township development on 2324 and 2330 Birreguma-Porrest Road, Forrest as part of a local bushfire risk assessment.
- Propare township plans for Alvio, Cororooke and Beeac to determine a revised settlement boundary that supports growth of the towns in accordance with the Rural Living Strategy.
- Investigate potential for expansion of Gellibrand and Beech Forrest subject to further strategic assessment having regard to bushfire risk and effluent management.

## Undertaking other actions

- Develop strategies to identify and, if possible, mitigate bushfire risk within the Forrest Township.
- Maintain close linkages with the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority, the Western Coastal Board, VicRoads, Water Corporations, the Victorian Coastal Council, the Department of Sustainability and Environment and the Department of Planning and Community Development to ensure regional consistency is developed.
- Undertake urban design improvements for the enhancement of the Colac Town Centre.
- Undertake enhanced recreation and pathway connections particularly around Lake Colac and in relation to the proposed Education, Recreation and Community Precinct.
- Maintain and enhance the local road network, particularly links with Colac, to support viability of Birregurra and encourage tourism.
- Undertake urban design and pedestrian infrastructure improvements for the enhancement of the Grant Street core in Forrest.
- Investigate the land use planning implications of sea level rise and storm surge associated with climate change and appropriate planning scheme responses.
- Identify and protect RAMSAR wetlands as important ecological and economic assets.
- Identify and promote activities which illustrate and are sensitive to local Koori history and culture.

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.06

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## 21.07 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

## Settlement

--/--/--C69

- Apollo Bay Structure Plan (2007)
- Colac Structure Plan (2007)
- Apollo Bay and Marengo Neighbourhood Character Review Background Report (2003)
- Barwon Downs Township Masterplan (2006)
- Beeac Township Masterplan (2001)
- Beech Forest Township Masterplan (2003)
- Birregurra Township Masterplan (2003)
- Carlisle River Township Masterplan (2004)
- Colac Otway Rural Living Strategy (2011)
- Cressy Township Masterplan (2007)
- Forrest Structure Plan (2011)
- Forrest Township Masterplan (2007)
- Gellibrand Township Masterplan (2004)
- Lavers Hill Township Masterplan (2006)
- Siting and Design Guidelines for Structures on the Victorian Coast, Victorian Coastal Council (1997)
- Skenes Creek, Kennett River, Wye River and Separation Creek Neighbourhood Character Study (2005)
- Swan Marsh Township Masterplan (2001)

## Environment

- Biodiversity Action Planning Otway Plain Bioregion, 2003
- Biodiversity Action Planning Otway Ranges Bioregion, 2003
- Biodiversity Action Planning Victorian Volcanic Plains Bioregion, 2003
- Biodiversity Action Planning Warrnambool Plains Bioregion, 2003
- Central West Victoria Regional Coastal Action Plan (2002)
- Central West Victoria Estuaries Coastal Action Plan (2005)
- Coastal Spaces Recommendations Report (2006), Department of Sustainability and Environment
- Colac Otway Heritage Study (2003)
- Colac Otway Shire Three Towns Stormwater Management Strategy (2004)
- Colac Otway Stormwater Management Plan (2002)
- Corangamite Floodplain Management Strategy (2002), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Corangamite Native Vegetation Strategy (2006), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Corangamite Regional Catchment Strategy 2003 2008 (2003), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Corangamite River Health Strategy (2007), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC STATEMENT - CLAUSE 21.07

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- Corangamite Wetland Strategy 2006 2011, (2006), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Draft Corangamite Salinity Action Plan (2003), Corangamite Catchment Management Authority
- Great Ocean Road Region Landscape Assessment Study (2003)
- Municipal Fire Prevention Planning Guidelines (1997), Country Fire Authority
- Victorian Coastal Strategy (2002), Victorian Coastal Council
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Beeac (2005)
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Birregurra (2002)
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Forrest (2005)
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Kennett River (2002)
- Wastewater Management Issues Paper: Wye River and Separation Creek (2002)
- Domestic Wastewater Management Plan (2007), Colac Otway Shire Council

## Economic Development

- Colac Otway Economic Development and Tourism Strategy (2004)
- Colac Otway Rural Land Strategy (2007)
- Colac West Industrial Area Outline Development Plan for the Colac West Industrial Area (1996)

Municipal Strategic Statement - Clause 21.07

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## SCHEDULE TO THE RURAL LIVING ZONE

Shown on the planning scheme map as  $\ensuremath{\textbf{RLZ}}$ 

	Land	Area/Dimensions/Distance
Minimum subdivision area (hectares).	Elliminyt	1.2ha
	All other land in the zone	23ha
Minimum area for which no permit is required to use land for a dwelling (hectares).	All land in the zone	1.2ha
Maximum floor area for which no permit is required to alter or extend an existing dwelling (square metres).	All land in the zone	100m <sup>2</sup>
Minimum setback from a road (metres).	All land in the zone	20m
Minimum setback from a boundary (metres).	All land in the zone	10m
Minimum setback from a dwelling not in the same ownership (metres).	All land in the zone	20m

Permit requirement for earthworks	Land
Earthworks which change the rate of flow or the discharge point of water across a property boundary.	All land in the zone
Earthworks which increase the discharge of saline groundwater.	All land in the zone

RURAL LIVING ZONE - SCHEDULE

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## SCHEDULE TO THE RURAL ACTIVITY ZONE

Shown on the planning scheme map as **RAZ** 

#### Purpose

## **Colac East Rural Activity Zone Land**

Land in Colac East zoned Rural Activity Zone is a mix of existing rural residential development, vacant land between existing Residential 1 Zone land fronting Marriner Street and the Princes Highway and a block of medium density 1 bedroom residential units on the northern side of Marriner Street in need of renewal / upgrade.

There is little, if any, productive agriculture occurring in this area. The land has been fragmented by historical subdivisions and is used primarily for 'hobby farm' or rural residential purposes. These fragmented parcels are generally around 2ha and have undermined the rural status of this land.

The use of the Rural Activity Zone will allow for existing uses to be recognised and allow minimal further development which, through subdivision in accordance with minimum lot sizes will provide the opportunity for renewal of the medium density units and the creation of a small number of additional lots on the land between Marriner Street and the highway to enhance this entrance to Colac. The rezoning will also reflect that this area contains a mix of land uses and future development must be compatible with the surrounding Farming Zone and Industrial 1 Zone.

## Apollo Bay Hinterland Rural Activity Zone Land

The Rural Land Strategy has identified some demands for tourism and accommodation in an area to the west of Apollo Bay that has been included within the Rural Activity Zone. The identification of this area to the west of Apollo Bay does not aim to increase rural living opportunities, but aims to facilitate commercial, tourism or recreation development that will complement and benefit the particular agricultural pursuits, landscape features or natural attractions of the area.

The objective is to provide for a preferred mix of uses in the Rural Activity Zone to the west of Apollo Bay including agriculture; tourist and recreational activities; group accommodation with tourist or recreational activities (including backpacker accommodations, camping and caravan park, cabins, etc); and restaurant, but only in association with a tourist facility or recreational activity.

Development and use in the Rural Activity Zone to the west of Apollo Bay will be of a scale relevant to the land size and surrounding uses; subservient to the landscape so as not to detract from the quality of the landscape; of high quality design and style relevant to the surrounding land uses; capable of net gain environmental outcomes and self sufficient in the provision of relevant infrastructure and associated development costs.

Uses and development in the Rural Activity Zone to the west of Apollo Bay such as equestrian supplies, helipad, hotel, landscape gardening supplies, motor racing track, tavern; and other similar uses will be discouraged.

#### Forrest Rural Activity Zone Land

The Forrest Structure Plan confirmed demand for additional tourism and accommodation in Forrest and subsequently identified a Rural Activity Zone site at the northern approach into town.

The objective is to provide for group accommodation, tourist and recreational activities

RURAL ACTIVITY ZONE - SCHEDULE

PAGE 1 OF 3

including, backpacker accommodation, cabins and restaurant/cafe (but only in association with a tourist facility or recreational activity).

Development and use in the Rural Activity Zone will be of a scale relevant to the land size and responsive to the landscape of the area. Development will be of high quality design and in keeping with the open farmland appearence and self sufficient in the provision of relevant infrastructure and associated development costs.

	Land	Area/Dimensions/Distance
Minimum subdivision area (hectares).	Colac East: Lot CM SP28366 Lots 1- 23A SP 28366	0.5 ha
	Colac East: Lot 1 TP 120864	2 ha
	Lot 1 TP 120863 Lot 252 LP139493 Lot 1 PS 403928 Lot 1 PS 403920 Lot 1 TP 128994 Lot 2 PS 403929 Lot 2 PS 403928 Lot 1 LP 80422 Lot 2 LP 80422 Lot 1 TP185963 Lot 2 TP 185963	
	All other land in the zone	40 ha
Minimum area for which no permit is required to use land for timber production (hectares).	None specified	
Maximum floor area for which no permit is required to alter or extend an existing dwelling (square metres).	None specified	
Maximum floor area for which no permit is required to construct an out-building associated with an existing dwelling (square metres).	None specified	
Maximum area for which no permit is required to alter or extend an existing building used for agriculture (square metres).	None specified	
Minimum setback from a road (metres).	None specified	
Minimum setback from a boundary (metres).	None specified	
Minimum setback from a dwelling not in the same ownership (metres).	None specified	

RURAL ACTIVITY ZONE - SCHEDULE

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Permit requirement for earthworks	Land
Earthworks which change the rate flow or the discharge point of wal across a property boundary.	
Earthworks which increase t discharge of saline groundwater.	he None specified

RURAL ACTIVITY ZONE - SCHEDULE

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## SCHEDULE TO THE RESTRUCTURE OVERLAY

PS Map reference	Land	Title of restructure plan
RO1	Land generally in Old and New Station Streets and an area on the south side of Aerodrome Road and Donaldson Streets as indicated in the restructure plan.	Restructure Plans for Old and Inappropriate Subdivisions in Colac Otway Shire.
RO2	Land generally in the Dewings Bridge Road area and adjoining the Den Creek as indicated in the restructure plan.	Restructure Plans for Old and Inappropriate Subdivisions in Colac Otway Shire.
RO3	Land generally adjoining the Irrewillipe-PirronYallock Road and intersected by the Swan Marsh-Irrewillipe Road as indicated in the restructure plan.	Restructure Plans for Old and Inappropriate Subdivisions in Colac Otway Shire.
RO4	Land generally in the Mccorkells Road and Ryans Road area north of the Princess Highway and land south of the Princess Highway at the continuation of Ryans Road as indicated in the restructure plan.	Restructure Plans for Old and Inappropriate Subdivisions in Colac Otway Shire.

RESTRUCTURE OVERLAY - SCHEDULE

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## SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 61.03

## Maps comprising part of this scheme:

- 1, 1ESO1, 1ESO2, 1ESO4, 1HO, 1LSIO-FO, 1SLO, 1VPO2
- 2, 2ESO1, 2ESO2, 2ESO3, 2ESO4, 2HO, 2LSIO-FO, 2SLO, 2VPO2
- 3, 3ESO2, 3ESO4, 3HO, 3LSIO-FO, 3RO
- 4, 4ESO4, 4HO, 4LSIO-FO, 4VPO2
- 5, 5DDO, 5DPO, 5ESO1, 5ESO2, 5ESO4, 5HO, 5LSIO-FO, 5PAO, 5VPO1,
- 6, 6ESO1, 6HO, 6LSIO-FO , 6PAO, 6VPO1, 6RO
- 7, 7ESO1, 7HO
- 8, 8ESO1, 8HO, 8SLO
- 9, 9AEO, 9DDO, 9DPO, 9EMO, 9ESO1, 9ESO2, 9ESO4, 9ESO6, 9HO, 9LSIO-FO, 9PAO, 9SLO1, 9VPO2, 9WMO
- 10, 10ESO1, 10ESO2, 10ESO4, 10HO, 10LSIO-FO
- 11, 11DDO, 11DPO, 11EMO, 11ESO1, 11ESO2, 11HO, 11LSIO-FO, 11PAO, 11SLO1, 11VPO1, 11WMO
- 12, 12EMO, 12ESO4, 12HO, 12LSIO-FO, 12PAO, 12VPO2, 12WMO
- 13, 13HO, 13EMO, 13ESO3, 13LSIO-FO
- 14, 14ESO4, 14EMO, 14HO, 14LSIO-FO, 14VPO1, 14VPO2, 14WMO
- 15, 15EMO, 15ESO2, 15ESO3, 15HO, 15LSIO-FO, 15SLO, 15VPO1, 15VPO2, 15WMO, 15RO
- 16, 16DPO, 16EMO, 16ESO2, 16ESO3, 16ESO4, 16HO, 16LSIO-FO, 16PAO, 16VPO1, 16VPO2, 16SLO, 16WMO, 16RO
- 17, 17EMO, 17HO, 17LSIO-FO, 17WMO
- 18, 18EMO, 18HO, 18LSIO-FO, 18SLO, 18WMO
- 19, 19EMO, 19ESO2, 19ESO3, 19HO, 19LSIO-FO, 19SLO, 19VPO1, 19VPO2, 19WMO
- 20, 20EMO, 20ESO2, 20ESO3, 20HO, 20LSIO-FO, 20VPO1, 20WMO
- 21, 21EMO, 21ESO2, 21ESO3, 21ESO4, 21ESO5, 21HO, 21LSIO-FO, 21SLO3, 21VPO1, 21VPO2, 21WMO
- 22, 22EMO, 22ESO2, 22ESO3, 22HO, 22SLO3, 22VPO2, 22WMO
- 23, 23DDO, 23EMO, 23ESO2, 23ESO4, 23HO, 23LSIO-FO, 23SLO, 23NC0, 23WMO
- 24, 24DDO, 24EMO, 24ESO2, 24HO, 24LSIO-FO, 24SLO, 24NCO, 24WMO
- 25, 25EMO, 25ESO2, 25ESO3, 25ESO4, 25HO, 25LSIO-FO, 25SLO4, 25VPO1, 25VPO2, 25WMO
- 26, 26EMO, 26ESO2, 26ESO3, 26ESO5, 26HO, 26LSIO-FO, 26SLO3, 26SLO4 26VPO1, 26VPO2, 26WMO
- 27, 27AEO, 27DDO5, 27DDO6, 27DDO7, 27DPO, 27EMO, 27ESO2, 27ESO3, 27ESO5, 27HO, 27LSIO-FO, 27PAO, 27SLO3, 27VPO1, 27VPO2, 27WMO

GENERAL PROVISIONS - CLAUSE 61.03 - SCHEDULE

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- 28, 28DDO, 28EMO, 28ESO2, 28LSIO-FO, 28NC0, 28SLO, 28SLO3, 28SLO5, 28VPO2, 28WMO
- 29, 29DD07, 29DP0, 29EM0, 29ES02, 29H0, 29LSIO-FO, 29PA0, 29SL03, 29WM0
- 30, 30AEO, 30DDO7, 30EMO, 30ESO2, 30LSIO-FO, 30SLO3, 30VPO1, 30WMO

GENERAL PROVISIONS - CLAUSE 61.03 - SCHEDULE

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COLAC OTWAY SHIRE PLANNING SCHEME

--/--/20--C69-

## SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 81.01

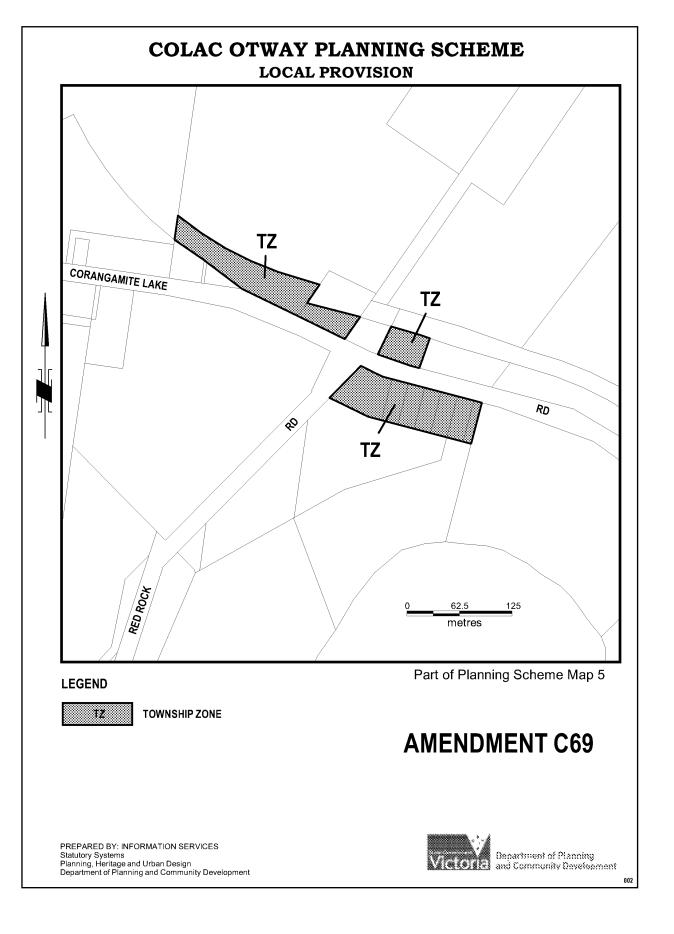
Name of document	Introduced by:
Restructure Plans for Old and Inappropriate Subdivisions in Colac Otway Shire, December 2012.	C69

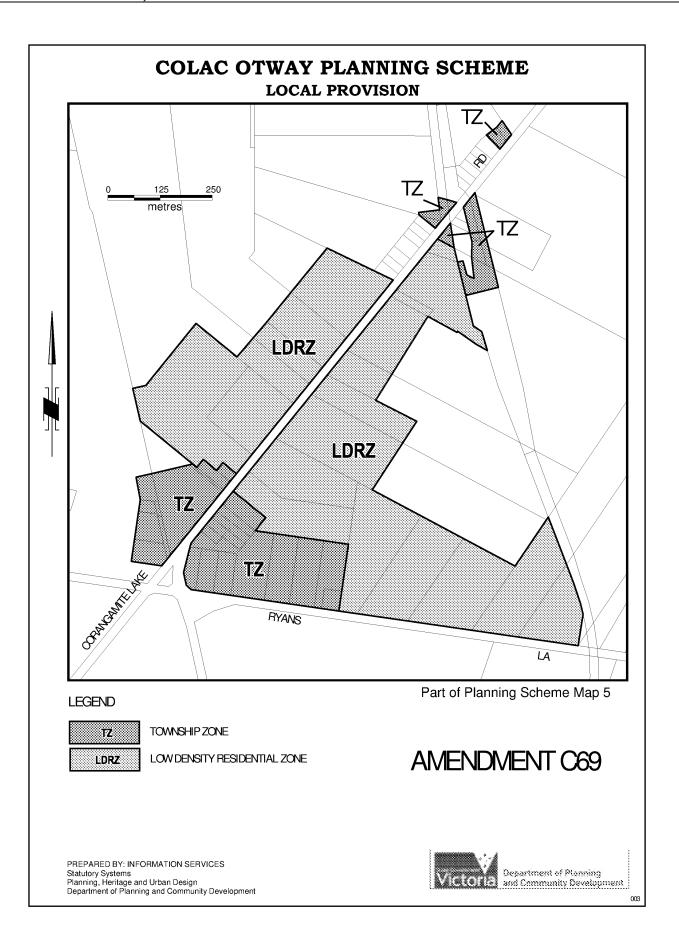
INCORPORATED DOCUMENTS - CLAUSE 81.01 - SCHEDULE

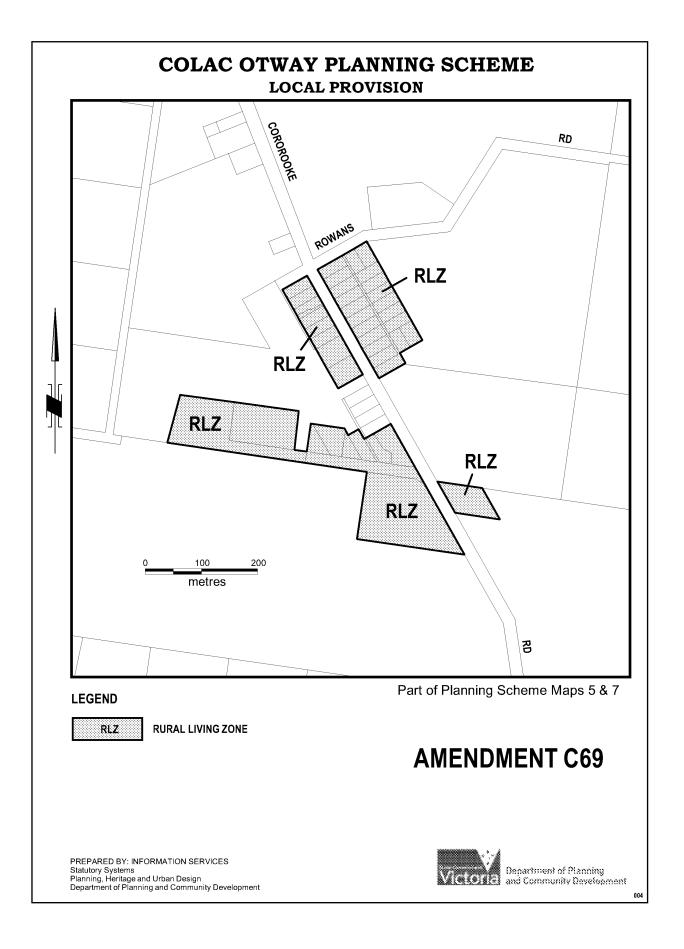
PAGE 1 OF 1

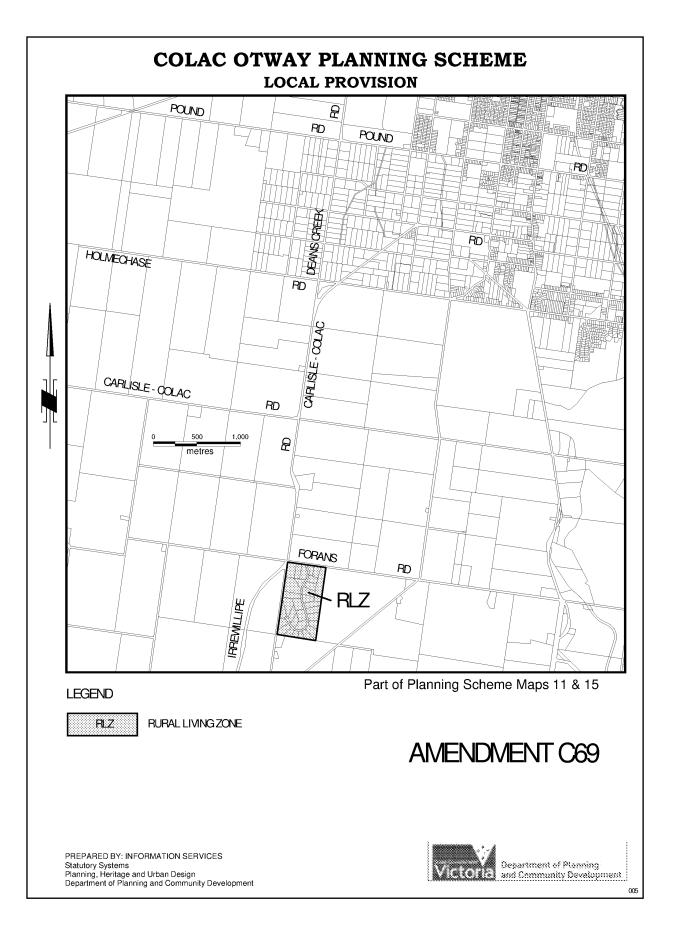
# COLAC OTWAY PLANNING SCHEME - LOCAL PROVISION

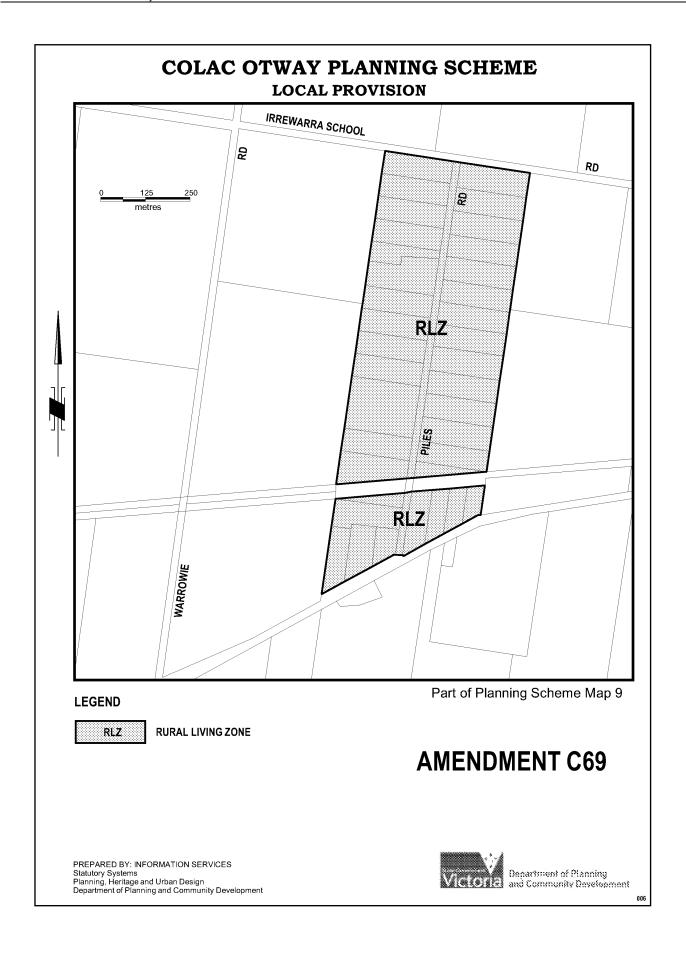




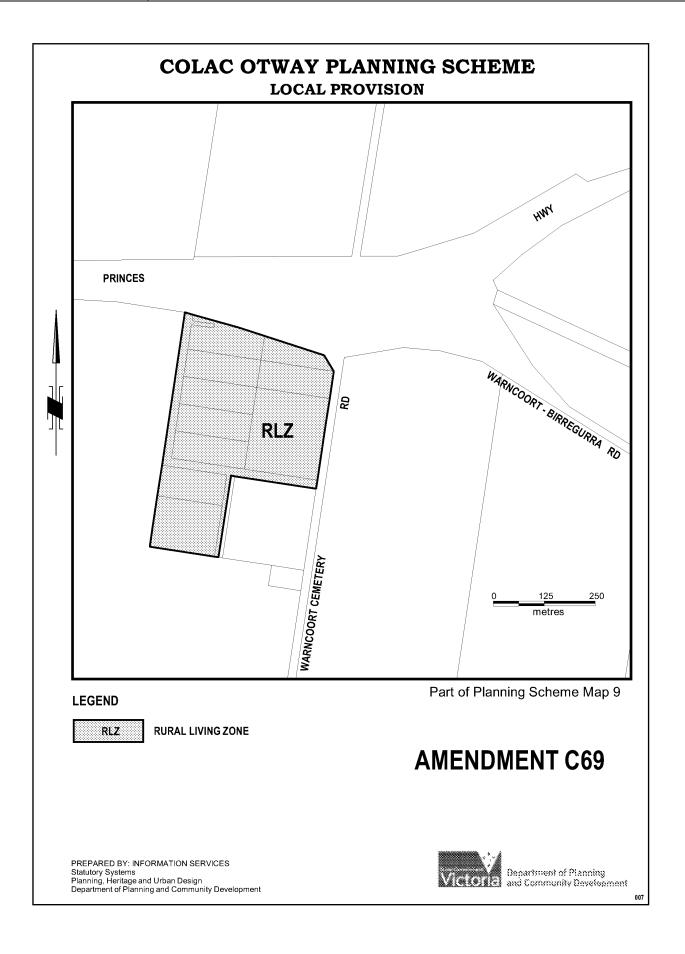


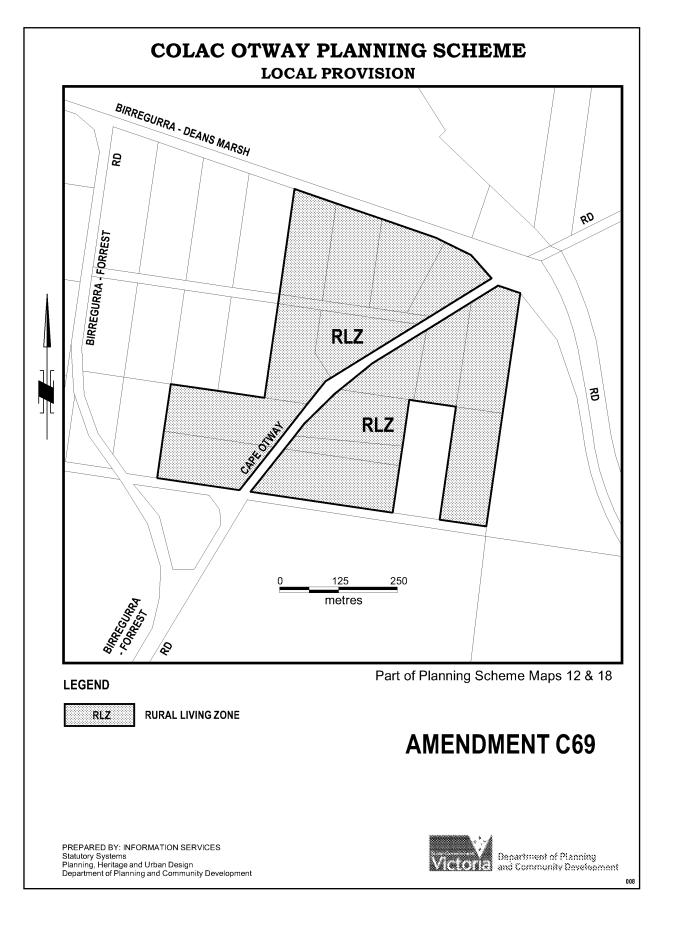




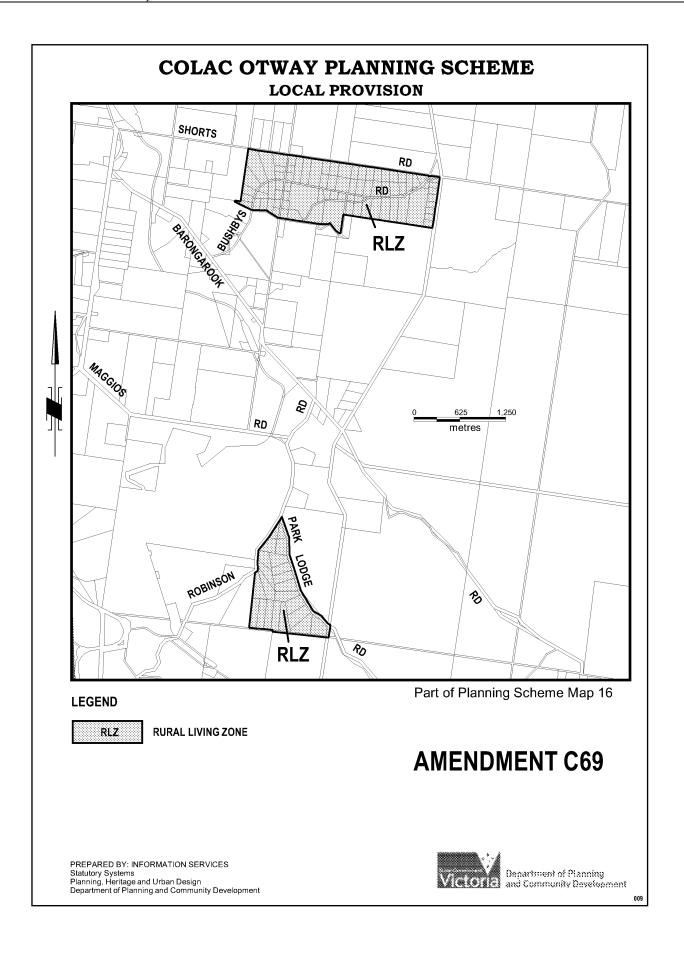


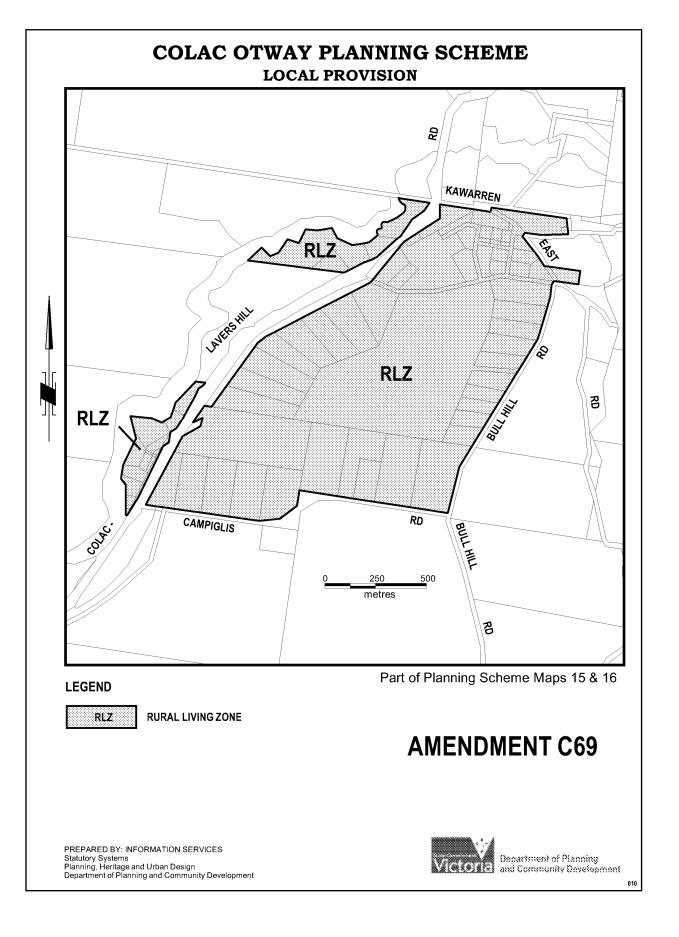


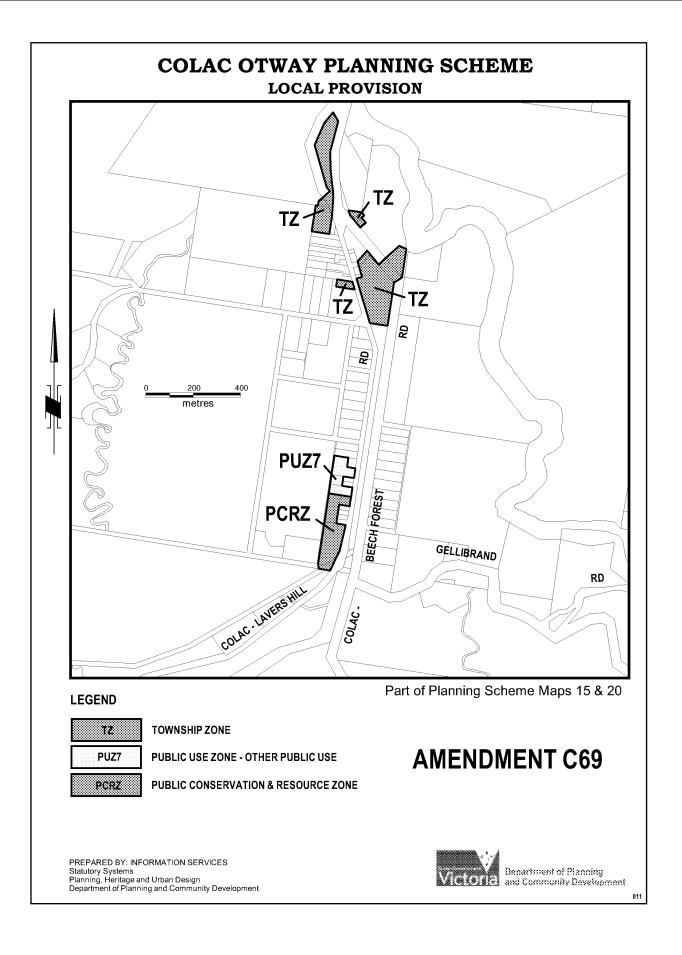


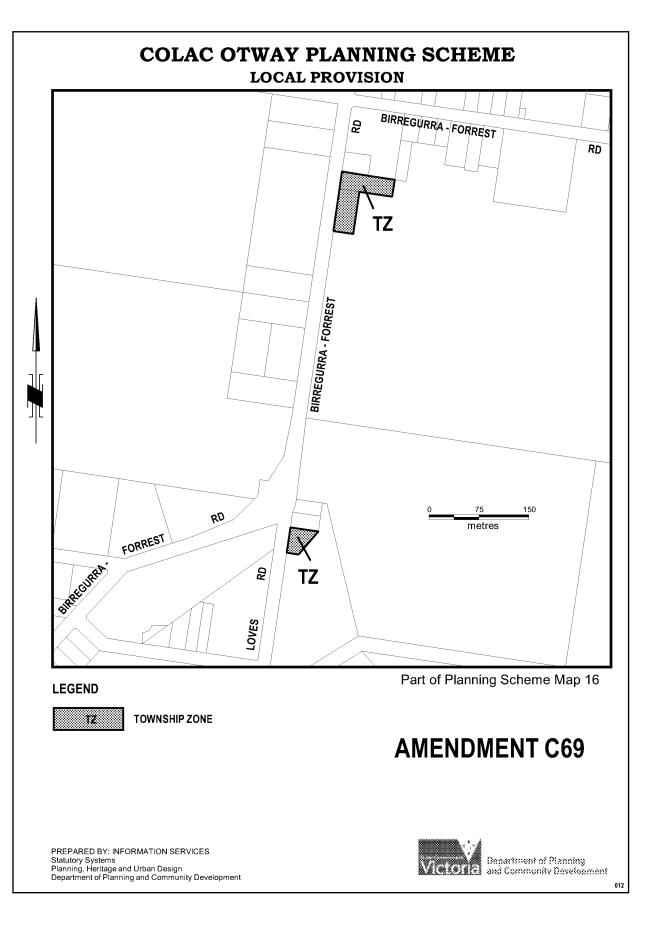


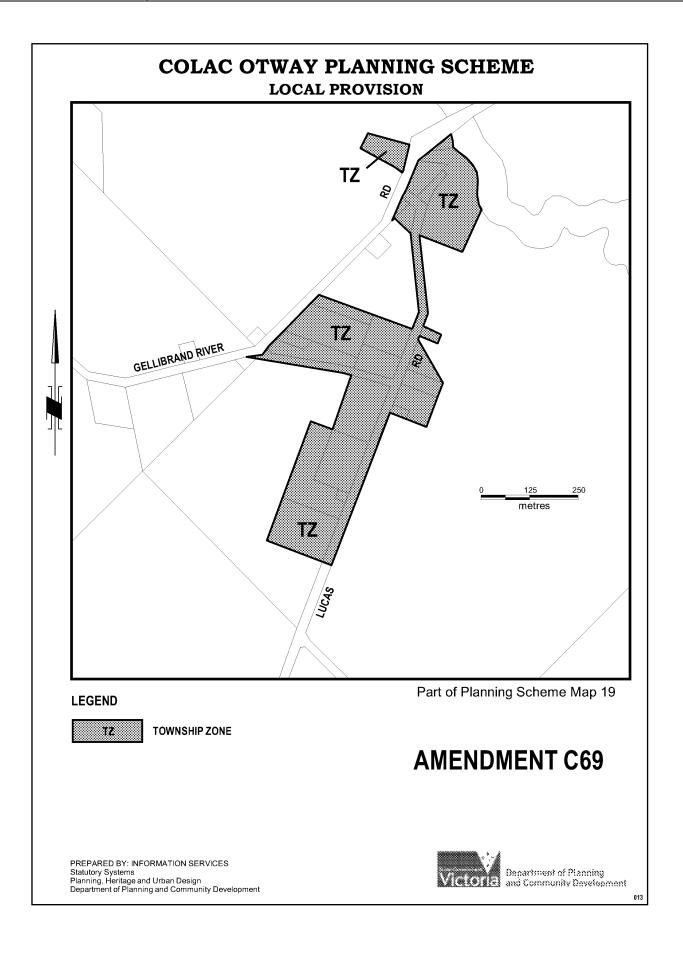


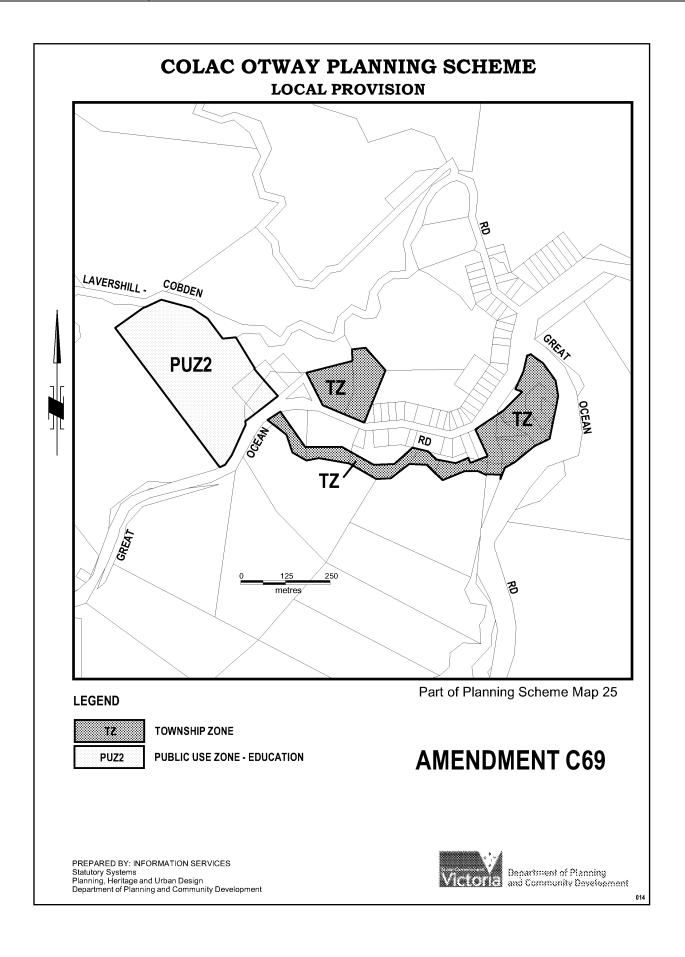


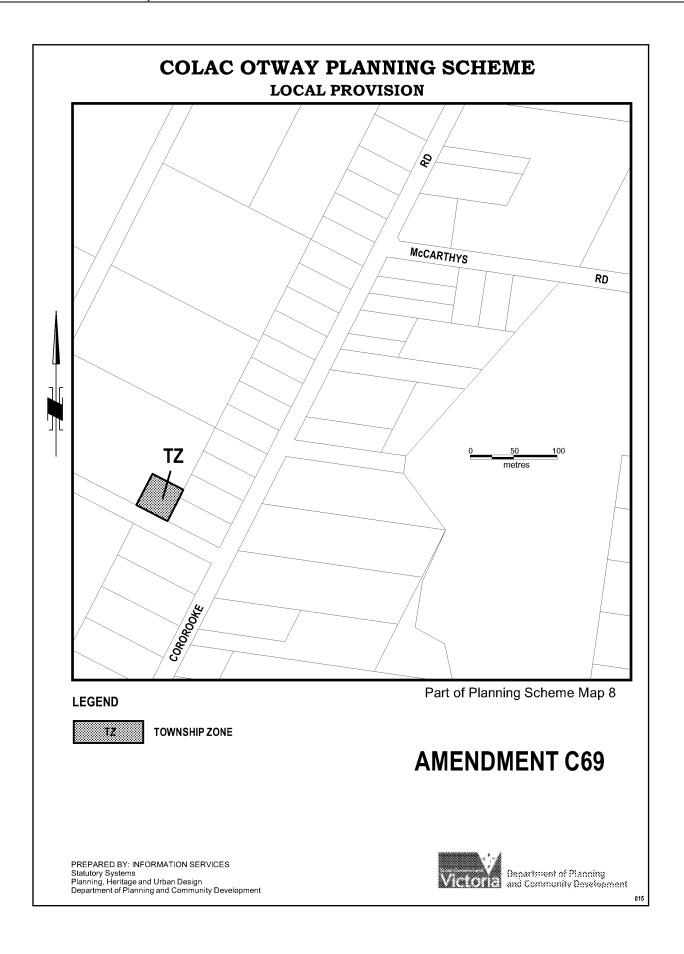


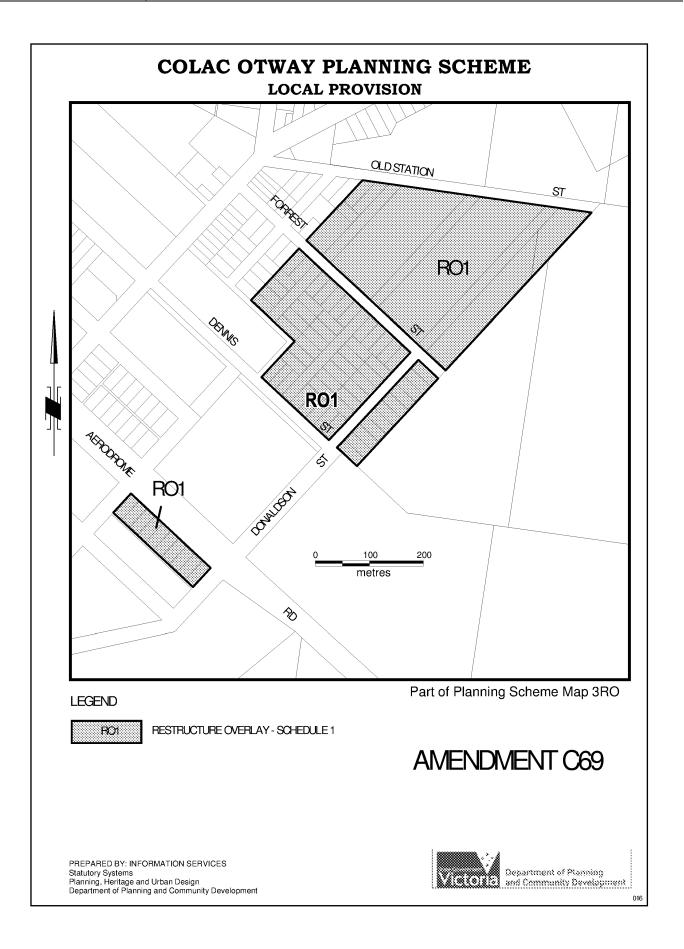




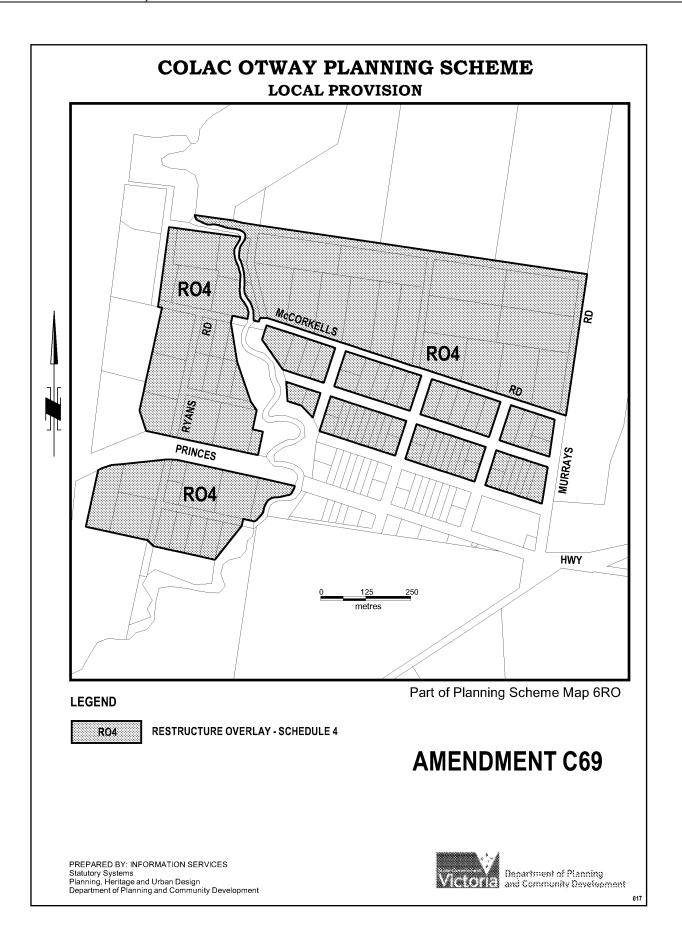




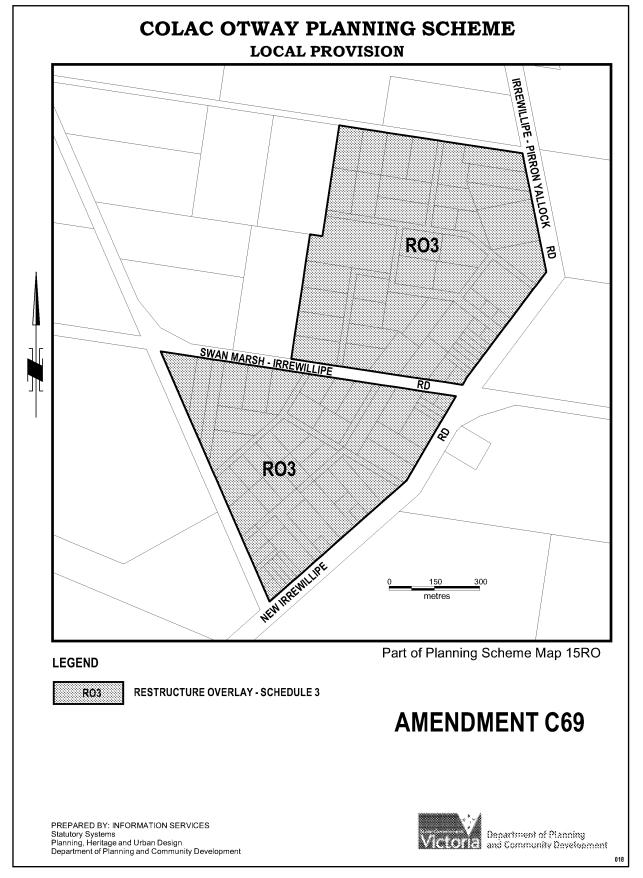


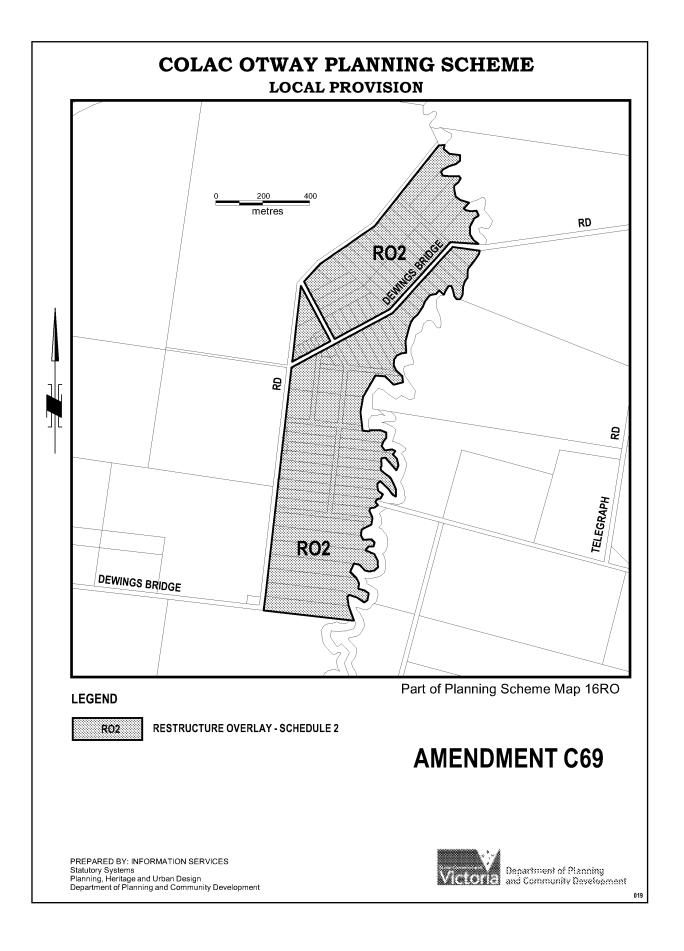






Attachment 3







## **Colac Otway Shire**

## Restructure Plans for Old and Inappropriate Subdivisions in Colac Otway Shire

December 2012

#### Introduction

This document is incorporated into the Colac Otway Planning Scheme pursuant to Clause 81 and has statutory effect in relation to administration of the Restructure Overlay (RO) under that Scheme at Clause 45.05.

