

MINUTES

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

Tuesday, 11 September 2012

Held at the
Council Conference and Reception Centre
City Hall, Little Malop Street, Geelong
commencing at 7.00pm

COUNCIL:

Cr. J. Mitchell (*Austin*)

- **Mayor**

(Communications / Sport and Recreation / Democracy & Governance / Central Geelong
Looking Forward)

Cr. B.H. Abley (*Brownbill*)

(Arts and Culture)

Cr. J. Doull (*Coryule*)

(Environment and Sustainability / Climate Change)

Cr. J. Farrell (*Beangala*)

(Education and Youth / Community Safety)

Cr. K. Fisher (*Corio*)

(Community Development)

Cr. C. Granger (*Windermere*)

(Heritage)

Cr. B. Harwood (*Kardinia*)

(Finance / Tourism / Major Events / Strategic Development)

Cr. E. Kontelj (*Cowie*)

(Aboriginal Affairs / Multicultural Affairs)

Cr. Dr. S. Kontelj (*Kildare*)

(Major Projects)

Cr. R. Macdonald (*Cheetham*)

(Economic Development / Planning)

Cr. R. Nelson (*Deakin*)

(Rural and Regional Affairs)

Cr. A. Richards (*Buckley*)

(Transport / Infrastructure / Parks and Gardens)

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**MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY MEETING
OF THE GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CONFERENCE AND RECEPTION CENTRE
CITY HALL, LITTLE MALOP STREET, GEELONG
TUESDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER 2012
COMMENCING AT 7.00 P.M.**

PRESENT: Cr J Mitchell (Chair), Crs B Abley, J Doull, J Farrell, K Fisher, C Granger, E Kontelj* (7.12pm), R Macdonald, R Nelson, A Richards

Also present: S Griffin (Chief Executive Officer), J Wall (General Manager Corporate Services), P Bettess (General Manager Economic Development, Planning and Tourism), G Van Driel (General Manager City Services), J McMahon (General Manager Community Services), D Frost (General Manager Projects, Recreation and Central Geelong), K Paton (Manager Arts and Culture), J Brown (Manager Administration and Governance), R Bourke (Governance Co ordinator), J Merlo (Senior Media Officer)

OPENING: The Mayor declared the meeting open at 7.00pm

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The Mayor acknowledged that we are here today on the land of the Wathaurong People and we pay our respects to Aboriginal elders past and present.

APOLOGIES: Crs Harwood and S Kontelj

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

Cr Granger moved, Cr Nelson seconded -

That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on 28 August 2012 be confirmed and signed.

Carried.

DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: Nil.

QUESTION TIME:

Question Time is an opportunity for questions to be addressed to Council and while the minutes record the general content, they do not purport to be a transcript of what was said by individuals. Likewise Councillor or Officer verbal responses are in summary form only. Views expressed may not be the views of Council.

Council's practice is to provide a separate document on its website setting out questions and responses including any more detailed written responses which may be provided subsequent to the meeting.

QUESTION TIME (CONT'D)

Jennifer Bantow congratulated Cr Granger and all Councillors for supporting the Lara Heritage Review process, but expressed regret at 11 places being demolished between the original outer areas study and the current review.

The Geelong National Trust has been contacted by two Highton residents in this regard from Bassey Avenue and Bonsey Road. 31 places were identified in Highton in the outer areas study, 10 are now listed with individual Heritage Overlays. This leaves only 21 to be reviewed.

Would Cr Nelson please consider looking into the possibility of a review for these 21 places with the objective of preparing a planning scheme amendment to protect these places with heritage overlay?

Peter Bettess responded that Council has to go through the same process as Lara and look at the places not listed on the Planning Scheme. There is no funding in this years budget, but may be considered for inclusion in next years budget.

Andrew McNeill asked a question in relation to the removal of his property from Phase 2 of the Lara Heritage Review as he believes his home has no historical 'value'.

Peter Bettess responded that the report before Council is simply an update in relation to the Review and didn't believe there would be any implications in relation to the property. If this does occur, there will be an opportunity, as the planning scheme amendment progresses, for you to put your case forward concerning its listing.

The Mayor suggested contacting Mr Bettess to arrange a time to discuss the issue in more detail.

Colin Wallace asked:

- 1) Would Councillors note that the public lecture given by Professor Jan Gehl on 3rd October 2011 at Deakin University, in which he talked a lot about pedestrians and planning for people on a human scale, can be viewed by googling Deakin University and Jan Ghel and then using iTunes, though Part One appears where Part Three should be and vice versa, and that I strongly encourage you to view his lecture because what he has to say is brilliant, sensible, humane and utterly relevant to you fulfilling your duty as councillors?
- 2) Would Councillors note that you can obtain the Ropeworks Panel Report, Greater Geelong Amendment C96/Planning Permit 1628/2004, from Planning Panels Victoria?

The Mayor noted the comments.

QUESTION TIME (CONT'D)

Mary Wallace asked:

1.a) Would Councillors note that I spoke at the Ropeworks Panel Hearing held in August-September 2006 and I focused on pedestrians and First Street, Geelong West which is referred to in Section 6.7.1 of the Panel Report, page 63 in the hard copy report, and this is what it says: 'Mr Wallace and Mrs Wallace in their separate submissions commented on the likely use of local street routes and Mrs Wallace had particular concerns about the use of First Street by cars given the existing pedestrian usage of the street'?

1.b) Would Councillors note that there was an expert traffic engineer on the Ropeworks Panel, there were three traffic engineering consultants' reports, there were two traffic engineering expert witnesses and Woolworths had two barristers, one of them a QC, and the outcome in respect of First Street was that the Ropeworks Panel made it absolutely clear that the use of First Street by cars was to be minimised?

2.a) Would Councillors note that I encourage you all to view Professor Jan Gehl's lecture held at Deakin University on 3rd October 2011 but I want to draw your attention here tonight to the fact that Professor Jan Gehl is against one-way streets – refer to Part One of the lecture – because one-way streets serve to have cars going faster along the street and have more cars going through 'but it's much more complicated and dangerous for people to cross a one-way street than a two-way street'?

2.b) Would Councillors note that, if Council intends to make First Street a one-way street, I have no doubt the intention is to encourage the use of First Street by cars and, if Council makes First Street a one-way street, Council knowingly would be making it much more complicated and dangerous for pedestrians crossing First Street?

3. Would Councillors note that, if Council makes First Street, Geelong West a one-way street, I believe Council would be failing in its duty of care and would be acting undemocratically, unethically and immorally?

The Mayor noted the comments.

PETITIONS: Nil.

* *Cr E Kontelj entered the meeting room at 7.12pm*

**1. AMENDMENT C269: REZONING OF ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE
EPWORTH GEELONG TEACHING HOSPITAL, WAURN PONDS**

Portfolio: Economic Development/Planning - Cr Macdonald
Source: Economic Development, Planning and Tourism - City
Development
General Manager: Peter Bettess
Index Reference: Application C269

Summary

- The purpose of this report is to seek Council's in-principle support for an amendment to the Planning Scheme to rezone a 1.065ha parcel to the immediate north of the Epworth Geelong Teaching Hospital site that was rezoned to Special Use Zone 14 (SUZ14) in January this year.
- The rezoning is sought to facilitate better access into the Hospital from Pigdons Road.
- A Planning Permit was issued on 21 February 2012 for the development of the Hospital. At the time officers expressed concerns about the proposed access to the hospital off Pigdons Road and its relationship with University Drive. Access was constrained due to Epworth HealthCare not owning additional land to provide for a better intersection treatment outcome.
- Epworth HealthCare has entered into an agreement with Marcus Oldham College to enable Council's preferred cross intersection with University Drive and Pigdons Road to be developed.
- Securing the additional land and its rezoning will enable an improved road layout at this intersection; improve the intersection operation for local residents and the Hospital and future-proof site access.
- Epworth HealthCare is proposing to seek a fast-track planning scheme amendment process under Section 20(4) of the Planning and Environment Act, where the Minister for Planning will again become the Planning Authority and manage the process of the amendment.
- It is recommended that the proposed rezoning be supported.

Cr Macdonald moved, Cr Nelson seconded -

That Council supports the:

- 1) preparation of a planning scheme amendment to rezone a 1.065ha parcel of land on the Marcus Oldham College site immediately to the north of the Epworth Geelong Teaching Hospital site, to facilitate improved site access and intersection treatment with University Drive;**
- 2) amendment being processed as a Section 20(4) Ministerial amendment under the Planning and Environment Act 1987.**

Carried.

1. AMENDMENT C269: REZONING OF ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE EPWORTH GEELONG TEACHING HOSPITAL, WAURN PONDS (CONT'D)

Report

Background

Epworth HealthCare has secured a site in Pigdons Road Waurn Ponds on which to develop a new Teaching Hospital, in partnership with Deakin University. The land was rezoned from Farming Zone to Special Use Zone 14 in January 2012 as part of Amendment C252, prepared by the Minister for Planning. Planning permit 1171/2011 was granted by Council on 21 February 2012 which allowed for the development of the Hospital. During the planning process, Council officers, the community and Councillors identified their preference for a cross intersection along the northern site boundary, opposite University Drive. However, because Epworth HealthCare did not own the required area of land opposite University Drive, it was not possible to achieve Council's preferred access arrangement. Rather, a staggered intersection was endorsed.

Discussion

Epworth HealthCare advises that it has now entered into an agreement with Marcus Oldham to enable Council's preferred cross intersection to be developed. A proposed intersection layout is attached in Appendix 1-1.

Epworth HealthCare is seeking Council's in-principle support for the proposed rezoning of the additional land – refer to Appendix 1-2 for proposed zoning map and Plan of Subdivision.

The purpose of the rezoning is to enable the development of an improved access arrangement from Pigdons Road. The rezoning will enable the provision of an improved intersection function and design and will assist in future-proofing access to the adjoining parcels of land.

As with the original Hospital site rezoning, it is proposed to rezone the land from Farming Zone to SUZ14.

Following the rezoning of this additional parcel of land, Epworth HealthCare will be in a position to apply to Council to amend Planning Permit 1171/2011 and the subdivision plan, and to include reference to the proposed new intersection under Section 72 of the Act.

Environmental Implications

As the land is currently vacant and used for cropping, it is not expected that there are any environmental impediments to the rezoning.

Financial Implications

The proponent bears the costs associated with the amendment.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The proposed rezoning will extend the Special Use Zone 14 northward by a small margin and will result in an improved access to the hospital and functioning of the Pigdons Road and University Drive intersection.

**1. AMENDMENT C269: REZONING OF ADDITIONAL LAND FOR THE
EPWORTH GEELONG TEACHING HOSPITAL, WAURN PONDS (CONT'D)**

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council officers involved in the preparation of this report have any direct or indirect interest, in accordance with Section 8(C) of the Local Government Act to which this amendment relates.

Risk Assessment

There are no risks with either implementing or not implementing the recommendations of this report.