Four precincts of rural land have been included in the Restructure Overlay through Planning Scheme Amendment C69. They include land at:



This document outlines the approach to be taken when considering planning permit applications for subdivision and/or dwellings on land contained within the Restructure Overlay in each of these locations.

#### **Strategic Basis**

The Colac Otway Shire Rural Living Strategy (2011) identified a small number of rural areas of the Shire where the allotment pattern consisted of a concentration of small sized lots held in a small number of land ownerships. These precincts are all in the Farming Zone and are currently used for a range of rural uses. They are each distinctive from the larger lots in surrounding areas, and in some cases, represent on paper the layout of an urban settlement. For various reasons these properties have never been developed for the purpose of settlements (or at a density representative of settlements).

A Restructure Overlay has been introduced to these precincts as recommended in the Rural Living Strategy in order to prevent the land holdings from being further fragmented by the sale of individual lots to different owners for development of a dwelling. Whilst in each instance a planning permit would be required for a dwelling on a lot below 40 hectares in area under the Farming Zone provisions, the Restructure Overlay was considered desirable to clearly flag to current and future land owners the intention that development of these concentrations of lots for dwellings was not considered appropriate on planning grounds. The desire was to put in place a statutory tool which implemented a control to limit the develop potential of the precincts.

The key purpose of the Plan is to prevent the development of more than one dwelling on tenements that were existing at the time the Plan was prepared.

The Rural Living Strategy acknowledges the importance of agriculture to the economy of the Shire, and contains a range of policy directions that discourage dwellings not necessary to support a bona fide agricultural enterprise. It further

directs residential demand into defined Rural Living Zone areas and smaller townships so as to protect agricultural land from ad-hoc rural lifestyle development. It also highlights the environmental constraints affecting vast areas of the Shire in terms of flooding, bushfire risk, declared water catchments, landslip, and the like.

#### Objectives

This document aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Protect agricultural land by avoiding the fragmentation of land within the Restructure Overlay, and enabling the retention of land in agricultural production.
- Minimise new residential development in areas where there is no supporting infrastructure or services and ensure that new rural lifestyle development is directed to within the settlement boundaries of small towns in the Shire, or to designated rural residential areas zoned Rural Living Zone.
- Encourage the consolidation of allotments within land tenements affected by the Restructure Overlay.
- Limit the establishment of dwellings on allotments incapable of supporting development that meets current standards in relation to wastewater treatment.
- Limit new development in areas affected by environmental constraints such as flooding.

#### Requirements

The four precincts affected by the Restructure Overlay are identified on the plans forming part of this document.

Each of the plans identifies allotments which were held in common ownership at the time of the introduction of the Restructure Overlay, each one being marked with a corresponding letter of the alphabet.

The following requirements apply to new dwellings:

- 1. No more than one dwelling (including any existing dwellings) must be established on each of the tenements of land held in common ownership at the time of preparation of the plan as shown on the Restructure Plans.
- 2. If a planning permit is granted for a dwelling, a condition must be included on the permit that all land within the tenement be consolidated to form a single allotment.

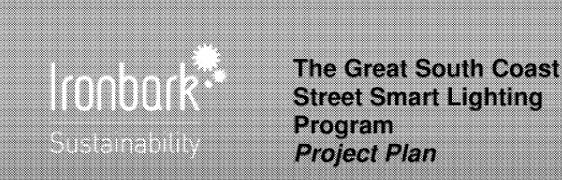
3. An application for a permit for a dwelling must demonstrate that the requirements of the Farming Zone, applicable overlays, and relevant local and State planning policies are satisfied.

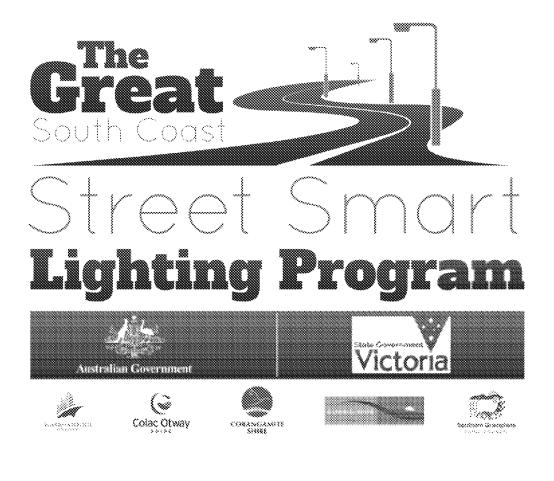
It should not be inferred that this Plan indicates that planning permit applications on any land affected by this Plan will be supported – the merits of applications will be assessed under the relevant planning scheme provisions.

Re-subdivision of land should not be permitted unless it results in consolidation of lots.

## Report OM132301-11 - Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program

## Attachment 1





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The Great South Quast Street Smart Lighting Program - Project Plan

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## Report OM132301-11 - Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program



The Graat South Quast Street Smart Lighting Program Project Plan

Prepared by Ironbark Sustainability Suite 8, 70-80 Wellington St Collingwood 3066 ABN: 51 127 566 090 Ph. 1300 288 262 info@realaction.com.au www.realaction.com.au

Version	Date	Author/Reviewer
V1	12/3/2012	Alexi Lynch
V2	20/3/2012	Paul Brown
V3	21/3/2012	Alexi Lynch

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## About Ironbark Sustainability

Ironbark Sustainability is a specialist local government consultancy that works with councils around Australia by assisting them to reduce energy and water usage through sustainable asset and data management and on-the-ground implementation.

Ironbark has been operating since 2005 and bringstogether decades of technical and financial analysis, maintenance and implementation experience in the areas of energy & water auditing, and public lighting technologies and management.

Ironbark provides public lighting support nationally including technology advice, technology approvals, business cases and project management. Ironbark delivers strategic and specific advice and support for the establishment of effective environmental management systems for government and business clients. We pride ourselves on supporting our clients to manage their operations more sustainably.

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The Grant South Quart Strent Smart Lighting Program Project Plan

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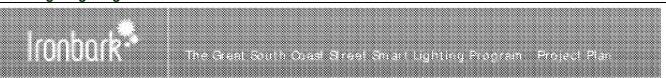
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Appendices (attached separately. Note alphabetical naming conventions as per the CEEP Application Form requirements)

- Attachment B: Evidence of Support from Councils (B1-B6)
- Attachment E: Project Budget\*
- Attachment I: Council Street Lighting Business Cases (I1-I6)
- Attachment J: Project Timeline and Gantt Chart\*
- Attachment K: Information on Management of Waste Disposal during the Bulk Change
- Attachment L: Project Partner Evidence of Support: Ironbark Sustainability
- Attachment M: Project Partner Information: Ironbark Sustainability

\* Attachments E and J are contained in the one excel workbook.

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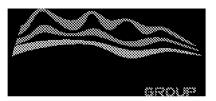


## 1 Introduction

The Great South Coast region of Victoria encompasses the Shires of Colac Otway, Corangamite, Moyne, Southern Grampians, Glenelg and the City of Warrnambool. Key cities and towns include Colac, Warrnambool, Portland and Hamilton and the region stretches along the south-west of Victoria from Apollo Bay in the east to the South Australian border in the west.

The Councils of the Great South Coast are considering undertaking works to improve the energy efficiency of street lights in residential streets (Category P lights). Energy efficient replacements are available for most of these lights and this project has the potential to be one of the largest regional infrastructure projects in the region and will be one of the first to be delivered through the Great South Coast.

The project will be managed and implemented by Great South Coast Group Incorporated (Great South Coast), a formal alliance of government, business and the community working collectively to benefit the region. It will be implemented under the auspices of the South West Sustainability Partnership.



The Great South Coast Board (comprising all Council CEO's, Mayors and CEOs of four major regional companies) will form the steering committee for the project and a working group will be created comprising asset managers from each council. The project will ultimately be delivered by the Great South Coast who will employ a specific project officer.

In total, Great South Coast has approximately seven thousand five hundred 80 Watt mercury vapour (MV) lamps in Category P (residential) streets. These luminaires are mainly owned and operated by local distribution business Powercor. There are also around sixty 50 Watt mercury vapours and one hundred 125 Watt mercury vapours.

Most of these lamps<sup>1</sup> can be replaced by either Twin 14 Watt T5 lamps or 32-Watt compact fluorescent lamps, which reduce energy usage by 68% and 62% respectively compared to the existing 80-Watt mercury vapor lamps. In addition to offering lower costs, energy consumption and greenhouse emissions, the new lights provide better lighting outcomes for the community, including:

- Greater uniformity of light across and along the street
- Better colour rendering and visibility
- Less depreciation of the light output over time
- Lower glare

Financial and environmental savings from a bulk change are significant. In total, the project considered in this analysis is expected to cost \$3.04m before potential subsidies<sup>2</sup>. Net cost savings to 2030 (after project costs) are projected to be about \$9.8 million<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> This is based on replacing street lights with 2x14W T5s. The other option is 32W compact fluorescent lights. The two different options and procurement process is described further in *Section 4.1.3, Project Procurement*.
 <sup>3</sup> This range is dependent on energy price increases

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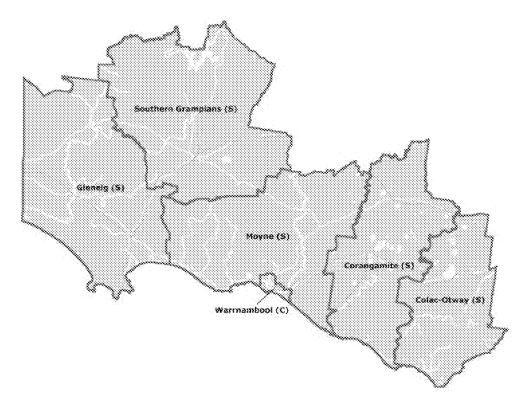
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> If on standard poles. Lights on non-standard poles can still be changed, but would require a separate project.



Great South Coast is applying for grant funding under the Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP) as it requires additional funds to ensure the project can go ahead.

#### A Regional Approach

The six Councils have been collaborating throughout the application process in an effort to pool resources and knowledge, provide support to all Councils in the region, and ensure a consistent approach. Through this regional approach the Councils have been able to develop a project plan and application that is aligned.



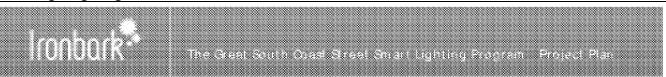
This project is being proposed as a group application because the individual Councils do not want to be liable for large amounts of grouped capital funding and also because working as a region can decrease costs, especially in especially project procurement and communications.

Working as a region will open up opportunities to:

- Reduce capital costs through joint procurement processes
- Avoid duplication of communications materials and messages
- Share resources and ideas
- Reduce project management costs through more efficient central coordination (e.g., less interaction with distributor, suppliers etc).

This project plan outlines how this iconic project would be implemented.

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## 2 Project Plan

The project plan covers the following areas:

## 2.1 Project Objectives

The project aims to replace large numbers of inefficient street lights with more efficient lights. If successful in this application the project will be managed with the following objectives in mind:

- Maximisation of energy savings within project budget
- Maximisation of greenhouse gas reduction
- Reduction in Council and ratepayers electricity costs

The project will also be guided by the following requirements:

- Ensuring proper procurement processes (as per the requirements of the Local Government Act)
- The use of approved, safe and thoroughly assessed lighting technologies
- Requirement of safe and efficient work practices
- The use of clear policies and standards for all lighting installations and design with the following community benefits:
  - Design based on Australian Standards (AS/NZS 1158)
  - o Identification and inclusion of crime and safety improvements
- Community information and education that aims to:
  - Communicate information on the benefits of the project to residents, business and community organisations in saving energy and reducing greenhouse emissions
  - Engage industry (in particularly the Distribution Network Service Provider, Powercor and lighting manufacturers) by demonstrating how these projects can be successful.

## 2.2 Project Outcomes and Outputs

The outcomes of the project are listed below. Please note that there are two examples of savings because there are two approved energy efficient lights that can be used. The type of light used will be confirmed through the procurement process (see Section 4.1.3, Project Procurement.).

- 1. Install 32W CFL or 2x14W T5 lights to replace:
  - a. 7,510 x 80 Watt mercury vapour (MV) lights
  - b. 61 x 50 Watt mercury vapour (MV) lights
  - c. 97 x 125 Watt mercury vapour (MV) lights
- 2. Additionally the following savings are expected from the project:
  - a. 2,954 tonnes of greenhouse emissions saved per year
  - b. \$9.8m over 20 years
- 3. Community education and promotional project:
  - a. Communication and promotion through Council websites, social media, newsletters, newspapers (see Section 2.7, Communications Plan).

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## 2.3 Project Structure

The project is planned to progress in the following manner. Note that sections of this project have already begun, meaning Great South Coast is at the stage where it is ready to implement pending financial assistance through CEEP.

- A. Prepare street lighting business case for Councils to consider the project a. Already completed
- **B.** Apply for funding (internal and external)
  - a. Already completed

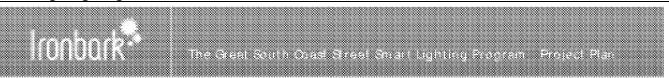
#### C. Define each Council's requirements for the project

- a. Consult around the requirements for the new lights (in particular around safety, community need and the treatment of public transport. See Section 4.1.1, Lighting Design Analysis).
- b. Assess current lighting treatment within this context and compile a final design and specification for each Council's replacement project
- c. Prepare community education and promotional program

#### D. Procure the bulk change

- a. Procurement including tendering or direct engagement with the relevant power authority
- E. Manage the bulk change
  - a. Ensure clear internal communication during the bulk change project occurs including consideration of complaints, timelines, variations, media, invoicing and incident provisions
    b. Deliver education and promotional programs
- F. Finalise and report outcomes to Great South Coast, Council and funding bodies
  - a. Post-project follow-up

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## 2.4 Partners and Roles

From a technical perspective the project is quite straightforward in that the project involves a change from one lighting type to another more efficient type. Street lighting bulk changes have been successful in a variety of jurisdictions around Australia<sup>4</sup>. However to ensure the project is low-risk to the six Councils, funders and other stakeholders, Great South Coast will partner with specialist local government service provider Ironbark Sustainability to ensure the project is a success.

In addition Great South Coast will work with the local Distribution Network Service Provider, Powercor to deliver the project. The DNSP has been involved in a number of these projects in the past and has committed to be involved in these projects in future for all interested Councils within the DNSP area<sup>5</sup>.

Table I below summarises the roles and responsibilities of each project participant.

#### **Project Roles**

Project participant	Role	Specific responsibilities
Great South Coast	Project Management	<ul> <li>Project Management on behalf of Councils</li> <li>Delivery of communication plan (See Section 2.7, Communications Plan)</li> <li>Implementation and Review</li> <li>Grant administration and budget acquittal</li> </ul>
Warrnambool City Council Moyne Shire Council Colac Otway Shire Council Corangamite Shire Council Glenelg Shire Council Southern Grampians Shire Council	Project support, decision making and communications	<ul> <li>Deciding on technology choice</li> <li>Confirming procurement process</li> <li>Grant administration and budget acquittal</li> <li>Each Council will have representation on the working group and will provide a point of contact for localised project management concerns</li> <li>Each Council will also assist in the delivery of the communications plan and promotional activities</li> <li>The Mayor and CEO of each council sit on the board of the Great South Coast which will act as the steering committee for this project.</li> </ul>
Ironbark Sustainability	Project advice and	• Design assessment and project planning

<sup>4</sup> For example, Coffs Harbour (NSW 2004); Subiaco (WA 2008); Frankston, Nillumbik, Cardinia, Port Phillip, Manningham (Vic 2010); Hobsons Bay, Yarra (Vic 2011) Several other Victorian councils are expected to complete changes during 2012.
<sup>5</sup> See http://www.aer.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemld/727179/fromltemld/746345 for more information outlining the Regulatory decisions confirming the use of energy efficient street lighting technologies and the pricing implications for bulk replacement projects. Council's project partner, Ironbark Sustainability works with the DNSP and Council to deliver these projects.

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Victorian Employers' Chamber of Commerce and	support Project Promotion	<ul> <li>Procurement support</li> <li>Project support</li> <li>Reporting to Great South Coast and project finalization</li> <li>Avenue to promote the outcomes to wider community</li> </ul>
Industry (VECCI) Powercor	Project oversight	<ul> <li>Check the specification (of the tender)</li> <li>Review of project HSE documentation (e.g. Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Plans; Job Safety Analysis (JSA); training matrix etc.)</li> <li>Assistance with any HSE clarification, issues or incidents</li> <li>Confirm job was done effectively (audit of selected areas)</li> <li>Quality review of returned maps (update GIS)</li> </ul>
Manufacturer of energy efficient lights	Supply of new lights	Supply approved lights within the required timeframe
Labour contractor for installation works	Installation of new lights and removal of old lights	<ul> <li>Confirmation of HSE and project plans</li> <li>Approval by DNSP</li> <li>May include ordering of new lights;</li> <li>Installation of lights and removal of existing assets (inc. mgt. of all traffic, OHS, environmental requirements in the project)</li> <li>Disposal to an accredited recycler</li> </ul>
Waste disposal and recycling plants	Recycling of old lights	• See attached project report on waste disposal during bulk replacement projects (See Attachment K, Information on Management of Waste Disposal during the Bulk Change)

Table 1: Project Roles

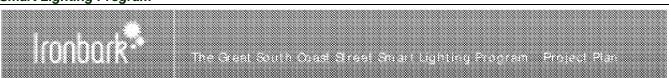
## 2.5 Key stakeholders

The following is a summary of the key stakeholders in the project.

## **Great South Coast**

The Great South Coast Group Incorporated is a formal alliance of government, business and the community, all working collectively. Charged with responsibility for delivering the Great South Coast Regional Strategic Plan, the group also gives voice to regional issues and concern. This group aspires to creating a thriving, multi-faceted and resilient economy, all the while valuing and protecting our natural resources and environment. Great South Coast will work as the project manager on behalf of the Shires of Colac Otway, Corangamite, Moyne, Southern Grampians, Glenelg and Warrnmabool City Council.

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The Street Smart Lighting Project will be implemented under the auspices of the South West Sustainability Partnership (of which Glenelg Shire Council, Moyne Shire Council, Southern Grampians Council and Warrnambool City Council are members).

Great South Coast will employ a project officer to implement this project. The position would dedicate 0.6 FTE for the Street Smart Lighting Project.

#### Councils

Councils currently pay for street lighting. Costs are in two components: maintenance (paid to the DNSP) and energy (paid to the retailer). Councils benefits from this project through reduced costs in both maintenance and energy consumption. As the customer, the request to implement the project needs to come from the Councils. Councils are also ultimately responsible for ensuring a proper procurement process.

#### DNSP

The DNSP is the owner and manager of the street lighting network. They are required to ensure the system operates effectively and safely. They have been responsible for approving the energy efficient replacement lights and would be required to ensure the project is delivered in a safe manner that does not negatively affect the electricity network.

The DNSP has been involved in bulk light replacements in the past and is familiar with the requirements of the project. The DNSP has confirmed that the project can proceed.

#### Ironbark Sustainability

Ironbark is a specialist service provider for local government and business in sustainability strategy, assessment and asset management. Ironbark has been operating since 2005 and brings together decades of technical and financial analysis, maintenance and implementation experience in the areas of public lighting technologies, management and auditing. Ironbark provides public lighting support nationally around technology advice and approvals, business cases and projects.

Ironbark provides public lighting support nationally including technology advice, technology approvals, business cases and project management. Ironbark has supported 12 Councils through bulk street light replacement projects and recently wrote the "National Street Lighting Strategy" for the E3 Committee of COAG. Ironbark is experienced in all aspects of project delivery including managing suppliers and contractors.

A full list of Ironbark's street lighting experience is attached as Attachment M, Project Partner Information: Ironbark Sustainability

## 2.6 Project Governance

The governance structure considers the range of stakeholders. Table 2 below summarises the different roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder from a governance perspective. Where relevant, contractractual agreements will be required to ensure the project is delivered as specified.

Stakeholder Reports to Manages

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Great South Coast	Funding bodies and Councils	All contracts
Councils	Funding bodies (Milestone	
	reports and progress)	
DNSP	Great South Coast and	
	nominated project manager	
Project manager	Great South Coast	DNSP, Labour Contractor,
		Suppliers
Funding bodies		Funding Agreement
Labour Contractors	Great South Coast and	Installation
	nominated project manager	Possibly supply of materials
Suppliers	Great South Coast and	Timely supply of materials
	nominated project manager or	
	Labour contractor if supply and	
	install selected	

Table 2: Project Governance

## 2.7 Communications Plan

This project will be communicated broadly and frequently. It will be a major project for Great South Coast, as it represents the single greatest available reduction in Councils' greenhouse gas emissions. There are various reasons for Great South Coast to communicate widely to the community and other stakeholders.

Great South Coast will work with each of the six Councils to ensure a consistent message and to reduce costs and resources. Great South Coast will be involved in liaising with all stakeholders, developing materials and coordinate communications across councils.

Communication objectives

- Inform the wider community about the benefits of the project
- Receive feedback on preferred design outcomes (See Section 4.1.2, Lighting Design Analysis)
- Promote energy efficiency to residents and businesses by linking to residential programs
- Demonstrate leadership around energy efficiency in the community ("practice what you preach")
- Provide information on the project outcomes

Key communication stages

- Before and during the installation works (to update on the project and deal with any emergency management issues that arise)
- After the installation works (to confirm the project outcomes, update the DNSP systems and communicate the project outcomes to funders, community members and project partners)

#### Key Audience, Messages and Media

Key audience	Key messages	Media
All residents and	The project will:	Provide information before the
businesses affected	• Save energy, and drastically	installation works begins, throughout the
by the lighting changeover	reduce greenhouse emissions	project and at the project's conclusion via the following channels:
(approximately 126,100 people	Reduce costs to ratepayers     for the provision of street	<ul> <li>The Warrnambool Street Lighting Demonstration (see information and</li> </ul>
	for the provision of street	Demonstration (see information and

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# Ironbark

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who will have their street light	lighting <ul> <li>Meet all Australian</li> </ul>	<ul><li><i>image below</i>)</li><li>Each Council's website</li></ul>
changed – Approximately 70% of local street lights)	<ul> <li>Freet all Australian</li> <li>Standards in regards to safety and light levels</li> <li>Align with each Council's environmental sustainability strategies</li> <li>Councils are leading by example</li> <li>Align with the Federal Government's Clean Energy Future package to reduce emissions</li> </ul> The new lights will have: <ul> <li>Greater uniformity of light across and along the street</li> <li>Better color rendering and visibility</li> <li>Less depreciation of the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Each Council's social media channels</li> <li>Each Council's internal staff communications (eg, the Colac Otway Staff sustainability newsletter, Emission)</li> <li>Each Council's residential publications (eg, the Moyne Council's "Country to Coast")</li> <li>Columns and media releases in local newspapers (eg, Colac Herald; The Derri News and Natter; Lismore Community News; Skipton Community Newsletter; Simpson Community Newsletter)</li> <li>Corangamite Environment Sustainability Network</li> <li>Southern Corangamite Local Government Environment Network</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Less depréctation of the light output over time, and</li> <li>Lower glare</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Corangamite Asset Management Network</li> <li>Examples of similar project communications have been collated for similar projects and are listed here:</li> <li>Essential Energy LED lighting trial: http://blogs.abc.net.au/nsw/2011/04/g reen-lights-shine-on-begas-main- street.html</li> <li>Yarra City Council changeover: http://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/Enviro</li> </ul>
		nment/Energy-and-Emissions/Energy- efficient-street-lights/ http://www.yarracity.vic.gov.au/News /Yarra-News-2011-Editions/ • Frankston: http://www.frankston.vic.gov.au/librar y/scripts/objectifyMedia.aspx?file=pdf/
		<ul> <li>Nillumbik http://diamond-valley- leader.whereilive.com.au/news/story/ bulbs-go-green/</li> </ul>
Community and Council stakeholder to	Consultation with Police, community safety representatives, internal staff	<ul> <li>Provide input into design strategies and preferred lighting levels for key precincts at project commencement</li> </ul>

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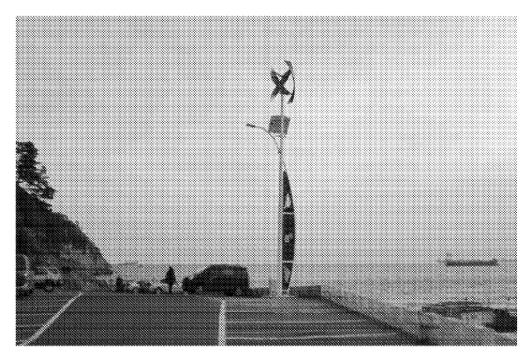
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comment on amenity	<ul> <li>(traffic, safety, environment, assets)</li> <li>Aim to gain specific project feedback and explain the project</li> </ul>	through workshops and newsletters
Internal staff	<ul> <li>Inform of the project (targeted depending on role and responsibility – as discussed in other sections within this table)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Inform staff through internal meetings and internal publications</li> </ul>
Project partners	To manage effective project design, management and completion	<ul> <li>Use the communications during the installation works information below to manage the required information amongst the project partners</li> </ul>

Table 3: Key Audiences, Messages and Strategy

#### Warrnambool Street Lighting Demonstration

To promote the project as an iconic project in the region, Warrnambool City Council will install a Sanya Hybrid Street Lamp (similar to that pictured below) with highly visible panels promoting the Street Smart Lighting Project's objectives, achievements and funding sources. This street lamp will be funded entirely by Warrnambool City Council. Its inclusion in this project is primarily to increase the visibility of the project and to recognise the generous support of the funding bodies. For this reason the lamp will be installed on the Warrnambool foreshore in the vicinity of the newly completed Harbourside Pavilion and visitor information center.



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## 2.7.1 Communications before and during the installation works

Communications between the project team during the installation works are crucial to the success of the project.

Because of the scale, cost and safety considerations of this project, updates on the progress of the project as well as the reporting of any incidents or issues relating to the works are of high importance. Project schedules must be closely monitored to ensure that the original timeframes are adhered to.

#### **Reporting of Progress**

Project progress will be communicated by the labour contractor to the project management team (including the DCCEE) at the end of each week. The report will include:

- Report Date
- Project Status (i.e. information on areas that have been completed; how many lights have been changed over)
- Issues (i.e. minor incidents on site; project schedule updates)
- Mitigation of issues (including steps taken to remedy any issues)
- Tasks and next steps (including upcoming tasks, decisions, site visits)
- Key future dates

The weekly progress updates from the labour contractor will allow for the communication of minor incidents, however in the case that a major incident occurs, immediate communication will be required so that steps to mitigate the problem can be taken. Major incidents will to be immediately reported to the relevant emergency authority and project manager. All partners will be advised and a suitable response carried out depending on the incidence.

For further information on this see the risk management plan information below (See Section 8, Project Risk Management).

See also Section 7, Project Evaluation and Monitoring, for project reporting framework in regards to reporting to DCCEE and internal Council reporting requirements.

## 2.7.2 Communications after the installation works

At the end of the installation works, as well as the general public information summarised in Table 3 the following information will be communicated to the project partners and funding bodies:

- GIS information provided to the DNSP to update the numbers of energy efficient lights on the network and ensure the new energy and maintenance charges are included in the billing system
- Project outcomes reporting completed for Great South Coast, Councils, the DCCEE, the DNSP and contractors
- Completion of funding bodies reporting requirements

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## **3 Project Milestones**

See Attachment J, Great South Coast Bulk Change Project Timeline and Gantt chart.

## 4 Implementation Plan

The project consists of three main phases:

- I. Project preparation
- 2. Installation program
- 3. Project finalisation

These are discussed further below.

## 4.1 **Project Preparation**

Great South Coast will finalise of a number of items upon confirmation of the funding. These items include the following:

- Lighting Design Analysis
- Project Approvals
- Procurement Process (preparation of tender documents drafts currently available)

## 4.1.1 Lighting Design Analysis

A lighting design analysis provides a light-by-light investigation of the most appropriate energy efficient replacement lighting technology. This analysis is carried out whilst considering the Australian Standards for lighting, stakeholder feedback and photometric/spacing details of lights. Without this work the best design outcome to meet the needs of the community will not occur. In addition, further risks around lighting levels, crime and safety are likely not to be addressed.

This work will lead to the following specific community benefits:

- Design will be based on the Australian Standards (AS/NZS 1158)
- Improved design to cater for improved lighting in public transport and for critical infrastructure such as bike paths, train and bus stops
- Improved design to cater for crime and safety concerns

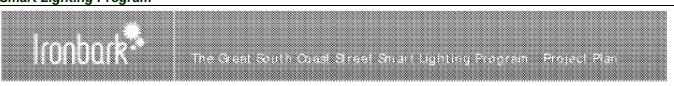
There are three main stages to a lighting design analysis; namely, a consultation phase, a design phase and a reporting phase.

#### Consultation

The first step of a lighting design analysis is to develop a proposed lighting design approach in close consultation with key stakeholders, including:

- Internal working groups at each of the six Councils
- Stakeholders with an interest in sustainable transport and pedestrian amenity

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• Local police and other stakeholders with an interest in actual and perceived safety

#### Design

Utilising the outcomes of the consultation process, a design for the new energy efficient lighting scheme for all P-Category street will be completed. Developing a new energy efficient lighting design involves the following steps:

- I. Regular liaison and reality checking with key stakeholders, including preparation of internal project briefs and memos
- 2. A desktop assessment of Category P street lighting using GIS mapping tools
- 3. Development of recommended changes to each Council's lighting design based on
  - a. Applicable Australian Standards
  - b. Feedback from stakeholders
  - c. The experience and expertise in lighting deployment from project partners, especially Ironbark Sustainability
  - d. Financial analysis
- 4. Field assessment of selected lights to ensure that the new lighting design is realistic and appropriate to current conditions
- 5. Graphical representation of the proposed lighting design using GIS mapping tools to assist communications with stakeholders. GIS mapping is also required as the basis for a request for quotation

#### Report

From this work a report will be completed that provides a final summary of the project design and includes all information required to develop a specification for the project procurement phase of the project.

#### 4.1.2 Project Approvals

There are a number of approvals that are required for this project to proceed. These include:

- Approval to use energy efficient technologies (this has already been confirmed)
- Approval of contracts for the project. (This will be confirmed during the procurement process)
- Approval for external funding (i.e. CEEP and/or Victorian Government's Green Light Plan).

The Great South Coast has been advised planning and building approvals are not required for this project. The Great South Coast will contact the relevant authorities again should the project receive funding to ensure compliance with relevant acts and regulations in accordance with the funding agreement.

#### 4.1.3 Project Procurement

Councils are generally required by Local Government Act to tender any projects of this scale.

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However, distributors have sometimes indicated concern about the risk implications of allowing contractors not under their direct supervision to undertake works on and around their assets. Some have been vocally opposed to contestability. This position runs contrary to the Australian Energy Regulator's advice that "The upfront installation cost of a T5 luminaire is negotiable between distributors and public lighting customers. Customers can obtain these services from a party other than the distributor and therefore the AER does not assess a charge for the initial installation cost of a T5 luminaire."<sup>6</sup>

Until very recently, it has been unclear how a tender process would work in each of the Distribution areas, if at all. In the course of Ironbark's work with councils through Australia, these distributors have clarified their approach to Councils tendering for implementation of luminaire changeover projects.

Below is listed the approach to procurement recommended by project partner Ironbark Sustainability for bulk changes in the Powercor distribution area.

#### **Current Process**

- Great South Coast prepares all documentation and design work for the program
   Draft procurement documents already completed.
- Great South Coast requests Powercor to tender on Councils behalf for the project management and installation works
- Separately Great South Coast tenders for the supply of all materials for the project
- Powercor prepares tender documentation to its satisfaction and to each of the six Council's requirements, and runs the tender process, including providing a tender evaluation
- Great South Coast selects the contractor and supplier(s)
- Powercor engages the contractor and comprehensively manages their performance during implementation
- Great South Coast manages the assets purchase and delivery

For providing these services, Powercor will charge a fee. The costs included in the attached business case are indicative of Powercor expected costs as provided to the other councils in the Powercor distribution region.

Great South Coast may have an option to run its own tender process. However, the costs supplied by Powercor for this service are reasonable, and it is much simpler for Great South Coast to engage Powercor for this work.

It is recommended that Great South Coast purchase the lights as this avoids a Powercor overall project management surcharge for this part of the project.

By undertaking a process such as this other councils in the Powercor distribution areas have been able to deliver savings of around 20% of total budget as compared to simply accepting the standard Powercor offer.

#### **Future processes**

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Australian Energy Regulator, Energy Efficient Public Lighting Charges – Victoria Final Decision, February 2009, Page 5



It is possible, even probable, that as further confirmation of the requirements of the Local Government Act are clarified that Powercor will be required to have a more contestable approach. If this was the case the process would involve:

- Great South Coast prepares all documentation and design work for the program
   Draft procurement documents already completed
- Great South Coast requests quotes from independent project management companies
- Energy Distribution Business provides a quote for the non-contestable works
- Great South Coast selects and engages the labour contractor, project manager and supplier/s
- Great South Coast manages the contracts
- Project Manager manages the delivery of the project
- Project Manager works with Energy Distribution Business during the project finalisation (See Section 4.3, Project Finalisation) and provides project summary and sign off to Great South Coast

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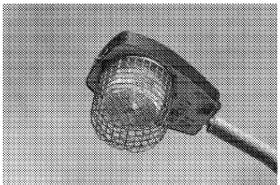


#### 4.2 Installation Program

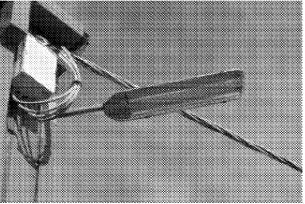
Once Great South Coast has signed an agreement with contractors the project implementation can begin. The installation is a relatively straightforward part of the project as there is effectively just the one technology change – changing 80W Mercury Vapour lights to more efficient alternatives.

Installation will occur as per the project timetable below, with around 500 lights changed per month. During this time there will be regular communication to all relevant stakeholders from the project manager, including the Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency. As per the communications plan above, results will be promoted widely throughout the community.

The installation program will be carried out in accordance with the risk management strategy (See Section 8, Project Risk Management).



An old 80W MV light



T5 light installed on a building

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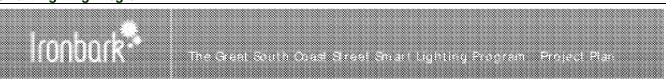


#### 4.3 Project Finalisation

Project finalisation occurs at the end of the project once the bulk change has been completed. This involves a few key tasks:

- Creating the new GIS layers (with new lights), this ensures the new tariffs and energy consumption amounts for the new lights are included in updated billing arrangements to each of the Councils
- Identifying and responding to any issues or errors
- Reporting project outcomes to all stakeholders and funders
- Promoting outcomesto the community (asper the communications plan in *Section 2.7, Communications Plan*)
- Creating a list of potential follow-up projects for each Council (for example, installing more energy efficient lighting options in parks, open space, major roads and for decorative lights; updates to street lighting policies to make sure that all news lights that are installed meet the new efficient standards; identifying pricing, regulatory and relationship issues around street lighting.)

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### 5 Project Timetable

The project is ready to begin immediately following the confirmation of funding support through CEEP. Table 4 below provides a snapshot of the key activities and the expected timeframes for these.

Project phase	Milestone/Activity	Description	Start	End
Funding confirmed			Jun-12	Jun-12
Project Preparation	Project preparation and design	Project preparation and design	Jun-12	Sep-12
	Project procurement	Tender documents completed (draft already prepared)	Jul-12	Aug-12
		Specification developed	Aug-12	Aug-12
		Tender open	Aug-12	Aug-12
		Tender closed	Sep-12	Sep-12
	Contract for works confirmation	Sign off on contract	Oct-12	Nov-12
Installation program	Supply and installation works	First third of lights installed	Nov-12	Jun-13
		Second third of lights installed	Jul-13	Jun-14
		Final third of lights installed	Jul-14	Jun-15
Project finalisation	End of project review and audit	End of project review and audit	Jun-15	Oct-15
	Final Project report	Final Project report to funding bodies and stakeholders	Jun-15	Oct-15

#### Table 4: Project Timetable

Please refer to Attachment J: Project Timeline and Gantt Chart for full details of this timeline.

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The Great South Quad Streat Smart Lighting Program Project Plan

#### 6 Project Costs

The project costs are summarised in Table 5 below.

Item	Description	Timeframe	Amount
Project costs from DNSP	Non-contestable project management costs	Oct-12	\$25,000
	Written Down Value	Oct-12	\$236,174
Supply and installation costs			\$2,568,780
Council administrative costs	Time to manage the project, write reports, prepare community consultation materials, attend meetings and manage grant funding.		\$160,000
General consultation support	Expert advice and support through the project including community education and information program, design alterations and review during the project, management of community consultation issues.	Entire project timeframe	\$50,000
Ongoing maintenance	Revertsto DNSP	EO Project	N/A
provision Total Project Cost			\$3,039,954
Total Eligible Project Cost			\$2,743,780
Total Amount being applied for under CEEP			\$1,371,890

#### **Table 5: Project Costs**

## Please refer to *Attachment E: Project Budget* for full details of this Project Budget.

The costs within this business case are indicative of those provided through this process in other council areas. For these areas cost savings of around \$120-200 per light are to be expected through the contested process summarised above when compared to simply accepting an offer from the distribution business.

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\$**`**\$



Reporting, monitoring and evaluation will occur throughout the project. The table below provides the evaluation and reporting framework that will be used within this project.

The Grant South Quast Strent Smart Lighting Program Project Plan

Desired outcome	How will it be measured	Responsibility	Timeframe
Projected completed on time	By comparing to the final project schedule	Project Manager	End of project
Projected completed within budget	By comparing to the final project budget	Project Manager	End of project
No major incidents	Target is no major incidents and will measured against this.	Project Manager	End of project
Reduction in electricity costs	By comparing and analysing pre-project and post-project electricity bills.	Great South Coast (or future project manager)	3 Months after project
Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	By comparing and analysing pre-project and post-project emissions data and electricity bills	Great South Coast (or future project manager)	3 Months after project

Table 6: Project Evaluation and Monitoring

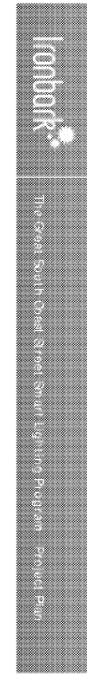
#### **Reporting framework**

Project progress will be reported by the labour contractor to the project management team (including the DCCEE) at the end of each week (see Section 2.7.1, Communications before and during the installation works). In addition, the following major reports will be completed as per the table below.

Type of report	Reason	Frequency	Audience	Responsibility
Funding Milestone reporting	Required	See Attachment J, Great South Coast Bulk Change Project Timeline and Gantt chart	Funding Bodies	Project Manager/ Great South Coast
Report to Councils	Confirm initial contracts	Oct-12	Councils	Project Manager/ Great South Coast
	Update annual budgeting program	November each year	Councils	Project Manager/ Great South Coast
	Project finalisation	End of project	All Stakeholde rs	Project Manager/ Great South Coast

#### Table 7: Reporting framework

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# 8 Project Risk Management

involves the one technology change implemented on a large scale. noting that despite the fact that this is a relatively large project for Great South Coast and each of the six Councils, it is technically straightforward as it For an iconic project of this scale it is critical to ensure all potential risks have been identified and mitigation strategies implemented. However it is worth

Bulk changes have also been carried out in Australia on dozens of occasions, so the potential risks are well known.

The following tables indicate the criteria used to classify the risks involved with this project.

These risks are low. Countermeasure actions to mitigate these risks should be implemented when convenient	These risks are high. Countermeasure actions to mitigate these risks should be implemented in the near term	These risks are very high. Countermeasure actions to mitigate these risks should be in place immediately	These risks are extreme. Countermeasure actions to mitigate these risks should be in place immediately

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levels.

Process	Process	Financial	Financial	Technical
Great South Coast organisation	The project falls behind schedule	Uncertainty in Grant funding	The project costs more than budgeted for	Lights are of poor quality
The likelihood of this occurring is very low if the project is funded. This would have major impacts on Council	The likelihood of the event occurring is medium. Other like projects have experienced project delays due to not having a contractual requirement for the labour contractors to deliver the works within a defined timeframe. The consequence of this occurring is medium as the project timeframe should not affect other issues such as project cost or the ability to deliver the project.	The likelihood of this occurring is medium and CEEP and Green Light Plan will be very competitive. This would have large impacts on budgets and timeframes.	The likelihood of the event occurring is medium. This would only occur if materials or project costs are greater than that modelled. The consequence of this occurring is low as the project can easily be reduced in scale (by reducing the total numbers of lights replaced) if the project budget is not adequate.	The likelihood of the event occurring is Low. This is because the lights to be used include only those lights that have been approved by the DNSP. The consequence of this occurring is high as any fault in quality would result in potentially expensive rectification works.
Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low
Project Manager to communicate relevant updates to project	Project Manager to communicate updates to schedule to project partners weekly to ensure project timeframes are met.			
Ensure letter of commitment from each Council CEO. South West Sustainability Partnership to be involved as auspice, mentor and back-up.	Requirement within labour contractors contract to ensure timeframes are met. All projected timeframes are based on actual projects with some room to move to allow for unexpected delays. At the project inception the labour contractor will be instructed around the timeframes, the outcome of a faster project than modelled being a good outcome.	Commitment from Capital Works Departments to support project rollout or delay project until funding or financing can be obtained.	All contestable elements of the project will use a competitive procurement process to reduce costs. This process has been well developed with similar projects and has demonstrated significant project cost reductions compared with a non- contestable approach.	The lights used during the project will be chosen from a pre-approved list. This list only includes lights that have successfully met the requirements of the Australian Standards for Street lighting (AS/NZS I 158). Responsibility for this approved list rests with the Distribution Network Service Provider. The supplier will be required to fund any rectification works if the lights have any quality control issues.

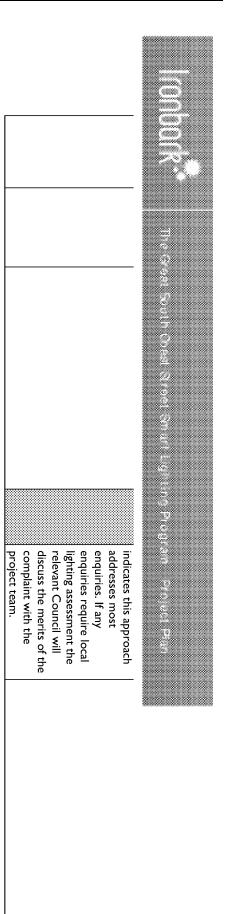
Attachment 1 - The Great South Coast Street Smart Lighting Program Project Plan

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		is not viable	administration and officer location and resources.		partners weekly to ensure project timeframes are met.	
	Process	Damage to public	The likelihood of the event occurring is low. It is rare for incidents of this type to	Low- Extreme	Labour contractor to implement all	Contractor to carry out all works under the guidance of OH&S, Traffic Management and JSA
		property	occur during these projects. Of 12 projects completed within Victoria none		emergency procedures immediately and to	requirements.
			have resulted in damage to public or private property. The consequence of		inform the project team of the incident.	
			this occurring is low-extreme and dependent on the nature of the damage.			
	Process	Damage to private	The likelihood of the event occurring is low. It is rare for incidents of this type to	Low- Extreme	Labour contractor to implement all	Contractor to carry out all works under the guidance of OH&S, Traffic Management and ISA
		property	occur during these projects. The		emergency procedures	requirements.
			extreme and dependent on the nature of		inform the project team	
			the damage.		of the incident.	
	Process	Injury to	The likelihood of the event occurring is	Low-	Labour contractor to	Contractor to carry out all works under the
		worker or member of	low. It is rare for incidents of this type to occur during these projects. The	Extreme	carry out the relevant OH&S requirements i.e.	guidance of OH&S, Traffic Management and JSA requirements.
		the public	consequence of this occurring is low-		call the relevant	
			extreme and dependent on the nature of the injury.		emergency authority, carry out on site first	
					aid etc. Once this has been conducted the	
					labour contractor to	
					inform the project team of the incident.	
	Process	Public complaint	The likelihood of the event occurring is High. Because of the scale of these	Low	Great South Coast to	If deemed necessary, the lighting levels can be measured in the area that the complaint was
		regarding	projects, involving thousands of lights, it is		communications plan to	made. If too high, a shield or new lighting type
		new lights	usual for some public enquiries and		manage calls and	may need to be installed.
			The consequence of this occurring is low.		appiont Past experience	

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# GREAT OCEAN ROAD TOURISM

# **REPORT TO STAKEHOLDERS**

Approved by the Interim Board (December 2012) Prepared on behalf of the Interim Board by: Wayne Kayler-Thomson, Chairman.

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#### **INTRODUCTION:**

The Great Ocean Road Tourism Interim RTB (IRTB) was appointed by stakeholders to prepare a draft Strategic Business Plan for the establishment, strategic objectives, priorities, governance and operation of a new generation RTO for the region. (Terms of Reference - attachment 1).

The IRTB has considered the challenges and opportunities to developing the potential economic, social, environmental and cultural contributions of tourism to the region. It has reviewed performance against regional tourism best practice principles, considered future direction options and has prepared this report and recommendations for consideration by stakeholders.

This report outlines the issues considered, (including a diagnostic review of the current state compared with regional tourism best practice principles) and includes a Strategic Business Plan Framework incorporating recommended regional tourism organisation structure and resourcing.

Regional tourism in Victoria has evolved substantially over the past two decades driven by the intervention strategy developed and applied by Tourism Victoria since 1993.

This strategy established Campaign Committees for each region to undertake cooperative marketing funded by Tourism Victoria and industry contributions.

The strategy intended that over time the "industry" would assume the primary leadership and operational role in the partnership. This time has come.

The Campaign committees are being replaced by Regional Tourism Boards (RTB), which are industry/stakeholder led with independence, broader scope and responsibility for tourism development as well as cooperative marketing.

Most regions have established Regional Tourism Boards (RTB) over the past 3 years. However attempts to establish a RTB for the Great Ocean Road Region have not yielded a conclusive outcome. This has resulted in lost opportunities and diminished capacity to meet market challenges.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The IRTB was appointed to consider and prepare a plan for the establishment, strategic objectives, priorities, governance and operation of a new generation Regional Tourism Organization (RTO) for the Great Ocean Road region.

The Interim Board has considered the current state, challenges and opportunities for the evolution of tourism development, marketing and management for the region. This included a diagnostic review of the current performance against best practice principles for contemporary regional tourism success, consultation with stakeholders and development of a framework and recommendations for a Strategic Business Plan as required by the Terms of Reference.

Tourism is a major contributor to the economic health and future prospects of the region. It captures over 7 million visitors, contributes over 7000 jobs and has an economic output of \$1.1 Billion per annum (Great Ocean Road Destination Management Plan, Feb 2012).

The industry, and regional tourism in particular, is facing unprecedented challenges and market change. However the development of tourism continues to offer significant economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits to the future health of the region, a future that will continue to face macro economic change.

The primary conclusion of the Interim Board is that there is a compelling case to support the establishment of a new Regional Tourism Organization with a skilled and representative Board to provide leadership to meet these challenges and to maximize tourism competitiveness and return on investment to the industry and the community.

In reaching this conclusion, the Board also identified the need to both maintain current functions, activities and resourcing as well as to add value by new levels of regional integration, cooperation and resource support.

The Strategic Business Plan framework proposed is based on best practice regional tourism principles with an aspirational but achievable vision.

"The South West Victoria region will be Australia's foremost sustainable tourism region providing outstanding visitor experiences and valued by its community and stakeholders for achieving balanced economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits to its destinations and the region".

It is the view of the Interim Board that the tourism performance of the region currently falls short of this vision.

This Report outlines the rationale for the evolution of tourism development, marketing and management for the region.

To improve performance, be competitive, identify and advocate for appropriate development priorities for the region and its destinations and to collaboratively achieve the proposed vision will

require change. The new generation RTO proposed will need to be competitively resourced by governments (especially local government) and the industry over the next 3 years as the foundation for new levels of leadership and performance.

The Interim Board has therefore prepared this report to stakeholders confident and unanimous in the view that its recommendations will facilitate the positive changes necessary to achieve regional tourism success.

The following suite of recommendations should be read and considered in the context of the full report.

Stakeholders are encouraged to consider and respond to the recommendations keeping in mind that each stakeholder has the opportunity to determine the scope and scale of participation in the proposed RTO, supported by negotiated performance based agreements.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1. That a new Regional Tourism Organisation and Board be established for the geographic area of South West Victoria incorporating the Local government Areas (LGA's) of Greater Geelong, Queenscliffe, Golden Plains, Surf Coast, Colac Otway, Corangamite, Warrnambool, Moyne and Glenelg.
- 2. That the RTO be established as a Company Limited by Guarantee with the LGA Councils as its shareholders.
- 3. That Structure Option 2 (Fully Integrated) be implemented
- 4. That the name of the RTO be South West Victoria Regional Tourism Pty Ltd (SWVRT) to represent the geographic reach of the region beyond the Great Ocean Road.
- 5. That the board of SWVT be as follows
  - LGA x 4 (2 x G21 Councils & 2 x GSC Councils) Councillors or Officers
  - Industry/Skill based x 5
  - Independent Chair x 1
  - Tourism Victoria, Parks Victoria and Regional Development Victoria be invited to nominate a senior executive as ex officio representatives
  - The independent Chair and industry/skill based Directors be appropriately renumerated.
  - All positions to be for 3 years with 3 members retiring annually to provide for continuity and renewal. Skill and industry positions to be appointed via an expression of interest process. The Independent Chair to be appointed by Tourism Victoria in consultation with Local government shareholders..
- 6. That formal 3 Year Agreements between SWVT and its shareholders/stakeholders (performance based) be negotiated, to provide for both ongoing (BASE) and value added resourcing contributions..
- 7. That the Competitive Financial Model contributions be applied in year 1, in addition to transferred resources, with progression to the Optimum Model over 3 years.
- 8. That the RTO Board prepare a Strategic Business Plan for the region, based on the vision, mission, objectives and strategic goals developed by the ITRB. The plan to incorporate the Great Ocean Road Destination Management Plan and the progressive preparation of Tourism Destination Plans for the regions specific local destinations
- 9. That the core roles of the RTO be:
  - Strategic tourism planning for the development, marketing and management of the region
  - Cooperative marketing for the region and its destinations
  - Identification and facilitation of infrastructure, product and industry development priorities and initiatives for the region and specific destinations, in collaboration with stakeholders
  - Advocacy for the sustainable tourism development, marketing and management of the region
  - Discretionary tourism development, marketing and management functions, services and projects for LGA shareholders as delegated and agreed
  - Prepare and maintain a risk management plan for the region and its destinations

RECOMMENDATIONS
10. That Local Governments consider what functions be retained or transferred to the RTO and the relevant resourcing mix (staffing, funding, facilities and support)
11. That the current total staffing and funding contributions by local governments for tourism be maintained as a minimum for the 2013-14 year.
12. That Shipwreck Coast Tourism be wound up and its functions, funding contributions and staffing be transferred to the RTB
13. That Geelong Otway Tourism be wound up and its functions, funding contributions and staffing be transferred to the RTB.
14. That the RTB prepares a 3-year Operational Business Plan for 2013-15 based on the staffing and funding outcomes as determined by its foundation shareholders, Tourism Victoria cooperative marketing funding and industry contributions. The Business Plan to include a management and staffing organisation plan.
15. That the RTB give consideration to the concept of industry contributions via a business services model rather than traditional membership subscriptions (i.e. a prospectus of marketing services with free digital online presence as its base to maximise business participation)
16. That SWVT negotiate formal strategic alliance agreements with Tourism Victoria, Parks Victoria, Regional Development Victoria, G.21, Great South Coast, neighbouring Regional Tourism Organizations and the Victoria Tourism Industry Council.
17. That SWVT negotiate cooperative agreements with Local Tourism Organisations regarding industry contributions/membership funding share arrangements to encourage business participation and support at the local level. The agreements to also facilitate destination development, community participation and communication. This may include regular "Regional Tourism Forums"
18. That Local Governments continue to support Visitor Information Centres (VICs) and services for the first term of the new RTO (3 years). During this period a process be agreed to enhance collaboration between VICs across the region and to consider the possible transfer of management responsibility for VICs to the RTO over time.
19. That the process to establish SWVT be
(a) Stakeholders to consider the I RTB recommendations and confirm decisions by 29-3-2013
(b) Continue the I RTB for the period January - June 2013 to consult with stakeholders as required , to facilitate the establishment of SWVT PTY LTD and approved regional projects.
( <u>Note</u> : This will require resource provision.)
(c) Appoint the SWVT Board by 30-6-13 or earlier.
(d) Incorporate SWVT to commence operations from 1-7-13.
(e) Employ, transfer and second staff as at 1-7-13.
(f) Prepare 2013-15 Business Plan and Shareholder Agreements.
(g) Implement the Business Plan.

#### SITUATION ANALYSIS

Tourism in Victoria and Australia has been experiencing significant downward pressures after decades of growth. Domestic tourism is flat at best and international markets are changing significantly. The impact on regional tourism has been profound.

These pressures include;

- The growth of low cost domestic and international air travel
- The global economic downturn particularly in Australia's traditional markets
- High \$A
- Aging population
- Changing trends in consumer discretionary spending
- Melbourne's increased range and quality of experiences
- Limited new investment in regional tourism infrastructure and product coupled with tired existing product
- Increased competition
- Declining traditional international markets and the rise of the Asian market
- Increased outbound travel by high yield domestic travellers
- The rise of on line and social media and related decline of traditional distribution and information channels.

Victoria has generally weathered the cumulative impact of these primarily negative trends well compared with other States and Territories. However the performance is highly variable regionally with Melbourne and those destinations close to Melbourne faring far better than destinations more than 2 hours travel time from the city.

The Great Ocean Road region has variably experienced these impacts across the region.

When combined with macro economic structural adjustments, the region is potentially facing an uncertain future. However, despite these economic pressures and impacts, tourism has the potential to make an increasing contribution to the economic, social, environmental and cultural health of the region provided strong strategic leadership is applied. This will require open-minded thinking on how to best retain and build on the strengths of the past and how to organize and resource the collective capacity of stakeholders to sustainably increase competiveness and performance excellence. Leadership to encourage and apply positive parochialism for the region as well as its destinations will be important.

In addition to the market changes discussed above, the Great Ocean Road region has a number of other significant supply and demand challenges to its future tourism growth. These include

- Infrastructure development (roads, rail, airports, national parks, public land and waterways, visitor facilities)
- Product development (accommodation, attractions and services) both existing and new investment attraction <u>e.g.</u> There are significant gaps in high quality accommodation compared with other destinations
- Visitor service standards to meet market expectations
- Management of tourism impact in high visitation destinations
- Skills shortages
- Business participation by primary and tourism related businesses (i.e. less than 20% of businesses in the region actively participate in membership or cooperative marketing programs offered by local and regional organizations)

However, despite these challenges the region has significant comparative advantages and opportunities such as

- Proximity to Melbourne as an international and interstate gateway and with a large and growing population (especially in the west)
- Avalon airport
- Well resourced Regional Tourism Organizations and visitor services (i.e. estimated total [outsourced and internal] annual Council funding of \$5.4M including employing 51 dedicated staff) Note: Compared with Sunshine Coast QLD \$5.9m Local Government plus \$1.5m industry funding employing 37 staff (not including visitor information centres).
- National landscapes recognition by Tourism Australia
- Good brand and market awareness
- Diversity of destinations and attractions, particularly nature based.

Other issues requiring consideration include

- The lack of an integrated Strategic Plan for tourism development of the region as well as sub-regional visitor destination development plans.
- The need to link and include tourism in regional planning for economic, environmental, social/community development and land use planning
- The substantial future growth of population west of Melbourne and in Geelong and district will exacerbate traffic congestion and increase tourism management pressures in close proximity coastal destinations. This will also impact on the visitor experience.
- Visitor demand expectations of growth international markets. E.g. Chinese.
- The region is vulnerable to many risks, especially natural disasters. This requires risk management planning.
- Equity of resourcing and the "politics" of multiple local governments and state/federal electorates.
- Community attitudes to and understanding of the value of tourism.

- Visitor collateral and website information is jurisdiction focussed and not seamless.
- Administration duplication
- Brand development/renewal/consistency

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#### **REGIONAL TOURISM BEST PRACTICE – DIAGNOSTIC REVIEW**

The terms of Reference for the Interim Board require consideration of the principles of regional tourism best practice.

A paper outlining the success factors for regional tourism is attached (Attachment 2).

A summary of these factors and a diagnostic discussion of their relevance to the Great Ocean Road Region follows.

1. Strong local tourism organizations focussed on their core role of visitor servicing.

#### Discussion:

The large geographic region has multiple destinations being cities, towns, districts and specific locales (<u>e.g.</u> National Parks). The existence and strength (membership, resources and performance) of Local Tourism Associations (LTA's) is variable as is the quality and consistency of visitor services (information, facilities, way finding, service standards, business cooperation and support)

While this is not unusual, successful regions have strong destination LTA's which actively advocate for destination development, community support and visitor service excellence.

The lack of Tourism Destination Plans, low business participation and visitor satisfaction measurement and benchmarking are indicators of LTA weakness.

- Retention and strengthening of LTA's is a core success principle requiring attention.
- Preparation of local Tourism Destination plans is required
- 2. Strong regional tourism organizations focussed on their core role of regional marketing and development.

#### Discussion:

The region has two strong multi LGA RTO's in Geelong Otway Tourism (GOT) and Shipwreck Coast Tourism (SCT). Both GOT and SCT have positive track records of regional marketing.

The capacity and performance each RTO is directly linked to it's resourcing with G.O.T benefiting from a larger population, local government rate base and business concentration. There is good evidence of cooperation

e.g. The Great Southern Touring Route and commonality of markets for the GOR touring experience. However there are also market, destination, product and capacity differences, which limit cooperation and lead to some duplication of services and programs.

- A new generation RTO to focus on tourism development, marketing and management to facilitate increased regional cooperation, efficient use of resources and shared services can not only maintain and improve current activity and performance but also add real value regionally.
- 3. Local Government Support

#### Discussion:

All local governments in the region support tourism development to varying degrees.

Local governments cooperate in regional economic development via the G.21 and Great South Coast organizations.

This recognition of the value of regional cooperation supports the proposition that it also be applied to Tourism, particularly given the increasing value of tourism to the regional economy due to macro economic change.

- The support of local government to regional as well as local tourism development is a core success principle and should be encouraged.
- 4. Strong and effective leadership by individuals and/or organizations.

#### Discussion:

The lack of a RTO representing the whole region is a weakness leading to failure to identify and advocate for regional tourism investment in infrastructure, product development and marketing from State and Federal Governments. This has not only resulted in lost opportunities for the region but also at sub region and local levels.

- This is a serious weakness and the strongest reason to establish an RTB as an advocate for regional investment, facilitator of added value cooperative marketing and resource efficiency.
- 5. Strategic Planning for the region with economic, social, environmental and cultural objectives supported by local destination plans.

#### Discussion:

The region does not have a Tourism Strategic Plan or local tourism destination plans.

- This is another serious weakness and is related to 4 above.
- 6. Consistent visitor service excellence.

#### Discussion:

Anecdotally and by experience and observation the quality of the visitor experience throughout the region is variable at best and very poor at worst.

<u>e.g.</u> The visitor experience of the regions biggest draw card, the 12 Apostles is an embarrassment by world standards. This is a serious issue for the whole region.

Victoria's tourism strategy aims to create a competitive advantage through visitor satisfaction. The Tourism Excellence program developed by the industry with Tourism Victoria needs to be applied vigorously throughout the region and its destinations.

- This core success principle poses the biggest threat to the regions tourism success because "word of mouth review" is now digitally viral worldwide.
- 7. Research driven cooperative marketing.

#### Discussion:

Previously the Campaign Committee was the vehicle for cooperative marketing contribution by Tourism Victoria. Since the wind up of the GOR Campaign Committee, Tourism Victoria's regional cooperative marketing contribution for 2011-12 (\$230,000) and 2012-13 (\$345000) were frozen.

The Interim Board has been successful in having the 2011-12 funds released to be applied with its oversight. Tourism Victoria will continue to channel marketing funds through RTB's.

- Again, a core principle and reason to establish a RTB.
- 8. A breadth and depth of Tourism infrastructure, products and events matched to market demand.

#### Discussion:

While the region and its destinations have good infrastructure and strong product, particularly natural attractions, there is a critical need for substantial investment to meet current and future demand. The key to this is strategic planning, identification of priorities and strong, consistent and professional advocacy. The GOR Destination Management Plan prepared by Urban Enterprises provides the plan.

- This success principle needs to be applied across the region as well as for its key destinations. Again a planning and advocacy role for a RTB.
- 9. Risk Management Plans

#### Discussion:

As mentioned earlier the region is vulnerable to natural disasters. Risk management plans should be imbedded in regional and destination plans both to mitigate risks and deal with their impact (real and perceived)

- A significant threat requiring priority attention.
- 10. Supportive communities, which understand and value tourism.

#### Discussion:

This is an issue common to all regions and destinations. When not present it creates a barrier to sustainable tourism development and is often why some destinations blessed with outstanding natural attractions do not realize the full benefits of Tourism.

To overcome this impediment to achieving sustainable development and supportive visitor servicing requires professional and consistent education and communication of the value of tourism.

- This needs a cooperative local and regional approach.

The objective application of these principles for regional tourism success is the key to maximizing the benefits of tourism for the region <u>and</u> it's destinations. The lack of a RTB to focus on strategic regional development and cooperative marketing to support RTO's, LGA's and local destinations is a serious competitive gap.

#### STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN

The following is the framework of a Strategic Business Plan for the proposed Regional Tourism Board. It is a business plan <u>for the RTB</u> not a strategic tourism plan for the region.

#### <u>VISION</u>

The South West Victoria region will be Australia's foremost sustainable tourism region providing outstanding visitor experiences and valued by its community and stakeholders for achieving balanced economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits to its destinations and the region.

#### MISSION

The RTB will strategically plan, advocate for and facilitate the sustainable development, marketing and management of the South West Victoria tourism region.

#### **KEY OBJECTIVES**

- 1. To increase visitor numbers
- 2. To increase visitor length of stay
- 3. To increase visitor expenditure
- 4. To increase visitor dispersal both geographically and seasonally
- 5. To increase visitor satisfaction

#### Notes:

- a. These are the common best practice objectives, which apply to regions, destinations, towns, businesses and organizations. In the case of the RTB the objectives apply in the regional context to guide the preparation and implementation of Annual Business plans.
- b. Net tourism yield is a key objective to maximize sustainability (1+2+3=Yield)

#### STRATEGIC GOALS

- a. To prepare and regularly review a Strategic Tourism Plan for the development, marketing and management <u>of the region</u>.
- b. To advocate for the sustainable tourism development of the region.
- c. To facilitate/implement cooperative marketing plans and programs for the region with its industry and stakeholder partners/contributors.
- d. To identify and facilitate infrastructure, product and industry development priorities and initiatives for the region and its specific destination.

- e. To facilitate/implement industry development plans and programs to enhance the sustainability and resilience of the regions tourism industry.
- f. Develop, facilitate/implement community awareness strategies and programs to promote the value of tourism.
- g. To facilitate/implement/support research programs and initiatives to enable measurement of the regions tourism performance, community attitudes and awareness of the value of tourism and to support tourism development, marketing and management.
- h. To govern the affairs of the RTB in accordance with best practice principles of efficiency and compliance via Annual Business Plans.
- i. To report regularly to stakeholders on the performance of the region and the activities of the RTB.
- j. To encourage/facilitate/support the preparation and regular review of the Tourism Destination Plans for the regions destinations
- k. To prepare a risk management plan for the region.

#### STRUCTURE AND RESOURCES

The following options for the establishment, resourcing and operation of the RTB were for and considered by the Interim Board.

#### **OPTION 1**

#### **Structure**

- Retain existing RTO's (G.O.T., SCT) their resourcing and functions.
- Retain local government direct tourism services and functions.
- Establish GOR RTB as an Incorporated Association with a governing board mix of representatives from Local Government, RTO's, skill based and an independent chair.

#### <u>Role</u>

- As per the mission and goals, above
- Primarily as a facilitator and advocate with operational delivery via RTO's, LGA's and/or outsourced support.

#### **Resourcing**

- Independent part time Executive Chair and seconded part time Executive Officer/admin support.
- Minimal contributions to fund the function of the Board and administration. This would require a shared contribution from stakeholders either directly or via supported RTO's and/or from cooperative marketing and project funds. (Estimate \$50-\$100,000 pa total)
- Task Groups for cooperative marketing and collaborative regional projects.
- Cooperative funds from Tourism Victoria and industry for regional marketing.

#### **OPTION 2**

#### **Structure**

- Fully integrated/consolidated and functional RTO for the region.
- Discontinue existing RTO's
- Transfer all or most current stakeholder funding for tourism to the new RTB.
- Transfer or second all or most tourism staff to the RTB.
- Local Government may retain functions and resources for visitor servicing, events or other specific functions at its discretion.
- Company Limited by Guarantee with a Board representative of and proportionate to the stakeholders/shareholder contributions, industry representation and skills.
- Independent Chairman
- Directors renumerated
- Chief Executive and professional staff structure.

#### <u>Role</u>

- Fully operational delivery of the mission and goals as above

#### **Resourcing**

- Consolidated resourcing by transfer of all, or most tourism related staff, funding and facilities to the RTB excepting for retained functions. Staff may continue to be employed by local government and seconded to the RTB (full or part time)
- Appoint a Chief Executive to lead the RTB. (to be determined by the RTB)
- Preparation of a 3 year Business Plan to consider future funding and staffing organization structure.
- Cooperative marketing and industry development funds from Tourism Victoria and industry for both regional and destination marketing and development.
- 3 Year performance based agreements with shareholders.
- Funding contributions to be on a LGA per capita basis.

#### **OPTION 3**

#### <u>Structure</u>

- Hybrid of option 1 and 2 as a transition model from 1 to 2 over time subject to performance
- Hybrid could be to progressively transfer some functions (regional co-op marketing and shared services) but retain RTO's and visitor services locally.
- Similar Board structure to option 1.

#### <u>Role</u>

- As per the mission and objectives but with a primary focus on cooperative marketing of the region - both planning and implementation.

#### Resourcing

- Stakeholders contribution to cooperative regional marketing plus Board and admin functions on an agreed formula.
- May require a dedicated full time Executive Officer and part time Executive Chair.

#### **OPTION 4**

#### <u>Structure</u>

No change - do nothing

#### **DISCUSSION/ ANALYSIS**

The following is an analysis of advantages/disadvantages of each option.

	1	OPT	ION	
FACTORS	1	2	3	4
Regional Tourism Success Principles.				
1. Strong LTO's	11	1	1	1
2. Strong RTO	11	111	11	1
3. Local Government Support	×	11	X	1
4. Leadership	11	111	1	1
5. Strategic Planning (Regional)	11	111	1	X
6. Consistent visitor services	1	1	1	×
7. Co-op marketing	1	111	1	×
8. Infrastructure and product	11	111	11	1
9. Risk Management Plan	1	11	1	X
10. Supportive Community	<b>_</b>	✓	1	1
Other factors				
11. Efficiency (eliminate duplication)	1	11	1	×
12. Community of interest (equity)	11	11	1	1
13. Marketing capacity	11	111	11	1
14. Visitor management	11	1	1	1
15. One voice/advocacy	11	111	11	×

#### <u>LEGEND</u>

11	1	Most likely to achieve
----	---	------------------------

✓ ✓ Likely to achieve

✓ May achieve

X Unlikely to achieve

? Not sure

#### DISCUSSION:

The primary purpose of considering the formation of a Regional Tourism Board is to replace the previous disbanded Regional Campaign Committee and its role of cooperative marketing for the region. In addition, to address the tourism development and management challenges, a regional strategic planning and advocacy role is paramount.

- Each of the options, except option 4 (do nothing) are capable of achieving the mission, objectives and goals but to varying degrees of competitive success.
- Option 1 is the least disruptive but adds an additional administrative layer. A strategic alliance via a formal agreement between GOT, SCT, LGA's and the RTB could be initiated to maximize cooperation, efficiency and performance accountability.
- Option 2 would require a major change. Consolidation of resources offers opportunities for efficiency through elimination of duplication and increased competitive capacity. The risks of option 2 are real or perceived equity, disengagement with local destinations and effective management of staffing and services across the region. These risks can be addressed by some functions being retained by local government (<u>e.g.</u> visitor services) or a transition over time (option 3). Strong leadership, strategic business planning and communications engaging all LGA's, destinations (LTO's) and industry would need to be given priority importance.
- Regardless of which option is pursued there are some critical regional needs, which must be addressed. i.e.
  - $\circ$   $\;$  Strategic plan for the region to address challenges and opportunities
  - Destination planning
  - Low level of business participation
  - o Increasingly uncompetitive resourcing
  - o Variable visitor services
  - o Product and infrastructure development
  - $\circ$  Cooperative regional marketing to build yield and dispersal (seasonal and geographic)
  - o Community understanding of the value of tourism
  - o Risk management planning
  - o Integration with regional economic development.

A focussed and well-resourced RTB for the region can address these needs and add value.

- A RTB can also act as a facilitator/catalyst for resource and services collaboration and efficiency regardless of whether option 1, 2 or 3 is pursued.
- The structure of the RTB membership could be either
  - a. Local Government representatives (9)
  - b. Local Government plus RTO's representatives (11)

- c. Local Government and RTO's plus skill based appointments (14)
- d. Skill based only (?)
- e. Local Government (G21, GSC) plus RTO's and skill based (7)
- f. Local Government x 4 (2 x G21 & 2 x GSC Councils) plus 5 skill and industry based plus an independent Chair (total 10)

Given that the core roles of the RTB would be strategic planning, cooperative marketing, development facilitation and advocacy, a balance of skills and representation would seem to be most desirable. An independent chair would be essential.

- The RTB should refine and regularly review its Strategic Business Plan and prepare Annual Business Plans with measurable KPI's endorsed by it's principal stakeholders.
- A vital function of the RTB would be stakeholder communication including reporting on performance against it's Business Plans.

#### **FINANCIAL MODEL**

	<u>Minimum</u>	<b>Competitive</b>	<u>Optimum</u>
PART A - BASE			
<ul> <li>Transfer current contributions</li> </ul>			
Local Government	\$ 2035K	\$ 2035K	\$ 2035K
Industry - G.O.T.	\$ 757	\$ 757	\$ 757
- S.C.T.	\$ 268	\$ 268	\$ 268
Subtotal	\$ 3060	\$ 3060	\$ 3060
PART B - VALUE ADD			
<ul> <li>RTB Management and Governance</li> </ul>	\$ 500K	\$ 500K	\$ 500K
<ul> <li>Cooperative Regional Marking</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Tourism Victoria</li> </ul>	\$ 345K	\$ 500K	\$ 750K
<ul> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	\$ 345K	\$ 500K	\$ 750K
- Industry	\$ 345K	\$ 500K	\$ 750K
Subtotal	\$1535K	\$ 2000K	\$ 2750K
Total	\$ 4595	\$ 5060	\$ 5810

#### Notes:

- 1. The current contribution by local government to Geelong Otway Tourism, Shipwreck Coast Tourism plus an estimate of relative Moyne and Glenelg is based on information provided. This will require confirmation.
- 2. These contributions do not include other tourism related "in house" services and costs.
- Local Government may decide to retain some services currently outsourced to GOT/SCT <u>e.g.</u> Events, Visitor Information Centres but may also decide to transfer some current "in house" services.

- 4. Transfer of funding and associated staff secondments to the RTB would be subject to formal performance based agreements to maintain current functions and activities. This would ensure that the funds and staffing transferred to the RTB would continue to be applied to tourism development, marketing and management of local areas and destinations.
- 5. Current industry contributions to GOT and SCT would continue to be applied by the RTB to current functions and activities, via annual marketing, development and management plans.
- 6. The RTO management and governance contributions are to fund the cost of a Chief Executive, admin support, governance expenses and board fees. This amount may be reduced subject to potential efficiencies gained from the quantum of financial and staffing resources transferred as per Note 1. However to increase competitiveness and to provide effective regional tourism development and management, this additional contribution is recommended. The contribution to be by local governments on a per capita basis.
- 7. The regional cooperative marketing contribution provides for matched funding from Tourism Victoria, Local Government and industry. This is additional to any transferred resources as per Note 1. The contribution by Local Governments to be on a per capita basis.
- 8. The Base Model provides for continuation of current functions and activities plus a cooperative marketing program for the region. (Note that over the past 2 years Tourism Victoria has suspended cooperative marketing funding to the region and therefore no matching funds have been sought.)
- 9. The Competitive Model is based on a comparison with Sunshine Coast Tourism (both Local government and industry contributions) noting that Sunshine Coast Tourism is a one LGA fully integrated model with a tourism levy. To be fully competitive SWVT would need increased funding of 30% over time. However the brand equity earned over the past 2 decades plus the experience and prospective efficiency of a new RTO, could achieve growth at the Optimum model resourcing level plus a significant boost in infrastructure and product development.
- 10. The Optimum Model provides for investment in market research, infrastructure and product development facilitation and advocacy, digital distribution expansion and additional promotion to growth international markets.
- 11. The models all assume the ongoing contribution of premises and facilities as currently provided to GOT and SCT.
- 12. The model is based on the continuation of current activities via transfer of funding and staffing to the RTB and the discretionary retention of some "local" activities by local government, **plus** additional contributions by local government, Tourism Victoria and industry for regional tourism development, marketing and management. This is necessary to recover lost cooperative marketing activity over the past 2 years and to be efficiently competitive with other comparable Australian regions, through implementation of the role and functions of an RTB as outlined in the Strategic Business Plan framework.
- 13. A summary of the proposed financial contributions by Local Government is as follows based on the recommended "Competitive" model (per capita basis)

Local Government	<u>Current</u>	<u>RTB Mgmt fee</u>	RTB Coop Mkting
Geelong	1480	322	322
Surf Coast	75	30	30
Colac Otway	75	24	24
Queenscliffe	15	4	4
Golden Plains	8	21	21
Glenelg	41	23	23
Moyne	94	18	18
Corangamite	80	19	19
Warrnambool	167	39	39
	2035	500	500
Industry			500
<u>Tourism Victoria</u>			500

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#### INTERIM GREAT OCEAN ROAD TOURISM BOARD

Attachment 1

#### **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

#### OBJECTIVE

To prepare a draft Strategic Business Plan for the establishment, strategic objectives, priorities, governance and operation of a new generation Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) for the Great Ocean Road region.

#### STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN

The draft Strategic Business Plan to include recommendations for;

- 1. A vision to guide strategic direction, policy and operational business planning.
- 2. A mission and strategic goals to guide the role, purpose and performance of the RTO.
- 3. The structure, role and governance responsibilities for the RTO Board.
- 4. Resources to achieve the mission including
  - Funding
  - Staffing
  - Facilities
- 5. Three-year business plan (short, medium and long term) operational objectives and performance indicators.
- 6. The process to establish the Board and staffing to commence operations from 1 July 2013.
- 7. The ongoing role of existing regional and local tourism organisations and local government tourism functions.

<u>Note</u>; The Strategic Business Plan to take account of the best practice principles, objectives and success factors for regional tourism development, marketing and management.

#### PROCESS

- 1. Appoint the Interim Board.
- 2. Board to consider the Strategic Business Plan scope, consultation and preparation process.
- 3. Prepare a Discussion Paper to facilitate the consultation process.
- 4. Conduct Board and key stakeholder workshops.
- 5. Draft Strategic Business Plan.
- 6. Stakeholder feedback.
- 7. Final Plan approval by the Interim Board.
- 8. Submit to Tourism Victoria and Local Government stakeholders for endorsement.

#### TIMELINES

- Draft Strategic Business Plan submitted to Local government and Tourism Victoria. (December 2012)
- Approval to implement. (March 2013.)
- GOR Regional Tourism Organisation commences. (July2013.)

#### **INTERIM BOARD MEMBERSHIP**

Wayne Kayler-Thomson	Chairman
Dean Robertson	Moyne Shire
Gary Bebbington	Glenelg Shire
Bill Millard	City of Warrnambool
John Maher	Shipwreck Coast Tourism
Chris Cowley	Surf Coast Shire
Mike Barrow	Colac Otway Shire
Cr. Bruce Harwood	City of Greater Geelong
Ross Stephens	Geelong Otway Tourism
Andrew Mason	Corangamite Shire
Lenny Jenner	Burough of Queenscliffe
David Spear	Golden Plains Shire

Secretariat Support - Kirsten Penny, Tourism Victoria.

Attachment 2

# SUCCESS FACTORS FOR REGIONAL TOURISM

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#### INTRODUCTION:

The successful development of regional tourism can make a significant contribution to the economic, social, environmental and cultural well being of regional communities.

It has been well proven that expenditure by visitors flows throughout the community. This "new money" adds value to all businesses, both directly and indirectly and contributes to developing and sustaining services for residents.

All local and regional destinations have the capacity to attract visitors be they day trippers, overnight stayers, business travelers or visitors to friends and relatives. All destinations have a mix of natural, man made or historical/cultural attraction for visitors.

However some destinations are more successful than others in deriving benefits from tourism. So, what are the success factors for regional tourism and how can they be applied.

This paper outlines the success factors, their characteristics and indicators which can be used to develop, maximize, sustain and assess regional tourism development, marketing and management.

The factors are drawn from over 30 years personal experience at the local, regional, state and national level in regional tourism leadership, strategic planning, development, marketing, management and business operations,

The success factors are also supported by a research study undertaken by the Sustainable Tourism Cooperative Research Centre, which studied 21 best practice destinations across Australia (Sustainable Regional Tourism Destinations 2010). The Australian Regional Tourism Network instigated the project and as its then Chairman, I also chaired the Industry Reference Group.

The 10 Regional Tourism Success Factors identified in this paper, their characteristics and indicators provide a strategic guide to sustainable achievement of tourism objectives.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF TOURISM:**

The common shared objectives of all tourism destinations, businesses and services are as follows.

- 1. To increase visitor numbers.
- 2. To increase visitor length of steys
- 3. To increase visitor expenditure.
- (Note The combination of the above is commonly referred to as tourism yield.)
- 4. To increase visitor dispersel (geographically and seasonally).
- 5. To maximize visitor setisfaction.

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#### REGIONAL TOURISM SUCCESS FACTORS:

Successful regional tourism destinations have: -

 Strong local tourism organisations focused on their core role of visitor servicing.

#### **Characteristics**

- Local (town/district) business organisations (tourism, traders,
- chambers.) with tourism promotion objectives in their purpose.
  Advocates far, or providers of, visitar information services and facilities.
- Promotes the value of tourism to the local community.
- Frances de value of our sin to de noei community
   Encourages excellence of visitor servicing.
- Ancourages excertence or visitor servicing.
- Cooperates with regional tourism organisations for destination marketing and development.
- Has an annual business/operational plan linked to regional strategies.
- Strong regional tourism organisations focused on their core role of regional marketing and development.

#### **Characteristics**

- A structure recognised and supported by local government and local tourism organisations.
- Led by a board with a mix of geographic representation and appropriate skills.
- Strategic and operational/business plans with measurable performance indicators.
- Employs and/or contracts professional skills.
- Actively collaborates and communicates with stakeholders and the regional community.
- Establishes and maintains a repository of regional tourism data.
   Actively collaborates and participates in regional economic development elements in the direction of the second se
- development planning including the prioritisation and promotion of tourism infrastructure and product development projects.

#### 3. Local Government Support

#### **Characteristics**

- Tourism supportive objectives and policies in Local Government strategic plans.
- Provides visitor infrastructure services and facilities.
- Provides financial support both directly and/or by special purpose rates or levies for economic and tourism development
- Provides in kind support via use of local government facilities,
- resources and personnel.
- Promotes the value of tourism to ratepayers.

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#### Strong consistent and effective leadership by individuals and/or organisations.

#### Characteristics.

- Tourism professional expertise is valued and sought by stakeholders.
- Communicates a vision for the region and consistently promotes the value of tourism.
- Engages and listens to stakeholders and the community.
- Represents the region, its strategic direction and issues positively and professionally.
- Influences external policy makers and other stakeholders for the benefit of the region
- Strategic planning for the region with economic, social, environmental and cultural objectives supported by local destination plans.

#### Characteristics

- Shared vision for a sustainable region.
- Research informed to match demand and supply.
- Engages the community and other stakeholders.
- Objectives and strategies have measurable performance indicators.
- Short, modium and longer term timeframes for strategic objectives and strategics.
- Integration with other regional plans and state/national plans and policies.
- Regularly reviewed and updated.

#### 6. Consistent visitor services excellence.

#### Characteristics

- Promotes the importance of service excellence to all businesses directly and indirectly involved in servicing visitors.
- Develops and implements visitor service excellence education and training programs.
- Measures and benchmarks visitor satisfaction.
- Encourages businesses to become members of relevant tourism associations.
- Audits visitar services facilities, amenities and information to ensure relevance, accuracy and quality.

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#### 7. Research driven cooperative marketing.

#### **Characteristics**

- Strategic and operational cooperative marketing plans and programs, which are research driven, ( brand and tactical ) and apply the core principles of marketing (product, price, promotion and place/distribution)
- Programs attract contributions from Governments, Local tourism organisations, business and other organisations,
- Cooperative marketing programs have measurable goals with results published to participants.
- Partnership programs with other regions, destinations and products (e.g. touring routes, special interest market segments)
- 8. A breadth and depth of tourism infrastructure, products and events matched to market demand.

#### Characteristics

- A mix of products and services
  - Natural attractions.
  - **Built attractions**
  - -Cultural attractions.
  - Events
  - Meetings, conferences and exhibition facilities.
  - **Retail and personal services** .
  - Touring motes
  - Special interest
  - Hospitality (food and beverage including local produce)
- Tourism Services
  - Transport
  - Wey finding .
  - Amonitics
  - Information Centers/services
  - Welking/riding tracks and trails.
- 9. Risk Management plans,

#### Characteristics

- Risks are identified and measured.
- Risk mitigation strategies are incorporated in strategic plans at a local and regional level.
- Plans are communicated to stakeholders and linked with emergency services plans.
- Clear orises communication and management activation procedures are in place.
- Disaster recovery plans in place.
- Plans are regularly reviewed and updated.

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MAY 2012

#### 10. Supportive communities, which understand and value tourism.

#### Characteristics.

- Community engagement in tourism planning
- Community engagement in visitor servicing
- Community participation in tourism activities and events
- Community and tourism organizations collaboration and mutual support
- Tourism industry support for community services
- Positive media coverage demonstrating an understanding of the value of tourism.
- Tourism is considered and involved in community development and public policy generally.

END\$

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# Department of Planning and Community Development

File No. 11/007735

19 Nov 2012

Mr Mr Smail Chief Executive Officer Colae-Otway Shire Council P.O. Box 283 COLAC VIC 3250 COLAC OTWAY SHIPE 7 3 NOV 2017 RECOUNT OF STRONG COLAC OTWAY SHIPE 7 3 NOV 2017 RECOUNT COLAC OTWAY Melhoure Victoria 3000 GIPO Box 2392 Melhoure Victoria 3000 Melhoure Victoria 3000 GIPO Box 2392 Melhoure Victoria 3000 Melhoure Victoria 3001 Melhoure Victoria 3000 Mel

Dear Mr Small

# RECOMMENDATION TO THE HERITAGE COUNCIL - GREAT OCEAN ROAD, GREAT OCEAN ROAD BETWEEN TORQUAY AND ALLANSFORD

An assessment of the cultural heritage significance of the above place has now been completed. As a result of this assessment, I will be recommending that the Heritage Council include **GREAT OCEAN ROAD** in the Victorian Heritage Register as a place of special cultural heritage significance to the State of Victoria.

The enclosed "Recommendation to the Heritage Council" sets out reasons for my recommendation and includes an assessment of cultural heritage significance.

Notice of my recommendation will be published in the Herald Sun newspaper on Friday 23 November 2012. You or any other interested party may make a written submission regarding my recommendation to the Heritage Council within 60 days of the notice being published. A submission form is enclosed and is also available for download at <u>www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage/Forms-and-Guidelines</u>. Written submissions must reach the Heritage Council Hearings Officer before 5pm, Tuesday 22 January 2013.

You may also request that the Heritage Council conduct a hearing into my recommendation. If you wish to be heard by the Heritage Council, tick the relevant box on the enclosed submission form. You should realise that such a hearing will be open to all interested parties.

Please note that all submissions received by the Heritage Council will be treated as public documents and will be circulated to interested parties in the event of a Heritage Council registration hearing. Submitters should also be aware that, even if a hearing is not held, the Heritage Council is bound by the *Precdom of Information Act 1982*. While the Heritage Council will endeavour to respect any privacy wishes of which it is informed, you should expect your submission to be freely and wholly available to anyone seeking access to it.

If no submissions regarding my recommendation are received by 5 pm. **Tuesday 22 January 2013**, the Heritage Council will consider the matter at its Feb 2013 meeting.

As the owner of a place subject to an Executive Director recommendation, there are a number of rights and obligations that you must be aware of.

Section 36 of the *Heritage Act 1995* sets out a number of obligations on an owner to ensure the place is protected prior to the Heritage Council making a decision on whether to include it in the Victorian Heritage Register. These obligations include that the owner must advise me within 10 days of receiving this letter if.

- any works are currently being carried out on the place :
- any other activities are being carried out or are proposed to be carried out on the place;
- any application for a planning or building permit or for an amendment to a planning permit has been made but has not yet been determined.

You are also obliged to notify me and provide a copy of this letter to any purchaser of the place prior to entering into a contract of sale.

I enclose a copy of section 36 of the *Heritage Act 1995* and request that you read it carefully. **Fines may** apply for non-compliance with section 36.

In the event that the Heritage Council determines to include your place in the Victorian Heritage Register, you will need to be aware of how the registration will impact on you. Please refer to the enclosed "Registration by the Heritage Council" and "Works and Alterations to Registered Heritage Places and Objects" brochures for this information.

If you have any queries please contact Jan Warren, Heritage Co-ordinator on (03) 9208 3351 or email heritage registrations@dped.vie.gov.au.