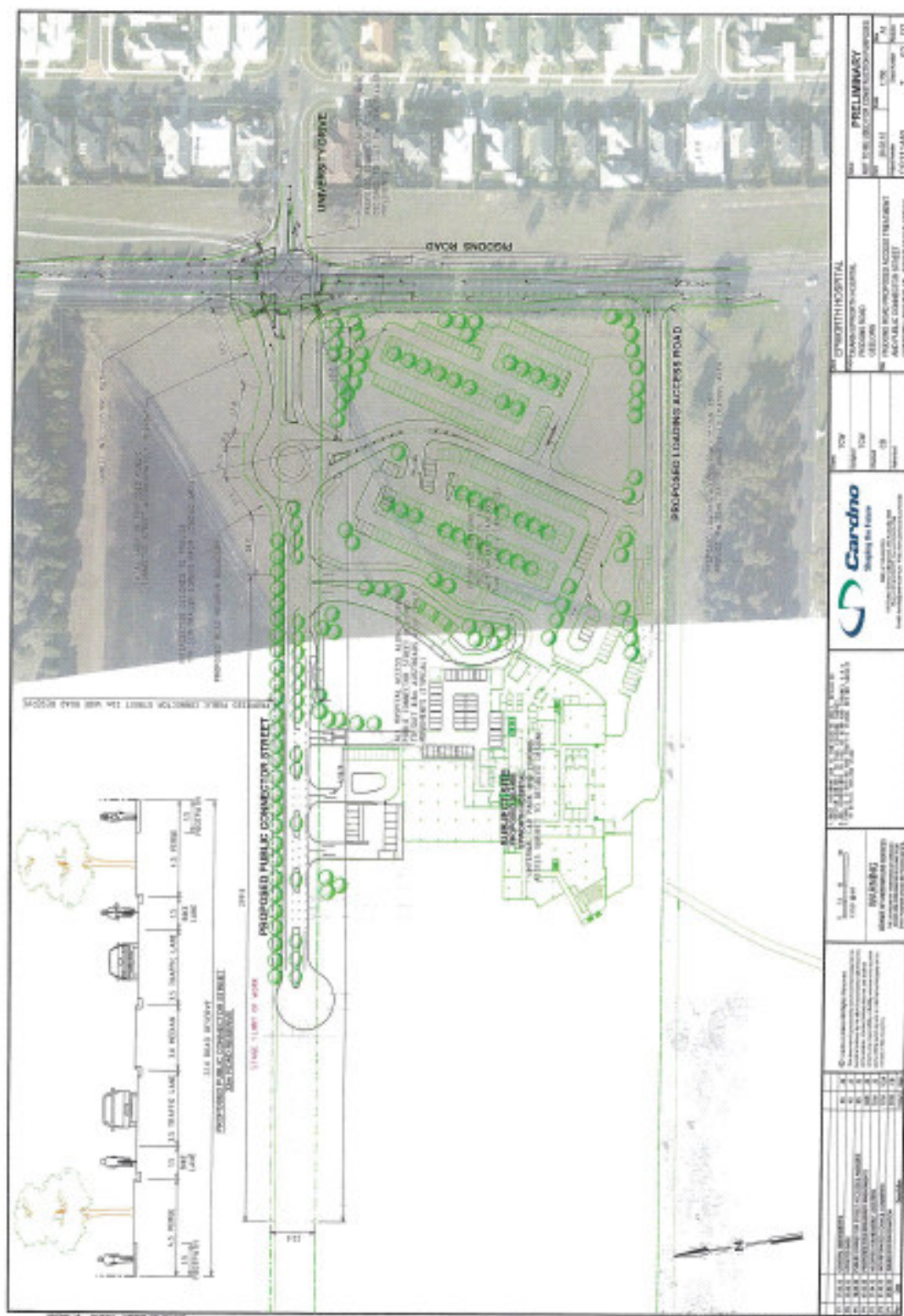
Social Considerations

The community will benefit from the construction and operation of the Epworth Geelong Teaching Hospital. The small extension of the zoning to the north will facilitate an improved intersection function and design for the Pigdons Road – University Drive intersection for both the Hospital and residents.

Communication

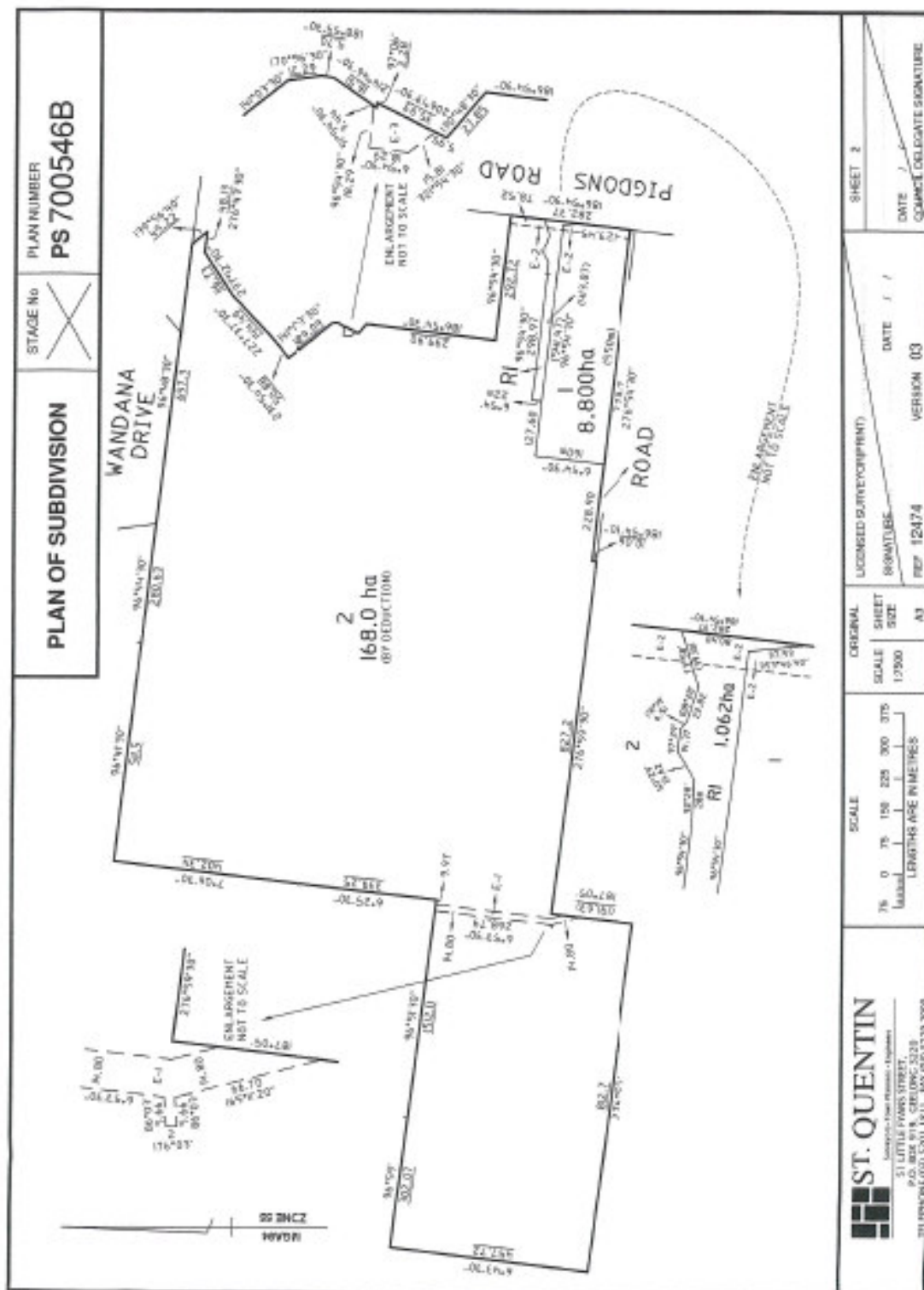
Epworth HealthCare will be seeking exemption by the Minister from the usual notification requirements of the Act for this amendment.

APPENDIX 1-1- Proposed New Intersection Treatment



APPENDIX 1-2 – Proposed Rezoning and Subdivision Plans





2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD

Portfolio: Planning - Cr Macdonald
Source: Economic Development, Planning & Tourism - Planning Strategy
General Manager: Peter Bettess
Index Reference: Cust: Department of Planning and Community Development

Summary

- The Minister for Planning is seeking submissions from Councils on wide ranging reforms to the residential, business, industrial and rural zones in Victoria.
- The zone reforms propose the following key changes:
 - Three new residential zones, being the, general residential, residential growth and neighbourhood residential zone to replace the existing residential 1, residential 2 and residential 3 zones;
 - Two commercial zones that allow more 'as of right' uses and rationalise the five existing business zones; and
 - Amended industrial zones to allow larger office developments and small supermarkets; and
 - Amended rural zones to allow more flexibility for agriculture, tourism, accommodation, industry and retail uses.
- The reforms to the residential zones are generally supported subject to some refinements to the detail of the zones. The encroachment of commercial uses into residential areas is not supported.
- Further advice from DPCD is required on how the new residential zones will be implemented in the City of Greater Geelong and strategic justification required to implement the new zones;
- Support review of the current business zones but not support the proposed commercial zones until there is further consultation with the State Government to clarify the role and purpose of the reforms and the impacts on the City's retail areas; and
- The changes to the rural zones are supported, in part provided that new local policy can be implemented before the new zones are implemented to provide certainty for permit applicants and the community on where non-agricultural uses should locate.
- It is further considered that DPCD need to support councils through funding to do the strategic planning work required before the new zones are implemented.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

Cr Macdonald moved, Cr Granger seconded -

That Council authorise officers to provide a submission to the Department of Planning and Community Development on the Reformed Zones for Victoria in relation to the following key issues and the content of this report:

- 1) Express Council's concern at the limited consultation on the content of the reforms and the timing of this consultation process;**
- 2) Generally support the format of the proposed new residential zones however seek refinement to the details of some of the provisions and further information on the timing, resources and process for implementation of the new zones;**
- 3) Some support for the amended rural zones and request DPCD to delay the timing of the introduction of the amended zones until a new local planning policy is included in the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme;**
- 4) Do not support the immediate translation of the new commercial zones into the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme and request DPCD provide further strategic justification for the changes, evidence of the economic impacts on existing centres and undertake further consultation with local government;**
- 5) Support the amendment to the industrial zones to remove the floor space restriction on offices; and**
- 6) DPCD give further consideration to providing funding/resources to councils to assist in the roll out of the new zones.**

Carried.

Report

Background

There is consensus amongst local government, the development industry and the community that reforms to the operation of the Victorian Planning System are required. In May 2012 the Victorian Planning System Ministerial Advisory Committee concluded:

- The planning system is now very complex;
- There is a lack of ownership of the system;
- A lack of responsiveness to issues as they arise,
- A lack of alternate processes that recognise different types of applications or amendments; and
- Timelines are rarely adhered to and in other areas there are no timelines at all.

As a consequence, the delays in the system cause frustration and disappointment and higher costs for development.