Yours sincerely

Aldina

Tracey Avery Executive Director HERITAGE VICTORIA

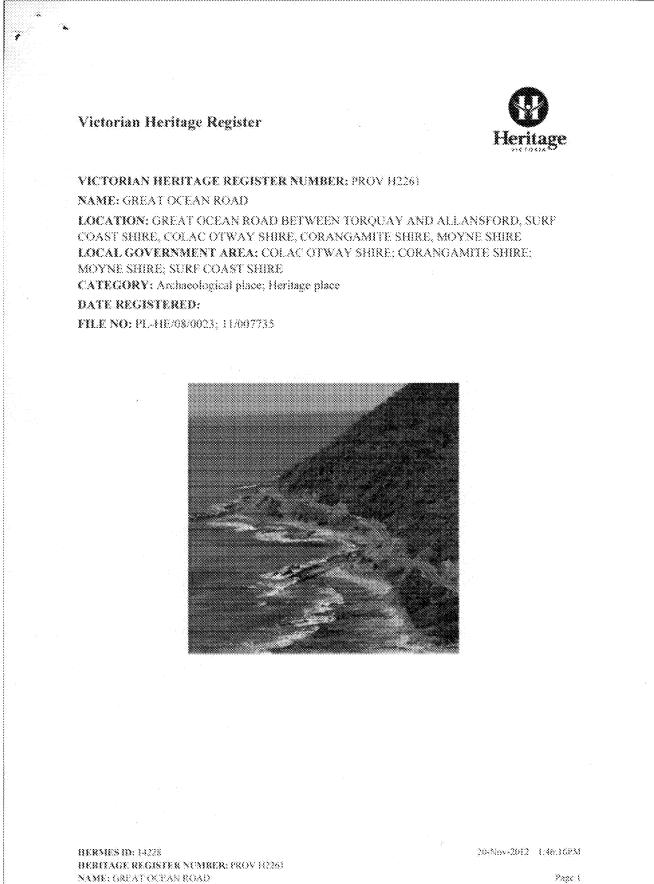
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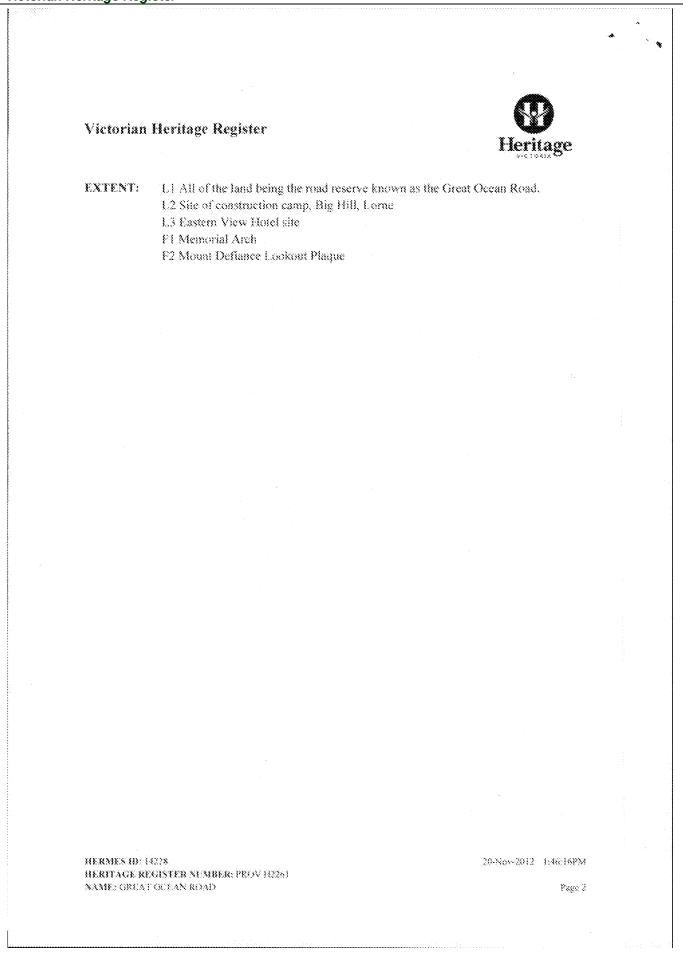
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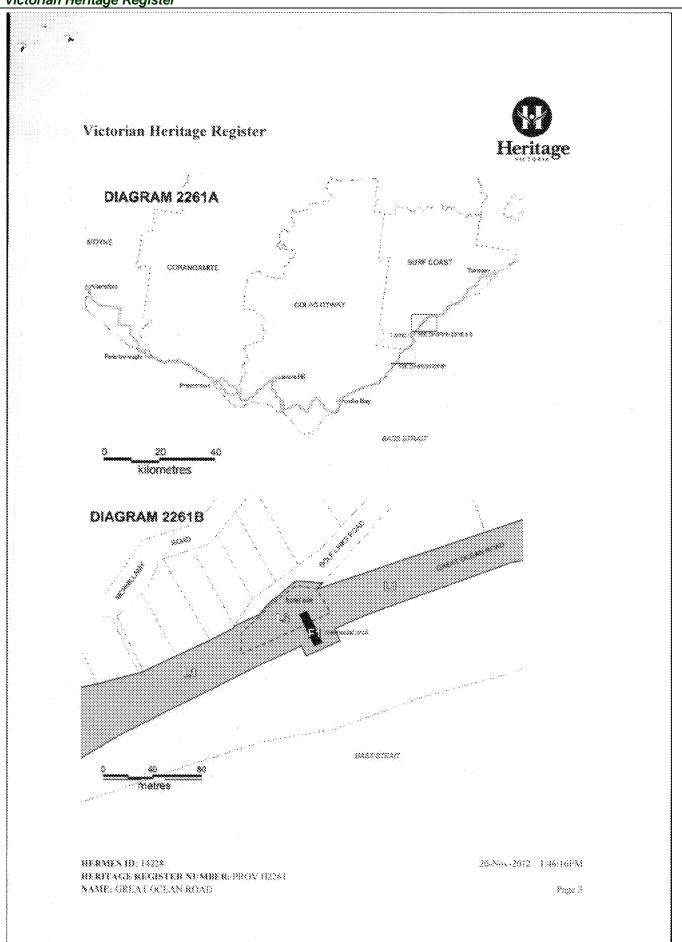
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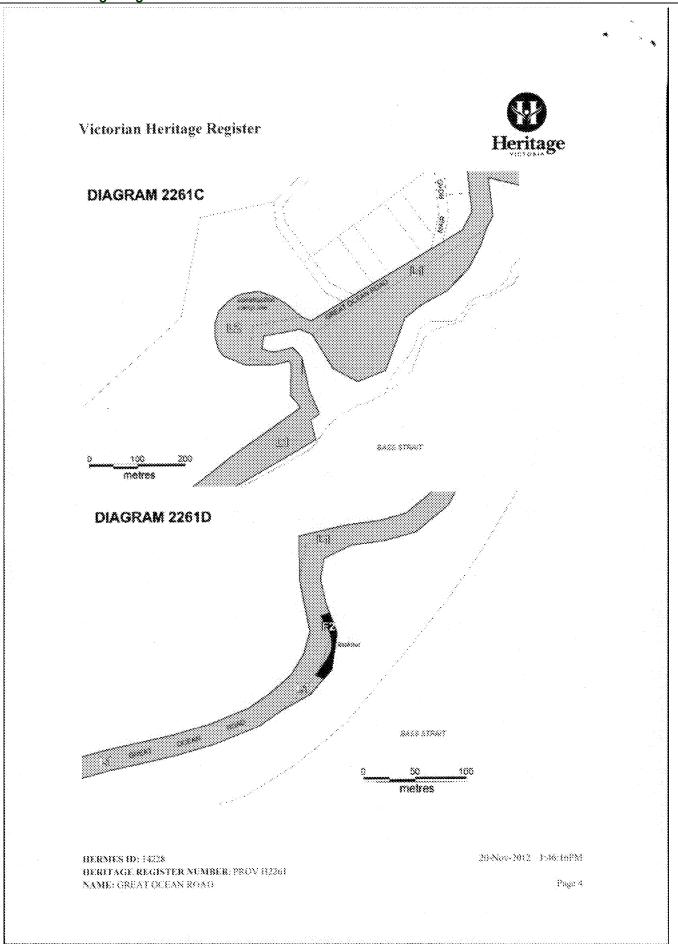




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#### Victorian Heritage Register

#### STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

### **DRAFT ONLY - NOT YET APPROVED BY THE HERITAGE COUNCIL.** What is significant?

The Great Ocean Road stretches 242kms from Torquay to its junction with the Princes Highway north of Allansford in western Victoria. It was designed and supervised by Country Roads Board engineer William Thomas Bartholomew McCormack and constructed by more than 3000 returned servicemen between 1919 and 1932 as part of a repatriation project to employ ex-servicemen. It was initially known as "Anzac Highway" and "Anzac Memorial Highway".

The road was created as a war memorial, and funding for its construction was generated and managed by the Great Ocean Road Trust, led by businessman, philanthropist and former Mayor of Geelong, Howard Hitchcock. The repatriation workers were housed in at least 13 campsites along the route, some housing up to 120 men. The Trust initially allowed access to the road by tolls at a number of booths along the route, but when the road was gifted to the state of Victoria in 1936 these were abolished. A Memorial Arch at Eastern View was built as the official gateway to the Great Ocean Road and several memorial plaques along the route commemorate the achievements of the key members involved in the project, and dedicate the road to the memory of First World War servicemen.

The repatriation workers carved the difficult section of road between Lorne and Kennett River from the rocky cliffs using hand tools, explosives and horse and bucket. Tool marks on the cliff faces on this segment of the route are evidence of the hand construction of the road. The returned soldiers who worked on it gave names such as Shrapnel Gully (a battlefield site at Anzae Cove, Gallipoli) to natural features they encountered.

The road is a two-lane winding bitumen structure with frequent road side viewing points, passing through diverse coastal landscapes. For most of its length the road abuts Bass Strait, with the 75 kilometre stretch of curvilinear road hugging the cliffs from Eastern View to Apollo Bay. It is largely unaltered except for two changes in the route in and immediately west of the Otway Ranges.

The Ocean Road Planning Scheme was a pioneering planning mechanism that enabled the four local shires along the route to take an innovative, integrated approach to the protection and preservation of the scenery of the region. It was the first of its type to protect land in Victoria and Australia for its scenic environmental value. Planning strategies in the region continue to protect the scenery and landscape.

The first simple arch at The Springs tollgate, painted with "Returned Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Great Ocean Road", was demolished when the toll was abandoned in 1936, but three years later a second Memorial Arch was erected and dedicated to WTB McCormack. It was accidentally destroyed by a truck in 1970 and a new larger arch built on the same spot. The Country Roads Board announced intentions to remove the arch in 1979, considering it too low and narrow. Pressure from the local community prevented its demolition, but soon

HERMES ID: 14228 HERITAGE REGISTER NUMBER: PROV 142261 NAME: GREAT OCEAN ROAD 20-Nov-2012 1:46:18PM

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#### Victorian Heritage Register



after it was damaged by a truck, and a third larger arch, in a similar form, was crected at the same location once the road was widened. This one was destroyed on 16 February 1983 in the Ash Wednesday bush fires when the coastal area between Lorne and Anglesen was devastated. The five bronze plaques on the scaward pillar of the fourth arch tell the story. The Great Ocean Road is on the land of the traditional owners, including the traditional lands of the

#### How is it significant?

The Great Ocean Road is of historical, archaeological, aesthetic and social significance to the state of Victoria.

#### Why is it significant?

The Great Ocean Road is of historical significance to Victoria as a war memorial. Initially referred to as "Anzac Highway" or "Anzac Memorial Highway", it was planned as a memorial to those who served in World War I and is the only war memorial road in Victoria, as distinct from the many avenues of honour which were planted along Victoria's roadsides to commemorate individuals who served or died in the War.

The Great Ocean Road is of historical significance for its association with the more than 3000 returned servicemen who, through the repatriation works program, constructed this memorial to their fellow servicemen.

The Great Ocean Road is historically significant for its association with Victorian civil engineer, William Calder, who first proposed the road's construction, engineer William Thomas Bartholomew McCormack and former Mayor of Geelong Howard Hitchcock, McCormack, a founding member of the Victorian Country Roads Board, was responsible for the practical and aesthetic design of the route and supervised its construction. The determination and philanthropy of businessman Hitchcock, who was inaugural Chairman of the Great Ocean Road Trust, were integral to the completion of the road.

The Great Ocean Road is historically and socially significant as a tourist route, designed to facilitate public access to the coastline. The existence of the road has been responsible for the development of the many resort towns along its route. The completion of the road coincided with the age of popular motor touring, increasing its importance to the rest of Victoria. Recreational tourism was among the purposes for the road's construction, and the cultural and natural tourism experiences it offers, including views of the Twelve Apostles and the treacherous 'Shipwreek Coast', are greatly valued by the Victorian community. It is used by more than five million domestic travellers annually.

The Great Ocean Road is also of historical significance as an early land transport link to coastal towns in western Victoria, since goods transportation at the time still relied heavily on coastal sieamers.

The Great Ocean Road is of aesthetic significance for its spectacular views of sea and coast. There are no comparable coastal routes to the Great Ocean Road in Victoria affording such

NERMES 10: 14228 HERITAGE REGISTER NUMBER: PROV 142261 NAME: GREAT OCEAN ROAD 20-Nov-2012 1:48:16PM

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### Victorian Heritage Register



diversity of scenic values over long distances. Its status as a tourist icon has been recognised as a popular tourist destination for local, interstate and international visitors.

The Great Ocean Road is of archaeological significance for its potential to contain features, deposits and/or relics associated with the construction and occupation of campsites and toil booths that will contribute to an understanding of the construction and operation of the Great Ocean Road.

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#### Victorian Heritage Register

#### PERMIT POLICY:

#### DRAFT-NOT YET APPROVED BY HERITAGE COUNCIL.

The purpose of the exemptions is to allow works that do not adversely impact on the cultural heritage significance of the Great Ocean Road road reserve.

The ability to maintain road safety is not restricted by any permit requirement. Works including removal of land slips, rock falls and maintenance of rock walls, line markings, erection of guard rail and briffen wire, signs, road, kerb, shoulder and drain maintenance works and vegetation removal outside areas of known or potential archaeological significance are permit exempt.

New works including earth works and new infrastructure, such as passing lanes, walls, carparks, buildings or structures, bridges or culverts are not permit exempt.

No works are permit exempt in areas that may contain historical archaeological deposits, features and/or relics, such as camp sites.

Works to the Memorial Arch and the Mount Defiance Lookout plaque require a permit.

#### PERMIT EXEMPTIONS:

#### DRAFT-NOT YET APPROVED BY HERITAGE COUNCIL.

General Conditions: 1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.

General Conditions: 2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of works that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such works shall cease and Heritage Victoria shall be notified as soon as possible. Note: All archaeological places have the potential to contain significant sub-surface artefacts and other remains. In most cases it will be necessary to obtain approval from the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria before the undertaking any works that have a significant sub-surface component.

General Conditions: 3. The existence of a Conservation Management Plan or a Heritage Action Plan provides guidance for the management of the heritage values associated with the place. Certain works specified in the management plan may be able to be declared permit exempt by the Executive Director once satisfactory detail has been provided for consideration.

General Conditions: 4. Nothing in this determination prevents the Executive Director from amending or resending all or any of the permit exemptions.

General Conditions: 5. Nothing in this determination exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authorities where applicable.

Regular Site Maintenance : The following site maintenance works are permit exempt : a) regular site maintenance provided the works do not involve the removal or destruction of any

HERMES ID: 14228 BERITAGE REGISTER NUMBER: PROV H2261 NAME: GREAT OCEAN ROAD 26-Nov-2012 1.46:16PM

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### Victorian Heritage Register



significant above-ground features or sub-surface archaeological artefacts or deposits; b) the maintenance of an item to retain its conditions or operation without the removal of or damage to the existing fabric or the introduction of new materials; c) cleaning including the removal of surface deposits, organic growths, or graffiti by the use of low pressure water and natural detergents and mild brushing and scrubbing; d) repairs, conservation and maintenance to roads and paths, fences and gates and drainage and irrigation, e) the replacement of existing services such as cabling, plumbing, wiring and fire services that uses existing routes, conduits or voids, and does not involve damage to or the removal of significant fabric. Note: Surface pating which has developed on the fabric may be an important part of the item's significance and if so needs to be preserved during maintenance and cleaning.

Note: Any new materials used for repair must not exacerbate the decay of existing fabric due to chemical incompatibility, obscure existing fabric or limit access to existing fabric fix future maintenance. Repair must maximise protection and retention of fabric and include the conservation of existing details or elements.

Fire Management Duties : The following fire management duties are permit exempt: All prevention, preparedness, response and recovery activities, including fiel management and planned burning works in approved agency and Municipal fire management plans provided the works do not involve the removal or destruction of any significant above ground features or subsurface archaeological artefacts or deposits. The importance of places listed in the Victorian Heritage Register must be considered when strategies for fire management are being developed. Fire management authorities should be aware of the location, extent and significance of historical and archaeological places when developing and implementing fire management plans and actions.

Signage and Site Interpretation : The following Signage and Site Interpretation activities are permit exempt a) signage and site interpretation activities provided the works do not involve the reinoval or destruction of any significant above-ground structures or sub-surface archaeological artefacts or deposits; b) the erection of non-illuminated signage for the purpose of ensuring public safety or to assist in the interpretation of the heritage significance of the place or object and which will not adversely affect significant fabric including landscape or archaeological features of the place or obstruct significant views of and from heritage values or items; c) signage and site interpretation products must be located and be of a suitable size so as not to obscure or damage significant fabric of the place; d) signage and site interpretation products must be able to be later removed without causing damage to the significant fabric of the place; Note: The development of signage and site interpretation products must be consistent in the use of format, text, logos, themes and other display materials. Note: Where possible, the signage and interpretation material should be consistent with other schemes developed on similar or associated sites. It may be necessary to consult with land managers and other stakeholders concerning existing schemes and strategies for signage and site interpretation.

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#### Victorian Heritage Register



Minor Works : Note: Any Minor Works that in the opinion of the Executive Director will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the place may be exempt from the permit requirements of the Heritage Act. A person proposing to undertake minor works must submit a proposal to the Executive Director to apply for a s.66 (3) permit exemption for the proposed works. If the Executive Director is satisfied that the works will not adversely affect the heritage values of the site, the applicant may be exempted from the requirement to obtain a heritage permit. If an applicant is uncertain whether a heritage permit is required, it is recommended that the permits co-ordinator be contacted.

Road Reserve and Landscape : The following road reserve and landscape works are permit exempt: All works to maintain road safety and the existing roadway, shoulder and drain. Road, shoulder, culvert and kerb repairs and maintenance, drainage works, road marking and traffic signs, erection of guard rail and briften wire, removal of land slips and rock falls, and erosion control. Maintenance and conservation of hard landscape features such as paths, driveways, kerbs and gutters, walls and plaques. Construction of standard concrete or gravel crossovers, driveways and paths that are outside the tree protection zone or do not require the removal or lopping of trees and significant vegetation. Vegetation management including slashing and mowing, removal and pruning to maintain road safety and infrastructure clearance, and weed control. Works and management of trees in accordance with Protection of trees on development sites AS4970, and Pruning of amenity trees AS4373. Landscaping and planting to retain a vegetated corridor with indigenous species, but excluding important viewing points and vistas. Removal of plants listed as noxious weeds in the *Catchment and Land Protection Act* 1994.

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### Victorian Heritage Register



# RECOMMENDATION AND DETERMINATION ON A NOMINATION TO THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER

NAME: GREAT OCEAN ROAD

VHR NO: PROV H2261

LOCATION: GREAT OCEAN ROAD BETWEEN TORQUAY AND ALLANSFORD, SURF COAST SHIRE, COLAC OTWAY SHIRE, CORANGAMITE SHIRE, MOYNE SHIRE CATEGORY: Archaeological place, Heritage place

FILE NO: PL-HE/08/0023; 11/007735

OFFICER/S REPORTING: Frances O'Neill

### RECOMMENDATION BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

• That the Place or Object be included in the Heritage Register [Section 32(1)(a)]

	Manager Heritage	Assessn	1ems	Date		Executive	: Director	Date	:
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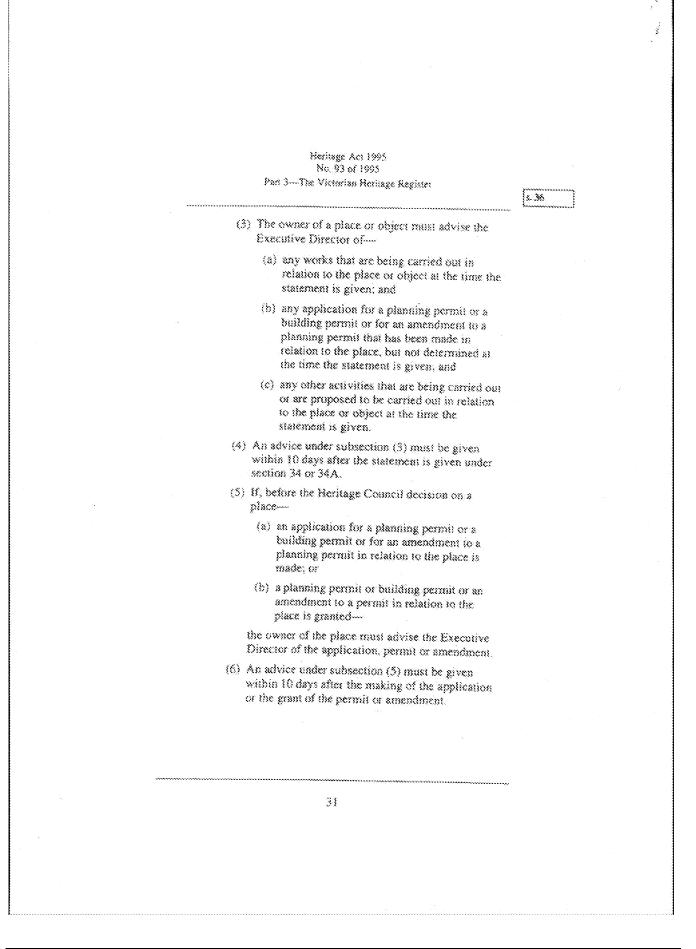
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BERIFACE RECENTER NUMBER: PROV 112251

NAME: GREAT OCEAN BOAD

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880	DISTRATION SUBMISSION TO HEBITAGE COUNCIL	HE CC	RITAGE NUNCIL	
(Purs	want to Section 38 of the Heritege Act 1995)		anca.	
Plac	e/Object Details			
Plac	e/Object Name			•••••
Addi	ressilocation:			
Date 'note	e) of Notice of Recommendation (of the Executive Director or Heritage Con it this submission must be ledged within 60 days of the recommendation being public	uncil): hed		••••••
This	s submission: (lick relevent box/ee)			
C)	Supports a recommendation to include the above place/object in the i	Heritage I	Register	
0	Supports a recommendation not to include the above place/object in t	the Herita	ge Registe	x
Ô	Objects to a recommendation to include the above place/object in the	Heritage	Register	
<u>C</u> 3	Objects to a recommendation got to include the above place/object in	the Herit	age Regist	æ
D	Supports the "Extent of Registration" and "Permit Policy/Permit Exem	ptions" re	commende	9đ
Ö	Objects to the "Extent of Registration" and "Permit Policy/Permit Exer	nptions* r	ecommenc	ied
0				
<b>Rea</b> In ac	Other (provide detail)	her or not a	place or obj	
<b>Rea</b> In ac	sons for Submission cordance with the Henitege Act, this submission must relate only to the issue of wheth	her or not a	place or obj	
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				and the statement of the statement of the	
				Revitage Act 1995 No. 93 of 1995	
		( <u>s. 35</u>		Part 3The Victorian Heritage Register	
		(8.33 			
				(d) set out an assessment of the cultural heritage	
				significance of the place or object; and	
				(c) advise the owner or nominator that the	
				Heritage Council will make a decision on the recommendation after a period of 60 days	
				from the date of the notice of that	
				recommendation published under section 35;	
1				(f) advise the owner that the owner may	
				<ul> <li>(i) make a submittion on the recommendation to the Heritage</li> </ul>	
				Council at any time within that period	
•				of 60 days; and	
				<ul><li>(ii) request a hearing in relation to that submission; and</li></ul>	
				(g) advise the owner and the nominator of the provisions of sections 41 and 42.	
		6. 36 emended by	35	Notice of recommendation to be published	
		No. 70.2000 x &		The Executive Director must cause a nutice of a	
				recommendation under section 32(1) to be published in a newspaper circulating generally in	
				the area in which the nominated place or object is	
				knewie d.	
		S. 36 substituted by	36	Obligations of the owner	
	2	80, 75 <b>/330</b> 8, 7:		<ol> <li>In this section Heritage Council decision means a decision of the Heritage Council under section 42.</li> </ol>	
				(2) This section applies to the owner of a place or	
				object to whom a statement has been given under section 34 or 34 A.	
				×0	
				30	
		×			



		Heritage Act 1995	
		No. 93 of 1995	
	(	Pari 3 The Victorian Heritage Register	
	<u>s. 36</u>		
		(7) M. before the Heritage Council decision on a place	
		or object	
		(a) any activities are carried out in relation to the	
	,	place or object that could adversely affect the	
		place or object; or	
		(b) any activities are proposed to be carried out	
		in relation to the place or object that could	
		adversely affect the place or object	
		the owner of the place or object must advise the	
		Executive Director of the activity or proposal.	•
		(8) An advice under subsection (7) must be given	
		within 10 days after the owner becomes aware of	
		the activity or the proposal, as the case requires.	
		(9) If, before the Heritage Council decision on a place	
		or object, a proposal is made to dispose of the	
		whole or any part of the place or object, the owner	
		of the place or object must advise the Executive Director of that proposal.	
	•	(10) As advice under subsection (9) must be given at least 10 days before entering into the contract for	
		the disposal of the place or object.	
		(11) The owner of the place or object who proposes to	<i>e</i>
		dispose of the whole or any part of the place or	
		object before the Heritage Council decision on the	
		place or object must, before entering into a	
		contract for that disposal, give a copy of the	
		statement under section 34 or 34A to the person who, under the proposed contract, is to acquire the	
		place or object or part of the place or object.	
		(12) An advice to the Executive Director under this	
		section must be in writing.	
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#### Seriage Act 1995 No. 93 of 1995 Part 3--- The Victorian Heritage Register

- (13) An owner of a place or object must comply with this section.
  - Penaisy: in the case of a natural person-120 penalty units; and

in the case of a body corporate: 240 penalty units.

#### **Division 3----Decision of Heritage** Council

#### 37 Application of Division

Nothing in this Division applies to the remains of a ship or part of a ship or an article associated with a ship to which Part 5 spplies.

#### 38 Submissions

- (1) Any person may make a written submission to the Heritage Council in relation to-
  - (a) a recommendation of the Executive Director to register a nominated place or object; or
  - (b) a recommendation of the Executive Director that a nominated place or object should not be included in the Heritage Register.
- (2) A submission under subsection (1) must be made within 60 days after the date that notice of the recommendation is published under section 35.
- 5.38(2A) (2A) Any person may make a written submission to the baseries by Heritage Council in accordance with a notice by No. 48/202 the Heritage Council under section 39(3)(b) \*. 4. or 40(2)(a).
- (2B) A submission under subsection (2A) must be made within 60 days after the date that notice is given or published by the Heritage Council.

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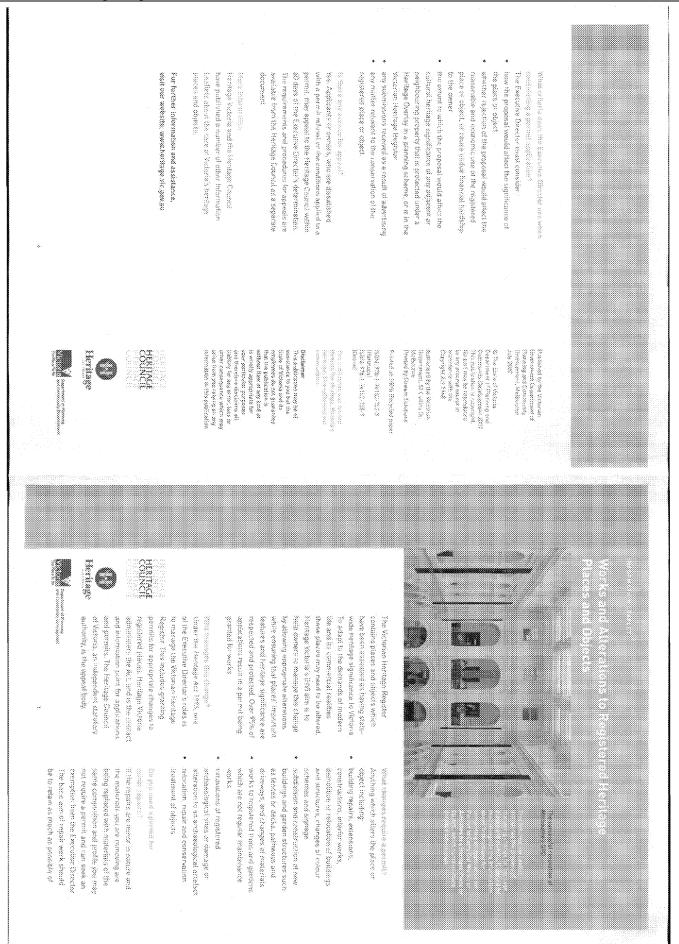
No. 702000

5. 38(2) emended by Ho. 70/2000

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amended by No. 762000 a 2008aadd).

#### Report OM132301-13 - Submission on Proposed Inclusion of the Great Ocean Road on the Victorian Heritage Register



#### Page 471

the treatment of original and important paintwor the bashping materials as specific cases, such as inside a building, santy advice must be seaght oftensis innerity with W first to see it the south can be declared pluces can be exempled. It is requirized to check inat might include amanana changes to heritage conservation er mander plan exists, develspreterin carpoing, and refurble/metricf kitchens and vorsi proposed perind exempt, contact HV providing decails of the whether your proposed works could be considered perimit exemption intry be possible. To assertain hendage significance of the place or object is howing the significance of the place hem Heritage Victoria as the works may after or there may be estublished permit exemptions withinners. In some bases, particularly where a banmon warnptiona include interior painting. reántenance and upheep issues taced by owner Percell executions offers cover all five normal s priner in nature and will not impact on the oespäevä elineys ay, ereyn secontriou augis u an pania mig inicis subjectionis dare aimes mo named transmission and Sentory or completence between the sentor of the completence of the sentor between the sentor of the sentor of the completence of the sentor o trom Nerriage Victoria. For conservation works soot A published schedule of fees for permits as available Yes. discussions with HV officers are encouraged. it is incommended that applicants employ a where alterations or changes are proposed. with the works. there is no need to check with HV before proceeding or phjedt. Where a permit exemption already saists permit assemption alteady exists for your property the tyrne at registration. Contact NV to see if a an repair, restoration and reconstruction, the fae is consistents and consultation nin therease is the state of the second second of the second second second second second second second second s conservation, For major changes, pre-application prefessional advisor with experience is heritage the contact person on the application. In cases conservits slowys required on the application. occupant of the registered place and the owned in a hara a hara ana ang ana ang a refessional advisor or tenant may be listed as the applicant near set increases or legal . All applications for permits to registered places 0,000,000,000,000 s >



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atready in place for your rejustated property or

These may have been insued at, or alter

121 21230 in making an application, in broad terms you should Vietoria termene detailed udurmation is assid you required for a planning permit. Contact Heritage The documentation required is similar to that

- a completed permit application term signed by the version over prices of the
- a analog and/or photographs showing sections) setting duit the proposed attenations (bree copies of drawings) plans, etistations and
- southing sometimes
- details of propagad-colours and finishes or the schedule of the proposition works
- conservation (nummerite
- is hernage impact stationent
- a sintement of the unicipated cendition at the site You may also need to include:
- to an anonaeological seject or lateralot. reasons by carrying out any encavation or damage bilowing any excavation

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Permits must be precessed by the Executive within 40 days unliks an extension

scourate, factually connect and unambiguous

deat: with in less than 30 days experience main shown that most manual matters are is granted by the Heritzge Council, Provinces

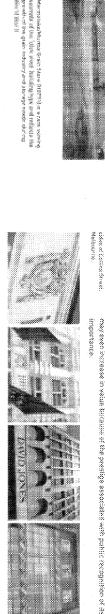
of Henitolye Victoria and/or a regional Israelon. off advertising representations for 14 days from the date passing one tripulation of parising are set led bateving will make the application available at the office also usually required. His Executive Streetsr estared teoriton, a styr, or eigns at the size are Nerrisige Victoria: Unless the property is in an proposed as perception isocological to specification add eventses of passibatics sound and the state application may have a decrimental attect on H the Executive Director believes the proposed 

on the industrialian subplied in the application, a as passible. Written material supplied must be The process of discussion is kept as informat of the application before a determination is math paches will untilly be where it that as a specific from other parties. The applicant and the other perimit is likely to be insured. If the explication is if the Executive Director candidecimite the mark consulious and submissions have been received

Therewyl is process of cospetitions and permits, the History of Transport Moral Nation Sector missional and references within the new Southerm Errors. tation metowicgment.

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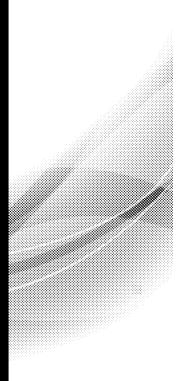


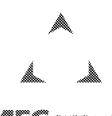
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# G21 Region Economic Development Strategy

Governance Paper

Version 2.0 September, 2012





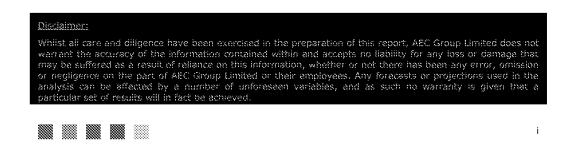


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# **Executive Summary**

#### Purpose of this Report

This paper highlights the key requirements for the optimal implementation of the Game Changing initiatives of the G21 Economic Development Strategy and provides an overview of the recommended implementation structure to ensure a swift and efficient start to the economic development process.

#### **Potential Implementation Vehicles**

A range of potential vehicles for implementation were presented to the G21 Economic Development Working Group and Steering Committee, from around Australia and the world, including:

- Advisory Board/Committee
- Strategic Alliance
- Government Agency
- Independent Association/Organisation

#### Recommendation

Based on consultation with the Working Group and Steering Committee and other key stakeholders it is recommended the following implementation structure for the G21 Economic Development Game Changers is adopted.

- **Strategic Direction**: Responsibility for planning and strategic direction rests with G21.
- **Implementation**: Responsibility for implementation is delegated to existing Local Government Economic development structures.
- **Funding**: Additional funding dedicated to implementing the game changes will be provided through G21. This funding will augment existing economic development resources to ensure a focus on the implementation of the Game Changers as well as maintaining existing local government economic development initiatives.
- **Reporting**: Reporting will be via the established G21 Regional Alliance's standard annual reporting requirements. As well as regular updates via the Economic Development Pillar meetings, against identified and acknowledged budget, process and actions.
- **Coordination**: Coordination of different activities is the responsibility of the Economic Development Pillar Chair.



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# 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Background

The G21 region, unlike many regions in Australia, has many strengths and natural advantages that will ensure its growth into the future. The G21 region does not need solutions to problems, but is looking to coordinate and work collectively to deliver a higher level of economic and industry growth. This higher plain of regional economic development will be unattainable if stakeholders work and act independently.

The G21 Economic Development Strategy has identified a series of 'Game Changing' initiatives that represent the most effective use of resources to deliver the desired outcomes for the G21 region. The Game Changers are a series of unique projects with a defined start and conclusion that are identified as the most effective 'first step' to move the G21 region towards its desired future state.

The five 'game changes' identified in the G21 Economic Development Strategy are:

- Completion of the Ring Road with Surfcoast, Bellarine Peninsula, Bannockburn and Colac connections
- Geelong City centre reactivation
- Coordinated delivery of critical infrastructure to support growth
- Globally significant innovation and research centre
- G21 is open for business

Game Changers by their definition and the considerations in their selection are not able to be achieved without a coordinated and collaborative approach or a change from the status quo. Notwithstanding it is expected Local Government should continue with existing economic development initiatives at a relevant level.

Regardless of the implementation and governance structure a clear and single focus on delivering the Game Changer initiatives and the support of regional stakeholders and organisations will be critical to ensure success.

#### 1.2 Purpose of this Paper

This paper highlights the key requirements for the implementation of the Game Changing initiatives of the G21 Economic Development Strategy and provides an overview of the recommended implementation structure to ensure a swift and efficient start to the economic development process.

The recommended implementation structure was developed following the review and detailed discussion of the pros and cons of a range of implementation options with the G21 Economic Development Steering Committee and Working Group.



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# 2. Commonly Observed Implementation Structures

Commonly observed economic development implementation/ delivery structures broadly include four basic structures:

Advisory Board/ Committee: The advisory board or committee is an informal group of public and/or private sector members that form a group to provide guidance and advice regarding economic development. The board or committee is generally made up of community leaders including members of local government, senior managers of local companies and other community business leaders. There is no formal legal entity but the board or committee usually has a formal or informal charter or agreement to perform its advisory role. The role of the board or committee is to provide advice and guidance regarding economic development issues and individual members may take on minor activities for economic development, including marketing or business development.

Example organisations include:

- o Armidale Economic Development Committee
- **Strategic Alliance**: A strategic alliance is usually a formal agreement between multiple jurisdictions to work together for economic development. The alliance does not have a legal entity and is usually bound by a memorandum of understanding or charter that sets out the parameters of the alliance. The alliance can often pool funds for specific activities but usually there is no significant operational budgets and specific projects usually require funding requests from members of the alliance.

Example organisations include:

- Melbourne's South East
- SEQ Marketing Alliance
- **Government Agency**: Numerous government agencies exist for the implementation of economic development across the local, regional, state and national level. These entities are often whole departments that are funded solely by government and report through formal channels regarding their activities or are a statutory authority that has been created for the purposes of economic development/regional development.

Example organisations include:

- South West Development Commission
- Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council
- Independent Association/ Organisation: An independent association or organisation is characterised by having its own legal entity, separated from government, usually in the form of a proprietary limited company. This entity is usually responsible for the implementation of economic development strategies (i.e. specific activities to achieve the goals of the strategy) and have annual operating budgets and full-time staff to conduct operations. The funding for the organisation can be fully public sector or include private sector funding as well, often this is done in the form of a joint venture structure. The board of the organisation often includes a mix of public and private sector individuals, usually linked to funding sources.

Example organisations include:

- o Leadwest
- Brisbane Marketing
- Penrith Business Alliance
- o Greater Washington Initiative



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A summary of the pros and cons of each of these is provided in Table 2.1 below. A fully detailed assessment, including an overview of each of the case study examples presented above, is included as **Appendix A**.

Table 2.1 Pros and Cons of Existing Delivery Structures

Structure	Typically Observed Pros	Typically Observed Cone
Advisory Board/ Committee	<ul> <li>Accesses private sector leadership and knowledge</li> <li>Easier accounting and financial reporting</li> <li>Greater alignment with Council goals</li> <li>Creates forum for public-private discussions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must operate under Council bureaucracy</li> <li>Less flexible than independent models</li> <li>Depending on governance, can have limited scope and influence</li> </ul>
Strategic Alliance	<ul> <li>Simple structure usually agreeable to all members</li> <li>Creates forum for regional cooperation and discussion</li> <li>Can have effective lobbying voice to State and Federal Government</li> <li>Informal structure can allow flexibility and efficient response to issues</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Limited commitment from members</li> <li>Limited buy-in from members</li> <li>Difficult to tackle big issues</li> <li>Difficult to affect change and demonstrate results</li> <li>Places undue stress on existing commitments</li> <li>Limited funding</li> </ul>
Government Agency	<ul> <li>Independent government agencies that operate under a CEO/Board structure</li> <li>More efficient and able to react to issues</li> <li>Strong ties to Government for policy and funding</li> <li>Strong structure and foundation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Still a part of government bureaucracy</li> <li>Limited by Act and formal structure</li> <li>Funding options are limited</li> </ul>
Independent Association/ Organisation (Third Party)	<ul> <li>Leverages private sector experience</li> <li>Delivery/outcome focused</li> <li>Independent</li> <li>Highly efficient and flexible</li> <li>Leverages a broader set of skills</li> <li>Can react quickly to market/issues</li> <li>Combines public and private sector funding and input</li> <li>Has significant input from private sector</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Funding can dictate action</li> <li>Personalities/staff critical to success</li> <li>Highly visible</li> <li>Financial reporting required</li> <li>Governance must be correct to ensure strategic direction</li> </ul>

Source: AEC group



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# 3. Meeting the Needs of the G21 Region

#### There is no perfect model for delivering economic development.

It is important to match the service delivery model with an economic development strategy and the unique characteristics of the area. The most appropriate delivery vehicle for the G21 Economic Development Strategy will be the one best suited to delivering the game changer initiatives effectively and efficiently.

The specific implementation needs of the G21 region have been considered against the key characteristics that determine the operating style and attributes of the various implementation vehicles summarised in the previous section (detail in Appendix A).

Detailed discussion with key stakeholders identified the following as the most appropriate for the immediate implementation process for the G21 Region (Table 3.1).

#### Table 3.1 Implementation Structure/ Requirements to meet the needs of the G21 Region

Acquirement	Optimal Delivery Sovicture
Strategic direction/ responsibility	Broader planning and strategic direction would be provided by the G21 Regional Alliance, with responsibility for the identification and prioritisation of economic development opportunities in the region. Agreement on the priority projects and the order in which they should be implemented would be the responsibility of the G21 Board.
Operational implementation/ responsibility	The day-to-day implementation of this arrangement would be the responsibility of the economic development offices from each local government. It is anticipated the responsibility (or lead responsibility) would be allocated to different Local Government Economic Development Officers depending on the relevance of the Game Changer initiative to that municipality.
Funding	This structure would be funded through local government and possibly through extra commitments from industry stakeholders and member organisations of the G21 Regional Alliance as well as funding sought and secured form the Federal Government. Funding from industry may be difficult to secure until a practical and successful 'track record' is demonstrated.
Reporting requirements	The delivery of economic development and the performance of team members would be part of the G21 Regional Alliance's standard annual reporting requirements. Regular (quarterly) progress reports would also be provided.
Coordination	Ensuring the efficient coordination and implementation of the Game Changer initiatives and the individual tasks/ activities will be the responsibility of the G21 Regional Alliance Economic Development Pillar Chairperson.

Source: AEC group

It is possible, additional funding may be received to provide dedicated resources for the implementation program. However, currently based on limited funding and the current regional aspiration, it is considered most appropriate to leverage the existing and effective economic development/ implementation resources (as provided by each of the Local Governments).

Where additional funding and political appetite exists for the implementation of a dedicated, highly skilled and well resourced economic development individual (or group of individuals) exists, it is likely this individual/ or group will have greater potential to leverage industry funds for the implementation of the initiatives. An overview of a potential structure for this is included as **Appendix B**.



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## 4. Recommendation

Based on consultation with the Working Group and Steering Committee and other key stakeholders it is recommended the following implementation structure for the G21 Economic Development Game Changers is adopted.

- **Strategic Direction**: Responsibility for planning and strategic direction rests with G21.
- **Implementation**: Responsibility for implementation is delegated to existing Local Government Economic development structures.
- **Funding**: Additional funding dedicated to implementing the game changes will be provided through G21. This funding will augment existing economic development resources to ensure a focus on the implementation of the Game Changers as well as maintaining existing local government economic development initiatives.
- **Reporting**: Reporting will be via the established G21 Regional Alliance's standard annual reporting requirements. As well as regular updates via the Economic Development Pillar meetings, against identified and acknowledged budget, process and actions.
- **Coordination**: Coordination of different activities is the responsibility of the Economic Development Pillar Chair.



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## Appendix A: Commonly Observed Structures

This section contains a description of common organisational delivery structures used to provide economic development activity in locations around Australia and overseas and case studies which demonstrate their pros and cons. While there are innumerable structures in implementation currently, most fit under one of four broad categories, being:

- Advisory Board/Committee
- Alliance

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- Government Agency;
- Independent Association/ Organisation

## Advisory Board/Committee

An economic development board or committee seeks to access private sector leadership through the use of a volunteer board or committee. Members of the private sector join the committee to provide private sector input to the economic development process. Under this model, economic development is provided from within Council, however, the board or committee provides leadership and advice.

#### Case Study - Armidale Economic Development Committee

**Overview:** Informal group of Councillors, private business people and university representatives.

**Governance:** Guidelines involving role and function but no formal structure.

**Operations:** Meets regularly to consider and advise Council regarding economic development issues.

**Funding:** Armidale Dumaresq Council finances meetings (refreshments and provides meeting space).

<ul> <li>Accesses private sector leadership and knowledge</li> <li>Easier accounting and financial reporting</li> <li>Greater alignment with Council goals</li> <li>Creates forum for public-private discussions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must operate under a bureaucracy</li> <li>Less flexible than independent models</li> <li>Depending on governance, can have limited scope and influence</li> </ul>
Relevance & Implications for G21: The G21 region's connectedness and high lev and other organisations (such as the Commit or committee is likely to duplicate services al	tee for Geelong) means an advisory board.



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## Strategic Alliance

An economic development alliance is a member-funded organisation that provides advocacy and activities for the benefit of its members. This vehicle is simple and informal, but can suffer from a lack of formal commitment and ability to deliver results or carry out potentially difficult tasks.

Case Study - Melbourne's South East

**Overview:** Voluntary association of 11 Councils & two utilities.

**Governance:** Memorandum of Understanding between Councils.

**Operations:** Focuses on regional cooperation and strategy and functions as a 'meeting place' for local economic development organisations.

Funding: Equally and recurrent funding of \$5,000 per year by each Council.

Case Study – SEQ Marketing Alliance

**Overview:** Voluntary and informal association of South East Queensland's Councils. **Governance:** None.

**Operations:** Meet regularly to discuss activity, issues etc. They have discussed joint marketing initiatives but have not yet implemented any projects or initiatives.

## Funding: None.

Typically Observed Pros	Typically Observed Cons
<ul> <li>Simple structure usually agreeable to all members</li> <li>Creates forum for regional cooperation and discussion</li> <li>Can have effective lobbying voice to State and Federal Government</li> <li>Informal structure can allow flexibility and efficient response to issues</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Limited commitment from members</li> <li>Limited buy-in from members</li> <li>Difficult to tackle big issues</li> <li>Difficult to affect change and demonstrate results</li> <li>Places undue stress on existing commitments</li> <li>Limited funding</li> </ul>
Relevance & Implications for G21:	
duplicate many services and structures all	place, adding another alliance would likely ready in place. However, the G21 Regiona conomic development, which does present ar

argument for the value of creating an alliance solely focused in this area.

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#### Government Agency

This vehicle is a separate legal entity, which is 100% owned by Council, where Council funds 100% of activities. As a separate entity, an economic development corporation can also access grant funding for activities and provide a platform for significant private sector input. Depending on the governance structure, Council can still retain a high level of control. Economic development corporations provide a very flexible model for conducting economic development.

Case Study - South West Development Commission

**Overview:** Agency of the Government of Western Australia. Population of 160,000 people.

Governance: Statutory authority, Board of Directors

**Operations:** Export promotion. Regional strategic planning and grants for projects that benefit the region. Supports investment attraction and industry development opportunities. Administers the State's Royalties for Regions program for the South West region. Supports the development of communities and small towns and undertakes capital works programs. Works with Local Governments, State Government and industry to grow the economy of the region.

**Funding:** Western Australian Government, with specific projects funded by Local and State Governments.

#### Case Study - Eastern Metropolitan Regional Council

**Overview:** Regional Local Government working on behalf of six member Councils. The region has a population of 300,000.

**Governance:** Establishment Agreement approved and signed by all member Councils. It functions as a local government authority.

**Operations:** Waste management, resource recovery, regional development, risk management, corporate services and recycled products.

Funding: Revenues from regional waste management services.

<ul> <li>Independent government agencies that operate under a CEO/Board structure</li> <li>More efficient and able to react to issues</li> <li>Strong ties to Government for policy and funding</li> <li>Strong structure and foundation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Still a part of government bureaucracy</li> <li>Limited by Act and formal structure</li> <li>Funding options are limited</li> </ul>
Relevance & Implications for G21: As a region that functions cohesively, the op that could oversee development in the G21	region is a strong possibility of being able

deliver economic development if the G21 region is a strong possibility of deling adle to deliver economic development. With three levels of Government working together already, the region is well situated to take advantage of this collaboration. The lack of involvement from private-sector expertise is, however, something of an issue, as it may tend to alienate the private-sector, a concern that was raised during consultation.



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## Independent Association/Organisation

An independent economic development association/organisation usually takes the form of a separate legal entity, normally a proprietary limited company. It allows for both public and private funding to occur and includes strong leadership from the private sector. If a joint venture structure is pursued then Council or G21 funding is only part of the overall budget. This can take a number of forms, including an association, not-for profit organisation, or other business entity. It typically has its own independent board of directors, though Council or G21 usually would have representation on the board. The most significant aspect of this model is the ability to supplement government funds with private sector funding. Private sector funding allows for public funds to be maximised and leveraged for greater results, achieving a 'bigger bang for the buck'.

#### **Case Study - Greater Washington Inititative**

**Overview:** Includes the jurisdictions of Washington DC, Northern Virginia and suburban Maryland. Population of 6.2 million people.

**Governance:** Not-for-profit, public-private partnership, Executive Committee.

**Operations:** Works with regional economic development professionals as a partner to help attract specific targeted projects to the region. Provides assistance when needed to the prospective investor and/or the jurisdiction, serving as the regional broker and setting up local partners. Informs business leaders and site consultants about the benefits and opportunities of the region.

Funding: Local Governments, private companies and higher education institutions.