The Minister for Planning has initiated wide ranging reforms to the Victorian Planning Provisions (VPPS). The basis for these reforms is the Baillieu government's *Victorian Liberal Nationals Coalition Plan for Planning 2010* that outlined their election promises in relation to planning. These commitments were:

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

- A full review of Victoria's planning zones to ensure they are functioning correctly to provide an adequate reflection of the planning aspirations of all Victorians.
- Clear development 'green areas' and no-development 'red areas' are established.
- Giving regional councils the flexibility to alter land use within farming zones to protect prime farmland for agriculture while respecting the rights of landholders.

The following inquiries undertaken by the State and Federal governments that investigated the role of regulatory burden on the efficiency and performance of business have informed the preparation of the zone reforms:

- The Victorian Planning System Ministerial Advisory Committee;
- The VCEC Inquiry into Victoria's regulatory framework 2011;
- The VCEC Inquiry into Victoria's tourism industry 2011; and
- The Productivity Commission report on Economic Structure and Performance of the Australian Retail Industry 2011.

Key findings of these inquiries are:

- Greater economic investment can occur by improving regulatory systems.
- The planning system can create unnecessary uncertainty, time delays, costs to business and constrain productivity growth.
- Reforms are needed to free up the planning processes around commercial investment.
- There should be an early review of the farming zones.

There has been consultation with local government for many years on the operation of the existing residential zones. In 2009 the previous Labor government released new residential zones that were never implemented into the VPPs. Council made submissions in 2008 and 2009 and the recommendations of this report build on Council's previous submissions.

There has however, been no explicit consultation with local government on the reforms to the commercial zones and rural zones. The proposed reforms will have sweeping effects on development in the City's activity centres and rural areas and the key issues are considered in detail in the discussion section of this report.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

Summary of changes:

The key changes to each zone are outlined in the table below:

Residential zones
- The existing residential 1 zone, residential 2 zone and residential 3 zone will be replaced with new zones that allow schedules to be applied with local objectives, application requirements and decision guidelines. - The reforms retain the operation of ResCode (Clause 54 and 55) in the planning and building system however local variations to some siting and amenity requirements are allowed in the new zones. - Third party objection and appeal rights in all zones are retained with the exception of subdivision in the residential growth zone and mixed use zone which will be exempt from all third party rights. - The new zones remove or reduce the restrictions on non-residential land uses with some uses being made 'as of right' in residential areas e.g. shops and medical centres - The new residential zones are: General Residential Zone – for most residential areas where incremental change is expected: - new development will be encouraged to respect neighbourhood character; - planning permit threshold to construct one or extend one dwelling is 200sqm (down from 300sqm); - retains discretionary height limit of 9m for residential development, local maximum building heights can be specified in a schedule; - allows commercial uses such as shops and offices within 100m of commercial areas; and - allows small medical centres and churches without a permit. Residential Growth Zone – for areas identified for substantial housing change and where new built form is expected: - planning permit threshold to construct or extend a single dwelling is 80sqm; - discretionary height limit of 12.5m; - allows commercial uses such as shops and offices within 100m of commercial areas; and - allows a small medical centres and churches without a permit. Neighbourhood Residential Zone – for areas with unique character and where minimal housing change is expected: - new development must respect neighbourhood character; - planning permit threshold to construct or extend one dwelling is retained at 300sqm; - default maximum building height is 9m that cannot be exceed and local maximum height can be set by Council; - allows maximum number of dwellings per lot and minimum lot size to be specified; and - allows small medical centres and churches without a permit.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

Low density residential zone: • Allows small scale medical centre without a permit; and • Default minimum lot size reduced from 4,000sqm to 2,000sqm for areas connected to reticulated sewerage. For example, this would allow for the immediate subdivision of each of the lots at Woodlands Estate Ocean Grove into an additional lot.
Business zones
• Five existing business zones will be consolidated into two new commercial zones: Commercial 1 Zone – replaces the business 1 (retail), business 2 (office) and business 5 (office and high density housing): ○ removes floor space restrictions on office and retail uses; and ○ removes permit requirements for all types of accommodation, all retail uses, offices, education centres and exhibition centres. Commercial 2 Zone – replaces the business 3 (office and industry) and business 4 (bulky goods and industry) and provides more opportunity for offices, retail and commercial activity: ○ floor space restrictions for offices and retail uses removed; ○ exempts small supermarket and associated shops from a permit; and ○ accommodation is a permit required use.
Industrial zones
• A small supermarket and associated shops can locate in an industrial 3 zone without a planning permit; and • Removes the 500sqm floor space restriction in the industrial 1, industrial 2 and industrial 3 zones.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

Rural zones
• There are fewer prohibited uses and removal of the mandatory link to farming condition on other uses including accommodation, retail, industrial and commercial uses. • Subject to a planning permit, the new rural zones would allow: ○ accommodation such as residential hotels, caravan parks and retirement villages in all rural zones, ○ industry to locate in the farming zone; ○ retail premises (shops) to locate in the rural activity zone; ○ landscape gardening supplies and trade supplies to locate in the farming zone; and ○ primary and secondary schools in all rural zones. • All zones are amended to increase the threshold for persons that can be accommodated at a bed and breakfast from 6 to 10 without the need for a planning permit; • Removes the mandatory requirement for a section 173 agreement that restricts the future subdivision of the land when an existing house lot is excised; • Some small farming related uses such as a rural store, produce stall and rural industry are exempt from a planning permit subject to siting and size restrictions; • Reduces the permit requirement for alterations and extensions to dwellings and farm buildings; and • Introduces an additional purpose to the farming zone <i>'to retain population to support rural communities'</i> and remove purpose <i>'to protect and enhance natural resources and the biodiversity of the area'</i>.

Timing for implementation

Based on the limited information provided by DPCD on how the new zones will be implemented it is understood that the following program is proposed:

- Submissions close 21st September 2012;
- New commercial zones will be finalised and immediately translated into all planning schemes on the basis of the existing business zones. New zones will come into effect in October 2012;
- Amendments to rural zones, low density residential zone, township zone, mixed use zone and industrial zones will also come into effect in October 2012; and
- New residential zones will be introduced into the VPPs in October with Council and DPCD to apply the zones within 12 months.

There is no advice from DPCD on what process will be used to apply the new residential zones, the level of strategic justification required to apply each zone and if any resources/funding will be available to Council to assist in the rollout.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

Discussion

Key themes and issues identified by officers are outlined below and will form the basis of a detailed submission to DPCD:

Residential zones:

Support for a hierarchical approach to designating the level of housing change for different urban areas

It is recommended that Council generally support the three tiered approach to residential zones. The new zones have the ability to provide greater certainty to the community, permit applicants and Council on the level of housing change expected for different urban areas.

The ability to include neighbourhood character and design objectives into the schedules of each zone is supported. The current zone provisions do not allow for locally responsive content and the proposed schedules to zones will provide a more effective means to implement Council's housing policy.

Critical to the effectiveness of the new zones will be implementation that is underpinned by thorough strategic planning. DPCD has advised that after the submission period closes and the zones are finalised Council will have 12 months to consider how the zones will be applied. There are no criteria or guidance provided on how the existing zones will be converted and what level of strategic justification will be required to apply each of the zones and support local variations and objectives.

Council's housing policy is better advanced than other councils through the implementation of the Housing Diversity Strategy (2008) (HDS). However, to fully realise the benefits of these new zones further investigations on the application of each zone and the identification of appropriate local variations will be required over the next 12 months.

It may be possible to apply two schedules to the general residential zone with one schedule applied to the Increased Housing Diversity Areas (within walking distance of neighbourhood centres) and a second schedule for the suburban Incremental Change Areas identified in the HDS.

The application of the residential growth zone to Key Development Areas would be considered on a case by case basis as other planning controls have been used to achieve this change to date. It is not anticipated that the neighbourhood residential zone would be directly translated to any areas in the municipality without further strategic justification due to the very restrictive nature of the controls.

Seek improvements to how single dwelling and multi-unit applications are considered to improve urban design and amenity outcomes

The new zones reduce the permit thresholds for single dwellings on an individual lot and facilitate infill subdivision. Whilst removing the need for a planning permit for dwellings on small lots may seem a simple approach to reducing delays in the planning system there may be adverse outcomes. This approach will encourage the ad hoc infill subdivision, of small lots rather than providing incentives to encourage integrated medium density developments in targeted growth locations.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

Once a new lot is created the design and approval of individual dwellings will be considered under the building regulations without a full consideration of the overall design response of the development and how it integrates with the existing neighbourhood. It is recommended that 300sqm should remain the minimum lot size in the general residential zone with the ability for Council to vary the minimum lot size (up or down) in consultation with the local community and DPCD if justified.

In the residential growth zone, the zone intended to be applied around activity centres to accommodate higher density housing outcomes, it is imperative that these sites are developed to their full capability with quality urban design outcomes. Contrary to how the provisions are currently drafted, it is recommended that a permit be required for a single dwelling on a lot to prevent underdevelopment of sites. Multi dwelling applications that meet agreed standards (such as variations to ResCode) should be exempt from notice and review to facilitate integrated medium density housing and promote housing diversity.

If the State Government maintains the reduction in lot sizes then a comprehensive review of Clause 54 and Clause 55 (ResCode) and Clause 56 (subdivision) is required to remove inconsistencies between the new permit triggers and existing standards and objectives. It is recommended that this review should identify which clauses of ResCode should apply to particular scales of development and result in a different version of ResCode (beyond the variations allowed for in the schedules to the new zones) specific to the development of dwellings on lots less than 200sqm and potentially lots as small as 80sqm.

Support retention of notice and review rights in all zones but Council should be able to vary these

It is recommended that Council have the ability to vary the notice and review requirements where development principles are agreed and supported by policy. The existing residential 2 zone that is applied to areas identified for housing change exempts development from notice and review requirements and this should be extended into the new zones.

Areas that are likely to be appropriate to reduce third party appeal rights are key development areas. These areas have been subject to detailed strategic planning and there is clear policy support for substantial housing change. Another example might be a two unit development in the general residential zone or neighbourhood residential zone that meet the standards of ResCode.

Do not support increased flexibility for non-residential uses to establish in residential areas, low density residential and township zones.

Council should not support the relaxing of the non-residential uses that can establish in residential areas. The proposed changes do not strike the right balance between providing local services for residents close to homes and protecting residential amenity. The current residential zones allow for a food and drink premises or a medical centre to establish with a planning permit ensuring that issues relating to building design and amenity impacts are fully considered and managed through permit conditions. A shop or office is currently prohibited regardless of size or location.

If the proposed provisions were introduced a medical centre of up to 250sqm or a shop or office of 100sqm could be built in an established residential area without a planning permit and without neighbouring properties being notified. The first neighbours would know about the development was when construction commenced.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

Allowing additional discretionary uses in the residential zones will result in uncertainty for permit applicants and the community and place additional burdens on Council's planning resources in direct conflict with the State Government's election commitment to provide more certainty in the planning system.

These changes allow shops and offices, without a floor space cap, to encroach into residential areas resulting in the quasi expansion of the neighbourhood activity areas or small strip shopping areas without proper consideration of the design or amenity impacts of the use on the existing neighbourhoods and the viability of existing stores in the retail centre.

A review of the Home Occupation provisions at Clause 52.11 of the VPPs by DPCD in conjunction with local government is a preferable way to encourage entrepreneurial activity that is more in keeping with the role and amenity expectations of residential areas.

At a minimum a planning permit and third party advertising should be required for both use and development of all non-residential uses. Any non-residential built form adjoining residential development should be required to meet the requirements of ResCode.

Support reduction in the minimum lot size in the Low Density Residential Zone subject to strategic justification

This zone is generally applied to areas on the fringes of existing townships that are constrained for conventional residential development by environmental or infrastructure limitations, particularly drainage. A broad brush approach to reducing the lot size immediately will result in the ad hoc subdivision of existing lots is not supported.

It is recommended that Council request a schedule be included in the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme to maintain the current minimum lot size at 4,000sqm. Council and/or groups of landowners could then undertake a proper investigation to fully test and assess the merits of reducing the lot size in particular locations. If there is a strategic basis for this change a subsequent planning scheme amendment can be sought.

Urge DPCD to provide resources to Councils to fund the strategic planning required for implementation.

As outlined earlier, there has been no guidance on how the new zones will be translated and additional strategic planning will be required to apply these zones effectively. It is recommended that Council request DPCD prepare detailed practice notes on how the residential zones will be implemented and work with individual councils to determine the timing of implementation and additional resources/funding required to achieve this.

Commercial and industrial zones

Support the review of the current business zones however consultation and a clear purpose of the review and subsequent reforms is required

The retail sector is going through major transitions as consumer behaviour changes and planning policy needs to assist traditional shopping strips to continue to thrive. It is recommended that Council supports the State Government initiative to reduce the regulatory burden on businesses and stimulate the commercial sector however there is a distinct lack of consultation and clear direction on the purpose of these reforms and this has translated into the draft zoning provisions.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

No strategic justification for the wide ranging changes or evidence of the implications on existing and future centres have been provided by DPCD and it is extremely difficult to assess the full impact of the changes in the time provided by DPCD to comment on the zones. Without this evidence, it is recommended that Council object to the immediate state wide translation of the new commercial zones.

Following further consultation with councils on the drafting of the controls, economic advice and justification on the impacts of the changes from the Minister for Planning Council's position should be reconsidered.

Do not support removal of floor space caps for shop uses

The new commercial zones will remove the floor space caps for retail and office land uses that apply to key commercial centres in the municipality and form the basis for Council's hierarchy of retail centres. Councils need the ability to continue to apply local schedules to retail and office uses to provide certainty and achieve strategic planning objectives in relation to retail planning. This is particularly evident for newly establishing growth area centres that are not constrained by existing urban development. It is vital that the role of the new major activity centres and neighbourhood activity centres be cemented in early development and this will be undermined by the new commercial zones.

The new zones will result in traditional bulky goods strips, some industrial areas and office precincts being available for shops and supermarkets without a planning permit where these uses were previously prohibited or permit required uses. These changes may have adverse impacts on the vibrancy of traditional retail strips as key tenants seek cheaper sites with main road frontages that were not previously available for shops. Council should not support 'as of right' supermarkets and shops in industrial areas and bulky goods areas. At a minimum these uses should require a planning permit to enable economic justification to be considered as part of the planning permit.

Clarify the purpose of the commercial 1 and commercial 2 zones

There is a disconnect between the purpose of the commercial 1 zone and the controls. The purpose of this zone is *'to create vibrant mixed use commercial centres for retail, office, business, entertainment and high density residential uses'* however similar to the residential growth zone the permit triggers do not facilitate high density housing.

The purpose of the commercial 2 zone is *'to develop commercial areas for offices and appropriate manufacturing and industrial uses that do not affect the safety and amenity of adjacent sensitive uses'*. Again there is a disconnect between the purpose of the zone and the controls. Shops and restricted retail (bulky goods) are 'as of right' uses however the purpose of the zone does not refer to retailing of any kind. Conversely, the purpose refers to protecting the safety and amenity of nearby sensitive uses however industry is an 'as of right' use with less restrictions than in industrial zoned areas and accommodation is a permitted use that will inevitably result in land use conflicts into the future.

Whilst these conflicts exist in the purpose and controls of the commercial zones they should not be implemented. Additional delays and uncertainty for business and the community will undermine the purpose of the reforms.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

Support additional office developments in industrial areas

Support the proposal to remove the floor space cap of 500sqm for all office uses in the industrial zones is recommended. Industrial areas are no longer exclusively for manufacturing uses. It is important to facilitate modern industrial developments that provide for co-located office, warehousing and manufacturing uses. The flexibility to include an area specific cap is supported to allow Council to implement local policy where required.

Rural zones

Further review of additional non-agricultural uses as discretionary uses in rural areas is required.

The changes to the rural zones seek to introduce broader and more varied uses to all rural zones with more discretion required from councils. The changes are not consistent with the policy foundation of the existing rural zones to protect productive agricultural land. Whilst some remote areas are facing declining populations and require additional flexibility to facilitate development a one-size-fits-all approach to changing the farming zone across the state will undermine existing policy and may lead to:

- Incremental encroachment of non-agricultural land uses into farming areas;
- Conflicts between high amenity uses and farm businesses;
- Fragmented farming patterns and rural landscapes;
- Blurred boundaries between urban settlements affecting the role and character of townships and rural and urban areas;
- Increasing demand for comparatively cheaper rural land and increasing rural land prices making land too expensive to farm; and
- Additional uncertainty in the planning system due to additional discretionary uses and demands on council planning resources.

To address these concerns and still facilitate some additional flexibility in rural areas it is recommended that prior to the new rural zones coming into affect DPCD assist and support Councils to introduce a new local planning policy to provide clear direction on where non-agricultural uses should locate. This policy must come into effect before the amended zone provisions are implemented to prevent an immediate flood of applications. This local policy should be accompanied by a review of the State Planning Policy Framework to provide further policy direction.

Key issues and recommendations are discussed below:

Accommodation uses:

Accommodation uses such as hotels and retirement villages have higher amenity expectations when compared to farms. Land use conflicts between sensitive uses and farming practices will result in existing farm practices being constrained, elevated land values and the fragmentation of productive farm land that is not consistent with purposes of the farming zone.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

To facilitate tourism developments in appropriate locations some accommodation uses (i.e. caravan park and residential hotel) are supported however retirement villages and residential villages should be prohibited in the rural zones. These uses should be directed to urban settlements close to services and facilities and should not be able to take advantage of cheap land in farming areas.

The proposed increase for a bed and breakfast from 6 visitors to 10 visitors without a planning permit in all rural zones is supported as this will reduce the regulatory burden on small scale tourism ventures.

Industrial uses:

Industrial uses are not supported in rural areas and should be a prohibited use in the farming zone. Council's planning framework sets aside land for industrial purposes that is strategically located to provide good access to transport infrastructure and meets the servicing requirements for industrial land uses. It is contrary to orderly and proper planning to allow industrial uses to take advantage of comparatively cheaper farm land to establish.

In the event that a site specific industrial use is suitable for a farming area and it can be demonstrated that an industrial area is not appropriate for the use a site specific rezoning would be appropriate. To better facilitate development and protect farming land DPCD should considerably reduce the time (currently between 12 and 24 months) and cost of planning scheme amendments to reduce the burden on Councils and proponents.

Whilst industrial uses are not supported in the Farming Zone, some industrial uses may only be capable of being accommodated in the Farming Zone. A recent EPA publication mandates a buffer distance of 2 kilometres for green waste processing which is only achievable in the Farming Zone. DPCD should therefore consider preparing a new land use definition for green waste recycling to allow this to be considered as a discretionary use in the Farming Zone.

Education uses:

The introduction of primary schools and secondary schools as a permit required use in all rural zones is supported provided that DPCD allow Council to introduce a local policy on where these uses are appropriate. Under the proposed zone, tertiary education uses are prohibited without justification provided by DPCD, which is considered consistent, and it is recommended that all education uses should be permitted in appropriate locations in rural areas, again subject to appropriate policy direction.

Retail uses:

The rural zones currently allow for the sale of produce from farms and this practice is further facilitated by the changes to the rural zones. Under the proposed reform a small produce stalls could operate subject to conditions on size and location, without a planning permit and should be supported by Council.

Traditional retail uses such as shops, supermarkets and hardware stores are not supported in the rural zones. It is Council's policy to focus retail activity into its hierarchy of retail centres and it is not appropriate to allow retail uses in rural areas.

Environmental Implications

The significant changes proposed to the zones and discretion for a range of uses in all zones beyond that which is provided for today will potentially have broader environmental considerations. These matters will need to be taken into consideration as the implementation of this revised planning regime is progressed.

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

Financial Implications

The introduction of the new zones will impact on both Council's strategic and statutory planning resources. There will be an immediate need to revisit its recent strategic planning work undertaken as part of the MSS review, including the:

- Housing Diversity Strategy;
- Retail Strategy; and
- Rural Land Use Strategy.

The implementation of the new zones will require changes to the Local Planning Policy Framework the following clauses will be affected:

Municipal strategic statement	
• Clause 21.06-3 Urban Consolidation • Clause 21.06-4 Neighbourhood character	• Implements the Housing Diversity Strategy • Further work required for Newtown, Geelong West and Manifold Heights is still required • Structure plans or urban design frameworks for increased housing diversity areas will be critical to effective use of the new residential zones • Review of Neighbourhood Character precinct brochures required to translate into local objectives
• Clause 21.07-3 Retail • Clause 21.07-8 Geelong retail hierarchy	• Complete review of retail policy required as no longer able to limit retailing to the existing hierarchy and new areas available for retailing
• Clause 21.07-5 Rural areas • Clause 21.07-6 Tourism in rural areas	• Additional discretionary uses will require clear policy on where non-agricultural uses will be supported
Local planning polices	
• Clause 22.01 Discretionary uses in residential areas	• Existing policy will need to be expanded to cover additional uses
• Clause 22.03 Assessment criteria for retail planning applications	• Existing policy will not be relevant as most uses will not need a permit. Additional policy will be required to address retail applications in bulky goods and industrial areas
• Clause 22.04 Discretionary uses in rural living and low density zone	• Existing policy will need to be expanded to cover additional uses
• Clause 22.05 Agriculture, rural dwellings and subdivisions	• Existing policy to be reviewed in light of removal of mandatory requirement for section 173 requirement
• Clause 22.06 Tourism development in rural areas	• Policy will need to be reviewed and expanded to address additional discretionary uses in rural areas

2. PLANNING ZONE REFORMS – SUBMISSION TO DPCD (CONT'D)

There is currently no budget in place to undertake the strategic planning and policy development necessitated by the zone reforms. Council's submission will seek funding from DPCD to assist in undertaking this work.

In addition to the considerable strategic work required, the additional discretionary uses in the rural and commercial zones will increase the workloads for the statutory planning department to consider additional complex applications.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The introduction of new zones would result in legislative changes affecting statutory planning permit applications and future planning scheme amendment(s) to implement the new zones.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council officers involved in the development of the review and preparation of this report have a direct or indirect interest in the issue, in accordance with Section 80(c) of the Local Government Act, to which this report relates.