Case Study - Leadwest

**Overview:** Consists of five Councils in Melbourne's western region, with a population of 580,000 people.

**Governance:** Not-for-profit, limited by guarantee without share capital, board of directors.

**Operations:** Provides leadership to the Councils of Melbourne's west and provides lobbying in relation to issues that are of key importance to the future economic development of the region.

**Funding:** Primarily funded through membership fees. Some sponsorship money is also leveraged.

**Case Study – Brisbane Marketing** 

**Overview**: Council determines planning and policy, Brisbane Marketing provides implementation.

**Governance**: Independent Company Limited by Guarantee, Board of Directors (9) of private sector business and industry leaders.

**Operations**: Four main work areas include investment attraction, convention and visitor bureau, Queen Street Mall management and tourism.

**Funding**: Considerable funding through Brisbane City Council, partner and membership programs provide private sector funding.

Brisbane Marketing undertakes a wide variety of unique initiatives including international business development and considerable market research.



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Typically Observed Pros	Typically Observed Cons
<ul> <li>Leverages private sector experience</li> </ul>	Funding can dictate action
<ul> <li>Delivery/outcome focused</li> </ul>	Personalities/staff critical to success
<ul> <li>Highly efficient/independent</li> </ul>	Highly visible
<ul> <li>Funding options available</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Can react quickly to market/issues</li> </ul>	



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## Appendix B: Alternate Implementation Structure

The hybrid model selects those attributes identified as being most relevant and functional from models examined in Appendix A. This "Hybrid" model provides a level of independence yet does not mean the creation of a separate entity at this time, although could in the future. This model would see the employment of a key Senior Executive, who would be likely to fill a project director role. This person would be tasked solely with the delivery of the game changer initiatives. Respected and relevant private sector stakeholders would be enlisted for each of the game changer initiatives as champions. The Senior Executive/ Project Director is also supported through access to existing economic development resources of the member councils to assist in the implementation of the game changer initiatives.

**Strategic direction/responsibility:** Strategic direction would be provided by the G21 Regional Alliance, with sole responsibility for the identification and prioritisation of economic development opportunities in the region. Agreement on the priority projects and the order in which they should be implemented would be the responsibility of the G21 Board.

**Operational direction/responsibility:** The implementation of the game changers rests solely with the Senior Executive/ Project Director – this is their only task and responsibility, they are not distracted by other priorities. However, their tasks and activities are prioritised each year in response to the needs of the G21 Board. Private sector champions are enlisted to assist with the lobbying and extension effort. Technically the Senior Executive/ Project Director role would report to the CEO of the G21 Regional Alliance, but this would be in terms of oversight, with the G21 Board setting priorities and reviewing progress. Over time, as required, additional resources could be dedicated to the Senior Executive/ Project Director to assist in, coordinating, facilitating and delivering the game changer initiatives.

**Reporting requirements:** The individual would report to the G21 Regional Alliance (and hence the different Local Governments) on an annual basis, with regular (quarterly progress reports).

**Funding:** This position and operating costs would be funded by local government (allocated and likely employed by G21 Regional Alliance). Outside funds from the private sector and other government agencies could also be sought, with this funding going to G21 Regional Alliance for specific activities in the delivery of the game changer initiatives. This structure stands a greater chance to leverage additional industry funds as the private sector would be contributing to specific initiatives, for which they can see outcomes, rather than an organisation.

#### **Potential Benefits**

- Implementation removed from bureaucracy.
- · Individual motivated to deliver outcomes.
- Individual not distracted by other tasks.
- · Individual selected likely to have significant networks.
- Expanded funding options.
- High level of accountability.

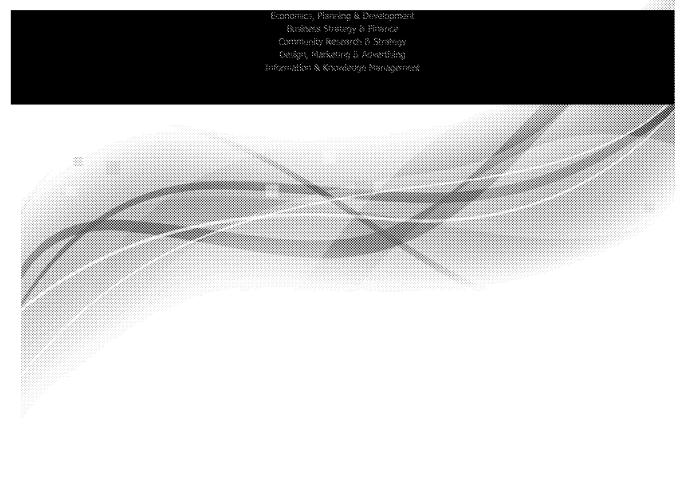
#### **Potential Difficulties**

- Difficulties in leveraging resources through G21 and member municipalities.
- Strongly relies on the executive that is appointed.
- Potential difficulties in attracting the right person, given limited direct resources (i.e. there is no team to direct and the person would rely on other entities for support).







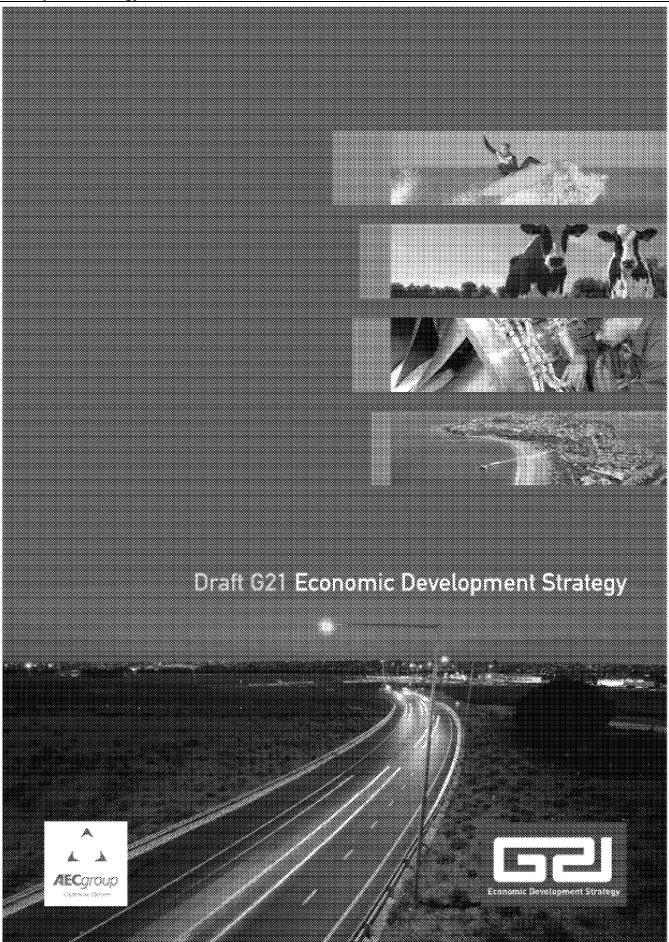


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## Executive Summary

## The G21 Regional Vision

The G21 region<sup>1</sup> is geographically diverse with many communities, businesses, industries and several governments. The Geelong Region Plan, released by the G21 Regional Alliance, contains the following vision statement:

"In 2020, the Geelong Region is Australia's most desirable destination for living, visiting and investing; it is renowned for its vibrant, cohesive community, exceptional physical environment and vigorous economy."

This statement has been used as the starting point for developing a picture of the desired future state of the G21 region.

### Key Regional Outcomes

To clearly identify what this vision means for the G21 Region Economic Development Strategy, a wide range of key regional stakeholders were asked to describe what the ideal G21 region of the future looked like to them. Three potential future scenarios were presented to assist stakeholders in framing what the future for the G21 region may look like. These were a 'More of the Same' (Scenario 1), 'Building on Our Regional Strengths' (Scenario 2) and a 'Game Changer' – projects that have the potential to transform the region – (Scenario 3) scenario.

The first two scenarios represent outcomes that are effectively able to be delivered by local government under their current economic development and governance regimes, while the 'Game Changer' scenario represents the outcomes possible if the region focuses its collaborative energies and development activity on key initiatives that have the potential to change the face of the regional economy. Overwhelmingly the regional outcome/ future environment identified as being the most desired was 'The Game Changer'<sup>2</sup> scenario.

Outcomes associated with the 'Game Changer' scenario are described in the table below.

Attribute	Outcome Of Scrategy Delivery
Future Population	500k+ people
Labour Force Capacity	New range of skills – individuals are skilled in new areas and industries, with new skills being attracted to the region to assist in broader capability development of the labour force
Economic Diversity	A diverse economy with a focus on industry with strong flow on effects
Cultural Activity	A highly sought after region of choice, attracting attendance from outside the region
Innovation	Global centre of innovation and commercialisation
Infrastructure	Key strategic infrastructure is planned for and delivered ahead of time
Governance	Leading with shared strategic vision
Regional Perception	Identified and recognised as a region of choice
Role and Function	Provide high-level service centre alternative to Melbourne Central Activity Centre for Victoria
Source: AEC group	

#### Table E.1. Targeted Future Outcomes for G21 Region

These stakeholder-identified desired future outcomes provide a clear direction for the Economic Development Strategy and help identify key areas to focus economic development initiatives within the G21 region. The success of the G21 Region Economic Development Strategy will be measured by its progress toward and delivery of these outcomes.

 $<sup>^2</sup>$  "Scenario 1 – More of the Same" and "Scenario 2 – Building on Our Strengths" both have valid economic development pursuits, however, the "Scenario 3 - Game Changer" approach captured the virtually unanimous desire across all stakeholders engaged in this study for the G21 region to do more than just stay the same or to leverage the many obvious strengths of the region.



 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  The G21 region includes The City of Greater Geelong, Surf Coast Shire, Colac-Otway Shire, Golden Plains Shire and the Borough of Queenscliffe



## Strategy Toolbox

To assist in the delivery of the Game Changer scenario, a series of strategic initiatives were developed as a 'toolbox' for economic development practitioners to use on a day-to-day basis.

The strategies outlined below are the things that need to be done every day, now and in the future, across all levels of government, to ensure strong economic outcomes are efficiently, effectively and consistently delivered for the G21 region:

- Attracting investment;
- Encouraging innovation;
- Skilling individuals;
- Changing perception; and
- Securing funds.

Many of these strategies have synergies with one another and reinforce each other to provide better outcomes. They have been organised in a fashion to keep tasks and activities distinctly separate but to encourage the natural overlap between them when being used to implement development initiatives. These strategies work well together and create a self-reinforcing framework that will increase the competitiveness of the region and assist its future economic development.

These strategies tie in with, and rely on, the levers and mechanisms available to local and state governments (i.e. advocacy, facilitation, investigation, policy and planning, service provision and direct investment). When effectively implemented, these strategies provide key stakeholders with the ability to affect beneficial change on the prevailing economic development and investment environment of the G21 region.

#### The Game Changers

The G21 region, unlike many regions in Australia, has numerous strengths and natural advantages that will ensure its growth into the future. The G21 region is not looking for solutions to problems, but looking to coordinate and work collectively to deliver a higher level of economic and industry growth, which is unattainable if stakeholders work and act independently.

Identifying those initiatives that represent the most effective use of resources to deliver the desired outcomes for the G21 region is effective economic development. Development initiatives were considered as Game Changers if they:

- Are able to deliver distinct and lasting regional benefits with a catalytic effect on the broader region;
- Cannot be readily implemented by local government or require cross-government collaboration and intervention;
- Lead to further significant direct investment; and
- Have the potential to address regional issues/change perceptions.

The Game Changers are a series of unique projects with a defined start and conclusion that are identified as the most effective 'first step' to move the G21 region towards its desired future state.

The Game Changers should not be considered in isolation or as a prioritised schedule of works. Each of the Game Changers relates to the others and provides support and direction for the region overall. For example, coordinated delivery of critical infrastructure to support growth will underpin and provide an evidence-base for the movement of goods and people for all future development in the G21 region. The initiative to make the G21 region a hotspot for the generation of knowledge and innovation will both support and require the reactivation of Geelong CBD. Similarly, the completion of the ring road, beyond facilitating the latent tourism-development potential of the region, will provide access to the high-amenity real estate of the Surf Coast which could be the deciding factor in attracting high-level research talent for innovation and research. The "open for business" initiative will assist the delivery of key components of all the Game Changers.



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A A AECorouo

Completion of the Ring Road with Surf Coast, Bellarine Peninsula, Bannockburn and Colac Connections

What is it?
What is it?
Extension of the Geelong Ring Road to Torquay, another river crossing to the
Bellarine Peninsula and completion of the Ring Road network. The development
will provide an uninterrupted route to Torquay. This infrastructure will facilitate
access to future employment nodes and provide agribusiness with more
efficient access to markets and provide a definitive start/ gateway to the Great
Ocean Road. This would also serve as the gateway to the surf culture of the
Torguay and Bells Beach area.
·····

What it will deliver

The development of this road infrastructure will facilitate not just the anticipated growth of the region's tourism visitation from 7 million people to over 10 million people down the Great Ocean Road, it will also unlock the investment potential of the region and create activity and destination nodes. The combination of a new high-speed link around Geelong, improved timing and access from Melbourne and opportunities for investment through proactive planning, will stimulate investor interest and generate new and untapped markets for the southern area of the G21 region.

Other regionally-significant benefits include the removal of a significant degree of traffic and freight through the CBD of Geelong City, which will strongly contribute to the Geelong City Centre Reactivation Game Changer. The infrastructure will also facilitate efficient access for regional production activities (e.g. agriculture and forestry) to market.

This infrastructure will further enable the development of the globally significant tourism sector based around world's best practice eco-tourism and the reputation of the Torquay/Bells Beach area as the home of Australian surfing. Without this leading infrastructure investment, the full potential will not be realised.

Why it is needed

This Game Changer will:

- Improve access to Melbourne for existing and potential residents and business, letting people know the G21 region is only 40-60 minutes from Melbourne;
- Facilitate the transition of the Great Ocean Road from visitation of 7 million tourist visits per year to 10 million and unlock eco-tourism potential from the Bellarine Peninsula to Colac-Otway;
- Provide the alternate route for east west traffic through Geelong to facilitate the city re-activation;
- Reinforce the brand of Torquay as both the home of Australian surfing and the start of the Great Ocean Road;
- Provide accessibility to the employment precincts of Armstrong Creek; and
- Facilitate Agri-business growth with enhanced routes to market.

Geelong City Centre Reactivation

#### What is it?

The development of high-density residential space in Geelong CBD to assist in the reactivation of the city centre, grow further advanced service activities (including opportunities for state and national business headquarters), provide culturally diverse lifestyle options for the G21 region, and lead reinvestment in retail and commercial space in the CBD. This activity will also consider and support the reactivation and development of the Corio/ Norlane precinct.



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What it will deliver

Increasing the density of residential space in the Geelong CBD will create demand for cafes, bars, art galleries and cultural facilities, which will provide economic and lifestyle benefits and lead to reinvestment and rejuvenation of existing retail and commercial space. Ultimately, this residential density will deliver a commercial and socially interactive heart for the City of Greater Geelong and the G21 region.

A vital CBD is typified by high volumes of foot traffic, range and diversity of housing options, high quality shopfronts with a broad retail offering, a commercial heart, effective management of car traffic (i.e. removing car/ pedestrian interface issues) and the presence of places where diverse groups of people can interact comfortably. While there is likely to be an increase in foot traffic due to planned commercial investments and the Deakin commitment to grow student numbers at the waterfront campus, the addition of high-density residential space in the CBD is critical for building and embedding vibrancy.

The proposed convention and exhibition centre and cruise ship facility are an essential part of the revitalisation of Geelong City, are fundamental to the growth of the broader G21 region and will be advanced under this Game Changer initiative. Facilities such as these will contribute to diversification of experiences for locals and visitors alike.

A vibrant culturally diverse central city will present a genuine alternative to capital cities for state and national business and organisational headquarters.

Urban living in Geelong CBD also represents an opportunity for the G21 region to provide a full suite of lifestyle options to existing and potential residents, as well as strong spill over benefits for those visiting the Geelong CBD.

Why it is needed

This Game Changer will:

- Reactivate key retail areas of Geelong CBD;
- Increase residential CBD demand to a level that can support further diverse cultural facilities;
- Provide a wider variety of lifestyle options for existing and potential residents;
- Provide spill over benefits and facilitate development opportunities for surrounding precincts such as Corio and Norlane;
- Increase the cultural 'face' of the G21 region to support ongoing population growth;
- Leverage the increased foot traffic from Deakin's growth in Waterfront Campus students; and
- Deliver a very clear message of a G21 region that is 'open for business'.

### Coordinated Delivery of Critical Infrastructure to Support Growth

What is it? An integrated plan to accelerate the delivery of critical infrastructure in a coordinated manner for the long term growth and economic prosperity for the G21 region. This development will provide direction for future regional development and reduce the risk of future unforeseen issues.

What it will deliver

Developing a strategy for the delivery of reticulated services, communication, infrastructure, transport and logistics, port and air services across the G21 region will provide the region, each of the Councils within it, as well as the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments, with a clear strategic vision on which to build a showcase for sustainable planning.

Conducting this planning now will provide efficient and effective infrastructure delivery and ensure any future development is performed with the needs of the region in mind.



This approach will include communication and data management infrastructure to guide investment in this key enabling sector.

Infrastructure masterplanning will direct the clear and effective interface of all key transport infrastructure (i.e. port, rail, air, road), reticulated services and communications infrastructure over the next 20-30 years and beyond.

Why it is needed

This Game Changer will:

- Provide direction for all future regional development;
- Greatly reduce the risk of development causing unforseen issues; and
- Establish the G21 region as a best-practice planning area.

## **Globally Significant Innovation & Research Centre**

What is it? The establishment of the G21 region as a hotspot for the generation of knowledge and innovation that creates shared value and generates worldwide recognition. This initiative will reinforce and better coordinate the significant world class research that is already progressing in various institutions and firms across the G21 region.

What it will deliver

The intent of this Game Changer is to leverage the substantive existing research capabilities of the region in the CSIRO, Deakin University, Barwon Health, Department of Primary Industries facilities at Queenscliff, and a very innovative manufacturing sector, with a view to enhancing the co-ordination between these research efforts and providing accelerated commercialisation opportunities. These initiatives will also present the opportunity for exposure to the process of innovation throughout the education system. The region has enjoyed the benefits of world class research and education facilities for many years, however, the evidence of commercialisation and entrepreneurs growing businesses out of this research capability is limited.

This Game Changer would include a precinct or virtual precinct which attracts innovative ideas and proactively responds to local and regional industry needs. Existing research organisations will form the initial cornerstone of the precinct and the creation of a culture of innovation, combined with the capabilities and environment that the centre would create, will provide the initial nucleus from which considerable organic growth across the G21 region will occur.

Coordinated, commercial and worthwhile research that leverages the unique capabilities and builds on existing platforms, will generate considerable knowledge and create a distinct environment in the G21 region that will attract investment and employment.

The enhanced coordination and commitment from existing major players in research fields will lift the profile of Geelong and the G21 region as a place to do business in each research field and will assist in attracting major new participants both in the public and private sector.

Why it is needed

This Game Changer will:

- Reinforce and better coordinate the significant world class research that is already
  progressing in various institutions and firms across the G21 region;
- Position the G21 region as an innovation and research hotspot;
- Attract world-class research talent; and
- Expand opportunities to leverage the high-end manufacturing capabilities of the G21 region.



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The G21 Region is Open for Business

What is it? Proactive leadership and a culture of investment focused strategic and regulatory processes, which will, in itself, significantly assist in growing existing and attracting new business to the G21 region.

What will it deliver?

As Australia, across all its States and jurisdictions, struggles with the difficulties associated with regulatory approvals and agreement across strategic objectives, the G21 region, as an interconnected and highly networked region, has an opportunity to brand itself as 'the' place to do business. As industry and businesses change with the challenges of the digital age, they are becoming more transferrable yet more discerning in their locational decisions. The softer issues of timeliness of approvals and the welcoming of investment and an entrepreneurial spirit have the potential to set the G21 region apart. The G21 region, municipalities, its servicing agencies/authorities and regional representatives of the other tiers of government have the opportunity to market the region as a place to do business and, therefore, change the age-old perception of Geelong nationally as an industrial city.

Why It Is Needed

This Game Changer will:

- Brand the G21 region as a place where development is facilitated and welcomed;
- Drive investment through attracting new industries and players to the region;
- Provide accurate information to inform investment; and
- Plan and facilitate infrastructure provision in accord with demand.

As the competition for investment across Australia grows for both public and private sector investment the G21 region has to distinguish itself as a preferred area for investment. This game changer is necessary to provide a competitive platform for Geelong City to market itself in the broader Australian and international market. Geelong has a perception nationally as a manufacturing city, with the reality of the diversity of the economy and the enormous offer of the region simply lesser known nationally. This perception needs to be changed and a proactive approach in relation to facilitating those that show interest in investment and commit to the region is essential.

With the region courting significant population growth with Armstrong Creek and other major growth across the region (with further growth anticipated under the G21 regional land use plan) a proactive approach to attracting local jobs for this expanding population is required.



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Attachment 2

A. A AECoroup

## 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The G21 region comprises The City of Greater Geelong, Surf Coast Shire, Colac-Otway Shire, Golden Plains Shire and the Borough of Queenscliffe. The G21 region is also known as the Barwon region. Its major centre is Geelong, Victoria's second largest city, which is 75 kilometres south west of Melbourne.

The G21 region has undergone significant change from a major heavy manufacturing centre over the last 15 years, with the region diversifying into higher technology manufacturing, healthcare and education. This has been key to the region moving through the difficult transition of Australia's manufacturing sector faster than most regions. This successful diversification has been made possible through the strongly collaborative nature of the region, which has delivered strong growth and stabilisation of the economy and while there remain some pockets of disadvantage and underutilised labour, there are many opportunities to address these in the years to come.

Opportunities to grow the economy abound in the G21 region. These opportunities represent a platform for existing industries to grow and for new business and industries to enter the regional market and compete on a global basis. Active and conscious pursuit of these opportunities will allow the G21 regional economy to become more diverse and allow the region to realise its desired economic future.

Of critical importance is the focusing of economic development efforts. In a region as diverse as the G21 region, these initiatives will almost certainly be packages of work, rather than a series of single standalone projects. This will leverage the collaborative spirit across the region – which is demonstrated by organisations such as the G21 Regional Alliance. Fragmentation of pursuits and initiatives or selection of individual projects without supporting bodies of work will result in less than optimal outcomes.

Being located close to Melbourne presents unique opportunities to the G21 region. The rapid expansion of Melbourne's western fringe, rather than diminish the G21 region's strengths, brings them into sharp focus. The time is right for the G21 region to embrace growth and the collaborative spirit between the Australian, Victorian and local governments. Business and the community provide the footing for it. The necessary systems and attitudes are in place to deliver growth and significantly improve economic circumstances smoothly and effectively.

## 1.2 Project Objectives

The objective of the G21 Region Economic Development Strategy is to provide clarity around the key initiatives that are most critical in driving beneficial socio-economic growth for the region. Specifically, the objective of G21 Region Economic Development Strategy is to:

- Prioritise new and existing economic development opportunities;
- Identify opportunities that will lead to an increase in wealth, prosperity and regional standards of living;
- Identify the genuine competitive advantage of the G21 region;
- Produce a compelling and evidence-based map showing how to 'build value' into the G21 regional economy; and
- Provide advice on the most appropriate governance model to implement the strategy.

Beyond the project terms of reference there is a requirement to develop a series of strategies to support economic development beyond the life of this document. These are embodied as a "**Strategy Toolbox**". The strategy toolbox is designed to support the short term actions identified as being most critical in delivering economic growth and prosperity for the G21 region into the future as well as other actions into the future.

The economic development initiatives identified in the G21 Region Economic Development Strategy should focus on outcomes not readily delivered by government or business/ industry working independently, but those which can be delivered with



	A.
G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report	á à
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coordination of effort and intervention. This approach is designed to leverage the collaborative and positive environment of the G21 region.

## 1.3 Development Process

A detailed literature review and data analysis process informed an extensive engagement and consultation program with key local and regional stakeholders. This process allowed the identification of the G21 region's competitive and comparative strengths that could or should be leveraged, as well as those areas of weakness that should be mitigated or guarded against. From these strengths and weaknesses, further consultation identified those standout initiatives most able to significantly contribute to the economic development and growth of the G21 region.

The economic development strategy takes the key regional imperatives for action and identifies the packages of work (Game Changers) which are most likely to deliver significant and lasting beneficial change for the G21 region. The Game Changers are neither the easiest nor necessarily the most obvious paths to development but are those that have been identified as the most effective.

**Figure 1.1** outlines the process employed in the development of the G21 Region Economic Development Strategy. This process included two main outputs, the G21 EDS Background Paper and the G21 Region Economic Development Strategy (this report).

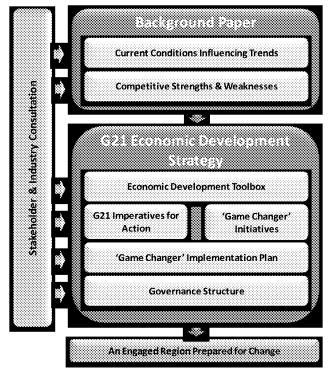


Figure 1.1 Project Process

Source: AEC group





## 2. Current Context

This chapter provides an overview of the prevailing socioeconomic conditions, infrastructure and key competitive strengths and weaknesses of the G21 region and summarises much of the information contained in the **G21 EDS Background Paper**. Each of these subsections highlights the key imperatives for action in relation to the G21 region's economic development task.

## 2.1 G21 Regional Socioeconomic Characteristics

The people of the G21 region are, and will continue to be, one of the region's key drivers of growth and development. For this reason, identifying demographic characteristics is not just an exercise in statistical analysis of a region, but an investigation of its history and future potential. The G21 region is a growing region, which means the picture of its demographic and socioeconomic makeup is likely to change in the coming years. These changes will present opportunities as well as challenges for future development. Key socioeconomic characteristics of the region and their historical trends provide valuable indications of potential competitive strengths and challenges in the future and are examined below.

**Aging Population:** With the aging of the baby-boomer generation, Australia's population is getting older. In addition to this trend, the G21 region has a generally older population relative to Melbourne SD, due to larger proportions of elderly residents and smaller proportions of 20-44 year olds. As 20-44 year olds represent a key component of the working age population, the dependence ratio of the G21 region is likely to increase relative to Melbourne SD<sup>3</sup> in the future. Some key statistics around the growth and aging of the region are shown in **Table 2.1**.

**Education & Qualification:** The education and qualification levels and types in a region play a large role in determining the competitive strengths and opportunities it should pursue for growth. The G21 region has a generally lower level of education compared to Melbourne SD with half as many residents holding postgraduate qualifications and 40% more residents reporting year 10 as their highest level of qualification. However, the G21 region does have competitive advantages in education and qualification with its strong trade-skill base with a higher proportion of workers holding certificate level qualifications than Melbourne, a reflection of the region's strong manufacturing heritage. Utilising this skill base and augmenting it with higher qualifications will be key for developing high value-added employment in the region.

**Employment:** The G21 region has higher unemployment than Melbourne SD, with an unemployment rate of 5.9% in June Quarter 2011 compared to Melbourne's 4.8%. While high unemployment is never a desirable outcome for a region, the availability of residents who are seeking work in the G21 region does indicate a capacity that is yet to be realised in the economy. The unemployment rate in the G21 region increased by 0.5 percentage points compared to Melbourne's 0.6 percentage point decrease in the year to June 2011. While the unemployment rate is generally higher across the region, it is important to note that within the G21 region there are areas of disadvantage, with clustering of higher unemployment and low education levels in certain sub-regions (particularly Corio, which has a third of the region's unemployed residents).

,		
Indicator	621	Melbourne
Population		
2011	294,529	4,142,514
2026 (Vic In Future)	359,374	5,073,089

Table 2.1 Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Statistics - G21 Region & Melbourne SD

1.30%

1.40%

 $^3$  The dependency ratio is the ratio of children and elderly residents versus working-age residents.



% Average Annual Growth 2011-2026

Indicator	C21.	Mellooume
Gross State/Regional Product		
2009-10 (\$M)	\$12,472.40	\$221,131.90
Manufacturing	\$2,344.20	\$29,096.90
Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services	\$1,547.10	\$22,679.80
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$903.30	\$12,295.30
Retail Trade	\$730.10	\$9,812.10
Education & Training	\$689.30	\$10,100.70
Value Added/Employee (\$M)	\$0.12	\$0.13
Labour Market		
Employed Persons (Jun Qtr 2011)	140,190	2,137,600
Unemployment Rate (Jun Qtr 2011)	5.9%	4.8%
Change 2010-11 <sup>(a)</sup>	0.5ppt	-0.6pp
Dependency Ratio (Working Age/Dependen	its)	
2011	54.70%	45.50%
2026	66.50%	53.20%
Change 2011-2026 <sup>(a)</sup>	11.8ppt	7.7ppl
Household Characteristics (2006)		
Avg. Household Size (persons)	2.5	2.6
Avg. Weekly Family Household Income	\$1,272	\$1,497
Avg. Weekly Non-Family Household Income	\$628	\$812
Qualifications (2006, % of persons aged ov	er 15years)	
Postgraduate	1.00%	2.10%
Graduate Diploma/Certificate	1.00%	1.30%
Bachelor Degree	6.40%	9.30%
Diploma/Certificate	17.00%	14.10%
Year 12	24.00%	31.50%
Year 10 or below	36.00%	26.20%
Did Not Attend/Not Stated	14.50%	15.50%

Attachment 2

AECoroup

Note: (a) ppt = percentage point Source: (ABS, 2007), (ABS, 2011), (Dept of Planning & Community Development, 2008), (REMPLAN, 2011)

#### Strengths and weaknesses:

The unique socioeconomic characteristics of the G21 region represent both strengths to leverage and obstacles to overcome. The socioeconomic strengths the region can leverage in order to generate good livability outcomes include:

- Strong forecast population growth;
- Affordable residential land and housing; .
- Strong manufacturing skill base; .
- Desirability for families (particularly young families); and .
- Strong sense of community. ٠

However, along with these strengths there are also a number of socioeconomic factors that could negatively impact the region if they are not adequately addressed, including:

- Outward migration of young residents;
- Aging population and increasing dependency rate;
- Potentially misplaced perception of the region as an industrial, manufacturing hub;
- Lack of cultural and recreational activity in Geelong CBD; and ٠
- Low levels of tertiary and post-school qualifications compared to Melbourne.





There is very significant economic, labour force and population growth planned, which will deliver a major addition to the population of the region. The recommendations from this strategy are intended to focus effort on delivering opportunities in education, employment, and an entrepreneurial spirit which will deliver positive significant change in these characteristics of the region.

## 2.2 Infrastructure

Infrastructure provides the pathways for goods, services, information and people to move into and through a region's economy. More than simply roads and railways, infrastructure can also be 'soft' infrastructure such as cultural facilities and spaces for community interaction.

#### 2.2.1 Transport

#### Airport

The region is well served with a domestic airport in Avalon. There are opportunities to grow this airport in terms of the domestic services delivered, and further utilisation of the facility for international flights. There are currently hurdles in addressing these, which the region will need to focus on in order to take full advantage of this asset.

The general aviation (light aircraft) facilities in the region are underprovided for, and the Geelong Regional Airport Feasibility Study undertaken by the State government in recent times highlights the opportunity to grow this sector of the aviation industry in the region.

#### Port Facilities

The Geelong Port is a relatively busy bulk and break bulk port, with modern wharf facilities, serviced in part by rail. However, there are gaps in this infrastructure, as there is with the road infrastructure which provides access through to the port and adjacent arterial links.

The shallower channel of Corio Bay also presents challenges to the Port operation.

#### Rail Infrastructure

The region enjoys broad gauge rail services through to the west of the region and through Geelong, with standard gauge rail servicing Geelong through to the Golden Plains municipality. Significant investment in recent years in passing loops and the like have provided for further utilisation of these facilities, however, there are gaps in the network.

The work initiated by the State government in relation to investigating the reopening of a Ballarat to Geelong passenger service, and rail connection into Avalon Airport are major initiatives for the region in respect to rail infrastructure.

The intermodal potential for the region is significant given the interface between both gauges of rail, and major road infrastructure, however, this remains uncertain. The realisation of the G21 region's potential requires a further level of detailed planning in order to progress the opportunity across the entire region. Intermodal opportunities extending through to Colac in the west of the region and obviously focusing on the standard gauge around Golden Plains Municipality and the City of Greater Geelong are key in this.

#### Road Infrastructure

The northern connection with Melbourne is a limiting factor with heavy traffic on the Westgate Bridge during morning commutes a continuing problem for the G21 region based workers. Further, there are major additions required to the road infrastructure across the region, particularly in respect to the completion of the Ring Road network to service the southern and Bellarine Peninsula sections of the region, the delivery of the duplicated Princes Hwy to Colac, and the challenge in the rural road network to deliver produce from farm gate to market.

East-west traffic through central Geelong servicing the Bellarine Peninsula is a challenge to the pedestrianisation of central Geelong, which is a major part of the reinvigoration plan for the heart of the region. This also affects Colac Otway, in relation to their dairy industry, Golden Plains in respect to the intense animal husbandry, and the region generally in respect to broad acre produce.





#### **Passenger Transport**

The G21 region has strong transport and infrastructure with an appropriate capacity to service the existing population and expected growth in the short to medium term. Geelong's Ring Road is a significant transport infrastructure asset, which facilitates easier access to and from Melbourne for the southern areas of the G21 region, but it also has potential to facilitate greater economic development opportunities if it were to be extended.

Transit passenger services via the Geelong to Melbourne rail link are currently under significant pressure with overcrowding due to limited services at peak times. This will be addressed in part with the planned provision of the regional rail express, which will provide for additional capacity for V-Line trains to service Geelong without competing with the metropolitan system. However, there will be a necessity for further work in Geelong to address the single line tunnel through the central part of Geelong. Overcoming this will necessitate the stabling facility being moved west of the city's growth corridor in Armstrong Creek to facilitate peak services feeding off from this western location.

Bus services have recently been significantly augmented across the city, which has resulted in a major patronage increase. However, there is still room for improvement in the coverage of the bus network and frequency to lift the public transport offering across the region.

#### 2.2.2 Utilities

#### Water and Sewerage

The region is well serviced by Barwon Water in respect to the key infrastructure of water and sewerage, and Barwon Water has been innovative in addressing the challenges of the recent drought via the use of aquifers to supplement traditional catchments. Further, Barwon Water have committed to an unprecedented capital works program to augment infrastructure generally to provide for major growth. The challenge presented by growth will continue for this major servicing authority in servicing existing planned growth as well as long term growth, which will be in some instances beyond the reach of existing infrastructure and treatment facilities (sewerage treatment).

Further challenges for Barwon Water are presented in relation to the provision of water supply for intensive animal husbandry and other industries located in the rural hinterland of the region.

#### Gas and Electricity

The region is reasonably well serviced with reticulated natural gas services. The extension of the network to service other townships will be an important economic development facilitator.

There are significant capital works required to augment electricity facilities to provide for the planned growth of the region.

Similarly, in respect to water and sewerage services, the gas and electricity providers need to work very closely with the G21 region's municipalities in providing for planned growth and for the long term infrastructure provisions as the population across the region continues to expand along with business and industry growth.

#### Information, Communication and Technology Infrastructure

Optic fibre connections are limited in the region with the major connections extending to Geelong, with the transact (formally network cable) supplementing the NBN fibre network. There are other fibre and wireless communication systems across the region that are controlled primarily by single entities.

The region is not well serviced as a whole from an ITC perspective and an early delivery of a broad roll out under the NBN framework would substantially enhance the region as a place to work from and invest in. This will be a necessary focus of the economic development efforts of the region moving forward.





#### 2.2.3 Social, Tourism & Recreation

#### **Community and Cultural Infrastructure**

Cultural infrastructure provides a region with vital development opportunities that provide improvements to liveability and quality of life. There are many social and cultural infrastructure assets in the G21 region, such as health and education facilities, the Geelong Performing Arts Centre (GPAC) and other elements of the Geelong Cultural Precinct. However, overall community, social and cultural infrastructure in the region are considered by many to be lacking. Addressing this infrastructure and perception gap is essential in developing and maintaining a vital CBD in Geelong and broader region

#### Sporting Infrastructure

Major sporting assets, such as Skilled Stadium, service the region well, and there has been significant investment in recent years at the grass routes sports level. Gaps identified in existing infrastructure are around boating, recreational fishing, and the sporting pursuits beyond the traditional football, netball, cricket and tennis. There is an identified need for the more diverse sporting pursuits to be provided for to support a sophisticated region as it grows and develops.

#### **Tourism Infrastructure**

Tourism infrastructure is predominantly of a niche nature across the region with limited major attraction/ accommodation facilities to service a region that continues to grow and develop its attractiveness and visitation. The need for major convention facilities to accommodate the emerging market in this sector and major additional accommodation supporting facilities has been identified in the recent infrastructure and services analysis developed for Geelong Otway Tourism (Urban Enterprises, 2011).

## Strengths and weaknesses: Infrastructure is one of the foundation stones of economic development. The strengths of the G21 region from an infrastructure perspective include: Good existing transport infrastructure; Port, airport, rail and national highways all within close proximity of a major . population base; Geelong Ring Road; Strong connectivity and supply of gas, power and water; and First class education and health infrastructure. The infrastructure obstacles to overcome are: Relatively poor public transport across the region and particularly serving key assets such as Geelong CBD and Waurn Ponds Campus of Deakin University; Lack of strategic planning to direct future development relative to infrastructure; Constraints to consolidated development within Geelong CBD; Lack of community and cultural infrastructure in Geelong CBD; . Lacking enabling ICT infrastructure to provide high-end design and manufacturing; .

- Shallow port channel; and
- State and Federal policy limiting port and airport options for growth.





## 2.3 External Influencing Factors

The G21 region operates and competes in a global marketplace – exposing it to a variety of influencing factors beyond the control of government or the private sector. Considering the external factors that may influence and impact on the potential development of the G21 region is critical to developing a realistic and effective economic development strategy. These factors include:

**Climate Change & Security of Supply:** The G21 region is exposed to the impacts of climate change<sup>4</sup> on a number of fronts, with the potential rising sea level a concern for coastal regions and the impacts to weather, water availability and temperature change of particular concern to the agricultural areas away from the coast. Like most regional areas, the G21 region, and in particular its more rural areas, is also exposed to the potential impacts of peak oil<sup>5</sup>, with a high dependence on private motor vehicles for transport and road freight for movement of agricultural production. The ability of all residents to access power and water at a fair and reasonable cost will play an important role in future planning and development, and work being conducted by Barwon Water to safeguard against water shortages in the future represents good strategic development for residents.

**Shift to knowledge and advanced manufacturing:** The decline of traditional manufacturing in Australia<sup>6</sup> has affected the G21 region in several very visible ways, most notably the scaling back of major manufacturing operations (for example, the Ford plant). Despite this, a vibrant manufacturing sector remains in the region, having shifted to higher technology production and more niche products. Manufacturing is a key contributor to the G21 regional economy, with a significant skill base and a high level of innovation.

**High Exchange Rate:** The relative strength of the Australian dollar on world currency markets has been detrimental to manufacturers across Australia and the G21 region. The strength of the dollar also impacts heavily on other major industries in the G21 region such as tourism and agriculture.

**Skills Shortage:** Businesses across Australia have reported increasing difficulty in finding skilled workers – a difficulty also found in studies conducted in the G21 region (Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, 2011). In Australia shortages have been largely felt across the occupations of technicians and trades people, with lessoned but still noteworthy impacts on professional vacancies, particularly in respect to health services, from 2009-10 to 2010-11. The G21 region is exposed to skills shortages as it has a high proportion of residents employed in technical and trade based occupations. However, the continued strength of manufacturing in the region also presents opportunities to provide technical support to regions experiencing skill shortage in these fields.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Whilst the Australian manufacturing sector has continued to expand over recent decades, its growth has been overtaken by the services sector. A number of factors have contributed. Outsourcing manufacturing operations to offshore centres, where labour and other operating costs are cheaper, has been popular amongst manufacturing businesses. As the services sector has expanded, some manufacturers have outsourced their servicing needs domestically. In addition, research has found that Australia, alongside most "advanced" nations, has experienced a fall in demand for manufacturing goeds compared to other goods and services (Australian Productivity Commission, 2003). Employment in the manufacturing sector has also decreased with declining demand for goods being coupled with an increasing number of Australians gaining university qualifications. Australian Statistical data indicates that more university qualified Australians are employed in the services sector than the manufacturing sector.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Scientific consensus presently considers the use of fossil fuels, intensive agriculture and land clearing to be causing atmospheric levels of greenhouse gases (i.e. carbon dioxide) to rise above natural levels and alter climatic weather conditions as a result, resulting in the phenomenon known as climate change (IPCC, 2007). In Australia, average temperature increases of 1°C are likely by 2030 together with changes in rainfall patterns and the frequency and/or intensity of extreme weather events such as drought and severe storms (DCCEE, 2011). Efforts currently being made across Australia and the globe to combat climate change include the use of renewable energy sources to replace traditional fossil fuel-powered plants (with fossil fuel powered energy production accounting for over a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions), implementing carbon taxes or trading systems to limit the emission of carbon dioxide (DCCEE, 2011).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Peak oil refers to the concept that world oil production has reached, or is about to reach peak production capacity. After this peak is reached, the cost of oil and petroleum products will increase markedly, as demand increasingly outstrips supply. Petroleum is currently essential for most facets of Australia's community life and economic systems as well as for transport (Akehurst, 2002).

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Strengths and weaknesses: The G21 region is fortunate in that its well diversified economy lessens its exposure to external risks, with competitive strengths such as:

- Production of a variety of foodstuffs locally;
- Food processing and manufacturing skills and assets;
- Large proportion of technically skilled labour;
- Strong manufacturing and technological base;
- Existing renewable energy projects and assets based in the region; and
- Strong water infrastructure and future planning for regional centres.

The region is also exposed to security of supply issues in the following ways:

- · Power generation and smelter operations exposed to carbon pricing;
- High employment in industries which are impacted by exchange rates;
- Exposure to industry sectors with high levels of competition for skilled staff;

 Lack of water infrastructure for agribusiness and new industries in regional areas; and

Coastal regions exposed to rising sea levels presenting investment uncertainty.

## 2.4 Competitive Assessment

Substantiating the specific sustainable competitive advantage offered by the abovementioned matters would present a significant body of work in itself, which was not the primary purpose of the strategy. The analysis and extrapolation of the following eight items as the genuinely sustainable competitive advantage for the G21 region was arrived at via the statistical analysis detailed in the background paper prepared as part of this strategy development, interrogation of the raft of strategic analysis previously undertaken for individual projects, and as part of the Victorian government review of regional context across Victoria, and the innovation plan work, which has been undertaken by the Enterprise Connect (Innovative Regions Centre) in Geelong.

This significant body of work, along with the detailed consultation undertaken with a range of stakeholders both internal to the region and beyond, combined with the expertise of the consultancy team has crystallised the following strengths as representing the key sustainable competitive advantages for the region at this point. These competitive advantages are also expected to be sustainable as the region moves forward and strongly support the strategic directions recommended in this report.

The eight key sustainable competitive advantages enjoyed by the G21 region are identified as follows.

#### **Proximity to Metropolitan Melbourne**

The proximity to metropolitan Melbourne is a unique circumstance for a regional city and regional area generally. The immediate access to the markets of Geelong, and the potential leverage of the substantive workforce settling in western Melbourne present arguably unparalleled circumstances for a region that is equipped to take advantage of a capital City on its doorstep.

#### **Connectedness of the Region**

The G21 Regional Alliance is one of the most advanced regional alliances across Australia. The G21 region is now recognised as a region which speaks with one voice and is committed to structured planning and delivery of regionally significant projects in a coordinated and collaborative manner.

#### Manufacturing Sector

The manufacturing sector is a major competitive advantage for the region. The City of Greater Geelong has the major manufacturing settlement within the region and relies on the manufacturing industry as its major employer and contributor to regional production.





The State government recognise the significance of the manufacturing sector and have identified significant direct and flow on economic benefits associated with this sector. Highlighting and reinforcing the manufacturing sector as one of the major economic and industry drivers of the broader region.

#### Health Sector

The health sector, with Barwon Health as a health network larger than all but 10 in Australia, presents a sustainable competitive advantage for the region, which can and will be leveraged for the future.

In addition to Barwon Health, the Deakin Medical School and Research Centre with growth in optometry represent major strengths for the region (the medical school is an enormous strength, which will continue to strengthen the regional health services offering). Further, there are significant private health operations, centered in the City of Greater Geelong and a commitment from these entities to continually invest and grow these facilities. Combined with the very strong practitioner presence across the City of Greater Geelong, this leaves the region reasonably well serviced. Regardless of this, there are gaps in health provision through the region, which continue to present challenges.

#### **Education and Research**

The significant presence of education institutions across primary, secondary, trade and vocational and tertiary levels also present a major competitive advantage for the region. However, there are areas within the region which do not enjoy the benefits of immediate access to the more advanced education opportunities. Realistically, this competitive advantage is enjoyed by only part of the region, highlighting the need to leverage this throughout the broader region.

The presence of two CSIRO divisions and the major university of Deakin with its two campuses presents a clear sustainable competitive advantage for the region. However, this is not reflected in private sector innovation in a significant manner, highlighting the potential to leverage existing facilities and the opportunity for new entrants/ players in this research space.

#### Lifestyle/Tourism

The regional tourism assets, including the Great Ocean Road, Otway's and beaches rival anywhere in the country. This enormous competitive advantage in the tourism and lifestyle sector is well served by the Geelong Otway Tourism organisation, however, the recent audit of infrastructure (Urban Enterprises, 2011) identified there is clearly much to be done in relation to making the most of this genuine competitive advantage.

#### Infrastructure

The region is well serviced from an infrastructure perspective. Whilst there are some gaps in key areas, the fundamentals are sufficiently sound to confirm this element of the economy as a genuine strength. The region is also engaging in infrastructure planning to ensure this level of competitiveness is maintained into the future.

#### Available Land

The land availability across the region serves as a significant competitive advantage. There are particular areas which are underutilised from an agricultural perspective and provide opportunity for significant additional production, and to facilitate value added activity in the agriculture/rural sector. Colac Otway, Golden Plains and Surf Coast are very strong in their agricultural production and agri-business is a major part of their economy. This ensures that the available agricultural land and particularly opportunities to value add is a major competitive advantage of the G21 region.

The northern areas of the region present competitive advantages with significant tracks of available industrial land adjacent to major centres of Geelong, as well as smaller towns throughout the region. With an immediate proximity to existing infrastructure, these areas present a major competitive advantage for the broader G21 region to accommodate sustainable growth moving forward.





## 2.5 Key Sub-Regional Characteristics

#### **Colac-Otway Shire**

A largely agricultural and ecotourism area – the Colac-Otway Shire region has large amounts of developable land, strong food and beverage and timber manufacturing sectors, as well as a significant portion of the Great Ocean Road. Colac-Otway has potential competitive strengths in developing eco-tourism and renewable energy research further, as well as leveraging its agricultural base with value-adding manufacturing/ processing activities.