Risk Assessment

There are no risks associated with Council's submission to the zone reform consultation process.

Social Considerations

There are no social considerations resulting from this recommendation on making a submission to the DPCD on the reformed zones.

Communication

A copy of Council's submission will be published in full on the DPCD website.

3. CONSIDERATION OF LARA HERITAGE REVIEW

Portfolio:	Heritage - Cr Granger
Source:	Economic Development, Planning & Tourism - Planning Strategy
General Manager:	Peter Bettess
Index Reference:	Project: Lara Outer Areas Heritage Review

Summary

- Council undertook the Outer Areas Heritage Study between 1998-2000. Volume 12 of the Study identifies 73 heritage places in Lara and surrounding areas including 56 of local significance, 8 of regional significance and 3 of state significance.
- To date the places identified in Lara and surrounding areas have not been included in a heritage overlay by a planning scheme amendment.
- In March 2012 Council passed a motion to review the Outer Areas Heritage Study in relation to Lara in order to determine which places still have a level of heritage significance that may be appropriate for heritage protection through a planning scheme amendment.
- Phase 1 of the project commenced in June 2012 when Council engaged RBA Architects and Conservation Consultants to review the 1998-2000 Study to provide advice on the condition of the heritage places (i.e. if they had been altered, demolished or redeveloped) and if the sites meet the current threshold for local heritage protection in the planning scheme.
- The consultants review recommended that 26 places should be included in the heritage overlay, 14 places are likely for recommendation for a heritage overlay subject to further investigation and 15 places are not significant to warrant inclusion in the heritage overlay.
- Phase 2 of the project involves preparation of individual citations for each of the properties recommended for inclusion in the heritage overlay and further investigations on individual properties where additional information is required.
- Following this work a further report to Council will be prepared to consider whether an amendment to the planning scheme should be pursued.

Cr Granger moved, Cr Macdonald seconded -

That Council:

- 1) note the findings of the Lara Heritage Review – Phase 1; and**
- 2) resolves to support the preparation of updated citations for 26 properties and further research and citations for up to 14 properties in Lara, Anakie and Lovely Banks to determine whether they warrant inclusion in the heritage overlay.**

Carried.

3. CONSIDERATION OF LARA HERITAGE REVIEW (CONT'D)

Report

Background

Council undertook the Outer Areas Heritage Study between 1998-2000. The Study comprises of 16 volumes and was prepared by Dr David Rowe and Ms Lorraine Huddle of Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd.

Volume 12 of the Study details sites in the township of Lara and its surrounds. The Study identified 73 places in Lara - 56 of local significance, 8 of regional significance and 3 of state significance.

Parts of the study have been implemented over the years however the places identified in Lara have not been subject to specific heritage protection through a planning scheme amendment.

In March 2012 Council passed a motion to review the Outer Areas Heritage Study in relation to Lara. Due to the time that had elapsed since the study was completed a review was required to assess the current status of identified places and to determine whether to pursue heritage overlays via a planning scheme amendment for the places identified in the Study.

In June 2012 Council engaged RBA consultants to undertake the review. The consultants have now completed the review and handed down their recommendations and these are discussed below.

Discussion

Prior to engaging consultants Council officers completed a desk top review of the 73 places in the Study which revealed:

- 5 are already listed and have a heritage overlay
- 11 have been demolished
- 2 are covered by the dry stone wall provisions set out in clause 52.37 of the planning scheme.

The remaining 55 places were reviewed by RBA Architects and Conservation Consultants (based on current best practice and accepted criteria). A full copy of the consultant's report is available to Councillors and the key points are summarised below.

Of the 55 places reviewed RBA determined that:

- 26 were determined as having at least local heritage significance and being worthy of planning scheme protection;
- 14 were determined as having some heritage significance however further historical research and/or site inspection is required to determine if individual heritage protection is warranted; and
- 15 were determined as not having heritage significance worthy of planning scheme protection.

3. CONSIDERATION OF LARA HERITAGE REVIEW (CONT'D)

For sites to reach the threshold for local significance they are intact buildings for their period of construction and retain a high degree of heritage integrity. Some early sites (such as those from the 1860s or 1870s) or an unusual building type may be more altered but nonetheless remain significant as a rare example of a building type or style.

The following sites are recommended for inclusion in the heritage overlay and individual property citations need to be prepared by a consultant for each property to be included in the planning scheme:

Site #	Address	Site description
2	5 & 25 Branch Rd Little River	Former Duck Ponds School (2nd)
3	60 Branch Rd Lara	Ruins
5	85 Curletts Rd Lara	Cottage & Outbuilding
9	1B Flinders Ave Lara	Former Wesleyan Chapel & underground tank
12	400-450 Flinders Ave Lara	The Pines
14	45 Forest Road North Lara	Lara Lime Company
18	31-45 Forest Road South Lara	House
20	110-120 Forest Road South Lara	House (fmr Lake Bank Hotel)
21	155 Forest Road South Lara	Clover Hill Strawberry Farm
24	30 Hicks St Lara	House & dairy outbuilding
27	5 Rennie St Lara	House
28	8 Rennie St Lara	House
31	Walkers Rd Lara	Avenue of Honour (Cypress trees)
32	4 Walkers Rd Lara	Lara & District War Memorial Gates
33	14 Walkers Rd Lara	Waverley
35	10 Windermere Rd Lara	Glenoe
36	785 Bacchus Marsh Rd Anakie	House
39	25 Blairs Rd Lara	Ruins, possibly combine with site no. 40
40	370 Windermere Rd (near corner of Blairs Rd) Lara	Building Ruins, possibly combine with site no. 39
42	125 Buckingham St Lara	Stables - Laurence Park
43	125 Buckingham St Lara	Cottage
44	50 Duggans Lane Lara	House & outbuilding ruins
47	80 Gebbies Rd Lara	Cottage Complex
50	32 Patullos Rd Lara	House
52	295 Patullos Rd Lara	Lochnoben
54	450 Staceys Rd Anakie	Roselea

The following sites have been recommended for consideration in Phase 2 of the assessment as further historical research or detailed site inspections are required to determine if the properties are of local heritage significance:

3. CONSIDERATION OF LARA HERITAGE REVIEW (CONT'D)

Site #	Address	Site description
4	29-35 Curletts Rd Lara	Holy Trinity Church of England Tower & Lintel stone
7	1B Flinders Ave Lara	John Spalding Hall (Uniting Church), possibly to be grouped with site no. 9 (the Wesleyan Church & tank)
8	1B Flinders Ave Lara	Memorial
13	575 Flinders Ave Lara	Cottage Ruins
19	51 Forest Road South Lara	House
22	14 Hicks St Lara	Lara General Store
25	270 Peak School Rd Lara	Dairy Ruin
26	170 Peak School Rd Lara	Tallaranie Homestead
34	11-15 Waverley Rd Lara	Lara Comm. Centre (fmr Presb. Church)
38	220-260 Hams Lane Anakie	Lara Hill House & outbuilding ruins
41	105 Blairs Rd Lara	Limeburning site
46	35 Gebbies Rd Lara	Cottage
49	24 Patullos Rd Lara	Cottage
53	75 Staceys Rd Lovely Banks	Kia Ora

Those sites that have not been recommended for inclusion have been altered since the initial study and do not meet the threshold for local significance from a historical, social or architectural perspective. The following sites have not been recommended for inclusion in the heritage overlay:

Site #	Address	Site description
1	1220 Bacchus Marsh Road Lara	Underground tank
6	165 Duggans Lane Lara	Melrose Homestead
10	76 -84 Flinders Ave Lara	Lara Baptist Church (fmr Catholic)
11	350 Flinders Ave Lara	Cottage
15	175 Forest Road North Lara	Fmr Primitive Methodist Cemetery
16	570 Forest Road North Lara	House
17	Princes Freeway –Forest Ramp -In	Lara Stable foundations & floor
23	25 Hicks St Lara	Lara Railway Station
29	43 Station Lake Rd Lara	House
30	87 Station Lake Rd Lara	Austin Park
37	965 Bacchus Marsh Rd Anakie	House
45	165 Duggans Lane Lara	Ruins
48	65-95 Hams Lane Anakie	House
51	40 Patullos Rd Lara	House
55	305 Windermere Rd Lara	Cottage and Dairy ruins

Phase 2 of the project will involve the preparation of individual citations for each of the 26 properties recommended for inclusion in the heritage overlay and further research and individual citations if required for the 14 properties identified further assessment. No further assessment will be undertaken of the sites not recommended for inclusion.

The preparation of the citations and further research will be undertaken during October and November 2012 and a planning scheme amendment to implement the heritage overlay will be reported to Council for consideration in early 2013.

3. CONSIDERATION OF LARA HERITAGE REVIEW (CONT'D)

Environmental Implications

The consideration of the review into heritage places in Lara has no environmental implications.

Financial Implications

The preparation of the further research on some properties, preparation of individual citations and subsequent planning scheme amendment to introduce a heritage overlay over the identified places can be accommodated within the existing budget for planning policy and Council initiated amendments.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The introduction of a heritage overlay over identified places in Lara in the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme is consistent with State and Local Planning Policy Frameworks. The planning scheme amendment will be carried out in accordance with the Planning and Environment Act 1987.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council officers involved in the development of the review and preparation of this report have a direct or indirect interest in the issue, in accordance with Section 80(c) of the Local Government Act, to which this report relates.

Risk Assessment

There is considered to be a limited risk in implementing the review recommendations. The recommendations will result in a planning control (heritage overlay) being applied to places that have been identified as having heritage significance. Given the relatively small number of places being added there are considered to be no ongoing resourcing issues to consider future planning scheme amendments.

Social Considerations

The introduction of a heritage overlay over identified places in Lara in the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme will ensure the cultural and social history of Lara is adequately protected; this will be beneficial for the identity of the township and the community.

Communication

The progress of this review will be communicated to stakeholders via the planning scheme amendment process which includes a public exhibition period. Those properties that are directly affected by the amendment will be contacted individually as part of the planning scheme amendment. Where additional escorted site inspections are required individual property owners will be contacted during Phase 2.

4. RAILWAY STATION ACCESS AUDITS

Portfolio:	Community Development - Cr Fisher
Source:	Community Services / Aged & Disability Services
General Manager:	Jenny McMahon
Index Reference:	Subject: Aged & Disability Care / Disability

Summary

- In 2009, an access audit was undertaken at Council's expense on the central Geelong Railway Station.
- This extensive and detailed audit included an analysis of pedestrian access, from adjoining streets to platforms, toilets, and facilities.
- A series of recommendations, including the construction of a tunnel and elevator for access between platforms, were made to improve the access for people of all abilities.
- In 2010 Council allocated funds for access audits for the remaining railway stations within the municipality.
- V/Line management approval was received in April 2012 for these six remaining station audits.
- The audits on the final six railway stations have now been undertaken.
- Copies of the access audit reports have also been forwarded to V/Line for their consideration and use.
- The audits have provided a basis for V/Line staff to prioritise works.
- They also provide Council with an opportunity to advocate for improvement funds to ensure the City is accessible for all.

Cr Fisher moved, Cr Abley seconded -

That Council:

- 1) **note the Railway Station Access Audit report and refer them to Council's Street Access Committee and Disability Advisory Committee for consideration and prioritisation of Council responsible actions.**
- 2) **seek a meeting with Minister Terry Mulder to present the access audit reports and request funding to address the issue.**
- 3) **write to the Department of Transport and VicTrack to seek support for the implementation of the recommendations of the Railway Station Access Audit reports.**

Carried.

Report

Background

A community awareness campaign during 2009 identified the Geelong Railway Station as having poor access for people with limited mobility. The particular focus of the campaign was the poor access to platform two and three, accessible only via an historic stair case and bridge over the tracks. The alternate access to platforms two and three is by appointment with station staff who are expected to assist people in chairs and scooters directly across the tracks.

4. RAILWAY STATION ACCESS AUDITS (CONT'D)

During 2009, the Geelong Advertiser ran a campaign noting the cumulative days of no action by V/Line on this identified access obstacle.

In 2009, also, the Geelong Railway Station was the subject of official speeches at the Geelong Access Awards. Subsequently funding was allocated by Council to undertake an audit of the Railway Station Accessibility as a first step in addressing the shortcomings.

In 2009 additional funding was provided to enable audits to be undertaken on the remaining six local railway stations. Following V/Line management approval, the audits were conducted in May 2012 and the reports were made available in June 2012.

Discussion

The 2010 audit of the Geelong Railway Station provided Council and V/Line with valuable information. As a result of the recommendations a number of the items have since been addressed which has improved general access and safety for people of all abilities.

The 2012 audits have provided another list of recommended access improvements to the remaining six stations. The audits have utilised the Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002 and the Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010 as a guide for access standards. Recommendations have subsequently been made in relation to car parking, ramps, steps, tactile indicators, hand rails, signage, contrast luminance of glass doors, seat heights and accessible toilets etc.

Where recommendations have been made the relevant guidelines and specifications have been itemised and photographs have been included for further explanation.

Copies of the Access Audits have been provided to V/Line in accordance with the conditions of the permit to undertake the work.

V/Line will be able to use the information to develop an infrastructure renewal and upgrading plan, to schedule maintenance and to progressively upgrade their infrastructure for better access. The reports will also be used by V/Line to lobby for capital funding to undertake significant works.

The audit reports will also provide information for Council and other land management authorities on any access issues that might be on land for which they are responsible.

A joint meeting of officers from Council and V/Line has been held to discuss the recommendations and required works. V/Line officers have requested input from Council's Disability Advisory Committee and Street Access Committee, and other local stakeholders to assist in prioritising works and lobbying for funding to complete the essential upgrades. The audit reports have been provided to Council's Street Access Committee for consideration and prioritisation of works that are the responsibility of Council.

Environmental Implications

By making access improvements to the Geelong Railway Stations, people of all abilities will be better able to use the public train system. As a result, car use and the associated pollution and road congestion should be reduced.

4. RAILWAY STATION ACCESS AUDITS (CONT'D)

Financial Implications

The audit reports will assist Council officers to develop future budget bids for any improvement works that are in Council's domain, adjacent to the stations. For example any pedestrian pram crossings, tactile indicators etc.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

By improving access for people of all abilities, Council and V/Line will comply with the Disability Discrimination Act.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No officer involved in the writing of this report has any interest in the matter other than as an officer of Council and community member.

Risk Assessment

As indicated above, by actioning the recommendations in the audit reports, V/Line and Council will avoid actions taken by individuals under the Disability Discrimination Act and the works will further improve public safety at the stations.

Social Considerations

Improvements to access on public transport are critical to the participation and inclusion of people of all abilities in community life. People with disabilities and older frail adults are disproportionately reliant on public transport to obtain the essentials in life such as commuting to work, shopping, accessing services and social life. The recommended improvements will enhance the commuting experience and enable more people to move around the City and travel further afield.

Communication

Further information will be provided by the relevant authorities when funding is allocated and specific works are to be undertaken.

City of Greater Geelong
Access Audit – Corio Railway Station

Disability Access Audit Report

Facility Name: Corio Railway Station

Address: School Road, Corio



The benchmark for this Access Audit Report is the *Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002* and the *Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standards 2010* as well as some additional considerations to improve general access to the facility. It provides an overview of the key access issues to consider in the upgrade of the facility to provide improved access for all users.

Key: Mandatory requirement, *Preferred requirement*,

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Corio Railway Station
Building Address:	School Road, Corio

Snapshot of Key Access Issues

The following snapshot provides a summary of the key access issues identified:

- Lack of an accessible pathway from School Road
- Limitations to ramp on accessway
- Limitations to designated accessible parking bay

The Corio station incorporates a car parking area for approximately 50 cars (some marked spaces and some unmarked), which includes one designated accessible parking bay.

The station is set back from School Road, with a roadway provided for access. As there is no separate pathway provided along this access roadway, pedestrians would be required to travel on the roadway however, there is no marked walkway available creating a pedestrian / vehicle conflict.

What appears to be a disused station building is provided on the platform. There is no access into this building. Additional infrastructure located centrally on the platform includes some bicycle racks, seating and a Myki machine.

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2, 10	Modify the existing angled designated accessible parking bay to provide a dedicated space a min. width of 2400mm and length of 5400mm, and provide a shared pathway (at grade) a min. of 2400mm wide and 5400mm long. Additional space (2400 x 2400mm) is also required at front / rear of dedicated space, refer to Australian Standards for detail. Delineate the existing designated accessible parking bay and shared area with yellow lines and identify the dedicated space with the international symbol of access, to Australian Standards. Ensure the international symbol of access is appropriately located and marked on the ground surface. Consider providing 1 additional designated accessible parking bay for people with disabilities including lighting and signage to Australian Standards.	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Corio Railway Station
Building Address:	School Road, Corio

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2, 10	Consider providing clearly visible appropriate elevated signs, with the blue international symbol of access, to the existing designated accessible parking bay, to Australian Standards. Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards, to the car park area.	H

Accessways

A small section of ramped walkway is provided near the designated accessible parking bay leading pedestrians down to the railway crossing point. Access to the platform is via a formed ramp.

Location	Action Required	P
Accessways to Platforms – Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14	Provide a continuous accessible path of travel to the platform entrance from the main point of entry at the allotment boundary and any required accessible car parking space on the allotment. Undertake the following: • Modify ramp (see ramp); • Modify the section of walkway from near the designated accessible parking bay to meet the requirements of Australian Standards; • Provide a marked walkway or additional pathway along the entry road from School Road; • Ensure where surfaces abut, they are provided with the required tolerance e.g. across train tracks; • Provide an appropriate passing space a min. of 1800mm wide along the accessway e.g. across train tracks; • Consider providing appropriate lighting on pathways for night time use; • Consider installing seating at varying heights of between 450 - 520mm with armrests of between 220 – 300mm above the seat, and ensure there is a back to support users, at a min. of every 60m between allotment boundary and the platform / building;	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Corio Railway Station
Building Address:	School Road, Corio

Location	Action Required	P
Accessways to Platforms – Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14	Consider providing an appropriate colour contrast to any gate to assist recognition by a person with vision impairment i.e. gate at rail crossing point.	H
Ramp on Accessway – Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 14	Ensure the ramp on the pathway provides a slope/gradient where the ratio is a maximum of 1:14. Provide an appropriate colour contrast to the edges of the ramp. Install appropriate kerbs on both sides of the ramp, to Australian Standards. Provide appropriate tactile ground surface indicators (hazard) at the top and bottom of the ramp, to Australian Standards. Install on both sides of the ramp, handrails that have a circular diameter of 30 - 50mm for a min. of 270°, provided at a consistent height of between 865 - 1000mm, ensuring they extend 300mm past the ends of the ramp with ends returned to a side post/wall or downwards through 180°, and are fixed or constructed to provide no obstruction to the passage of the hand along the entire rail.	H
Infrastructure – Guideline 3, 7, 8, 14	Provide appropriate hazard tactile ground surface indicators along the edge of the railway platforms, ensuring the depth and set back requirements comply with Australian Standards. Provide a grabrail or handrail at fixed locations where passengers are required to pay fares i.e. Myki machine.	H



Lack of continuous access path of travel from allotment boundary



Limitations to parking and walkway



Lack of tactile ground surface indicators



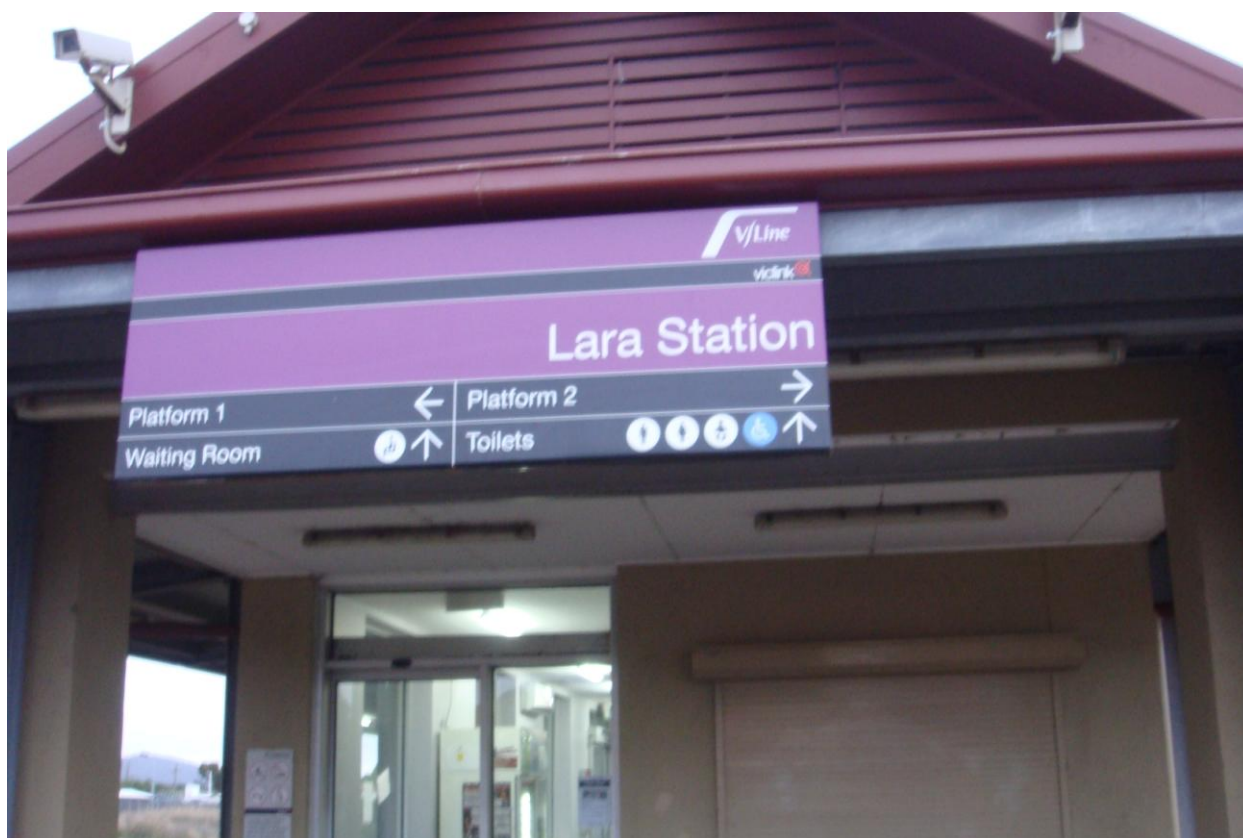
Lack of appropriate supports at fare payment point

City of Greater Geelong
Access Audit – V-Line Lara Railway Station

Disability Access Audit Report

Facility Name: Lara Railway Station

Address: Walkers Road and Hicks Street, Lara



The benchmark for this Access Audit Report is the *Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002* and the *Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standards 2010* as well as some additional considerations to improve general access to the facility. It provides an overview of the key access issues to consider in the upgrade of the facility to provide improved access for all users.