#### Golden Plains Shire

The undeveloped land of Golden Plains is well situated to provide development land for the G21 region's growth and provide future settlement lands for residents. Another key strength of Golden Plains is its acceptance and hosting of intensive agricultural and other industries. Golden Plains has a wide variety of agriculture, from broad acre grain farming in the south of the district, to pig and poultry farming operations around Lethbridge and winegrowing in the Moorabool Valley.

#### City of Greater Geelong

The largest sub-region by both population and economic activity, the City of Greater Geelong is the business and industry heart of the G21 region and houses the majority of the workforce. The City of Greater Geelong also has significant strategic assets such as the region's two CSIRO facilities, hospitals, Deakin University and the Gordon Institute of TAFE. Geelong's manufacturing history and transition into advanced manufacturing techniques demonstrates the city is capable of complex production methods, with highly skilled staff.

#### Borough of Queenscliffe

By far the smallest sub-region by both geography and population, the Borough of Queenscliffe contains some of the G21 region's most expensive real estate and highest income residents. The Borough of Queenscliffe is also the location of unique Defence Force facilities, though these facilities are not significantly integrated with the local economy. Queenscliffe's strong community and rich heritage are among its key strengths.

#### Surf Coast Shire

Surf Coast Shire has strong competitive advantages in the tourism sector, with the globally recognised Great Ocean Road and Bells Beach/ Torquay surf culture precinct all offering world-class tourism assets. Surf Coast Shire requires connecting infrastructure to Geelong/Melbourne with the extension of the Geelong Ring Road to provide the catalyst for the next phase of tourism growth. Away from the coast, agricultural production in the Surf Coast Shire has developed niche markets in pork production (Otway Pork), as well as beef, wool, poultry and stock feed crops.





## 3. Desired Future Outcomes

## 3.1 Regional Vision

The G21 region is a geographically diverse region with many communities, businesses, industries and governments. The Geelong Region Plan, released by the G21 Regional Alliance, contains the following vision statement:

"In 2020, the Geelong Region is Australia's most desirable destination for living, visiting and investing; it is renowned for its vibrant, cohesive community, exceptional physical environment and vigorous economy."

This statement has been used as the starting point for developing a picture of the desired future state of the G21 region. To understand the desired future state, the current G21 region's characteristics were considered against a series of attributes, including labour force capacity, economic diversity and innovation.

## 3.2 Desired Regional Outcomes

To clearly identify what this vision means for the G21 Region Economic Development Strategy, a wide range of key regional stakeholders were asked to describe what the ideal G21 region of the future looked like to them. Three potential future scenarios were presented to assist stakeholders in framing what the future for the G21 region may look like. These were a 'More of the Same' (Scenario 1), 'Building on Our Regional Strengths' (Scenario 2) and a 'Game Changer' – projects that have the potential to transform the region (Scenario 3) scenario.

The first two scenarios represent outcomes that are effectively able to be delivered by local government under their current economic development and governance regimes, while the 'Game Changer' scenario represents the outcomes possible if the region focuses its collaborative energies and development activity on key initiatives that have the potential to change the face of the regional economy. Overwhelmingly the regional outcome/ future environment identified as being the most desired was 'The Game Changer'<sup>7</sup> scenario.

Outcomes associated with the 'Game Changer' scenario are described in the table below.

Attribute	Outcome Of Strategy Delivery
Future Population	500k+ people
Labour Force Capacity	New range of skills – individuals are skilled in new areas and industries, with new skills being attracted to the region to assist in broader capability development of the labour force
Economic Diversity	A diverse economy with a focus on industry with strong flow on effects
Cultural Activity	A highly sought after region of choice, attracting attendance from outside the region
Innovation	Global centre of innovation and commercialisation
Infrastructure	Key strategic infrastructure is planned for and delivered ahead of time
Governance	Leading with shared strategic vision
Regional Perception	Identified and recognised as a region of choice
Role and Function	Provide high-level service centre alternative to Melbourne Central Activity Centre for Victoria
Source: AEC group	

Table 3.1 Targeted Future Outcomes for the G21 Region

These stakeholder-identified desired future outcomes provide a clear direction for the economic development strategy and help identify key areas to focus economic development initiatives within the G21 region. The success of the G21 Region Economic Development Strategy will be measured by its progress toward and delivery of these outcomes. A list of tasks and opportunities identified as potential economic development initiatives is detailed in **Appendix A**.

 $<sup>^7</sup>$  "Scenario 1 – More of the Same" and "Scenario 2 – Building on Our Strengths" both have valid economic development pursuits, however, the "Scenario 3 - Game Changer" approach captured the virtually unanimous desire across all stakeholders engaged in this study for the G21 region to do more than just stay the same or to leverage the many obvious strengths of the region.

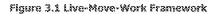


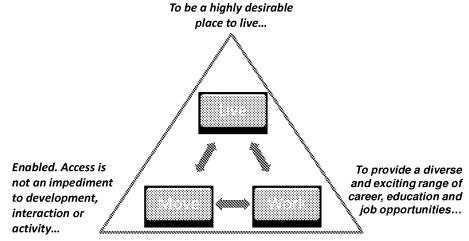


## 3.3 Focus Areas

A successful economic development strategy defines a clear logic for the selection of key initiatives in which to dedicate the investment of time, effort and resources. The key regional outcomes identified above describe the characteristics of the region's desired future state. To ensure the economic development strategy, which is intended to be a lasting (5-10 year) and dynamic document, is able to continually focus on delivering these outcomes it is critical these complex requirements are represented in a clear and concise framework.

At its essence, the desired future state identified by key regional stakeholders revolves around ensuring that the G21 region is a highly desirable place to Live, Move and Work.





Source: AEC group

Live, Move and Work are the three areas in which effort will be focused to deliver the desired future state of the G21 region. They also provide a simple framework to assist in the identification of the key economic development initiatives that will deliver those elusive first steps toward accelerated growth and prosperity. These key initiatives are the 'Game Changers'.

A detailed assessment of what comprise each of the aspects of the live, move and work framework, along with the G21 region's current capability and future needs across framework is provided in **Appendix B**.

## 3.4 Identifying the Game Changers

Identifying those initiatives that represent the most effective use of resources to deliver the desired economic development outcomes for the G21 region involves considering their attributes against a number of key points. These points are not so much a set of criteria as a description of the broad characteristics that the initiatives need to embody to be effective, including the following:

- Are able to deliver distinct and lasting regional benefits with a catalytic
  effect on the broader region: An initiative must first and foremost deliver distinct
  and lasting regional benefits. Developing and focusing on initiatives rather than
  individual projects is key to achieving these lasting benefits. While initiatives will
  invariably involve specific projects or developments in certain areas of the G21
  region, the benefits of that work should also be felt across the broader region and
  economy to be considered effective.
- Cannot be readily implemented by a single local government or require cross-government collaboration and intervention: Collaboration across the G21 region can affect change at a regional level that would otherwise not be possible. If



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resources are invested in initiatives that would be easily implemented by local government, the advantage of the region's collaborative environment will not be fully leveraged. Only those initiatives that require intervention from the G21 region, State and/or Australian Government to be realised should be considered.

- Lead to further direct investment: It is important the initiates selected are catalytic in their nature and will lead to additional flow-on and support investment, economic growth and activity.
- Have the potential to address regional issues/change perceptions: A crucial part of developing the G21 region is propagating an accurate message about the growth potential and existing opportunities in the G21 region. Initiatives that help build this perception will enhance the attractiveness of the region to investors and will help drive further direct investment.

## 3.5 Strategy Toolbox: Delivering the Game Changers

To assist in the delivery of the Game Changer scenario, a series of strategic initiatives were developed as a 'toolbox' for economic development practitioners to use on a day-to-day basis.

The strategies outlined below are the things that need to be done every day, now and in the future, across all levels of government, to ensure strong economic outcomes are efficiently, effectively and consistently delivered for the G21 region. Additional detail, explanation and implementation frameworks are outlined for each in **Appendix C**:

#### • Attracting Investment:

- Objective: Securing business investment and jobs.
- Rationale: Investment is required to facilitate business and jobs growth, be it new business and industry coming to town or a local business or industry making a significant expansion. The investor needs to recognise the region as a location that is business ready and, more specifically, know and understand the relative advantages of the region and why this is the best region for their investment. Increasing investment in infrastructure as well as business expansion will help grow and diversify the economy.

#### • Encouraging Innovation:

- Objective: Encourage a culture of innovation within the G21 region that produces relevant knowledge for business and industry.
- Rationale: Innovation is borne from the individual, but is enabled and encouraged by skills development, encouragement and interaction with others. Providing innovative environments and support systems will set the G21 region apart as a region where innovation is encouraged and ideas flourish. This environment will see innovation develop internally from those stakeholders currently within the region, but also from those who relocate to the G21 region to facilitate their ideas.

#### • Skilling Individuals:

- Objective: Enhance the skill level of the local workforce to highlight and see career development options and provide a `can do' attitude.
- Rationale: If residents can increase their skills, they may increase their contribution to the economy and may have more valuable employment opportunities, which will assist in delivering higher standards of living. At the same time, increases in innovation and R&D activities and capabilities of the region will result in a stronger and more knowledge-driven workforce over time. A highly skilled and entrepreneurial workforce can assist local companies to grow and attract new investment.

#### Changing Perception:

 Objective: To promote an accurate perception of the G21 region, a region known for its business performance, lifestyle characteristics and quality community infrastructure.





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 Rationale: The G21 region, and in particular Geelong City, has a misplaced perception of being a trade-based manufacturing region. Perceptions often become reality. The importance of how the region is perceived around Australia and the world is important to fostering an environment conducive to economic development and growth. The region's perception of itself and its external projection of this image is incredibly important for economic development. Areas which can conjure images of success provide more confidence to businesses and investors.

#### Securing Funds:

- *Objective*: Assist government, business and individuals secure funds for capital infrastructure, business investment and development of innovation.
- Rationale: Capital investment is required to develop and enhance infrastructure, business growth and realise the potential of new ideas. Coordinated investment from a range of investors is required to ensure sufficient and appropriate levels of funding are received to deliver required outcomes.





## 4. Game Changers

The Game Changers are the unique bodies of work designed to move the G21 region towards its desired future. This section outlines the vision associated with each of the Game Changers, how they are to be achieved and why they will work to move the G21 region in its desired direction. The Game Changers are supported by the Strategy Toolbox, which has a detailed list of actions for the implementation of each of the strategies.

These five Game Changers represent the best first steps towards the region's goals. They are the first bodies of work and most important moves the G21 region needs to make to achieve its goals and are the:

- Completion of the Ring Road with Surf Coast, Bellarine Peninsula, Bannockburn and Colac connections;
- Geelong City Centre Reactivation;
- Coordinated Delivery of Critical Infrastructure to Support Growth;
- Globally Significant Innovation & Research Centre; and
- The G21 Region is Open for Business.

Implementing these Game Changers is beyond the scope of any one individual local government, requiring the focus of the G21 Regional Alliance and the assistance of State and Australian Governments to realise.

The Game Changers should not be considered in isolation or as a prioritised schedule of works. Each of the Game Changers relates to the others and provides support and direction for the region overall. For example, coordinated delivery of critical infrastructure to support growth will underpin and provide an evidence-base for the movement of goods and people for all future development in the G21 region. The initiative to make the G21 region a hotspot for the generation of knowledge and innovation will both support and require the reactivation of Geelong CBD. Similarly, the completion of the ring road, beyond facilitating the latent tourism development potential of the region, will provide access to the high-amenity real estate of the Surf Coast that could be the deciding factor in attracting high-level research talent for innovation and research. While the open for business initiative will assist the delivery of key components of all the Game Changers.





## 4.1 Completion of the Ring Road with Surf Coast, Bellarine Peninsula, Bannockburn and Colac Connections

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What the Game Changer is

Extension of the Geelong Ring Road to Torquay, another river crossing to the Bellarine Peninsula and completion of the Ring Road network. The development will provide an uninterrupted route to Torquay. This infrastructure will facilitate access to future employment nodes and provide agribusiness with more efficient access to markets and provide a definitive start/ gateway to the Great Ocean Road. This would also serve as the gateway to the surf culture of the Torquay and Bells Beach area.

#### How to achieve it

**Define and integrate a new high-speed link to Torquay, Bellarine Peninsula, Bannockburn and Colac into the regional road network**: To achieve this outcome the G21 region's Councils will need to facilitate the state agencies design and develop the budget to deliver the road connections in a timely manner. Together with State Government support, there needs to be integration into the regional road network and regional modelling to design the carriageway and intersections and the river.

**Business case to secure funding and approvals**: Develop a business case to target the required approvals and funding from the State and Federal Governments for the various roads in agreed an agreed priority (under a range of Regional Assistance Funds).

**Minimise the delivery hurdles**: The regional road network will also need to link into current easement and corridor provisions to avoid, wherever possible, the high cost and delay associated with the acquisition of new road reservations.

**Invest in destination signage and branding**: Destination investment will highlight the fast and efficient access to the region by day trippers and tourists generally. This work will also see the improvement of way-finding and destination marketing and facilities, ensuring visitors to the Great Ocean Road and surrounding areas are made aware of their entry to the region and of the beginning or conclusion of their experience. For example, clear and distinctive messaging is required to 'announce' the visitors arrival at the Bells Beach/ Torquay precinct – the home of surfing in Australia.

#### Why it will work

The new infrastructure will deliver seamless access to the existing substantive urban areas of the Surf Coast, and the Bellarine Peninsular as well as provide for currently planned growth and the inevitable long term growth.

The G21 region is in a unique position to take advantage of the significant anticipated growth in tourism visitation to the Great Ocean Road (expected to grow from 7 million to 10 million visitors per annum) to develop new and existing sectors. Access is the key to unlocking the potential of the region and its assets.

#### It will deliver enhanced visitor access and experience:

- Reducing the travel time for tourists and residents to the Surf Coast area will provide opportunities for further high-amenity real estate in the region and for day-trippers and tour operators to plan more time in the area.
- Improving access to the Bellarine Peninsula will stimulate the further development of the region as a tourism destination in its own right, unlocking latent demand for the culinary and lifestyle tourism the region can service.





• This Game Changer will assist in developing a clearer perception of regional tourism identity and character, which will aid future growth in tourism and the development of new tourism sectors in the G21 region.

#### It will increase local business sustainability:

- The road infrastructure will provide an attractive alternative to the current east west traffic through central Geelong effectively this Game Changer initiative will be a major facilitator in reducing the necessity for through traffic which will assist in the realisation of the second game changer initiative of Geelong City revitalisation.
- Improved access to Melbourne for existing and potential residents and business will increase activity. The development of this infrastructure will see the G21 region recognised as being only 40-60 minutes from Melbourne.
- The tourism sector in the G21 region's south tends to be driven in part by seasonality and local investment interest. Whilst it has breathtaking hinterland views, beach and lifestyle opportunities and a pleasant climate, there are currently comparatively limited investment opportunities. Improved access from Melbourne and opportunities for investment through attractive zoning laws will stimulate investor interest and generate new and untapped tourism markets for the region over the entire year rather than the current seasonality.

#### Substantive benefits beyond tourism

The benefits of the ring road completion are substantive beyond their obvious tourism benefits. These benefits will flow to the entire the region and are fundamental to facilitate employment growth, which is in line with the population expansion anticipated in the southern portion of the City of Greater Geelong, Surf Coast, Bannockburn and ultimately Winchelsea and Colac.

The benefits and why the Game Changer will work are summarised at a high level below:

- Armstrong Creek with its major employment precincts (300 hectares in total) will benefit substantially from the ring road completion to provide for accessibility to these major employment nodes;
- The Bellarine Peninsula will be significantly more accessible with a further river crossing facilitated by the completion of the ring road network;
- The central city revitalisation will be facilitated to a significant degree via an alternate
  east west traffic route to the Bellarine Peninsula and servicing the industrial areas of
  Eastern Geelong (Alcoa foundry and rolling mill). The completion of this road link will
  release major truck movements from the Central Activities Area and provide an
  opportunity for further pedestrianisation, which is critical in revitalising the city
  centre;
- The delivery of a high speed link to Surf Coast without traversing the future urban area of Armstrong Creek will be a major benefit to the existing and future residents and businesses in Torquay (this has been recognised in an independent ministerial review of the east west arterial servicing Armstrong Creek);
- The quickly growing Bannockburn and the adjacent Gheringhap areas will be well served by a duplication of the Midland Highway to connect to the ring road alignment. This will facilitate not only expanded investment in Bannockburn, but will provide for more accessibility to the intensive animal husbandry operations across the Golden Plains municipality; and
- Colac and Winchelsea have been recognised as growth centres in the initial consultation document for the G21 Urban Growth Strategy and would be significantly more attractive to accommodate additional growth in the region with the completion of duplicated road access.

#### Why it is needed

The necessity to progress this Game Changer initiative is strongly compelling:

 Bannockburn, Colac and Winchelsea are all towns which will accommodate significant additional infill and new growth given the infrastructure and support mechanisms, which are established across these settlements. These towns will need to be



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supported with the completion of duplicated road access in order to ensure that they realise their full potential as soon as possible;

- The connection of the Ring Road network, which now effectively terminates at Anglesea Road is of paramount importance. This was highlighted in the recent state review of Stage 4C alignment of the Ring Road extension. This report recommended that a very high priority be placed on the provision of the high speed seamless link to the Surf Coast area (Torquay), which was not reliant on the arterial network through the proposed Armstrong Creek Urban Growth Area;
- The Ring Road connection to the Surf Coast Highway will provide for the traffic generated by the planned growth of Torquay. The Ring Road network will prove accessibility to Geelong, Melbourne and beyond, and in particular to the public transport assets that will sit in Armstrong Creek to service the southern area of the region;
- The Bellarine Highway connection, which will be provided via the ultimate completion of the Ring Road network and a further river crossing, is necessary to provide for the planned growth of the major growth centres of Drysdale, Clifton Springs, and Ocean Grove detailed in the current municipal planning schemes;
- The river crossing is necessary as VicRoads projections of the Fellmongers Road (Breakwater Rd Bridge) east west access servicing Geelong to be at capacity in 12 to 15 years. This will necessitate a further east west river crossing to provide for effective intra city traffic management; and
- The additional river crossing and connection of the Ring Road network through to the Bellarine Peninsular will provide an alternate route for east west traffic through central Geelong and therefore reduce this though traffic and facilitate pedestrianisation and reinvigoration of the central city as part of the Geelong City centre reactivation Game Changer initiative.

Without undertaking the works associated with this Game Changer, the expansion of existing and development of new tourism sectors in the southern areas of the G21 region from the current 7 million visitors per year to 10 million visitors will be hampered. Without the delivery of this infrastructure it will not be possible to achieve the following benefits:

- Attract substantial increases in weekend traffic and tourism trips to the G21 region through promoting faster and more efficient radial road networks and access from Melbourne to specific points of interest;
- Support an increase of zoning and development potential for environmentally sustainable pockets in and around the key coastal and hinterland precincts, which will attract new investment in building and construction of hotels, accommodation and holiday markets;
- Over time the increased patronage and visitor numbers generated by both daytripper and weekend escape markets will substantially broaden the economic revenue from both the tourism and development sectors;
- Spin-off benefits include activation of regional green/ eco-tourism sector and lifestyle industry in the inland and coastal areas of the G21 region (i.e. Colac Otway, Surf Coast) and enhance the open access to regional attractions (such as beaches, environmental assets and the aesthetic side to the Geelong water front) facilitating the capture of escape expenditure from Melbourne; and
- Over time it will lead to further lifestyle and investment diversification and will help attract jobs for younger hospitality workers to reduce the current outward migration of knowledge and skills characteristic of the region.

Key road infrastructure affected and influenced by this game changer initiative may include:

- Anglesea Road: Realignment;
- Mt Duneed: Upgrade;
- East West Arterial;
- New River Crossing;



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Attachment 2

- Bellarine Highway connection;
- Portarlington Road connection;
- Wallington to Queenscliff duplication;
- Drysdale Ring Road;
- Duplication of Portarlington Road;
- Duplication of Midland Highway to Bannockburn;
- Bacchus Marsh Rd Road
- Duplication of Barwon Heads Road; and
- Princes Highway, Colac.

#### Initial Priorities for this Game Changer

Whilst the specific projects to be undertaken as part of the game changer will inevitably be resolved by those responsible for implementation, it is recommended consideration be given to address the following priorities:

- Planning and delivery of high speed link to join with ring road as constructed;
- Lobbying Government for the funding commitment for duplication of Princess Highway to Colac; and
- Planning for the east west arterial link through Armstrong Creek and further river crossing to service the Bellarine Peninsula.





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# 4.2 Geelong City Centre Reactivation

The Vision A vibrant, bustling and living Geelong CBD as the cultural and business heart of the G21 region. A place where urban residential space provides demand for shops, cafes, restaurants, bars and cultural facilities, all within walking distance of one another and a vibrant commercial centre. A city-centre whose residents do not demand cars and where pedestrian access is paramount.

What the Game Changer is

The Game Changer is the development of high-density residential space in Geelong CBD to assist in the reactivation of the city centre, grow further advanced service activities (including opportunities for state and national business headquarters), provide culturally diverse lifestyle options for the G21 region, and lead reinvestment in retail and commercial space in the CBD. This activity will also consider and support the reactivation and development of the Corio and Norlane precincts.

How to achieve it

Higher density living and increased use of available commercial space in Geelong CBD requires planning alterations and the improvement of public transport connectivity and service quality. These will enable the development of residential space with lower carparking requirements and lead to increased commercial and business investment. Without providing high quality public transport in addition to improved planning, this growth will simply not occur.

**Review and address planning and design issues**: Revising planning overlays for the CBD height, plot, floorspace and parking ratios are needed to allow development of higher density apartments. Podium-level retail and commercial zonings in new developments will encourage urban regeneration and streetscape improvements.

**Develop Major Projects which generate significant pedestrian and traffic central City activity:** The Convention and Exhibition Centre and the cruise ship destination are examples of Major Projects that the G21 Regional Alliance need to vigorously support and find the way to deliver.

Address passenger transport to the CBD: Transport issues that need to be addressed to increase the number of CBD residents include:

- Pedestrian paths and bikeways: The development of pedestrian walkways between zones and nodes of activity as well as cycle/ bikeways will be critical in a functional 'new age' space. Decreasing the need for cars also improves the environmental perception of the region and effects of peak oil. Increasing pedestrian activity is a critical element in the development of a vital CBD with an interesting constantly changing backdrop of recreational and cultural activity;
- Public transport links: Smooth and efficient public transport links from within the G21
  region to the Geelong City CBD is key to reducing the number of cars in the CBD.
  Equally the capacity for CBD residents to travel to Melbourne quickly and effectively is
  important in removing the 'impediments' to a relocation decision; and
- *Car share arrangements*: Membership of a car hire scheme (e.g. Flexicar or GoGet) through which members pay a joining fee which allows them to book and schedule their required use. This may need to be initially facilitated by Local Government.

**Design competitions:** Competitions through architectural associations will facilitate new and contemporary architecture to lead to innovative redevelopment in the CBD.

**Targeting specific sectors and precincts**: Target key areas with the capacity to lift their current land use and development footprints through active consideration of land title ownerships, urban renewal objectives and future land use patterns.

**Consolidate ownership**: The large number of landholders in the CBD will hinder redevelopment efforts. Consolidation could be achieved by providing incentives in development standards, incorporated in planning and statutory documents as well as





flexible Development Control Plans. Alternatively, legislation, such as in NSW and Queensland, could be introduced to grant special development rights for certain areas.

**Heritage Floor Space Transfers**: The introduction of Heritage Floor Space Transfers over current heritage buildings in the CBD, and the establishment of a fund to regenerate and refurbish existing buildings will facilitate the redevelopment of currently unattractive refits (heritage refits are typically twice the cost of a standard refit<sup>8</sup>). Given the number of heritage assets in the Geelong region, it is important to retain and include these heritage assets in the future vibrant heart of the G21 region.

**Develop cultural infrastructure**: Raising the cultural profile of the region is an important ingredient for attracting residential densification. A larger resident population base in the CBD will strengthen the business case for cultural facility development and improve funding opportunities. The Heritage Floorspace Transfer could also be used as relevant in supporting the capital cost of these developments.

**Relocation of the central Geelong passenger rail stabling yards**: Relocation of the stabling yards to a location west of the Armstrong Creek development will enhance the provision of public transport services 'through' the City of Geelong, as well as providing additional development space in central Geelong.

#### Why it will work

Redevelopment of Geelong CBD must be carried out in a manner that is commercially feasible, coordinated and actively managed. Reactivating the commercial heart of the G21 region will be critical for driving development throughout the region and it must be treated as a priority because:

#### It makes redevelopment commercially feasible:

- Flexible and proactive planning initiatives and zonings (plot yields and floor surface ratios and parking requirements) will increase the feasibility of development in the CBD. Without a commercial imperative, redevelopment will not happen;
- Heritage Floor Space Transfers and a heritage fund provide the opportunity for heritage assets to be leveraged back into the commercial offering in a feasibly manner;
- Generation of higher density residential, retail and commercial activity will provide an
  additional financial incentive, on top of those delivered through flexible and proactive
  planning, for reinvestment of landlords as well as the aggregation of ownership; and
- Utilising available funds for commercial building refits to deliver improved carbon footprints is another opportunity which should be explored.

#### It changes the perception of the region:

- Innovation in design and transport solutions will set Geelong apart as an example of Best Practice CBD regeneration globally, providing the opportunity to expand education offerings using the CBD reactivation as a case study; and
- A range of urban living offerings in Geelong CBD presents the opportunity for the G21 region to provide a genuinely full suite of lifestyle options to existing and potential residents. This has flow on benefits for university students and staff, business and industry recruitment efforts and the broader regional perception. A diverse population base will see a diversity of cultural and other activities in the CBD.

#### It gets people back into the CBD:

 A vital CBD is typified by high volumes of foot traffic, range and diversity of housing options, high quality shopfronts with a broad retail offering, a commercial heart, effective management of car traffic (removing car/ pedestrian interface issues) and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Heritage Floor Space Transfers are a form of transferrable development rights and are a market instrument used to manage land development. Heritage Floor Space Transfers would allow the exchange of zoning privileges from one area to another. These transfers enable the preservation of heritage assets land with high cultural values, while allowing urban areas to expand and increase in density. Heritage Floor Space Transfers can be bought, sold or transferred between landholders.



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the presence of places where diverse groups of people can interact comfortably. This will not happen without increased residents in the CBD.

#### It provides a range of broader regional benefits:

- Further investment in public transport infrastructure and service provision will also have significant benefits for other residents in the G21 region and will help to address areas of disadvantage outside of Geelong CBD; and
- Reactivating Geelong CBD, the G21 region's major business and cultural hub will provide benefits for the entire region as well as opportunities to leverage.

#### Why it is needed

Without the tasks described in this Game Changer, reactivation of Geelong's CBD will not occur. The reactivation of the CBD will bring with it a myriad of spill over benefits for the region, including strong demand for more cultural facilities and improved public transport services.

The visibility of the reactivation will also have an enormous effect on the perception of the G21 region – something that cannot occur without the Geelong City Centre Reactivation Game Changer. Key initiatives associated with this game changer include:

- Cruise Ship Destination;
- Convention Centre;
- Residential Population/ Western Wedge;
- Commercial Refit of the CBD;
- CSIRO/GCEID (Geelong Centre for Emerging Infectious Disease);
- Laneway;
- CGUL; and
- Trainshed Way.

#### Initial Priorities for this Game Changer

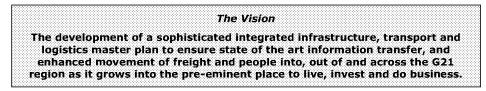
Whilst the specific projects to be undertaken as part of the game changer will inevitably be resolved by those responsible for implementation, it is recommended consideration be given to address the following priorities:

- Support Deakin's commitment to growing the waterfront campus to 10,000 students as a priority and facilitate accommodation options for students accordingly;
- Facilitate the development of the Train Shed Way proposal for State Government and Barwon Water offices to the highest practicable environmental standards; and
- Support the City of Greater Geelong in its efforts to lobby for State Government funding to rebuild the Yarra Street Pier and provide for cruise ship destination in Geelong.





### 4.3 Coordinated Delivery of Critical Infrastructure to Support Growth



## What the Game Changer is

The Game Changer is an integrated infrastructure plan to accelerate the delivery of critical infrastructure in a coordinated manner for the long term growth and economic prosperity for the region. The integrated infrastructure plan, inclusive of transport and communications, will provide direction for the ongoing provision of infrastructure and provide a lobbying strategy to deliver the essential infrastructure to stimulate economic growth across the region in a prioritised fashion. This development will provide direction for future regional development and reduce the risk of future unforeseen issues.

#### How to achieve it

The game changer will be achieved through:

- The G21 regional task force in relation to the NBN roll out moving from a lobbying phase to an implementation phase. The G21 Regional Alliance will work with the NBN company across all municipalities to develop a strategic implementation plan and facilitate prompt approval mechanisms. This will enable NBN to roll out the network as soon as practicable;
- The G21 Regional Land Use Strategy, which will provide direction in relation to growth in reticulated services beyond that which is planned today. This will inform long term planning, with a commitment to work across agencies to develop an implementation plan for existing and planned growth to facilitate the most efficient roll out of reticulated services;
- Undertaking explicit planning in relation to freight and logistics for key areas across the region immediately. Priority should be given to undertake the planning for the City of Greater Geelong identified national freight and logistics hub; and
- Mobilising G21 Regional Alliance with the Department of Transport, V-Line and other key transport infrastructure stakeholders to develop a public/ shared transport strategy to facilitate transport across the region and specifically accommodate higher density development across central Geelong.

#### Why it will work

Significant infrastructure expansion is expensive, time intensive to install, and has to be provided ahead of time ensure economic and population growth is not impeded. Accurate, effective, coordinated and collaborative planning ensures the most cost effective and timely roll out of infrastructure.

Planning for, and delivering in or ahead of time, infrastructure sends a clear message to business, industry and government investors that the G21 region is business and investment ready. The clear communication of infrastructure development plans and priorities will also highlight suitable development nodes for all investment types.

#### Why it is needed

As the G21 region's economy grows in an unprecedented manner the necessity for a disciplined approach to planning and lobbying for infrastructure is essential. A major task of the economic development practitioners of the region should be to ensure that essential infrastructure is deployed in a manner which stimulates and supports economic growth. Lagging infrastructure delivery impedes business growth and detracts from a region's investment attraction potential.





A plan to deliver coordinated critical infrastructure to support economic and population growth is essential for an area the size of the G21 region. The co-ordination between municipalities, relevant agencies, along with all tiers of Government will be substantially enhanced through a strategic plan to guide key stakeholders efforts.

#### Initial Priorities for this Game Changer

Whilst the specific projects to be undertaken as part of the Game Changer will inevitably be resolved by those responsible for implementation, it is recommended consideration be given to address the following priorities:

- National freight and logistics hub plan for northern Geelong;
- NBN rollout plan;
- Reticulated infrastructure planning for the currently planned and long term growth of the region; and
- Transit link to Torquay.





# 4.4 Globally Significant Innovation & Research Centre

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#### What the Game Changer is

The Game Changer is the establishment of G21 as a hotspot for the generation of knowledge and innovation that creates shared value and generates worldwide recognition. This initiative will reinforce and better coordinate the significant world class research that is already progressing in various institutions and firms across the G21 region.

#### How to achieve it

Establishing the G21 region as a globally significant innovation and research centre will change the face of the G21 region and act as a catalyst for a new culture centred on innovation, entrepreneurship and knowledge development. The proposed centre will leverage existing regional strengths and research institutions to ensure it develops practical capabilities. Key tasks in achieving this are outlined below.

#### Engage and collaborate with key partners early on:

 Leverage existing capabilities, programs and relationships: A very close collaboration between the key existing research organisations in Geelong of the CSIRO divisions, Deakin University, Barwon Health, Department of Primary Industry, Queenscliff Research Facility will be the cornerstone of this centre.

The intention is to grow the already established collaboration across the existing organisations and engage private sector partners from Geelong and beyond to lift the profile of Geelong as a place to do research and to commercialise innovation, with entrepreneurial spirit growing out of this centre.

There are initiatives already in place, in particular the Geelong Centre for Emerging Infectious Diseases, which will leverage the world class expertise of the animal health laboratories with Barwon Health, and Deakin University to deliver a health research capability of a world class standard. This Game Changer will grow from existing platforms and provide further opportunities for collaboration and ultimately to provide for economic stimulus via commercialisation of initiatives. The Game Changer will provide exposure to the process of innovation throughout the education system.

• Look to secure participation from a significant global player in the early stages: In order to attract interest from companies, local industry and universities, a large, and potentially global, corporation should anchor the centre. With the participation of a genuine cornerstone corporation, the centre will ensure not just links to private industry and the production of research and innovation that are commercially attractive but the generation of jobs and investment over time. The participation of a genuine cornerstone corporation will also assist with the promotion of the centre domestically and internationally.

#### Clearly identify the centres focus and intent for all stakeholders:

- Leveraging existing research assets: The G21 region's considerable research strengths in infectious disease and materials science provide a strong platform for future innovation and knowledge creation. Strong opportunities also exist in the health science and ICT fields;
- Focusing on current and future needs of the local region: The region should focus on developing globally significant research capabilities that produce local/ regional case studies for extension to a global market;
- Involving local companies and industry: The collaboration should provide value to local companies and industries and act as a platform to provide local research that helps local companies and industries become more competitive. The opportunity also exists to support and expose the local education system to the process of innovation.



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# Develop a clear and transparent, yet flexible funding and innovation support model:

- Funding through public and private funds: Initiatives should be funded through both public and private funds, which ensures that all parties are interested in long-term sustainability and in generating a return on investment;
- Generating revenue from a variety of sources: Through the variety and depth of services on offer, the centre should generate multiple revenue streams to assist with on-going operational costs and ensure the centre is self-sustaining. Revenues could be derived through many of the activities highlighted;
- Establish an investment fund: The centre should house an investment fund or angel/ venture fund for investment into new ideas from local entrepreneurs. This fund could also contribute to the on-going costs of managing the centre. Housing the research and combining it with local advisory services to be commercialised as well as the funds for commercialisation would create a powerful incentive for attracting innovation; and
- Provides a catalyst for future investment: Through networking and entrepreneurial facilitation, the centre should become a catalyst for further investment in additional facilities, including research and corporate facilities. The physical location of corporate facilities next to the centre and additional research operations would become the genesis for a number of business and research parks, making the region even more attractive for innovative companies.

#### Create a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship:

- *Provide an interface between industry and research*: The centre must act as a portal into university research, assisting industry to tap into academic research and providing an appropriate vehicle for this interaction. There are opportunities here to partner with leading global researchers in whatever field is required, provided the research is responding to an identified local nee;
- Function as a centre of entrepreneurship: The centre should become a focal point for entrepreneurship, providing a platform for successful entrepreneurs to discuss their recipe for success, for a university to provide business advisory services for start-up businesses and for local entrepreneurs to engage with one another;
- Function as a meeting place: The centre should act as a meeting place for business, government and academia, holding regular networking events and other functions, such as conferences and seminars. As a meeting place, the centre becomes the focal point for innovation and knowledge development in the region;
- *Creates a culture of innovation*: The centre should become a catalyst for creating a culture of innovation. A development of this size and scale would assist in fortifying this culture and knowledge in the G21 region; and
- Spawning new and increasing levels of research: The centre should create the impetus for further research specialisation (together with the private sector), to broaden its scope and create further innovation, knowledge and value for the economy. This broadening of the research platform should be closely associated with private industry to ensure wider economic outcomes for the region.

#### Why it will work

Building the G21 region's reputation as a global centre renowned for its quality research is an achievable goal, if the existing research assets are utilised and networked in a collaborative fashion. The innovative capacity of the region can be harnessed through the correct use and networking of institutions, industry and business.

#### It will focus on local strengths and needs:

 Coordinated, commercial and worthwhile research, that leverages the unique capabilities and builds on existing platforms, will generate considerable knowledge and create a distinct environment in the G21 region that will attract investment and employment;



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- Through the generation of knowledge and innovation, considerable value is created that warrants investment from domestic and international companies. These outcomes are only generated through world's-best-practice research focussed on some level of practical local/ geographic or industry need, along with regular contact and interaction with local business and industry; and
- It is not about research for knowledge sake, this centre will focus research and innovation development on local and regional industry needs.

# It will have funds available to attract and the structures in place to develop and consistently deliver innovation:

- With funding available for innovation as well as angel networks in place, innovative ideas will be drawn to the centre;
- The creation of a culture of innovation, combined with the capabilities and environment that the centre would create, will provide the initial nucleus from which considerable organic growth across the G21 region will occur;
- The placement of key staff with a track record in both securing research funds and delivering commercially relevant research through to industry adoption will ensure new ideas have an experienced guide through the development process; and
- A structured innovation development processes will be developed, focussing on innovation at three key levels, the individual, the firm and the industry level. The innovation at the industry level typically results in the development of new industries or industry value chains.

#### It may be anchored by a global research corporation and world's best practice:

• Anchoring the facility with a global corporation will help to ensure that research is commercially relevant and focussed on the current and future business and industry needs. Name recognition may assist in promoting the centre and all of its services.

#### Why it is needed

Having identified innovation as a key part of the region's future, the G21 region now needs to develop a focal point for innovative activities in the region and provide the incentive to attract innovative ideas and organisations to the region. The opportunity for the G21 region to produce valuable and commercial results from innovative practice is there, but it requires the development of this critical piece. Australian institutions and regions have typically underperformed in commercialising innovation, not through a lack of innovation but due to a lack of focus on development and commercialisation.

#### Initial Priorities for this Game Changer

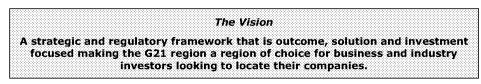
Whilst the specific projects to be undertaken as part of the game changer will inevitably be resolved by those responsible for implementation, it is recommended consideration be given to address the following priorities:

- Geelong Centre for Emerging Infectious diseases (GCEED): this project is well
  advanced and the region should continue to lobby for the establishment of this centre
  given the unique combination of assets the region enjoys;
- Centre for Advanced Design and Engineering Training (CADET): an initiative which Deakin University are seeking funding for to grow engineering training expertise in the region and involve multiple education and industry partners. The region should pursue this as a priority as it provides linkages between industry and research and education providers; and
- Lobbying to establish a Geelong Innovation and Industry Fund (GIIF) and network to facilitate venture capital and entrepreneurial funding. An essential element in establishing the centre for research and innovation will be a funding partner, without funding the research centre will not proceed. This should be a priority.





## 4.5 The G21 Region is Open for Business



What the Game Changer is

The Game Changer is proactive leadership and a culture of investment focused strategic and regulatory processes, which will, in itself, significantly assist in growing existing and attracting new business and investment to the region.

#### How to achieve it

#### Identify and collate key information:

- Appoint a planning and infrastructure delivery taskforce: This objective of the taskforce is to identify the key issues that need to be addressed and to 'make it happen'. Specifically this would involve the taskforce leading and directing research to inform future land use and infrastructure planning and facilitate required changes;
- Identify the key information requirements and areas to be examined: These should include, at a minimum, the infrastructure (transport, utilities and ICT as well as community based infrastructure) and land requirements (employment, residential and open space) to facilitate the desired level of future growth in the G21 region;
- Define the research briefs: Clearly identify and define the information required and the form in which it will be most useful; and
- Conduct and regularly update the research task: Identify total future anticipated land, services and infrastructure requirements for the region over the short, medium and long term to support population, business and industry growth. This analysis should consider the following aspects (and annually update data on):
  - Current supply: Type, volume/capacity and condition of infrastructure and/or services supplied;
  - o Current demand: The level of existing demand and relative service levels;
  - Future demand: Identification of the type, volume/capacity and condition of infrastructure and/or services required to support future economic growth;
  - Anticipated future supply: Identification of the planned infrastructure and services rollout and how this compares with anticipated demand (i.e. gap analysis). Key infrastructure needs and services for development over the short, medium and longer term should be identified; and
  - Influencing factors: Current trends, known or anticipated future trends, sensitivity and confidence bounds should be considered for all forecasts and demand expectations.

#### Develop and implement lobbying strategy:

- The lobbying strategy should have two key focuses and be undertaken by the most suitable stakeholders for the task at hand:
  - Lobbing for funding for key leading infrastructure: This should be supported by a sound business case; and
  - Lobby for legislative and policy amendments: To overcome the prevailing planning restrictions that are currently impeding growth in the region (i.e. CBD redevelopment initiatives, eco-tourism developments) and ensure a proactive and planning framework is available for the G21 region.



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#### Provide a centralised and solution oriented point of contact for new investment enquiries:

- Ensure that an individual/ team which is the first point of contact provides an investment focused response: This person/ people will need to understand in detail the business and financial imperatives of major investors as well as the existing planning and legislative requirements. Critical will be their commitment to providing information to and finding solutions for prospective investors; and
- Develop and regularly update key information for development/ investment enquiries.

#### Provide training for all relevant staff:

- Clarify their role in economic development: Provision of training and education programs will be key in communicating to key local government staff (for example planners and engineers) the role their day-to-day activities and decisions have on economic development and business investment decisions; and
- Solution oriented outcomes: Training surrounding the development and delivery of solutions and opportunities will be key in ensuring the G21 region is recognised as a region that is open for business.

#### Why it will work

For the G21 region to be recognised as a region that is development oriented and innovative in its processes, the process of planning and development must be focused on achieving solutions and driving value for businesses and industry.

#### It will deliver an investment conducive environment:

Timely development, implementation and release of key infrastructure and appropriately zoned lands ahead of time is critical in the creation of a business and investment ready environment.

#### Specific individuals will be responsible for creating this environment:

- Currently there is no specific allocation of responsibility at a regional level to provide solutions for and encourage an investment-ready environment. The development of a taskforce specifically charged with coordinating and addressing planning responses will be key in delivering this environment.
- Staff will be educated and trained to understand the full impact/ ramifications of their day-to-day decisions.

#### Why it is needed

The G21 Regional Alliance's ability as a body to unite and advocate for the G21 region is crucial to the future development of the G21 region, however, its scope as an organisation creates difficulties for it in terms of implementing major projects. All member municipalities and partners need to embrace a culture of an investment ready and facilitative region. This should revolve around open planning processing, changes in attitudes with regular engagement in commercial relationships and a regional marketing campaign.

#### Initial Priorities for this Game Changer

Whilst the specific projects to be undertaken as part of the game changer will inevitably be resolved by those responsible for implementation, it is recommended consideration be given to address the following priorities:

- Undertake training for all relevant staff across all municipalities and agencies in investment focused planning/ facilitation; and
- Investigate opportunities for a regional market The G21 Region is Open for Business campaign.





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# Appendix A: Opportunities Identified Through Consultation Ø

Table A.1
Opportunities
Identified
Through
Consultation

<b>Table A.1 Opportunities Id</b>	<b>Table A.1 Opportunities Identified Through Consultation</b>	
		Description
Geelong Convention & Exhibition Centre	City of Greater Geelong	A purpose built convention and exhibition centre for Geelong would provide the region with an attractive facility with which to target the lucrative business events market. A convention and exhibition centre would also provide the region with the capability to host cultural events and touring exhibitions on a level that is currently impossible to cater for in the G21 region. The facility would augment the capability of Melbourne in attracting conventions and business events and could unlock potential new tourism markets that could build traffic for the Great Ocean Road, eco and nature tourism elsewhere in the G21 region.
Stage 3 Skilled Stadium Redevelopment	City of Greater Geelong	Skilled Stadium is the home of the Geelong Football Club and has been a significant regional community asset for almost 70 years. Whilst it is best known for its AFL day match usage, the stadium has become the biggest and most successful multi- purpose venue in regional Victoria. This project aims to strengthen Geelong as a sports hub for the region while building on existing commercial and tourism advantages. The works proposed include increasing the overall stadium capacity to 34,500, developing a Sport Museum to celebrate the region's sporting heritage and develop a purpose built Community Wellness and Education Centre.
Development of Mineral Springs Anglesea	Surf Coast	The development of mineral spring tourism opportunities in Anglesea, which possesses some of Victoria's highest quality spa and aquifer resources, could be a significant tourism opportunity for the G21 region.
Development of high- quality golf facility in Surf Coast	Surf Coast	Developing high-quality golfing facilities in the coastal hinterland of the Surf Coast would provide tourism opportunities and market capture of high net worth Great Ocean Road patrons.
Wildlife Tourism opportunities in coastal hinterland	Surf Coast, Colac-Otway	The pristine wilderness and ecological assets in the coastal hinterland behind the Great Ocean Road represents significant opportunity for development of surrounding attractions in the G21 region, particularly around the burgeoning field of wildlife tourism
Amendments to planning scheme to allow/encourage shop-top living in Geelong CBD	City of Greater Geelong	Development and revitalisation of Geelong CBD requires amendments to planning schemes to encourage and allow the development of shop-top housing options. Increasing the number of CBD residents has been identified as a critical factor in the revitalisation of Geelong CBD
Mountain-biking tourism opportunities	Surf Coast, Colac-Otway, Golden Plains	The growth of mountain-biking as a tourist pursuit represents a significant opportunity for areas around Colac-Otway and Golden Plains, with high-quality environmental assets available for this low-impact pursuit. Infrastructure for existing mountain-biking activity is underdeveloped currently.
High end residential in Future Growth Areas	Surf Coast, Golden Plains, Borough of Queenscliffe, City of Greater Geelong, Colac- Otway	Developing high value sites within future growth areas as centres of high-end residential development would leverage the existing environmental assets and high-amenity opportunities available in the G21 region. This may be dependent on additional transport infrastructure to facilitate easy transport to Geelong and Melbourne.
Geelong Future Cities Project	City of Greater Geelong	The Master Planning around this project recommended the development of a regional cultural and arts hub including an integrated Library and Heritage Centre, an expanded performing arts centre and expansion of the Geelong Gallery. Development of the cultural offering of Geelong would provide regional benefits for the attraction and retention of highly qualified and professional residents either directly employed by the centre or attracted by its events.