Key: Mandatory requirement, *Preferred requirement*,

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Lara Railway Station
Building Address:	Walkers Road and Hicks Street, Lara

Snapshot of Key Access Issues

The following snapshot provides a summary of the key access issues identified:

- Limitations to existing designated accessible parking bays
- Lack of appropriate unisex accessible toilet
- Lack of appropriate pathway connection/s to Hicks Street

Lara railway station incorporates a large sealed car parking area with 240 marked parking spaces, including 3 designated accessible parking bays. The line marking provided at the designated parking bays is faded and difficult to see. Pedestrian access is available along a sealed pathway between Walkers Road and the platform entrance. Another sealed pathway is provided to the shops on Hicks Street and the platform entrance. There is however, no kerb ramp provided at the property boundary for pedestrians to cross Hicks Street. Access to the station building and platforms is via a formed ramp.

A bus stop, bicycle storage shed and 'pick up' / 'drop off' zone is also available within the station confines.

Toilet facilities, including a designated unisex accessible toilet, customer service and waiting areas are provided within the station building.

Car parking

Users of the existing designated accessible parking bays must re-enter the roadway to gain access to a kerb ramp connection, linking to the station pathway. Line marking at the parking bays has faded and is difficult to see.

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2, 10	Provide an additional 2 designated accessible parking bays for people with disabilities including lighting and signage to Australian Standards. Modify the existing angled designated accessible parking bays to provide a dedicated space a min. width of 2400mm and length of 5400mm, and provide a shared pathway (at grade) a min. of 2400mm wide and 5400mm long. Additional space (2400 x 2400mm) is also required at front / rear of dedicated space; refer to Australian Standards for detail.	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Lara Railway Station
Building Address:	Walkers Road and Hicks Street, Lara

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2, 10	Delineate the existing designated accessible parking bays and shared areas with yellow lines and identify the dedicated spaces with the international symbol of access, to Australian Standards. Ensure the international symbol of access is appropriately located and marked on the ground surface. Provide a firm level ground surface (crossfall / gradient to Australian Standards), free of loose material. Provide kerb ramps for parking areas to Australian Standards. <i>Consider providing clearly visible appropriate elevated signs, with the blue international symbol of access, to the existing designated accessible parking bays, to Australian Standards. Existing signage is faded.</i> <i>Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards, to the car park area.</i> <i>Consider providing signage that directs people with disabilities to the designated accessible parking bays from the car park entry.</i>	H
Accessways to Platform and Building - Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14	Provide a continuous accessible path of travel to the building from the main points of entry at the allotment boundary and any required accessible car parking space on the allotment. Undertake the following: • Modify ramp (see ramps); • Ensure where surfaces abut on pathways, they are provided with the required tolerance e.g. gaps in pathway; • Repair cracks / lips in path e.g. near Walkers Road entrance; • Remove signage pole in pathway leading to Hicks Street; • Provide an appropriate luminance contrast (intensity of light reflected) of not less than 30% from the background or surrounding surfaces, to objects such as poles, bollards (near Walkers Road) and bus shelter; • <i>Modify the edges of pathways to ensure an appropriate colour contrast to their backgrounds e.g. near bus shelter;</i> • Repair / replace tactile ground surface indicators, to Australian Standards at defined pedestrian crossing points;	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Lara Railway Station
Building Address:	Walkers Road and Hicks Street, Lara

Location	Action Required	P
Accessways to Platform and Building - Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14	Consider installing seating at varying heights of between 450 - 520mm with armrests of between 220 – 300mm above the seat, and ensure there is a back to support users, at a min. of every 60m between allotment boundary and the platform / building; Consider providing an appropriate colour contrast to any gate to assist recognition by a person with vision impairment.	H
Ramp on Accessway – Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 14	Modify the ramp on the pathway to provide a slope/gradient where the ratio is a maximum of 1:14 with landings every 6m. Provide an appropriate colour contrast to the edges of the ramp. Install appropriate kerbs on both sides of the ramp, to Australian Standards. Provide an appropriate colour contrast to the edges of the ramps. Provide appropriate tactile ground surface indicators (hazard) at the bottom of the ramp, to Australian Standards. Ensure handrails on the ramp are installed at a consistent height of between 865 - 1000mm. Extend handrails to 300mm past the ends of the ramp. Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards, to the ramp for night time use. Consider providing handrails that are non-reflective and provide a colour contrast to the background.	H
External Signage - Guidelines 3, 12	Modify any existing international symbol of access to comply with the international standard style, colour and layout. Existing signage is provided with a non compliant round background. Provide appropriate lighting to signage (at buildings) for day and night time use where luminance values are to be maintained.	M

Building Name:	Lara Railway Station
Building Address:	Walkers Road and Hicks Street, Lara

Entry into the station building is available via a sliding door at the top of the ramp, with additional sliding doors available at the side of the building leading out to the platforms.

Interiors

A designated unisex accessible toilet and waiting area are provided within the station building. Appropriate access is required to these facilities.

Legend: **P** - Priority **H** - High **M** - Medium **L** – Low **Mandatory** requirement **Preferred** enhancement

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Lara Railway Station
Building Address:	Walkers Road and Hicks Street, Lara

Toilets

A designated unisex accessible toilet is provided within the station building. The pan circulation space of this facility does not meet the requirements of the relevant Australian Standards.

Location	Action Required	P
Toilets – Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15	Provide a unisex accessible toilet to Australian Standards that has a pan circulation space of 1900mm x 2300mm. Ensure all fixtures and fittings meet the requirements of Australian Standards. Provide either a unisex ambulant toilet or separate male and female ambulant toilets within the existing toilets.	H
Infrastructure – Guideline 3, 7, 8, 14	Provide / designate a minimum of 2 seats or 5% of seating available, for use by people with disabilities. Provide / designate within the waiting area, a minimum of 2 allocated spaces or 5% of space available for use for by people with disabilities.	H



Damaged tactile ground
surface indicators



Limited contrasts to shelter



Lack of appropriate gradient and kerb
rails



Lack of appropriate contrasts

City of Greater Geelong
Access Audit – V-Line Marshall Railway Station

Disability Access Audit Report

Facility Name: Marshall Station

Address: Marshalltown Road, Marshall



The benchmark for this Access Audit Report is the *Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002* and the *Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standards 2010* as well as some additional considerations to improve general access to the facility. It provides an overview of the key access issues to consider in the upgrade of the facility to provide improved access for all users.

Key: Mandatory requirement, *Preferred requirement*,

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Marshall Station
Building Address:	Marshalltown Road, Marshall

Accessways

Access for pedestrians between Marshalltown Road and from the street is available along a long concrete sealed pathway, located between the car park and train line. The existing inset kerb ramps provided at the designated accessible parking bays, limits the required width of this pathway.

Location	Action Required	P
Accessways to Building and Platforms – Guideline 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	Provide a continuous accessible path of travel to the building from the main points of entry at the allotment boundary and any required accessible car parking space on the allotment. Undertake the following: • Modify stairs (see stairs); • Modify ramp (see ramp); • Repair cracks / lips in path (small section near allotment boundary); • Modify pathways to infrastructure to provide a min. width of 1200mm and an appropriate cross fall i.e. near designated accessible parking bays; • Consider installing seating at varying heights of between 450 - 520mm with armrests of between 220 – 300mm above the seat, and ensure there is a back to support users, at a min. of every 60m between car parking / allotment boundary and the platform / building; • Consider providing appropriate lighting on pathways for night time use.	H
Ramp on Accessway – Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 14	Modify the ramp on the pathway to provide a slope/gradient where the ratio is a maximum of 1:14 with landings every 6m. Install appropriate kerbs on both sides of the ramp, to Australian Standards. Existing installation varies in its provisions. Provide an appropriate colour contrast to the edges of the ramps. Consider providing handrails that are non-reflective and provide a colour contrast to the background. Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards, to the ramp for night time use.	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Marshall Station
Building Address:	Marshalltown Road, Marshall

Location	Action Required	P
Stairs on Accessway – Guidelines 1, 3, 7, 13, 14	Maintain and clean existing stair nosings, to ensure the required luminance values are met at all times. Ensure handrails are provided at a consistent height of between 865 - 1000mm above the stair nosings. Ensure handrails extend at least one tread width plus 300mm past the edge of the bottom step, and a min of 300mm past the top step. Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards to the stairs, for night time use.	H
External Signage - Guidelines 3, 12	Modify / Provide signage to include the international symbol of access where directional decisions are made e.g. at additional stair connection linking directly to platform, directing users to ramp. Modify any existing international symbol of access to comply with the international standard style, colour and layout. Existing signage is provided with a non compliant round background. Provide appropriate lighting to signage (at buildings) for day and night time use where luminance values are to be maintained.	M

Toilet facilities

Male and female toilets are provided to the rear of the station. Signage provided at the male toilet includes the international symbol of access, which indicates to users that it is accessible. The layout of the fixtures and fittings provided within this space, including the inclusion of a urinal on the wall next to the pan limit the required and effective pan circulation space.

Current building requirements specify that any designated accessible toilet must be available for use by both genders.

Location	Action Required	P
Toilets – Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15	Provide a unisex accessible toilet that has the required pan circulation space. Ensure fixtures and fittings meet the requirements of Australian Standards. Provide either a unisex ambulant toilet or separate male and female ambulant toilets within the existing toilets.	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	Marshall Station
Building Address:	Marshalltown Road, Marshall

Infrastructure

Seating is available upon the platform and within a shelter. Signage is displayed at some of these locations to identify these spaces as being available for people with disabilities if required.

Tactile ground surface indicators are provided along the platform edge.