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Extension of the Geelong Ring Road to Torquay & The Bellarine Peninsula	City of Greater Geelong, Surf Cast, Boraugh of Queensdiffe.	The Great Ocean Road is one of Australia and the world's truly unique tourist attractions. Despite this, the commencement of the journey along this road is not well marked, nor well capitalised. Extending the Ring Road to Torquay would allow tourists to access the attraction from Melbourne with greater ease and potentially spend more time in the region, driving flow-on benefits in tourism. If development of surf tourism in Torquay around the Surf Museum and manufacturing companies were to be occurring alongside this infrastructure development, it could change the face of tourism in the region. Also, with significant growth in property values in the beachfront areas of the G21 region, the extension of the Ring Road down to Torquay could represent a project that could unlock the region's property market to high net-worth potential residents seeking lifestyle moves, for whom the travel distance to Geelong and Melbourne is currently too great. Linking the Ring Road with the Bellarine Peninsula will also play a major role in encouraging growth and development in the Borough of Queenscliffe and Bellarine regions.
Moving rail stabling yards to the south side of Geelong	City of Greater Geelong	The movement of the rail stabling yards from central to southern Geelong represents a significant opportunity to improve the access for students to Deakin University and Gordon TAFE from Melbourne's western suburbs. Increasing the amount of students at Deakin and improving access to Geelong for other people in Melbourne's rapidly expanding western fringe would have significant flow-on benefits throughout the economy of not only Geelong but the entire G21 region.
International Terminal at Avalon Airport	City of Greater Geelong	The development of Avalon Airport's international capabilities is of great importance to the G21 region. The G21 region has significant internationally recognised tourism assets and providing convenient access for international passengers to these assets represents a significant opportunity for leveraging. This development has the potential to play a catalytic role in the future development of the region's tourism, cultural and high-end manufacturing development, with flow-on benefits across a number of industry sectors across the G21 region.
Portarlington Safe Harbour	City of Greater Geelong	The Portarlington Safe Harbour will be a high quality precinct incorporating commercial aquaculture and recreational fishing, boating, passive and active recreation and tourism activities for the local community, greater Bellarine Peninsula region and beyond. This project will provide additional jobs in tourism, aquaculture, construction and service industries. Parks Victoria has developed a Master Plan that will provide direction for the harbour and foreshore as well as integrate these with the nearby parkland and town centre. It includes plans for a new vider Pier that allows for separation of pedestrians and vehicles, as well as new facilities for boating related activities including 145 commercial and recreational berths, capacity for future ferry services and tourist/commercial facilities.
Upgrade of Yarra St Pier to accept cruise ships	City of Greater Geelong	A purpose built cruise liner facility accommodating visiting cruise ships, naval vessels and tall ships. The Pier would include Australian Customs Service and Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service facilities. The proposed cruise ship development includes commercial activity and facilities including a visitor information service, coffee shop and lounge facilities, souvenir/gift shop and taxi services. The development also includes floating infrastructure that will extend berthing capacity. This will allow for expansion of the Royal Geelong Yacht Club (RGYC), increasing its capacity and increasing the Club's opportunities to secure major sailing events over the yacht racing season and grow the marina capacity over the entire year. This aligns with the RGYC's strategic plan and the waterfront masterplan
Car unloading facility at Geelong Port	City of Greater Geelong	Developing capability to allow the offloading and distribution of imported cars from Geelong port represents a significant opportunity to leverage the existing infrastructure in the area. This opportunity would involve possible deepening of the harbour channel, as well as development of additional rail and road infrastructure to provide an intermodal transfer point for the offloaded cars.

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		passenger throughput it would provide. Developing Avalon Airport's international capabilities would change the perception of the G21 region and place it on a world stage.
Emerging Infectious Diseases research centre	City of Greater Geelong	To establish an Australian Centre for Emerging Infectious Diseases to provide research, diagnosis and risk management advice in the increasingly important area of zoonotic diseases. The Centre will also provide research and public health services, both locally and nationally. By utilising the existing research and capability platforms available at AAHL and connecting this with Deakin University and its medical school, Barwon Health, St John of God Pathology and Geelong infectious disease services, an "Australian Centre for Emerging Infectious Diseases", can be established to provide research, diagnosis and risk management advice on diseases derived from animals, such as Avian and Swine Flu.
Apollo Bay Harbour Precinct Planning Amendments	Colac-Otway	Master Planning has been conducted around the Apollo Bay Harbour Precinct which incorporates a new Fisherman's Co-Op, sales and maritime history interpretive centre, a Great Ocean Road Aboriginal Interpretive Centre, a new small recreational marina on the eastern breakwater, new Sailing Club facilities, enhancements to the current boat ramp, new Port operations base for Harbour Management, boat repairs and a sling berth for emergency access for Marine rescue. The implementation of this Master Plan is expected to enable future implementation works to begin.
Regional Research & Information Centre	City of Greater Geelong	The establishment of the Regional Research and Information Centre which comprises a new, centralised research centre for local and regional data. This centre will provide high quality information and regular reporting according to core needs, and commissioned reports according to contracted needs. The centre will contain a nexus with university research institute (the Alfred Deakin Research Institute, Deakin University) denoting strong markers of autonomy, objectivity and expertise. This centre is expected to enable a more efficient planning process, providing higher levels of co-ordination for both providers and consumers of information.
Multi-User PAMs Facility	City of Greater Geelong	"Pre-Assembled Modules" (PAMs) are large, complete-system units for operations such as refineries, oil rigs and power plants. These PAMs are constructed remotely before being transported to the end-use site where many individual units are installed as one complete facility. The proposed opportunity is for a multi-user facility located at Geelong port with heavy rail and road access to facilitate the production of large-scale pre-fabricated industrial units or the rapid-repair of existing rig infrastructure. The facility would be privately operated, with hardstand provided by Government.
Global knowledge centre	City of Greater Geelong	<ul> <li>Developing a globally significant knowledge centre in the G21 region based around the education assets of Deakin University, Gordon TAFE, the hospitals and CSIRO facilities could put Geelong on the world stage in core research areas. With the current skill base and capability in the region, the centre could be developed to focus on any of the following:</li> <li>Health technology including prosthetics and the development of haptic (touch-based) technology to tie in with remote surgery;</li> <li>New/emerging materials leveraging the carbon-fibre furnace being built at Deakin and working in with existing manufacturing capability in the G21 region;</li> <li>Renewable energy and clean technology, leveraging the existing renewable assets in the region such as geothermal, wind and tidal power.</li> </ul>
Seed capital investment fund for growing businesses	City of Greater Geelong	A seed investment fund would help local businesses grow by providing accessible funding and matching commitment to growth. Industry consultation and analysis has shown many local businesses are capable of growth but finance can be a barrier.

Attachment 2

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Development of fuel pipe to Avalon to attract premium-

City of Greater Geelong

require the collaboration and involvement of local and state government. Obviously this piece of catalytic infrastructure would see considerable further direct investment from not only Avalon Airport but also the support infrastructure to accompany the This development would be a catalyst to attracting an international airline flying direct to Avalon Airport, which would deliver tourism benefits across the G21 region. The delivery of this piece of infrastructure represents a significant cost which would

quality international flights

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Revision of planning	Colac-Otway, Golden Plains,	The G21 region's significant environmental assets could be sustainably developed through planning revisions to allow the
overlays to encourage/allow eco- tourism developments	Surf Coast	development of eco-tourism. Current planning overlays make the development of low-impact eco-tourism facilities difficult and risky for operators
Attraction of major employers	City of Greater Geelong	Attracting major employers (such as TAC) has been identified as a significant opportunity for central Geelong to enable the revitalisation of the CBD. Development of supporting infrastructure and cultural activity in the CBD will be an important part of attracting businesses with large workforces to the CBD.
Develop Ford as Globally- Recognised R&D facility	City of Greater Geelong	The development of Ford as a globally-recognised research and development facility at the Ford plant represents an opportunity to drive high-value added employment back into the automotive production industry in Geelong.
Waste disposal technology	City of Greater Geelong	Research into waste disposal technology techniques could place the G21 region at the forefront of a field that will take on ever greater importance in Australia's rapidly expanding population
Attraction of a second university	City of Greater Geelong	The G21 region's relationship with Deakin has proven to be enormously beneficial for both parties, however the growth of the region and the desire of the region to become a region known for its high-value industry means the attraction of a second university could prove to be a desirable objective. Providing broader education opportunities for the region's residents as well as skilling outcomes for local industry would be hugely beneficial and could change the perception of the region both internally and externally.
Share-cropping amongst lifestyle farmers	City of Greater Geelong, Surf Coast, Golden Plains, Colac- Otway	Increasing land values and the expansion of the urban footprint has seen many farmers downsizing their holdings to realise capital gains. The agricultural reality of this downsizing is the smaller hobby-type farms are often unprofitable for operators. Developing a sharecropping collective or co-operative system may help small operators and existing farmers utilise lands while still allowing lifestyle settlers to live in rural surroundings.

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Attachment 2

What makes provides act	The 'liveabili affordability residents. H transport dif	The percepti most import include prov architecture recreation.	live e	Appendix		G21 Region Economic De Draft Report
What makes a 'liveable' region and the G21 region's current capabilities in these areas are explored in the following table. The table also provides actions required in order to develop the G21 region into a more liveable region. These actions are prioritised to provide an indication	The 'liveability' of the G21 region is a concept that crosses industry sectors, council boundaries and demographic groups. The current relative affordability of real estate in many areas of the G21 region and its community strength represent good value-propositions to potential new residents. However, the limited range and depth of cultural facilities and offerings, the low-vitality of the Geelong city centre and passenger transport difficulties represent areas of focus to ensure the growth of the region and attraction of new residents.	The perception of what sort of lifestyle offering the G21 region can provide, both by current and potential future residents, is possibly the single most important factor to delivering sustainable growth to the region. Factors that contribute to developing the desired perception of the region include provision of appropriate levels of housing diversity, relative affordability (income levels versus cost of living), the natural aesthetics, architecture and appeal of the region, cultural offerings, business and career development and opportunities for interaction, leisure and recreation.		Appendix B: Current Capabilities & Priority Actions		G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report
table. The table also provide an indication	ographic groups. The current relative 1 value-propositions to potential new e Geelong city centre and passenger dents.	, is possibly the single prception of the region he natural aesthetics, teraction, leisure and			All Cyrrado	Å . Å

provides actions required in order to develop the G21 region into a more liveable re of the areas where this is most urgent or where assessed limitations are most acute. What makes a e also cation

Diversity of Options	Housing
Are there different housing options available for different consumers/ markets? Providing diverse housing arrangements is a key ingredient in sustainable and diverse communities and supports the attraction of a greater range of socio-demographic cohorts. Areas with diverse housing options available tend to better cater to resident's changing needs throughout their lives (from singles to couples to families to empty-nesters) as well as the desires, attitudes and incomes of a wide range of cultures and lifestyles (Landcom, 2011). This is key to developing and maintaining an attractive property market across age, income, lifestyle and cultural cohorts.	
The G21 region had a significantly higher proportion of separate dwellings compared to Victoria in 2006, reflecting a more homogenous market offering across the region due partly to consumer preference and partly the availability of affordable land in the region (ABS, 2007). Property price growth in the G21 region over the past five years has been stable and positive, indicating a growing market with generally adequate supply of land. Despite this, development of higher density offering, particularly in Geelong City, has been slow and the proportion of residents in Geelong Who live in flats or apartments was significantly lower than the State figure in 2006, indicating a lack of higher density offering (City of Greater Geelong, 2010; ABS, 2007).	
<ul> <li>Drive higher density housing in central Geelong</li> <li>Priority – High. Critical developments in cultural amenity and educational capacity depend on increasing residents in central Geelong. Increasing the number of residents in Geelong CBD is required to form a critical mass of local demand for cultural and leisure offerings. This will require revisions of planning overlays and possible landholder consolidation to achieve.</li> <li>Encourage high-amenity developments in Surf Coast, Geelong CBD and Golden Plains</li> <li>Priority – Medium/Low. Encouraging high-amenity property development is important for the G21 region, but does not require actions beyond those capable of individual municipalities supported by the G21 Regional Land Use Strategy.</li> </ul>	

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	evelopment	Plains). Recreational infrastructure across the region is	option for existing and potential residents.
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Range Available

Local Household Services



Housing Availability/

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G21 Region Ecor Draft Report	G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report		All Connec
Access to Employment Opportunities	Are there accessible employment options available to residents? Access to employment has far-reaching social and economic ramifications. According to the OECD (2011), access to jobs provides residents with "a chance to fulfil their own ambitions, to develop skills and abilities, to feel useful in society and to build self-esteem". The availability of jobs refers not just to the number of jobs in a region, but also the required skills and qualifications that are required to attain employment. If the required skills and qualifications for jobs in a region do not match those of its residents and they cannot acquire those skills or qualifications easily, they will not gain employment.	Many businesses in the City of Greater Geelong reported difficulties in sourcing skilled labour – indicating the range of employment options are likely not problematic, but existing skill levels of job seekers may predude many applicants from gaining these jobs (City of Greater Geelong, 2010). This trend is likely to extend over the G21 region, but is particularly apparent in some areas of disadvantage within Geelong City and the Bellarine. Measures of disadvantage measuring education and employment in low or non-skilled employment show several locations with a significant proportion of the population in disadvantage (ABS, 2007). Further, these areas also exhibit several indicators of locational disadvantage due to poor transport connectivity and access to motor vehicles (PHIDU, 2008). Major employers in the G21 region tend to be in specialist industries such as health services or manufacturing (ABS, 2008). Rather than availability of career and skill services operations being problematic, survey data indicates knowledge a mound the potential services provided by these operators was a major issue for employers in the G21 region (Altegis Group, 2009). Providing targeted skill development and employment services that meet the needs of employers is important to addressing areas of long-term unemployment and disadvantere	<ul> <li>Rationalise and refine reskilling and training programs for low-income and less-qualified residents to enhance delivery</li> <li>Priority – High. The functional capacity of the existing underutilised labour force requires a focus on building worker capabilities, particularly those in the low-income and low/ no -skilled categories. Rationalising existing programs and refining the scope of their operations will enhance their outcomes. This focus should be on identifying and overcoming barries to employment to disadvantaged and remote residents.</li> <li>Provide solutions for the regional public transport connectivity for workers in disadvantaged areas</li> <li>Priority – Medium. The ability of low-income and lapsropriate means of transport to employment of labour force capacity in the G21 region.</li> </ul>
Career Progression	<b>Do the available positions present career</b> <b>opportunities?</b> A 2009 survey of Australian graduates found that 87% of graduates believed having long-term career prospects was the most important factor in their employment decisions (Impact Australia, 2009). Ensuring there are paths for career progression within the region will assist in long-term employment retention and the relative value of the employment base of the region. The development of career progression options is not limited to new entrants to the labour market or the lower end of the skill continuum, as highly skilled individuals also require clear, realistic and tangible career progression of comportunities. The range, diversity and co-location of comportunities the region can provide options for career building between firms.	nr's occupational data shows a higher proportion operators and labourers, rather than higher s, which may present more opportunities for sis a Corio, Norlane and Beeac (ABS, 2007). are in the lowest decile on the ABS' Index of 1 Occupation and score highly on the SEIFA Index omic Disadvantage (ABS, 2007), (PHIDU, 2008). portion of managerial and professional the G21 region is likely related to the lack of ers in areas outside of traditional skill or ackgrounds (eg health and manufacturing).	<ul> <li>Develop career transition and upskilling capability</li> <li>Priority – High. Providing upskilling and training programs that allow movement between training schemes and between career paths will enable workers to more easily adapt to changing work environments and move between fields/ job roles to further their career and future employment opportunities.</li> <li>Attract large employers         <ul> <li>Priority – High. Attracting large employers to the region (particularly Geelong) expands the scope of available employment. This should be actively pursued by Councils and the G21 region as a whole and leverage the success of the Traffic Accident Commission (TAC) relocation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Attachment 2 - Report - Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy

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G21 Region Eco Draft Report	G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report		ALCOND
Earning Power	Does the income received by residents in the	Areas of the G21 region, particularly Geelong, Bellarine Inner	Rationalise and refine reskilling and training
	region provide them with good quality of life?	and Corio, show coincidence of high levels of housing and	programs for low-income and less-qualified
	Improvements in real disposable income levels result	rental stress and high levels of socio-economic disadvantage	residents to enhance delivery
	in improved standards of living and can have a	(ABS, 2007; PHIDU, 2008).	<ul> <li>Priority – High. Improving the earning power of low- income and low-chilled residents requires programs</li> </ul>
	average, household real equivalised <sup>9</sup> household	Otway, northern Golden Plains and Surf Coast) where there are	to focus on identifying and overcoming barriers to
	Weekly incomes have increased over the last 10 years (Australian Bureau of Statistics (2010).	high proportions of low-income households suffering mortgage and rental stress (PHIDU, 2008). Many of these regions have	employment and skilling for these residents.
		very low proportions of residents employed in managerial,	Facilitating access of residents to Melbourne
		administrative and professional roles – indicating there may be	work options
		a role for skills training and access programs as well as job	<ul> <li>Priority – Medium. Ensuring workers in the G21</li> </ul>
		creation in addressing this issue (PHIDU, 2008). Other regions,	region have easy access to one of Australia's largest
		such as Newtown and Geelong West have very low levels of	employment markets will ensure local employers
		mortgage and rental stress, indicating relatively higher levels of	meet market rates while also helping to address the
		also lack effective transport options to connect them to	Improving the speed and regularity of train services,
		potential higher paying employment both elsewhere in the G21	as well as addressing road traffic issues particularly
		region and outside of it, particularly in Melbourne.	for those residents south of Geelong's Ring Road, is crucial for this.



<sup>9</sup> The equivalised measure of household income refers to the amount of disposable cash income which a single-person household would require to maintain the same standard of living as the household in question, regardless of size. This therefore accounts for the higher cost of maintaining a larger house as opposed to a smaller home and the higher income requirements of adults than children.

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Development Strategy

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Arts & Cultural activities	Does the region offer artistic and cultural activities in keeping with its size and geographic location? Research, based on Case Study analysis, reveals that the failure to provide adequate community infrastructure can result in long-term costs and negative consequences, particularly in areas of existing disadvantage (or those at risk) (Casey, 2005). Planning strategies for regional centres near capital cities in Australia call for a benchmark figure of 600m <sup>2</sup> of cultural facilities per 22,000 residents (Wyong Shire Council, 2000). How residents perceive a region in terms of its creative, cultural and artistic capacity can greatly influence the vibrancy of the town and its liveability (Wollongong City Council, 2006; Infrastructure Australia, 2010).	The G21 region's cultural infrastructure is currently somewhat lacking according to benchmarks from other regional centres (2000). The perception of the G21 region as an industrial or manufacturing centre rather than a cultural hub has been constant among industry and stakeholder consultation. The presence of adequate cultural and artistic activity in the G21 region (and particularly in the major population area of Geelong city) is an important factor in enhancing the liveability of the region.	<ul> <li>Encourage the development of critical mass for cultural activity through higher density accommodation in Geelong CBD</li> <li>Priority – High, Without an adequate population base in Geelong CBD to provide patronage for cultural offerings, increased cultural activity will be unsustainable and ultimately harmful for the cultural reputation of the region. Increasing the number of residents in central Geelong in high-density accommodation is key to building this critical mass of patrons to support development.</li> <li>Develop cultural infrastructure in Geelong</li> <li>Priority – Medium. The Cultural Centre in Geelong that is currently partially developed is a key piece of necessary infrastructure to build liveability in the G21 region, however further development it his space should not take place before increased population density in Geelong CBD to support it.</li> <li>Promote existing artistic and cultural and artistic activities in the G21 region should be promoted to more strongly identify the region with these pursuits. This activity is likely best undertaken by local Councils but will help facilitate the growth of</li> </ul>
Entertainment and Leisure Offering	Does the region have adequate entertainment and leisure (e.g., restaurants, bars, cinemas) to attract and retain residents? How liveable a region is considered to be is highly dependent on the availability of leisure and recreational activities and facilities such as restaurants, bars and cinemas (Casey, 2005). Providing high quality of retrings in entertainment and leisure is key to attracting and retaining residents	The G21 region has a wide variety of entertainment and leisure in the form of restaurants and cafes, though it lacks centres of activity around these outlets to create a tourist or resident attracting atmosphere. Opportunities for coastal development are needed to provide an offering for the attraction and retention of longer term as well as day visitors.	<ul> <li>Drive residential density in the CBD</li> <li>Priority – High. Increasing the number of residents in Geelong CBD is required to form a critical mass of local demand for cultural and leisure offerings. This will require revisions of planning overlays and possible landholder consolidation to achieve.</li> <li>Develop leisure and entertainment precincts</li> <li>Priority – Low. Building activity centres with entertainment and restaurants should accompany future planning and population growth and provide the opportunity for people from diverse backgrounds to interact in the same space.</li> </ul>

Attachment 2 - Report - Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy

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Attachment 2	- Report -	Draft G21	Economic	Development	Strategy
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G21 Region Ec Draft Report	G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report		ار به Attocycup
Sport & Recreation	Are sporting and recreation facilities appropriate for the population? Participation in sporting and recreation activities can influence health and social well-being. Health is ranked universally as one of the key measures of overall well-being (OECD, 2011). A person's health can influence several other facets of life, including the ability to work and gain an income, the ability to socialise with others and the ability to gain education. Social connections can infitrate other areas of everyday life, including networks (emotional and social) and job opportunities (OECD, 2011).	community wellness and exputation for more marginal sporting facilities for metropolitan standard sporting facilities in the G21 region. Sporting facilities in the G21 region are largely adequate and capable of servicing the population currently, though future growth in new areas may present acute shortages of sporting facilities at a subregional level. Plans for a redevelopment of Skilled Stadium to include a community wellness and education centre will further add to the existing infrastructure stock, though there is a need to grow sporting facilities for more marginal sporting controls.	<ul> <li>Maintain sporting and recreational facilities in the region         <ul> <li>Priority – Low. Existing sporting and recreational facilities will require additional maintenance as the region grows, however this is within the capabilities of the Councils with support through Victorian State Grants programs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Monitor population growth and participation trends to inform and anticipate future needs.         <ul> <li>Priority – Low. With strong growth predicted in key areas of the G21 region, monitoring both population growth and participation information trends will be important to maintaining the standard of sporting infrastructure in the region.</li> </ul></li></ul>
Diversity	Are different cultural heritages not just accepted but celebrated in the region? "The wealth of world views and experiences of a diverse community gives rise to varied ideas, perspectives, knowledge and skills that can significantly enhance a community's ability to prosper" (Douglas, 2006, p1). Hamessing these differences and utilising fresh ideas can promote social cohesion and community trust.	The G21 region is overwhelmingly homogenous in terms of cultural background (ABS, 2007). Geelong city in particular needs to continue to embrace diversity and grow the 'university-city' potential of Geelong.	<ul> <li>Maintain and facilitate cultural heritage activities in the region     Priority – Low. The lack of major cultural heritage activities in the region appears to be in keeping with the demographics of the area, however, cultural diversity should be encouraged and cultural heritage activities extended where possible. This is largely the role of individual local government and community groups.</li> </ul>
Cornerion Cohesion	Is community cohesion a recognisable part of the region's identity (volunteering etc)? Evidence suggests that communities with higher rates of local participation experience greater democratic participation experience greater and lower crime rates (OECD, 2010). Community cohesion is driven by a sense of membership, which individuals gain from belonging or sharing a personal sense of relatedness (McMillan, D & Chavis, D, 1986).	The high volunteer rates in the G21 region indicate the region is very supportive, engaged and community oriented (ABS, 2007). Corporate community activity through organisations such as the Committee for Geelong is strong, particularly in the form of programs like Northern Futures. However, individual firms in the region do not generally have extensive corporate social responsibility programs.	<ul> <li>Encourage Corporate Social Responsibility programs from local businesses         <ul> <li>Priority – Medium. Building shared value through the interaction of business and community groups will strengthen community participation, though this is likely best addressed at a Council level. Engaging with business and industry and encouraging them to develop and implement corporate social responsibility programs as a commercial strategy.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Source: Australian E 2006)	Jureau of Statistics (2010), (OECD, 2006), (Impact Australia, 200	Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2010), (OECD, 2006), (Impact Australia, 2009), (Frontier Economics, 2010), (Landcom, 2011), (Casey, 2005), (NCC, 2010), (Hardy, 2003), (The Conference Board , 2011), (Douglas, 2006)	), (Hardy, 2003), (The Conference Board , 2011), (Douglas,



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Is the region well serviced by major infrastructure? Infrastructure is required to enable businesses to move their goods and services to clients and from suppliers. Inadequate infrastructure can lead to bottlenecks and can result in highly inefficient practices (OECD, 2006). Improving infrastructure can	tructure Provision (Networks and Assets)	What 'moves' the G21 region and its current of equired in order to develop the G21 region's prioritised to provide an indication of the areas we have a set	Growth is driven by movement. The future flo- influence where growth occurs and at what spee With significant existing infrastructure assets in over the medium to long-term. Future growth networks against the needs and impacts of indi movement of information, skills and goods are culture and innovation in the region creates a Understanding what those obstacles are and r objective.	
The G21 region is reasonably well serviced by major infrastructure, with extensive road, rail, port and airport links, however, linkages to Melbourne and surrounding areas require upgrade to accommodate population growth (Enterprise Connect, 2010; Department of Transport & Regional Services, 2007). The infrastructure requirements to effectively facilitate and encourage economic and population growth in the G21		What 'moves' the G21 region and its current capabilities and strengths are explored in the following table. The table also provides actions required in order to develop the G21 region's transport and logistical infrastructure and networks to their full potential. These actions are prioritised to provide an indication of the areas where this is most urgent or where assessed limitations are most acute.	Growth is driven by movement. The future flow of people, goods and information into, out of and throughout the G21 region will not only influence where growth occurs and at what speed, but also what is capable for the region as a whole. With significant existing infrastructure assets in the G21 region, it is the interplay between these assets that will provide the basis for growth over the medium to long-term. Future growth can be optimised by considering the role and capability of existing infrastructure assets of individual developments and initiatives in the region. More than simply transport connections, the movement of information, skills and goods are integral parts of establishing an innovative and vibrant economy. Removing obstacles to work, culture and innovation in the region creates an environment that not only allows, but encourages and attracts cutting-edge development. Understanding what those obstacles are and how infrastructure currently interacts to facilitate or hinder this interaction is a key strategic objective.	
<ul> <li>Examine existing infrastructure, including inter-modal and cross-modal interfaces</li> <li>Priority – High. Developing an understanding of the region's transport, freight and logistics networks' capacities will be critical to building a region that moves.</li> </ul>		wing table. The table also provides actions is to their full potential. These actions are most acute.	id throughout the G21 region will not only issets that will provide the basis for growth ability of existing infrastructure assets and fore than simply transport connections, the ant economy. Removing obstacles to work, es and attracts cutting-edge development. r hinder this interaction is a key strategic	

prioritised to provide an indication of the areas where this is most urgent or where assessed limitations are most acute.	required in order to develop the G21 region's transport and logistical infrastructure and networks to their full potential. These actions are	What 'moves' the G21 region and its current capabilities and strengths are explored in the following table. The table also provides actions	
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Provision (Networks and Assets)		
Major Transport	Is the region well serviced by major infrastructure?	The G21 region is reasonably well serviced by major infrastructure, with extensive road, rail, port and airport links,	<ul> <li>Examine existing infrastructure, including inter-modal and cross- modal interfaces</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	Infrastructure is required to enable businesses to move their goods and services to clients and from	however, linkages to Melbourne and surrounding areas require upgrade to accommodate population growth (Enterprise	<ul> <li>Priority – High. Developing an understanding of the region's transport, freight and logistics</li> </ul>
	suppliers. Inadequate infrastructure can lead to bottlenecks and can result in highly inefficient	Connect, 2010; Department of Transport & Regional Services, 2007). The infrastructure requirements to effectively facilitate	networks' capacities will be critical to building a region that moves.
	practices (OECD, 2006). Improving infrastructure can	and encourage economic and population growth in the G21	
	result in increased private investment, increased	region is currently not well understood, though the G21	<ul> <li>Develop future infrastructure needs forecasts</li> </ul>
	productivity and, as a result, increased economic	Regional Land Use Plan (in development) may provide a good has future planning in this space. Darking availability and car	<ul> <li>Driority – High Modelling the likely future</li> </ul>
		transport currently impact on the vibrancy and accessibility of	demand for transport, freight and logistics
		Geelong CBD. The current transport routes for trucks carrying	infrastructure in the G21 region is required to
		produce and export commodities such as wheat to Geelong	inform the region's future growth plans. This will
		Port also presents future infrastructure issues in the G21	require collaboration with other tiers of
		region's regional growth areas and Geelong city. Access for	Government and relevant agencies.
		road infractructure that does not match the importance of this	<ul> <li>Invest in road infractructure to better link</li> </ul>
		asset to the regional economy, with the Geelong Ring Road	Torquay and Great Ocean Road with existing
		finishing before tourists access the tourism areas of the Surf	network
		Coast and Bellarine. Infrastructure provision and servicing	<ul> <li>Priority – High. Enhancing the experiential</li> </ul>
		between Avalon Airport and Geelong Port are also in need of	amenity of accessing the Great Ocean Road and
		significant upgrade.	the Surf Coast's tourism assets (such as Bells
			Beach), will stimulate existing tourism in the
			development of new sectors.

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G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report

Move

Attachment 2 - Report - Draft G21 Economic Development Strategy

Ĺ	Utilities	G21 Region Ec Draft Report
Is information and communications technology infrastructure and the future requirement for high speed data infrastructure (NBN) suitable or being developed? Research indicates that areas which receive fast- speed internet earlier tend to outperform (in terms of GRP, employment, population growth and income) regions who receive it later (United States Department of Agriculture, 2009). By the end of 2008, Victoria's ICT industry was employing over 84,000 people and experiencing strong growth (Department of Broadband, Communications and Digital Economy, 2009).	Are utilities in the region able to meet current and expected demand? Utilities are a key factor in the production process for most businesses. Ensuring that the region remains competitive and viable as a business destination into the future will require adequate utilities provision to support economic growth in the long-term.	G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report
The roll out of the NBN is currently being assessed by the region's individual Councils (through a G21 Working Group), to identify any necessary preparatory works to ensure the region is included in early roll out plans. Planning for the Armstrong Creek development places the responsibility for the development places the responsibility for the meaning the decision will be most likely made on a cost basis (City of Greater Geelong, 2009).	The security of future water supply of the region's households is actively being addressed by Barwon Water's infrastructure works programs, though many industry sectors (particularly intensive agriculture) report a lack of infrastructure is inhibiting growth. There has been planning for water security and resource provision for the Armstrong Creek development – though this work is not consistent across the G21 region and is being addressed by the G21 Water Taskforce (City of Greater Geelong, 2009). The liaison between the City of Greater Geelong and infrastructure providers in the planning phase for Armstrong Creek presents a good example for how future development should be undertaken. The planning for long-term provision for utilities will be addressed in the G21 Regional Land Use Plan.	
<ul> <li>Develop fundamental ICT infrastructure to ensure position on first rollout</li> <li>Priority – High. Upgrading existing infrastructure to a level that allows NBN Co to roll out fibre easily will ensure position on the first rollout, which is critical for the region.</li> <li>Liaise with NBN Co and relevant developers</li> <li>Priority – Low. Maintaining information flow between the region, NBN Co and developers is important, as is the development of a strategy to encourage business to commit to take-up of NBN connections to support the G21 region as an early rollout site.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Monitor infrastructure capacity and flow around activity centres</li> <li>Priority – High. Understanding the ability of existing infrastructure to effectively deal with forecast growth is essential for managing the rollout of essential services. The body of work being developed under the G21 Regional Land Use Plan should go a significant way to providing the body of evidence needed to assess this.</li> <li>Liaise with utility providers during development planning</li> <li>Priority – Medium. Engaging with utility providers to devise forward-looking development plans will help accommodate potential demand growth in key areas, however the planning and implementation of this process should be carried out at a local government level.</li> </ul>	λ ΑΒΟραφ

Report OM132301-14 - G21 Economic Development Strategy

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Goods & Do fr	Flow of Goods & Services, People and Imormation	The G21 Regional Land Use Strategy (in development) should	<ul> <li>Monitor infrastructure capacity and flow</li> </ul>
	G21 region? Surveys of business location decisions indicate that	provide the region with an understanding of the areas in which growth is expected to occur – however, it will not provide an	around activity centres ○ Priority – High. Understanding the ability of
acces:	access to distribution channels (particularly highways) is the number one criteria for business	assessment of the existing transport network's capabilities and its ability to accommodate and facilitate this growth. The key	existing infrastructure to effectively deal with the freight task currently and in the future is crucial
decisio	decision makers (Area Development, 2010).	points of weakness are not currently well understood across	for the development of the G21 region. The body
busine	Businesses also desire to be close to their supply chain (NCC, 2010), reducing the cost of producing	the G21 region though the Freight Access Study goes some	of work being developed under the G21 Regional Land Use Plan should go a significant way to
goods	goods and, potentially, the cost of transport to end	infrastructure. These issues, along with long-term	providing the body of evidence needed to assess
will co	will constrain business growth and development.	if the G21 region is to achieve its goals in terms of freight and	uno.
		areas to export and handling points is currently not considered	
		at a regional level, which results in sub-optimal use of roads and storage facilities.	
Public transport Is it e	Is it easy for people to access the region for work and recreation and for residents to travel	Road infrastructure across the region is of a generally high standard, though access to certain subregions, such as the	<ul> <li>Improve public transport availability/efficacy for commuters in inner urban and regional</li> </ul>
outsi	outside the region using public transport?	Borough of Queenscliffe and Surf Coast have localised issues	areas
indired	Evidence suggests that infrastructure can have an	(Department of Transport & Regional Services, 2007). The	<ul> <li>Priority – High. Improving the availability and efficacy of nublic transport for commuters in the</li> </ul>
times	times and traffic-stress (Farhadi, 2011). Improving	urban corridor in Australia – access for residents to Melbourne	G21 region, particularly for those in regional
public	public transport in a region can positively benefit the	is often severely restricted by the capacity of the Westgate	areas and Geelong CBD is critical for the
have a	have access to transport services can suffer reduced	The ability of people outside the G21 region to access locations	improving frequency and reliability of service to
quality	quality of life due to 'locational disadvantage'	within it and those within the G21 region to travel outside it by	those areas which require public transport most
(Dods	(Dodson, 2005). Providing residents with access to their needs and requirements outside of the region.	Public transport is nighly limited (Department of Transport & Regional Services, 2007), Public transport services across the	(eg. areas with low motor vehicle access).
wheth	whether health, familial, education, cultural and	G21 region are not of a standard and reliability that allows	<ul> <li>Improve intra and inter-regional connectivity</li> </ul>
recrea	recreational or other is an important factor. Poor	residents without motor vehicles to utilise it for transport to	<ul> <li>Priority – High. Improving the ability of both</li> </ul>
factor	factor to social exclusion (South Yorkshire, 2006).	areas of localised disadvantage (PHIDU, 2008).	G21 region using public transport is critical for
Difficu	Difficulty in travelling outside the region, particularly		improving the liveability of the region. It is also
by put	by public transport, serves as an active deterrent to		important for developing new options for intra-
poteni	potential residents and could entrench or create		regional tourism, such as public transport access to surf attractions and natural narks



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Are information and ideas readily disseminated         The region is well networked amongst industry operators, with         • Encourage interaction of clusters and ind           between industry and community groups?         a large number of cluster organisations and industry bodies         groups	Information & Ideas	<b>minated</b> <b>SS</b> nd e" Prerators a efits that	The region is well networked amongst industry operators, with a large number of cluster organisations and industry bodies collecting and disseminating information (Enterpise Connect, 2010). The flow of information between industry groups is largely adequate, although there is an identified need for additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local companies in this field to wider business and community groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between different sectors and the establishment of new industry value chains is key in developing innovation at the firm and industry level, this is currently inadequate in the G21 region, which is common in most areas of Australia. The connection between Deakin University, the CSIRO'S Animal Health Laboratory and Barwon Health found limited interaction, something which may negatively affect the region's innovative capacity (Enterprise Connect, 2010).	<ul> <li>Encourage interaction of clusters and industry groups         <ul> <li>Priority – High. Encouraging the supply of information and problem-solving between and across industry groups and research institutions is crucial for driving innovation in the region.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Promote industry capabilities to business and community groups         <ul> <li>Priority – Medium. Building awareness of the products, processes and capabilities of the region would address some perception gaps across the region.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
a large number of cluster organisations and industry bodies			a large number of cluster organisations and industry bodies collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect,	<ul> <li>groups</li> <li>Priority – High. Encouraging the supply of</li> </ul>
collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect, o 2010). The flow of information between industry aroups is			largely adequate, although there is an identified need for	across industry groups and research institution in the region
<ul> <li>collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect, 2010). The flow of information between industry groups is largely adequate, although there is an identified need for additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local</li> </ul>			companies in this field to wider business and community	
collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect, 2010). The flow of information between industry groups is additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local companies in this field to wider business and community		critical factor in producing the 'spill over' benefits that	groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between	<ul> <li>Promote industry capabilities to business</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect, 2010). The flow of information between industry groups is largely adequate, although there is an identified need for additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local companies in this field to wider business and community groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between</li> <li>Provide the second sec</li></ul>			different sectors and the establishment of new industry value	community groups
rd     collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect, e"     0       e"     2010). The flow of information between industry groups is       The     largely adequate, although there is an identified need for perators       additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local companies in this field to wider business and community groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between different sectors and the establishment of new industry value     • Pr			chains is key in developing innovation at the firm and industry	<ul> <li>Priority – Medium. Building awareness of the</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect, 2010). The flow of information between industry groups is largely adequate, although there is an identified need for additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local companies in this field to wider business and community groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between different sectors and the establishment of new industry value chains is key in developing innovation at the firm and industry</li> </ul>			level, this is currently inadequate in the G21 region, which is	products, processes and capabilities of the r
e" 2010). The flow of information (Enterprise Connect, e" 2010). The flow of information between industry groups is additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local companies in this field to wider business and community effts that groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between chains is key in developing innovation at the firm and industry level, this is currently inadequate in the G21 region, which is			common in most areas of Australia. The connection between	would address some perception gaps across
ad       collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect,       o         e"       2010). The flow of information between industry groups is       o         Fne       largely adequate, although there is an identified need for         perators       additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local         a       companies in this field to wider business and community         effs that       groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between         different sectors and the establishment of new industry value       o         chains is key in developing innovation at the firm and industry       o         even, this is currently inadequate in the G21 region, which is       o         common in most areas of Australia. The connection between       o			Deakin University, the CSIRO's Animal Health Laboratory and	region.
ad       collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect, e°       o         er       2010). The flow of information between industry groups is       o         Inree       largely adequate, although there is an identified need for perators       additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local companies in this field to wider business and community groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between different sectors and the establishment of new industry value chains is key in developing innovation at the firm and industry level, this is currently inadequate in the G21 region, which is common in most areas of Australia. The connection between Deakin University, the CSIRO's Animal Health Laboratory and       o			Barwon Health found limited interaction, something which may	
ad       collecting and disseminating information (Enterprise Connect, e°       o         e*       2010). The flow of information between industry groups is         The       largely adequate, although there is an identified need for perators       additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local companies in this field to wider business and community         a       groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between different sectors and the establishment of new industry value chains is key in developing innovation at the firm and industry level, this is currently inadequate in the G21 region, which is common in most areas of Australia. The connection between Deakin University, the CSIRO's Animal Health Laboratory and Barwon Health found limited interaction, something which may       o			negatively affect the region's innovative capacity (Enterprise	
e" 2010). The flow of information (Enterprise Connect, e" 2010). The flow of information between industry groups is The largely adequate, although there is an identified need for additional innovation journalism to promote the efforts of local companies in this field to wider business and community effts that groups (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Information flow between chains is key in developing innovation at the firm and industry level, this is currently inadequate in the G21 region, which is common in most areas of Australia. The connection between Deakin University, the CSIRO's Animal Health Laboratory and Barwon Health found limited interaction, something which may negatively affect the region's innovative capacity (Enterprise			Connect, 2010).	

Yorkshire, 2006), Smarte, 2010.

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In addition to this, the G21 region s requires a skilled and motivated wor terms of lifestyle and recreation prov The work and business environment of the G21 region, as well as its current capabilities and strengths are explored in the following table. The table also provides actions required in order to make the G21 region an innovative, progressive and desirable place to work and invest. These actions are prioritised to provide an indication of the areas where this is most urgent or where assessed limitations are most acute.

Career and Ski	Career and Skills Environment		
Skills	Does the work environment encourage skill	Planning for the implementation of a Career Development and	<ul> <li>Rationalise and refine reskilling and training</li> </ul>
Development	development?	Skills Service (CDSS) in the G21 region is well-advanced, with a	programs for low-income and less-qualified
	Employee training and development can not only	final report outlining the action plan and funding model tabled	residents to enhance delivery
	result in improved productivity and efficiency, it can	in 2009 (Altegis Group, 2009). This service is yet to be enacted	<ul> <li>Priority – High. The functional capacity of the</li> </ul>
	also result in higher employee retention rates for	due to a lack of funding at a State level. The work environment	existing underutilised labour force requires a
	business reducing costs in the long run (Ramlall,	in the G21 region is relatively oriented toward skill	focus on building worker capabilities, particularly
	2005). Education and employment both represent	development, however the ability of employers to attract	those in the low-income and low/ no -skilled
	key socio-economic benefits to workers (OECD,	workers with base-level skill indicates skill training programs in	categories. Rationalising existing programs and
	2011). In general, and particularly in knowledge-	the region need to be more targeted (Altegis Group, 2009).	refining the scope of their operations will
	based economies, educating workers, whether	Areas of entrenched disadvantage in the G21 region also report	enhance their outcomes. This focus should be on
	through formal courses, on-the-job training or other,	areas of low educational attainment and qualifications (PHIDU,	identifying and overcoming barriers to
	represents large public benefits due to the increased	2008).	employment to disadvantaged and remote
	innovation and productivity capabilities (Blakemore		residents. Whether this program follows the
	and Herrendorf, 2009).		action plan developed by the CDSS project or not
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should be reviewed prior to implementation.

G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report

Work

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G21 Region Eco Draft Report	G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report		
			All Control of the Co
Opportunity & Career Development	Are there a variety of career opportunities in the region for potential workers? Recent studies suggest workers are interested in a long-term career path and expect to change jobs within their career (Impact International, 2011). Providing a broad range of employment opportunities will assist in attracting and retaining workers in the region. This also involves providing advancement within the region (Altegis Group, 2009).	Occupational data indicate the opportunities available for G21 region residents for employment in high skilled positions is somewhat limited compared to Melbourne and Victoria (ABS, 2007). This may be due to the lack of managerial positions found in large employers. While the G21 region is home to many large employers (Barwon Health, Deakin University) these are typically in specialised fields which require specialised knowledge, as opposed to organisations like VicRoads, whose skill needs are more generic. Actions are being undertaken to address the career and skilling service requirements of residents in the G21 region (Altegis Group, 2009). Whether real or perceived, a lack of opportunity for school leavers has been identified in the G21 region, with round-table discussions conducted during the development of the CDSS strategy also identifying the lack of career pathways and career change assistance for young workers (Altegis Group, 2009).	<ul> <li>Rationalise and refine reskilling and training programs for low-income and less-qualified residents to enhance delivery         <ul> <li>Priority – High. The functional capacity of the existing underutilised labour force requires a focus on building worker capabilities, particularly those in the low-income and low/ no -skilled categories. Rationalising existing programs and refining the scope of their operations will enhance their outcomes. This focus should be on identifying and overcoming barriers to employment to disadvantaged and remote residents. Whether this program follows the action plan developed by the CDSS project or not should be reviewed prior to implementation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Attract large employers         <ul> <li>Priority – High. Attracting large employers to the region (particularly bedrow by the CDSS project or not should be reviewed prior to implementation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Attract large employers of available options for residents in terms of skilled employment and serves to stabilise the employment platform of the region. This should be actively pursued by Councils and the G21</li> </ul>
Business Environment Supply of Are th Skilled Labour region Worke represe industr less tra product less tra product delity their o an issu Geelon	Are there sufficient numbers of skilled workers across a variety of industries in the region? Workers with existing skills in areas of specialisation represent an economic value to organisations and industries (Ramlall, 2005). These workers require less training and development and are more productive within the organisation's context. The ability of local employers to find skilled workers for their operations has been consistently identified as an issue (Altegis Group, 2009; City of Greater Geelong, 2010).	Local businesses have reported difficulty in sourcing skilled labour in the City of Greater Geelong, 2010). This difficulty has also been seen across the G21 region, with lack of coherent employment service provision (duplication services) and lack of career pathways to offer being the identified issues (Altegis Group, 2009).	<ul> <li>Rationalise and refine reskilling and training programs for low-income and less-qualified residents to enhance delivery</li> <li>Priority – High. The functional capacity of the existing underutilised labour force requires a focus on building worker capabilities, particularly those in the low-income and low/ no -skilled categories. Rationalising existing programs and refining the scope of their operations will enhance their outcomes. This focus should be on identifying and overcoming barriers to employment to disadvantaged and remote residents. Whether this program follows the action plan developed by the CDSS project or not should be reviewed prior to implementation.</li> </ul>
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G21 Region Econ Draft Report :: Enterprise	G21 Region Economic Development Strategy         Draft Report         Strategy         Strategy         Enterprise         Is funding available to help start-up	The Geelong Industry and Innovation Fund, established by the	<ul> <li>Increase development funding</li> </ul>
Enterprise funding	Is funding available to help start-up businesses in the region as well as those attempting to grow? Following from the GFC, tightening credit standards continues to impact upon businesses' access to funding (Reserve Bank of Australia, 2011). However, access to funding, particularly for small to medium sized businesses, with limited access to other options (such as IPOs) is particularly important in stimulating entrepreneurialism. Increased innovation tends to result in increased competition and Funding Mechanisms for Innovation in Australia, 2008). Innovation is not only crucial to future productivity and maintaining or building competitive advantage (Australian Productivity Commission, 2010), but public support for R&D in Australia is key to the continued growth of multi-factor productivity across the economy and is considered an appropriate and necessary use of public funding (Gans, 2006).	The Geelong Industry and Innovation Fund, established by the Australian and Victorian Governments and Ford at the closure of the Ford engine plant provided access to investment funding and job creation for local manufacturers (Geelong Manufacturing Council, 2009). It is believed an ongoing fund of this type would greatly benefit the region's businesses. Prizes such as the ICT Geelong Invention Test, which provides \$50,000 in prize money, provide positive examples of innovation funding at an individual and firm level in the region, though there are few similar examples in other industries (ICT Geelong, 2011). Further, this funding is not targeted towards commercialisation of outcomes.	8
Access to Domestic and Export Markets	Do businesses in the region have access to domestic and export markets? Demand conditions are important and will drive business attraction (NCC, 2010). Demand factors are also likely to guide product development and innovation, supporting future business expansion. The role of co-location and development of supply chain connections are also key factors in creating a dynamic marketplace that can support new ventures (Feldmann, 2003). Inadequate infrastructure can lead to bottlenecks and can result in highly inefficient practices (OECD, 2006). Improving infrastructure can result in increased private investment, increased productivity and, as a result, increased economic growth, which is essentially facilitating market access.	The G21 region's economy is vibrant and diversified, with a strong manufacturing base (producing around 20% of value added) (ABS, 2007). Available land, population growth, well- networked businesses and good infrastructure position the region well to grow, particularly in the area of Armstrong Creek (Conics, 2009). Co-locational supply chain benefits have been realised by the Geelong Food Co-Products Cluster and the Geelong Manufacturing Council's Engineering Network but there are few commercial examples from other industries, indicating value chains in the region are not currently a focus for development at an industry level.	<ul> <li>Build and expand the local value chain for key sectors         <ul> <li>Priority – High. Develop and encourage increased local activity in the value chains of key industry sectors and operations. This will strengthen firm and industry level innovation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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G21 Region Eco Draft Report	G21 Region Economic Development Strategy Draft Report		A A
		Current CAA Region Constitution	
Local Point of Difference/	Does the region offer points of difference that business and industry operators can leverage	The region provides strong clustering and networking for a variety of industries, as well as options for the further	<ul> <li>Identify and promote areas of specialisation and capability</li> </ul>
Specialisation	to capture market share?	development of industries that are difficult to locate elsewhere,	<ul> <li>Priority – High. Developing a regional</li> </ul>
	Building upon existing natural and competitive	such as intensive agriculture (Enterprise Connect, 2010). In	understanding of what the region is capable of
	advantages and areas of specialisation of a region	addition to this, the region's existing and traditionally strong	and promoting this internally and externally
	can assist in business attraction. Industries which	manufacturing heritage provide many opportunities for	should be part of broader efforts to generate
	are already experiencing growth are likely to have	potential new businesses and industries, although the	new economic activity.
	existing or evolving local supply chains, local and	promotion of innovative and commercial K&D outcomes in the	
	requirements and appropriate infrastructure and a	(Enterprise Connect, 2010). There is currently little linking of	identified opportunities
	competitive business environment. Generating this	less traditional industries such as surfing and intensive	<ul> <li>Priority – Medium. Incubating new industries</li> </ul>
	environment across a range of industries will create	agriculture to existing industries and promotion of these	through developing the supply chains needed to
	a nigniy attractive environment to new pusinesses.	emerging industries and their associated opportunities requires further development at a regional level to leverage these	provide for their development and operation is
		capabilities. The size and strength of the health industry in the	innovation.
		opportunity that is currently not leveraged adequately.	
Collaboration &	Do firms in the region interact freely and	The G21 region is well networked and the operating	<ul> <li>Implement standing regional innovation</li> </ul>
Information/	Inter-organisational collaboration is understood to	industry clusters and bodies (Enterprise Connect, 2010). Inter-	relevant experts
Ideas	result in synergies of knowledge and innovation	industry collaboration is less common, though there are	<ul> <li>Priority – Medium. Bringing together key cross-</li> </ul>
	(Hardy et al., 2003) for all parties involved, resulting	working examples of cross-industry developments. Key in	industry figures and researchers to identify and
	in greater economic growth and higher business	of now ideas and viewpoints to address old problems, which	develop solutions for regional issues across
	across industries and supply/ value chains will result	then has the opportunity to facilitate the growth and	development of industry-level innovation.
	in greater problem solving, innovation and adoption	development of new industry value chains and supply lines, a	
	of new technologies/ techniques through	key requirement of innovation at the industry level. Assessing	<ul> <li>Develop cross-industry supply/ value chain</li> </ul>
	collaborative problem resolution (Enterprise Connect,	these opportunities is difficult to coordinate for the G21 region,	focused workshops
	2010).	as there is no body or organisation that actively assesses	<ul> <li>Priority – Medium. Promoting the interaction of</li> </ul>
		supply chain issues and opportunities to drive industry	operators between silos to develop solutions is
		innovation.	key to promoting innovation in the G21 region
			and driving multi-factor productivity. Key in this
			or problems that need to be solved.

_						
	Attachment 2 -	Report -	Draft	G21	Economic	Development Strategy

Co-location Of Supply Chain Links	While there is co-location of traditional industries such as manufacturing – the region is yet to develop significant supply chain based clustering at an industry level (Enterprise Connect
Links Links	

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# Summary of Action Areas

Assessing the requirements of the G21 region across the common areas of focus used above – Live, Move and Work – provides a clear, evidence-based picture of the multitude of required actions to enhance living, moving and working in the G21 region. Neither an *ad hoc* approach nor an attempt to address each issue in isolation will deliver the optimal outcome. However, examining the connections and commonalities between the issues and actions allows the development of work packages that leverage off each other and work toward a common end game. The imperative to deliver on some of these packages before others will be key in developing a systematic and targeted economic development program for the G21 region.

The following are identified as being of high priority, that is, they are anticipated to have great effect on the overall development of the region (e.g., will have catalytic effects and/ or is required to progress other opportunities), are likely to require intervention and interaction of multiple tiers of stakeholders (i.e. business and/ or industry and/ or government) to be achieved and will not occur without specific action. The following list is presented in the order in which they are identified, which does not represent any priority ranking:

- Provide solutions for the regional public transport connectivity of areas across the G21 region: While access to services is important to all residents, the ability of low-income residents to access services often relies heavily on their ability to access reliable public transport. This is an issue that requires addressing across the region;
- Proactively develop infrastructure that leads growth rather than lags development: Developing infrastructure ahead of strong growth in key areas is critical to maintaining living standards and liveability for the region. An example of this type of development would be the completion of the Geelong Ring Road to Torquay in anticipation of the strong growth expected in the Surf Coast and Armstrong Creek;
- Maintain housing affordability across a range of housing types throughout the region: Keeping housing affordable requires consistent and sustained attention, however as affordability problems are currently located at a sub-regional level this should be addressed by the individual LGAs along with a commitment by State Government to the redevelopment and regeneration of housing stock and community capacity building in lower socio-economic and disadvantaged areas;
- Locate services in areas of disadvantage: The location of services in areas of disadvantage could be an important factor in breaking cycles of disadvantage, family health problems and unemployment;
- Rationalise and refine reskilling and training programs for low-income and less-qualified residents to enhance delivery: The functional capacity of the existing underutilised labour force requires a focus on building worker capabilities, particularly those in the low-income and low/ no -skilled categories. Rationalising existing programs and refining the scope of their operations will enhance their outcomes. This focus should be on identifying and overcoming barriers to employment to disadvantaged and remote residents. Improving the earning capacity of low-income and low-skilled residents requires programs to focus on identifying and overcoming barriers to employment and skilling for these residents. Whether this program follows the action plan developed by the Career Development and Skills Service (CDSS) project or not should be reviewed prior to implementation.;
- Develop career transition and upskilling capability: Providing upskilling and training programs that allow movement between training schemes and between career paths will enable workers to more easily adapt to changing work environments and move between fields/ job roles to further their career and future employment opportunities;



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- Attract large employers: Attracting large employers to the region (particularly Geelong) expands the scope of available employment options for residents in terms of skilled employment. This should be actively pursued by Councils and the G21 region as a whole and leverage the success of the Traffic Accident Commission (TAC) relocation;
- Drive residential density in the CBD: Increasing the number of residents in Geelong CBD is required to form a critical mass of local demand for cultural and leisure offerings. This will require revisions of planning overlays and possible landholder consolidation to achieve;
- Encourage the development of critical mass for cultural activity through higher density accommodation in Geelong CBD: Without an adequate population base in Geelong CBD to provide patronage for cultural offerings, increased cultural activity will be unsustainable and ultimately harmful for the cultural reputation of the region. Increasing the number of residents in central Geelong in high-density accommodation is key to building this critical mass of patrons;
- Examine existing infrastructure, including inter-modal and cross- modal interfaces: Developing an understanding of the region's transport, freight and logistics networks' capacities will be critical to building a region that moves;
- **Develop future infrastructure needs forecasts based on likely development:** Modelling the likely future demand for transport, freight and logistics infrastructure in the G21 region is required to inform the region's future growth plans;
- Invest in road infrastructure to better link Torquay and Great Ocean Road with existing network: Enhancing the experiential amenity of accessing the Great Ocean Road and the Surf Coast's tourism assets (such as Bells Beach), will stimulate existing tourism in the region as well as provide strong infrastructure for development of new sectors;
- Monitor infrastructure capacity and flow around activity centres: Understanding the ability of existing infrastructure to effectively deal with forecast growth is essential for managing the rollout of essential services. The body of work being developed under the G21 Regional Land Use Plan should go a significant way to providing the body of evidence needed to assess this;
- **Develop fundamental ICT infrastructure to ensure position on first rollout:** Upgrading existing infrastructure to a level that allows NBN Co to roll out fibre easily will ensure position on the first rollout, which is critical for the region;
- Improve public transport availability/efficacy for commuters in inner urban and regional areas: Improving the availability and efficacy of public transport for commuters in the G21 region, particularly for those in regional areas and Geelong CBD is critical for the development of the region. This requires improving frequency and reliability of service to those areas which require public transport most (eg. areas with low motor vehicle access);
- **Improve intra and inter-regional connectivity:** Improving the ability of both residents and tourists to travel into and out of the G21 region using public transport is critical for improving the liveability of the region. It is also important for developing new options for intra-regional tourism, such as public transport access to surf attractions and natural parks;
- Encourage interaction of clusters and industry groups: Encouraging the supply of information and problem-solving between and across industry groups is crucial for driving innovation in the region;
- **Increase development funding:** Facilitating the development of innovative startups in the region is needed to drive innovation and growth. Creating an atmosphere that encourages entrepreneurship is important to driving growth in the region;
- Increase funding for innovation test prizes: Increasing funding for innovation tests prizes to further incentivise the development competitions. This would foster an innovative culture in the region that would provide widespread benefits across industries;



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- **Build and expand the local value chain for key sectors:** Develop and encourage increased local activity in the value chains of key industry sectors and operations. This will strengthen firm and industry level innovation; and
- Secure anchor tenant for business developments: Securing anchor tenants for business developments in the region would help establish supply chain demand, which would in turn provide regional capacity and co-locational advantages. These tenants should be identified based around their ability to leverage existing or provide new clustering of supply or value chain links.





# Appendix C: Strategy Tool Box

Many of the following themes have synergies with one another and reinforce each other to provide better outcomes. They have been organised in a fashion to keep tasks and activities distinctly separate but there is natural overlap between them. These themes work well together and create a self-reinforcing system that will increase the competitiveness of the region and assist to drive its future economic development.

#### Attracting Investment

**Objective**: Securing business investment and jobs.

**Rationale**: Investment is required to facilitate business and jobs growth, be it new business and industry coming to town or a local business or industry making a significant expansion. The investor needs to recognise the region as a location that is business ready and more specifically, know and understand the relative advantages of the region and why this is the best region for their investment. Increasing investments in infrastructure as well as business expansion will help grow and diversify the economy.

#### Tasks:

- **Develop and execute a proactive business development program**: A pro-active business development program will outline key activities and goals for attracting investment to the G21 region. The primary objective of business development is to identify and engage with prospective investors. The activities involve generating and managing a variety of relationships that create a pipeline of potential investors. The program should be geared toward personal engagement and leveraging numerous partnerships;
- **Support local business expansion**: Existing businesses tend to be responsible for 60%-80% of private sector investment and job growth in most advanced economies. Assisting existing local businesses to grow will increase local jobs, assist the economy to grow and increase skills as well as helping to raise the level of innovation in the region. There is already a high degree of business networking throughout the G21 region, and these networks should be leveraged to support local business growth.
- **Facilitating investment**: Building a stronger business environment will assist the economy to grow. Providing important and relevant information to potential investors can help them in making the final investment decision. Often customer service levels and the way in which an investor is treated can have a significant impact on the investment decision. Building confidence in an investor in both the location and the local team (i.e. government bodies, local companies, educational providers, etc.) can help facilitate investment as much as accurate and timely information.

#### Encouraging Innovation

**Objective**: Encourage a culture of innovation within the G21 region that produces relevant knowledge for business and industry.

**Rationale**: Innovation is borne from the individual, but is enabled and encouraged by skills development, encouragement and interaction with others. Providing innovative environments and support systems will set the G21 region apart as a region where innovation is encouraged and ideas flourish. This environment will see innovation develop internally from those stakeholders within the region, but also from those who relocate to the G21 region to facilitate their ideas.

#### Tasks:

 Skilling the individual: Human resource development and skills base development are important at both the firm and industry level. Technology and innovation are interlinked with the skills and capacity of workers to develop or operate new technology. As such, it is important that the skills base of the region is developed to raise the capacity and capability of the region to recognise innovative opportunities and achieve them.



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- Identifying and drawing our innovation at the firm level: Bringing people together to find new solutions for existing problems is a key component of developing innovation at a firm level. Frequently firms understand their products, markets and operating environments, however, are focussed on their particular areas of technical expertise and do not fully recognise alternative and/ or new ways for old processes, or indeed new solutions for old problems. In short, assisting existing industry to identify what it is 'that they don't know' is key in driving innovation at the firm level. Bringing together external expertise or cutting edge research to address existing industry processes or problems is important in identifying where there may be new solutions to either old or assumed to be insurmountable problems.
- Developing new industry: Where new processes or solutions are identified within an existing firms operations, they should be explored further to identify the market opportunity throughout the industry, as well as through other industries that utilise similar processes or technologies. This process is equivalent to the development of new industry value chains and relationships.
- **Funding innovation**: Transforming innovative ideas into innovative activities in reality requires substantial amounts of funding, particularly in the formative stages. For many innovators, access to funding is usually a key obstacle in launching a new idea into the commercial realm. In overcoming these obstacles a number of different programs can be fostered within the G21 region to assist with funding innovation, such as:
  - Innovation Commercialisation Fund: Establishing an innovation commercialisation fund in the G21 region would assist businesses in transforming their innovative ideas into commercial activities. Businesses which access the fund would be those businesses that have identified an innovative opportunity, developed the product, tested the market and developed a robust business case for the launch of the product or idea. The Innovative Commercialisation Fund would then allow for these businesses to take their product to the next level. Establishment of an Innovation Commercialisation Fund relies heavily upon the region securing major partners to fund the innovation-commercialisation process, which can (but must not) include government.
  - Angel network: Establishing an Angel Network would assist the G21 region to encourage innovation at its most infant stages. This network would encourage early innovators to pursue their ideas by assisting funding of experimentation and market testing in its early stages. Establishment of an Angel network relies upon key partners for provision of bursaries and small grant funds for early stage entrepreneurs. This network is also important for connecting early stage innovators with the right networks and collaborators to assist incubating early stage ideas.
- Commitment from research institutions: Regional research and development entities such as the CSIRO, Deakin University and Barwon Health should work together to commit to a culture of commercialisation which will significantly enhance the region's capacity to act innovatively.

#### Skilling Individuals

**Objective**: Enhance the skill level of the local workforce to highlight and see career development options and provide a 'can do' attitude.

**Rationale**: If residents can increase their skills, they may increase their contribution to the economy and may have more valuable employment opportunities, which will assist in delivering higher standards of living. At the same time, increases in innovation and R&D activities and capabilities of the region will result in a stronger and more knowledge-driven workforce over time. A highly skilled and entrepreneurial workforce can assist local companies to grow and attract new investment.

Tasks:

 Skills formation and workforce development initiatives: Developing the local G21 regional workforce and raising and diversifying the resident worker skills base will rely upon the delivery of easily accessible and relevant skills formation and workforce development initiatives. Developing a skilled workforce is not just about



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providing workforce development programs and courses but is also about making sure that local course provision is relevant for local industry skills application and that this course information is publicised to local industry and residents to ensure that there is a high level of skills development and skills-matching to meet the changing needs of local industry demand. Key initiatives which would assist with skilling individuals in the G21 region include:

- Provide Skill and Career Transfer Programs: Changing between qualification streams and skill development courses can be difficult and costly for individuals, hindering the flexibility of the workforce and labour supply in the region. Providing skill and career transfer programs to assist with this movement between streams would build capacity in the region in the fields and areas required by industry. It will also assist residents who find their skills are no longer in demand to re-enter the workforce, addressing areas of disadvantage and areas of transition.
- Provide Retraining and Upskilling Programs: Providing programs to enable low-income and disadvantaged residents to access retraining and upskilling programs will help address areas of disadvantage by providing opportunities for career advancement and career mobility to vocationally trained residents.
- Provision of appropriate education infrastructure, courses and training: Improving accessibility to education and training infrastructure and appropriate courses in the G21 region will aid in encouraging resident workers to participate in workforce development initiatives. Strengthening of the local education offering will ultimately assist in raising the skills profile of the region, whilst supporting local industry and innovation. Key initiatives for the provision of education infrastructure, courses and training include:
  - Formation of an Industry-University Collaborative for existing and emerging industry: Formation of an industry-university collaborative will assist in identifying skills gaps or areas of high demand for existing and emerging industry. The Collaborative will facilitate the communication of these needs to the education sector to ensure that the provision of courses reflects the actual skills requirements of local industry. This cross-communication between industry and the education sector will ensure that a higher level of efficiency or 'skillsmatching' occurs within the region - also ensuring a certain level of job security for those newly trained graduates entering the local job market. This function could be carried out by the research centre.
  - Attraction of a second university: The presence of Deakin University in the region is a major positive for employment and skill generation, but attracting a second university would give the region not only a more competitive tertiary sector but increased opportunity for skill development and innovation.

#### Changing Perception

**Objective**: To promote an accurate perception of the G21 region, a region known for its business performance, lifestyle characteristics and quality community infrastructure.

**Rationale**: The G21 region, and in particular Geelong City, has a miss-placed perception of being a trade based manufacturing region. Perceptions often become reality. The importance of how the region is perceived around Australia and the world is important to fostering an environment conducive to economic development and growth. The region's perception of itself and its external projection of this image is incredibly important for economic development. Areas that can conjure images of success provide more confidence to businesses and investors.

#### Tasks:

- **Identification of regional promise** (now, and 3-5 yearly increments): Development of a regional brand or 'promise' for the G21 region will assist in changing the perception of the region for both internal and external stakeholders. This promise will be important to pronounce and identify that change is occurring and provide a focal point and/ or key message that the G21 region is on the rise.
- Develop a clear and concise marketing program and associated marketing materials: Once the regional promise and image has been established, a clear and concise marketing program over the short, medium and longer term will be required



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to promote the region and change perceptions for both internal and external stakeholders. This effort will require the development of a suite of marketing materials to support activities outlined within the program. Key activities and materials to be developed include:

- Development of an up-to-date and engaging website that provides functional aspects to effectively promote the region (i.e. available sites for investment, updated news regarding economic successes, key events, etc.).
- Development of a regional investment prospectus, economic updates, regular news items, industry profiles and regional data sets which are easily accessible to stakeholders in a centralised location.
- Promoting the region at targeted trade shows and conferences.
- Undertake a targeted marketing and branding campaign for the G21 region, focused in key markets at specific market segments.
- Actively celebrate the region's success through news items, marketing materials and events. It is important to widely promote region as a successful and supportive business environment.

#### Securing Funds

**Objective**: Assist government, business and individuals secure funds for capital infrastructure, business investment and development of innovation.

**Rationale**: Capital investment is required to develop and enhance infrastructure, business growth and realise the potential of new ideas. Coordinated investment from a range of investors is required to ensure that sufficient and appropriate levels of funding are received to deliver required outcomes.

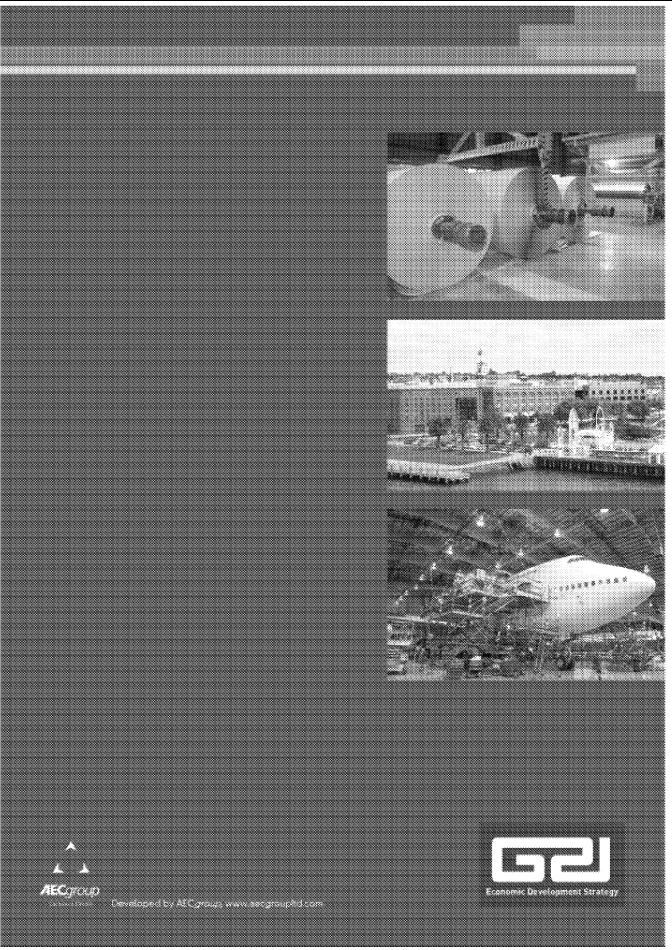
#### Tasks:

- **Lobbying and advocate for funds**: It is the role of government to lobby and advocate for funds to support major infrastructure development to support economic growth. Key steps for securing major infrastructure investment include:
  - Develop the evidence base and business case.
  - Ensure that all relevant stakeholders are engaged and 'on the same page' regarding the advocacy agenda for the region to ensure that a consolidated and coordinated approach to major infrastructure investment is taken.
- Provide a range of innovation and commercialisation funding options at the business and industry level through establishment of collaborative networks and funding cooperatives. These include:
  - Angel Network: Collection 8-15 stakeholders, likely local, that have an interest in seeing new ideas and innovation encouraged in the G21 region, contribute \$100,000 to \$250,000 to supporting new ideas from inception through to concept development.
  - **Commercialisation Fund:** Larger fund (\$2-\$5 million per year) that is used to support and grow well established and founded business ideas and initiatives.
  - **Provide Industry Innovation Funding:** Leveraging the high level of industry collaboration and cooperation by providing innovation funding at an industry level will drive the development of a more innovative problem-solving environment in the G21 region. This will also help attract new businesses to the region.
- Promotion of business success in the G21 region: Broader promotion of the business success in G21 region will assist in communicating to bankers and commercial lenders that the G21 region is a low risk investment environment.



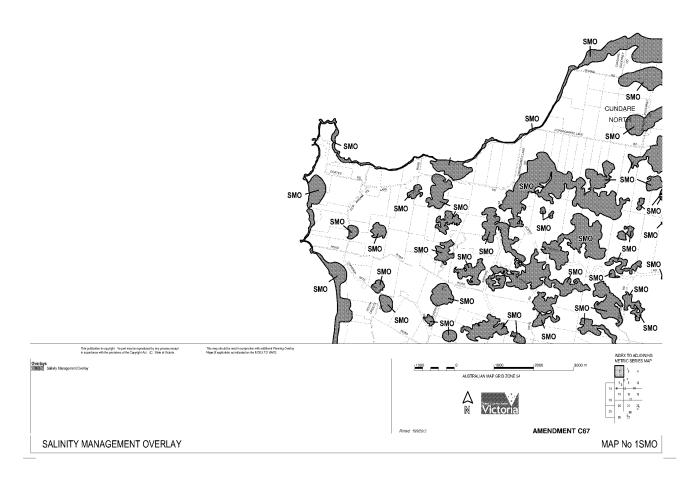
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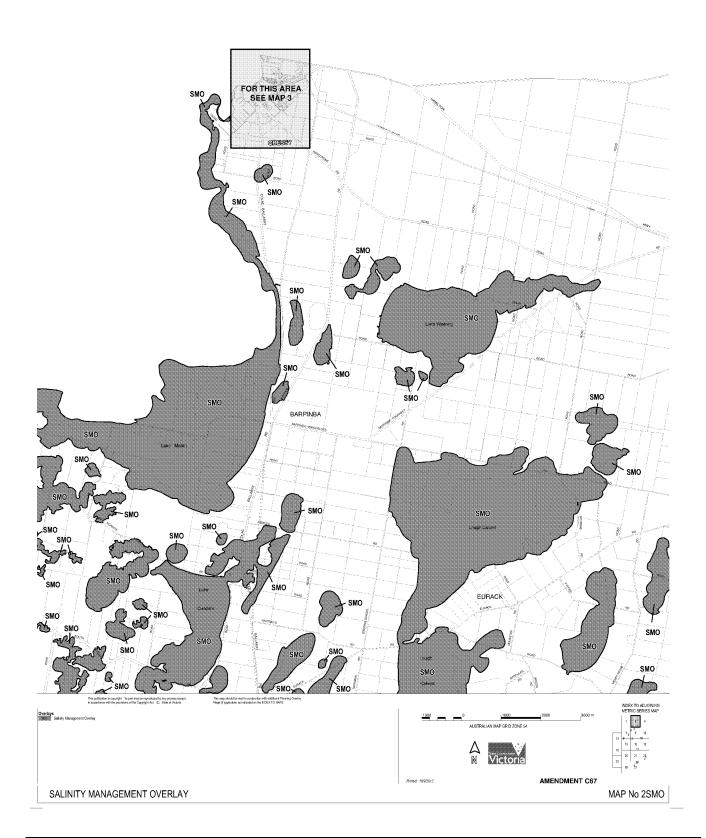
### Report OM132301-14 - G21 Economic Development Strategy



Subr	mis	Submissions objecting to or agreeing with the Amendment	
No	×	Key issues/points/concerns	Response/Action/Status
4	•	Considers that following past drainage and re-grassing work the land is	Site inspected by Peter Dahlhaus.
		Notice and the testing of dam on 24 hund 2005 by NIDE (DSE) rated	Salinity presence/buffer reviewed.
		salinity levels low and water quality good.	הפכטוווווופווט ופופורמו וט מ רמוופו.
თ	•	No logic to boundaries which do not follow natural contours.	Site inspected by Peter Dahlhaus.
	•	Devalues farm land values, expect rate refund and future rate	Salinity presence/buffer reviewed.
		reduction.	Recommend referral to a Panel.
7	•	Accepts part of land has an existing salinity issue but questions the	Site inspected by Peter Dahlhaus.
		extent mapped in the overlay.	Salinity presence/buffer reviewed.
	•	Believes the extent of salinity affected area has not changed in the last	Recommend referral to a Panel.
		/U years and the mapped overlay extends into good pasture and	
		higher ground closer to Harris Street, Irrewillipe Hoad and Lawes	
		Street, none of which shows signs of being affected by salinity.	
	•	Effects on future residential development and land values.	
	•	Af accompany to review and to be present to see methods	
8	•	Amendment is out of date based on data up to 10 years old and	Site inspected by Peter Dahlhaus.
		nrough	Salinity presence/buffer reviewed.
		climatic change and work programs.	Recommend referral to a Panel.
	•	Overlay mapped area is much larger than that shown to be saline	
		affected during 1951 to 1972.	
	•	Overlay does not distinguish between primary and secondary salinity	
		with little impacts now on low lying secondary saline affected land.	
	•	Requests to be heard at a Planning Panel if mapped areas are not	
		reviewed.	
9	•	No evidence of an increase in salinity and see no benefit in overlay.	Site inspected by Peter Dahlhaus.
	•	Saline lakes have not changed.	Salinity presence/buffer reviewed.
	•	Effects on land values.	Recommend referral to a Panel.

6	ω		N		No	Subi		- T	12																			
APA GasNet Australia Pty Ltd	CFA		VicRoads	ETA	Authority	Submissions from referral and other statutory authorities	<ul> <li>Generally in agreement with the principa exemptions so long as there is flexibility.</li> </ul>	Advises that the soils can va	Describes considerable landcare and revenetation work																			
No objection	No objection		No objection	No objection	Main points	' statutory authorities	Generally in agreement with the principals of the Amendment and the exemptions so long as there is flexibility.	Advises that the soils can vary between seasons with waterlogging.	Icare and revenetation work																			
That notec	That notec	notec	That	notec	Resp			Recommend referral to a Panel.	The submission is noted	Recommend referral to a Panel.	heed for the overlay given that salinity has been mapped across	determine whether proposals are satisfactory or not – hence the	does not act early enough in the land development process to	The building approval system alone does not do this and also	make further inquiries to satisfy themselves before they purchase	purchasers that salinity occurs on the land and will allow them to	property information certificates to make aware prospective	Liability is improved for Council because the SMO will show up on	dealt with by the building approval system.	It should be noted that subdivision and vegetation removal are not	approval system to effect good integrated outcomes that allow	I ne planning process acts in conjunction with the building	or appropriately mitigated.	impacts on the development from the environment can be avoided	the impacts on the environment from the development and	proposed development and will be required to satisfy council that	overlay to submit appropriate documentation to support the	Applications that are triggered under the SMO are required by the
That the submission be noted. Refer to a Panel.	That the submission be noted. Refer to a Panel.	noted. Refer to a Panel.	That the submission be	I hat the submission be noted. Refer to a Panel.	Response / Action						been mapped across	ory or not – hence the	lopment process to	ot do this and also	before they purchase.	and will allow them to	vare prospective	e SMO will show up on		etation removal are not		vito the building	-	onment can be avoided	evelopment and	to satisfy council that	on to support the	MO are required by the

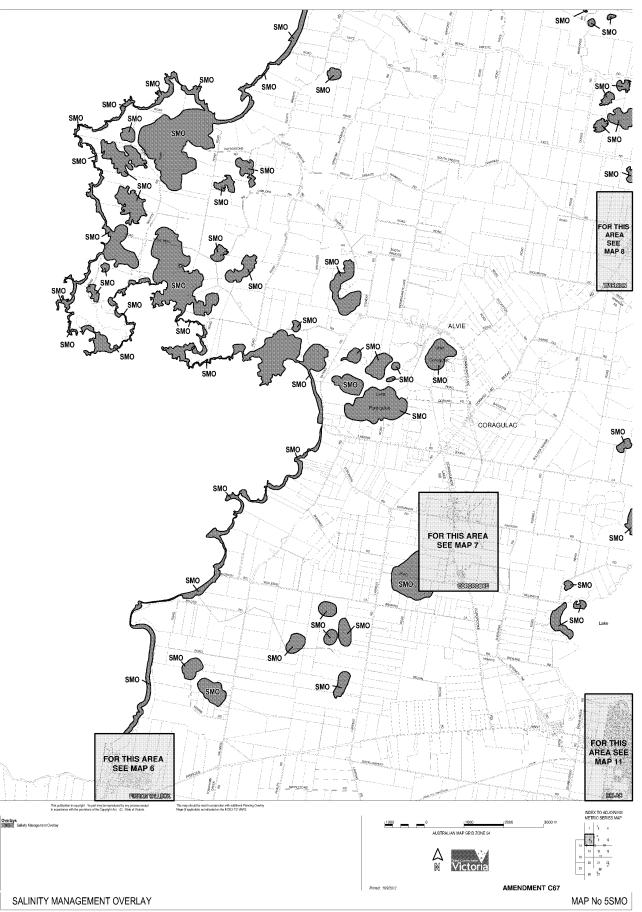












## Attachment 2

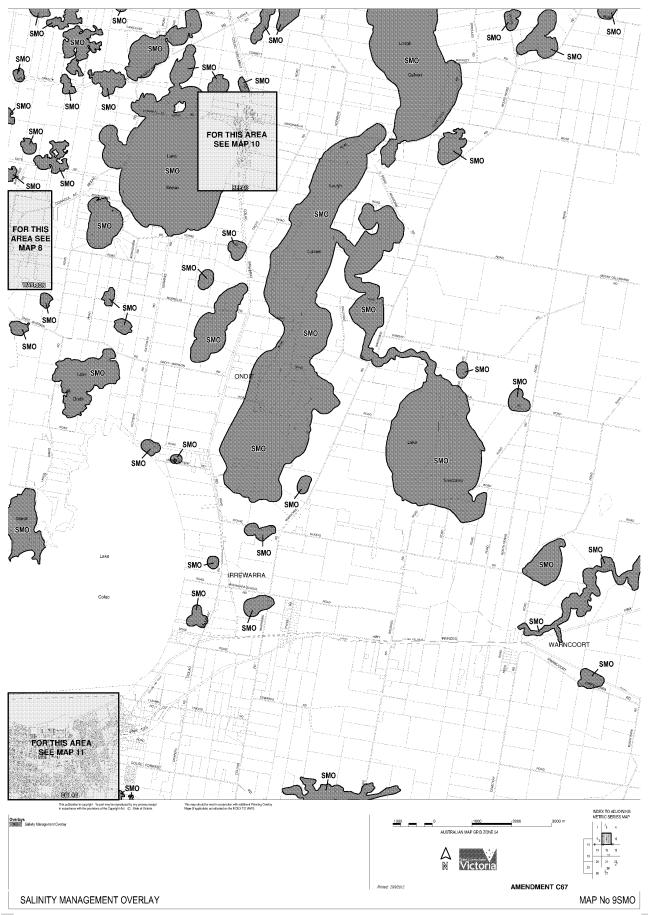












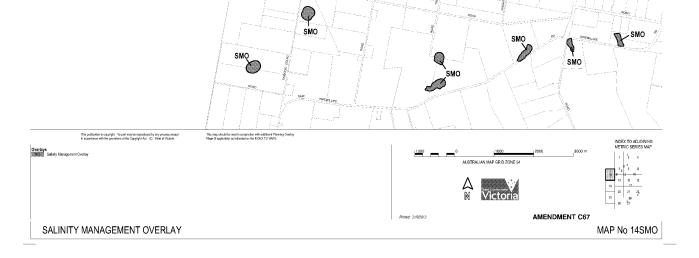


















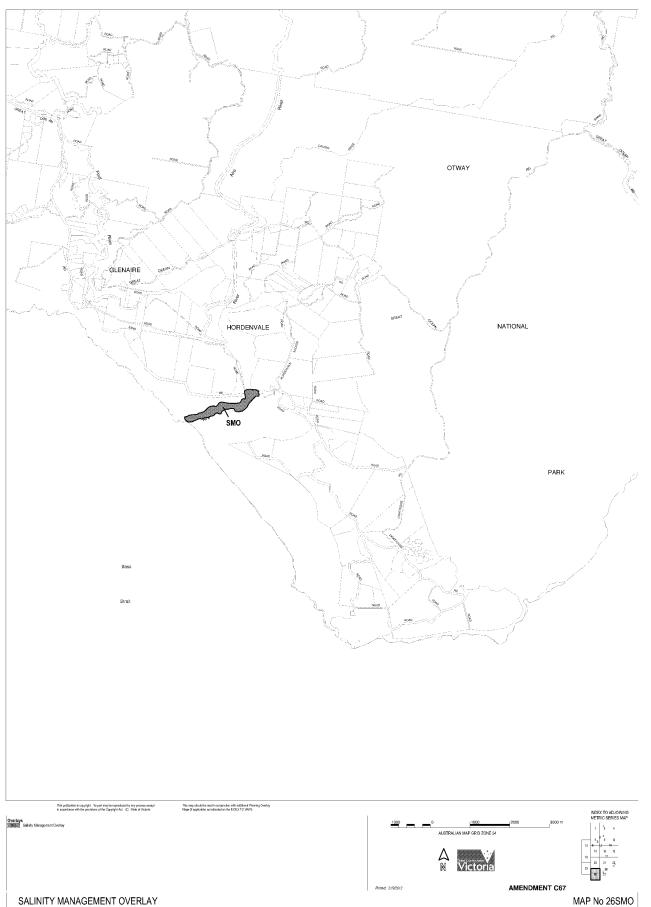














# Assembly of Councillors Record

This Form MUST be completed by the attending Council Officer and returned IMMEDIATELY to Document Management Co-ordinator for filing. A copy of the completed form must be provided to the Executive Officer to the CEO, Mayor & Councillors for reporting at the next Ordinary Council Meeting. {See over for Explanation/Guide Notes}

# Assembly Details: Lake Colac Coordinating Committee Meeting

Date: 11 December 2012

Time: 1.00 pm

Assembly Location: COPACC Meeting Room 2 / Barongarook Creek between Chapel Street and Lake Colac

(some e.g's. COPACC, Colac Otway Shire Offices, 2 - 6 Rae Street, Colac, Shire Offices - Nelson Street, Apollo Bay

#### In Attendance:

Councillors: Cr Chris Smith

Officer/s: Stewart Anderson, Manager Environment and Community Safety Mike Barrow, Manager Economic Development Mick Cosgriff, Economic Development Officer Anneke Segrave, Environment Officer

Matter/s Discussed: Lake Colac Water Quality Report presented by Barwon Water. Barongarook Creek Tree Removal project next stage between Chapel Street and Lake Colac. Slashing of the reeds along the southern foreshore of Lake Colac. Barwon Water Reclamation Plant Outflows and having them classified as an

environmental flow.

The Committee's opposition to any proposed heavy vehicle bypass over Lake Colac.

The remaining rock pile on the foreshore of Lake Colac.

(some e.g's. Discussion s with property owners and/or residents, Planning Permit Application No. xxxx re proposed development at No. xx Pascoe Street, Apollo Bay, Council Plan steering committee with Councillors and officers.)

## Conflict of Interest Disclosures: (refer page 5)

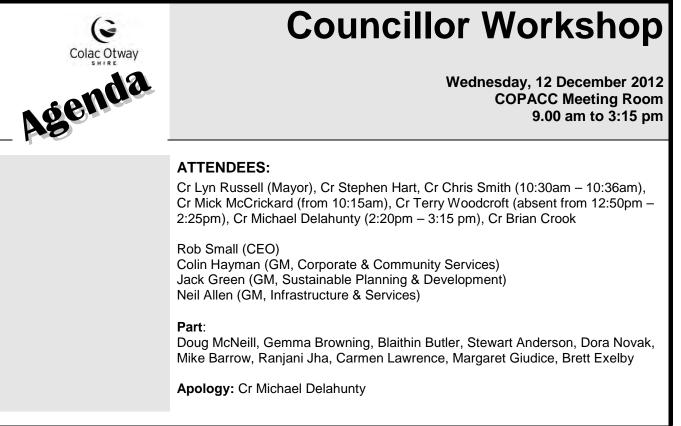
Councillors: No conflicts of interest were declared

Officer/s: No conflicts of interest were declared

Left meeting at: 3.00pm

Completed by: Mick Cosgriff, Economic Development Officer.

H/TRIMTEMP/CONTEXT.6064/D12 84658 Assembly of Councillors Record - Lake Colac Coordinating Committee - 20121211.DQCX



	Agenda Topics	
9.00 am	Declaration of Interest	
	Cr Stephen Hart – C69	
	Doug McNeill – Planning Agenda Item 3 & C69	
9.00 am – 9.30 am	Planning Committee Briefing Session	Doug McNeill & Blaithin Butler
9.30 am – 10.30 am	Planning Scheme Amendment C69 – Rural Living	Doug McNeill & Gemma
	Strategy & Forrest Structure Plan	Browning
	Conflict of Interest – Cr Hart left Council Chamber.	
10.30 am – 10.36 am	Planning Committee Meeting	
10.36 am – 10.55 am	Apollo Bay Airfield & Colac Airfield	Rob Small
10.55 am – 11.25 am	Street Lighting Program – Financing Options	Stewart Anderson/Dora
		Novak/Brett Exelby (part)
11.25 am – 11.55 am	Colac High School Masterplan	Mike Barrow
11.55 am – 12.20 pm	Tourism Industry Support & Development	Mike Barrow
12.20 pm – 12.50 pm	Lunch	
12.50 pm – 1.25 pm	Dredge & Workboat Acquisition – Port of Apollo Bay (Confidential Item)	Ranjani Jha
1.25 pm – 1.45pm	Emergency Management	Rob Small
1.25 pm – 1.45pm	Home Hardware Site	Rob Sillali
1.45 pm – 2.35 pm	Council Visioning Workshop	Carmen Lawrence &
		Margaret Giudice
2.35 pm – 3.15 pm	Code Red Days Discussion	Rob Small

# **Council Meeting Running Order**

# Wednesday, 19 December 2012

Venue – COPACC	Meeting	Rooms,	Colac	

Present: Cr Russell (Mayor), Cr Hart, Cr Woodcroft, Cr McCrickard, Cr Delahunty, Cr Smith (from 1.00pm), Cr McCrickard

Staff: Rob Small, Jack Green, Colin Hayman, Neil Allen, Rhonda Deigan

**Conflict of Interest: Nil** 

12.30pm	Lunch
12.55 pm	Councillor Briefing Session
3.00 pm	Council Meeting
6.20 pm	In Committee Meeting

Creation of		Privacy Collection Statement The information from this form is					
Section 45(1) Transfe		collected by the Registrar of Titles under statutory authority and is used					
	en en de Regionen en	for the purpose of maintaining publicly searchable registers and indexes.					
Form 13							
Lodged at the Office of	-						
	arwood Andrews Lawyers 5226 85						
	Gheringhap Street Geelong 3220						
	borah Mann:21203226						
Customer Code: 22	35J						
grants to the grantee the easement specifie	the registered proprietor of the domin of subject to the encumbrances affection registration before the lodging of this						
	All that land marked E-1 on Plan for Creation of Easement drawn by M and approved by D Moore dated 7th day of May 2012 (Plan for Creat Easement) and being part of the land contained in certificate of title vo 6701 folio 028						
Servient land 2:	All that land marked E-1 on Plan for Creation of Easement drawn by M Majic and approved by D Moore dated 7th day of May 2012 (Plan for Creation of Easement) and being part of the land contained in certificate of title volume 8652 folio 259						
Servient land 3:	All that land marked E-1 on Plan for Creation of Easement drawn by M M and approved by D Moore dated 4th day of May 2012 (Plan for Creation Easement) and being part of the land contained in certificate of title volu 7106 folio 186						
Dominant land:	Easement in gross in favour of Barw	Region Water Corporation.					
Grantor:	Colac Otway Shire Council of 2-6 Ra	e Street Colac 3250					
Grantee:	Barwon Region Water Corporation of 61-67 Ryrie Street, Geelong 3220.						
Estate:	In fee simple.						
Consideration:	\$1.00						
Easement:							

The Grantor grants an easement over the land in E-1 on the Plan for Creation of Easement (servient land) to the Grantee for sewerage purposes, subject to the following conditions:

- 1. The Grantee and its employees, agents and contractors have the following rights at all times in relation to the servient land in E-1:
  - 1.1. full and free access to enter upon and pass over the servient land (with or without vehicles and equipment);
  - 1.2. to take onto and remove equipment from the land;
  - 1.3. to clear and excavate the land;
  - 1.4. to construct, build, lay or place sewer pipe works on, over or under the land;

Attachment 1

M21203226FS03203668\P.1 - S.1\P:17/10/12 10:51 7mjm

;

- 2 -

- 1.5. to use and operate the sewer pipes and works on the land;
- to inspect, maintain, change, replace or renew, the sewer pipes or works on the land (including a change in their size or number);
- 1.7. to remove any matter from or deposit any matter on the land; and
- 1.8. to use such sewer or sewers or other works on the land for sewerage purposes.
- 2. In the exercise of the rights granted to the Grantee, the Grantee must do as little damage as possible to the servient land, surrounding land and any vegetation on the servient land and must properly fill in any excavations and restore the surface of the servient land in as near as reasonably possible to the condition which it was in immediately prior to the commencement of any works by the Grantee.
- The Grantor covenants not to erect, extend or permit the construction of any structure within the servient land nor allow any other person to erect or extend any such structure without the prior written approval of the Grantee.
- 4. Nothing contained in this Creation of Easement will be deemed in any way to restrict, limit or detract from any right, power or authority of the Grantee by virtue of any Act or any amendment to any Act.

Date:

#### THE COMMON SEAL of BARWON REGION

WATER CORPORATION was hereunto affixed

in the presence of:

Director

Secretary

THE COMMON SEAL of the COLAC OTWAY

SHIRE COUNCIL was hereto affixed in accordance with its Local Law No. 4:

Chief Executive Officer

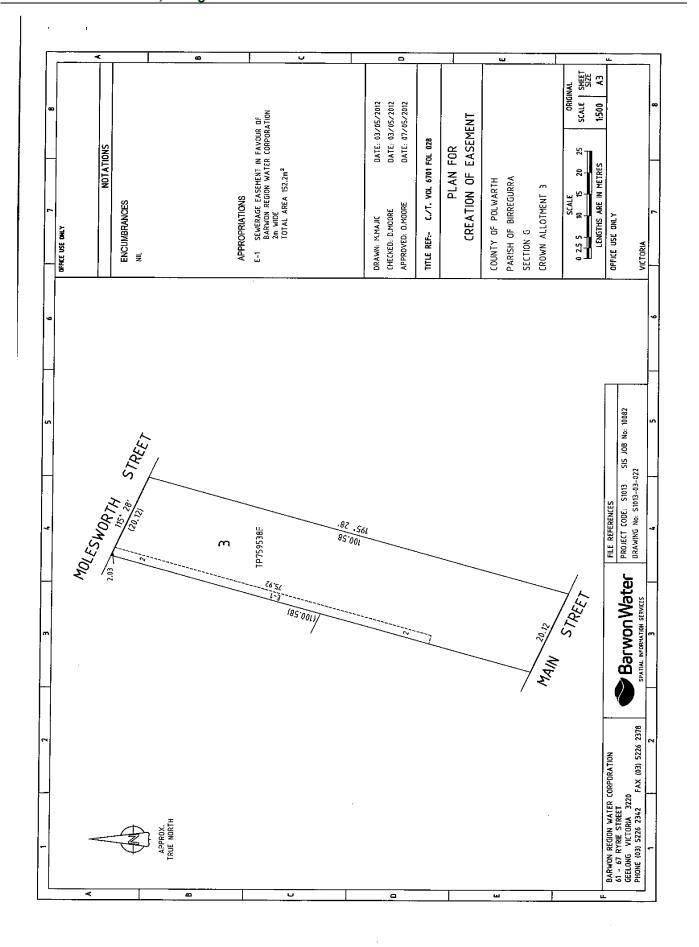
To the Registrar of Titles

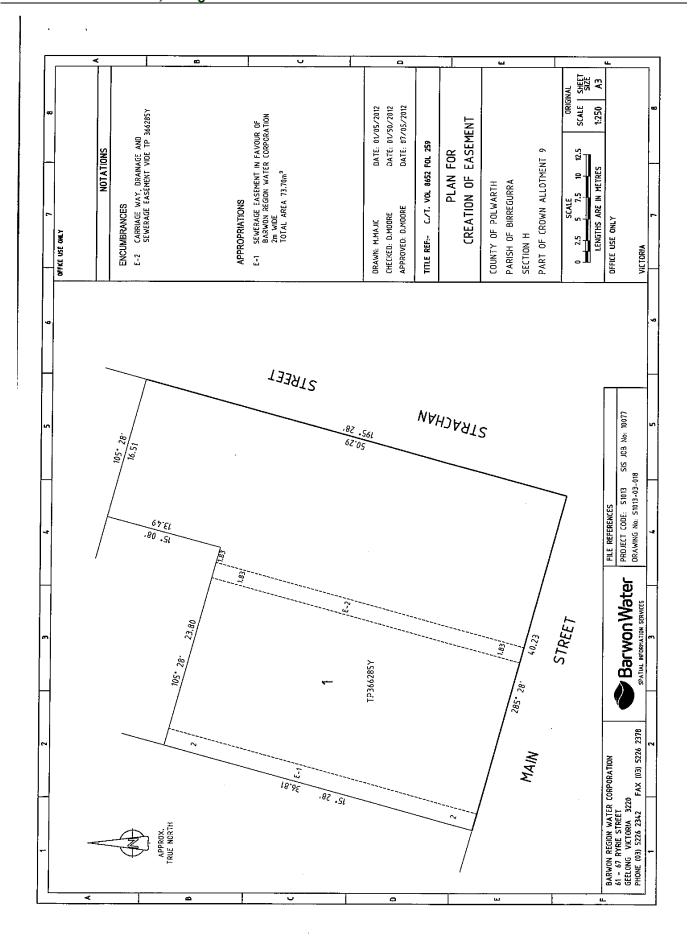
Please register this creation of easement and on completion return certificate of title volume 6701 folio 028, volume 8652 folio 259 & volume 7106 folio186 to

\_\_\_\_\_

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Report OM132301-17 - Item for Signing & Sealing -Creation of Sewerage Easements - 28-36 Main Street, Birregurra - 42-44 Main Street, Birregurra and 30-34 Jenner Street, Birregurra





#### Report OM132301-17 - Item for Signing & Sealing -Creation of Sewerage Easements - 28-36 Main Street, Birregurra - 42-44 Main Street, Birregurra and 30-34 Jenner Street, Birregurra