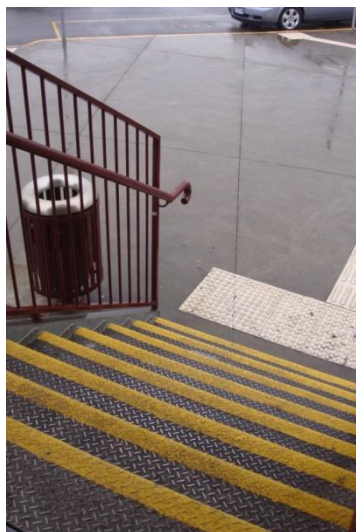
Location	Action Required	P
Infrastructure – Guideline 3, 7, 8, 14	Provide a grabrail or handrail at fixed locations where passengers are required to pay fares i.e. Myki machine.	H



Lips in pathway limit access



Inappropriate kerb ramps limit access



Stair nosings in need of minor maintenance



Location of urinal limits pan circulation space

City of Greater Geelong
Access Audit – V-Line North Geelong Railway Station

Disability Access Audit Report

Facility Name: North Geelong Railway Station

Address: Corner Victoria Street and Princess Highway,
North Geelong



The benchmark for this Access Audit Report is the *Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002* and the *Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standards 2010* as well as some additional considerations to improve general access to the facility. It provides an overview of the key access issues to consider in the upgrade of the facility to provide improved access for all users.

Key: Mandatory requirement, *Preferred requirement*,

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Corner Victoria Street and Princess Highway, North Geelong

Snapshot of Key Access Issues

The following snapshot provides a summary of the key access issues identified:

- Limitations to accessways linking platforms
- Limitations to designated accessible toilet
- Lack of designated seating within internal waiting area

The North Geelong railway station is serviced with car parking spaces on the Princes Highway slip road, with an additional off street car park accessed via Victoria Street. A 15min pick up zone is available on the Victoria Street side of the station, with a bus stop available on Princes Highway. Pedestrian access between the platforms is via an underpass.

Toilet facilities, including a designated unisex accessible toilet, customer service and waiting area are provided within the station building.

Car Parking

486 parking spaces are provided for users of the North Geelong Railway Station, including 6 designated accessible parking bays.

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2, 10	Provide 4 additional designated accessible parking bays for people with disabilities including lighting and signage to Australian Standards. Modify the existing angled designated accessible parking bays to provide a dedicated space a min. width of 2400mm and length of 5400mm, and provide a shared pathway (at grade) a min. of 2400mm wide and 5400mm long. Additional space (2400 x 2400mm) is also required at front / rear of dedicated space; refer to Australian Standards for detail. Delineate the existing designated accessible parking bays and shared areas with yellow lines and identify the dedicated spaces with the international symbol of access, to Australian Standards. Ensure the international symbol of access is appropriately located and marked on the ground surface. Provide kerb ramps for parking areas to Australian Standards.	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Corner Victoria Street and Princess Highway, North Geelong

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2, 10	Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards, to the car park area. Consider providing signage that directs people with disabilities to the designated accessible parking bays from the car park entry.	H

Accessways

The principal access point to the station for users entering from Princes Highway is via a manually operated signal control pedestrian crossing. An additional marked pedestrian crossing is available across the slip road.

The existing inset kerb ramp provided at the marked slip road crossing point may create challenges for some users when accessing the pathway, due to the lack of an appropriate level landing.

Location	Action Required	P
Accessways to Buildings and Platforms— Guideline 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	Provide a continuous accessible path of travel to the building from the main points of entry at the allotment boundary, from another building (required to be accessible) connected by a pedestrian link and any required accessible car parking space on the allotment. Undertake the following: • Modify stairs (see stairs) ; • Modify ramps (see ramps); • Modify ramped pathways to provide an appropriate walkway grade or provide appropriate access supports where the pathways have the grade of a ramp i.e. handrails, tactile ground surface indicators. i.e. connection from underpass to Platform 1 (area signed as ramp for afterhours use on building); • Repair cracks / lips in path e.g. near underpass; • Ensure where surfaces abut, they are appropriate e.g. underpass connections;	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Corner Victoria Street and Princess Highway, North Geelong

Location	Action Required	P
Accessways to Buildings and Platforms— Guideline 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	• Modify the edges of pathways to ensure an appropriate colour contrast to their backgrounds e.g. pathway leading from underpass to platform 1, where change of grade / cross slope is present near fence; • Install seating (at varying heights of between 450 - 520mm with armrests of between 220 – 300mm above the seat, and ensure there is a back to support users), at a min. of every 60m between facilities and services e.g. Platform 1 and Platform 2. • Provide appropriate hazard tactile ground surface indicators to Australian Standards, at changes of direction e.g. at directional indicators at top of kerb ramps leading from slip road. Directional indicators currently lead users into a wall; • Provide appropriate tactile ground surface indicators, to Australian Standards at changes in direction on the pathway e.g. Platform 1 side at break in pathway leading users to the platform and car park; • Consider providing appropriate lighting on pathways for night time use; • Consider providing an appropriate colour contrast to any entrance gate to assist recognition by a person with vision impairment i.e. Platform 1.	H
Kerb Ramps on Accessway – Guidelines 1, 3, 7, 10, 14	Ensure kerb ramps are a maximum length of 1520mm and have a slope/gradient where the ratio is not greater than 1:8. Ensure the kerb ramps have an appropriate landing that considers changes of direction. Refer to Australian Standards for details.	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Corner Victoria Street and Princess Highway, North Geelong

Ramps on Accessway

A formed ramp is provided to the rear of the station building on Platform 1 and the underpass connecting the platforms. In addition accessways leading to this location have the grade of a ramp e.g. connecting pathway from underpass to platform 1. These accessways are not provided with any access supports (refer to accessways). Two additional ramps are provided to Platform 2.

Location	Action Required	P
Ramps on Accessway – Guideline 1, 3, 7, 11, 14	Modify the ramps on the pathway to provide a slope/gradient where the ratio is a maximum of 1:14 with landings every 6m. Provide an appropriate colour contrast to the edges of the ramps. Install appropriate kerbs on both sides of the ramps, to Australian Standards i.e. ramps to platform 2. Provide ramps with smooth transitions between different sections e.g. ramps to platform 2. Provide appropriate tactile ground surface indicators (hazard) at the top and bottom of ramps, to Australian Standards. Install on both sides of the ramps, handrails that have a circular diameter of 30 - 50mm for a min. of 270°, provided at a consistent height of between 865 - 1000mm, ensuring they extend 300mm past the ends of the ramp with ends returned to a side post/wall or downwards through 180°, and are fixed or constructed to provide no obstruction to the passage of the hand along the entire rail. Ensure where currently provided the appropriate extension is available i.e. ramp at rear of building near car park. Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards, to the ramps for night time use.	H

Stairs on Accessway

Stairs are available to the rear of the building on Platform 1 and directly to the Platforms. Signage located to the rear of the building directs users to utilise the ramped pathway available from the underpass, however this ramped pathway is provided with no access supports.

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Corner Victoria Street and Princess Highway, North Geelong

Location	Action Required	P
Stairs on Accessway – Guidelines 1, 3, 7, 13, 14	Provide an alternative means of access to the stairs i.e. modify existing ramped pathway. Install appropriate tactile ground surface indicators at the top and bottom of the stairs to improve safety, particularly for persons with vision impairment. Install a slip resistant strip 50 - 75mm wide, that has appropriate luminance contrast on the front edges of all stairs (nosings). The nosing must not extend more than 10mm down the riser. Existing installations are damaged where provided. Ensure handrails are provided at a consistent height of between 865 - 1000mm above the stair nosing. Ensure handrails extend at least one tread width plus 300mm past the edge of the bottom step, and a min of 300mm past the top step. Provide steps with treads a min. of 275 - 300mm deep i.e. to rear of building. Consider providing handrails of a non-reflective material with a colour contrast to the background. Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards to the stairs, for night time use.	H
External Signage - Guidelines 3, 12	Modify / Provide signage to include the international symbol of access where directional decisions are made i.e. signage directing users to utilise ramped pathway after hours. Provide appropriate lighting to signage (at buildings) for day and night time use where luminance values are to be maintained.	M

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Corner Victoria Street and Princess Highway, North Geelong

Entrances to Building

Entry to the building on Platform 1 is available from the rear car park via ramp and stairs, with an additional doorway opening out to Platform 1. A small change of level is available at these doorways due to the internal floor coverings i.e. tiles.

Location	Action Required	P
Entrances to Building – Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 12	Provide door controls on the inside and outside of all doors where grasped or turned, at a height of between 900 – 1100mm i.e. relocate locks. Provide the entrance doors / doorframes (see Guidelines / A.S. for further details) with a min. luminance contrast of 30% to the adjacent surface ensuring the contrast is a min. 50mm wide. Install an appropriate threshold ramp at the doors, to Australian Standards. Consider providing appropriate lighting to the principal pedestrian entrances, to Australian Standards.	H

Interiors - General

A designated accessible toilet and waiting area are provided within the station building. Appropriate access is required to these facilities.

Location	Action Required	P
Interior General – Guidelines 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12	Ensure an appropriate path of travel is available when seating is in use to allow ease of movement to sanitary facilities.	H

Toilets

Toilet facilities are available within the station building including a designated unisex accessible toilet. The existing layout and placement of fixtures and fittings reduces the required pan circulation space.

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Corner Victoria Street and Princess Highway, North Geelong

Location	Action Required	P
Toilets – Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15	Modify the fittings and fixtures of the toilet ensuring they comply with Australian Standards and circulation space requirements. Provide either a unisex ambulant toilet or separate male and female ambulant toilets within the existing toilets.	H

Infrastructure

A shelter, including seating for use by passengers whilst waiting for a train is provided on Platform 2. Some seating is available on Platform 1. Additional seating is provided within the station building. Signage is displayed at some of these locations to identify these spaces as being available for people with disabilities if required.

No tactile ground surface indicators are provided along the platform edge.

Location	Action Required	P
Infrastructure – Guideline 3, 7, 8, 14	Provide appropriate hazard tactile ground surface indicators upon the edge of the railway platform, ensuring the depth and set back requirements of Australian Standards are met. Provide a grabrail or handrail at fixed locations where passengers are required to pay fares i.e. Myki machine. Provide / designate a minimum of 2 seats or 5% of seating available, for use by people with disabilities i.e. within the internal waiting area. Provide / designate within the waiting area, a minimum of 2 allocated spaces or 5% of space available for use for by people with disabilities i.e. within the internal waiting area.	H



Steep ramped pathway limits access



Lack of tactile ground surface indicators



Lack of directional tactile indicators



Fixtures and fittings installation inappropriate

City of Greater Geelong
Access Audit – V-Line North Shore Station

Disability Access Audit Report

Facility Name: North Shore Station

Address: North Shore Road, North Shore



The benchmark for this Access Audit Report is the *Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002* and the *Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standards 2010* as well as some additional considerations to improve general access to the facility. It provides an overview of the key access issues to consider in the upgrade of the facility to provide improved access for all users.

Key: Mandatory requirement, *Preferred requirement*,

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Shore Station
Building Address:	North Shore Road, North Shore

Snapshot of Key Access Issues

The following snapshot provides a summary of the key access issues identified:

- Lack of tactile indicators along edge of platforms
- Limitations to ramps on accessway to platforms
- Limitations to designated accessible parking bay

North Shore station consists of 3 platforms and a large, sealed, off street car park. A specific platform (Platform 3) is provided for passengers travelling on 'The Overland'. Platforms 1 and 2 service V-Line passengers.

Infrastructure provided centrally on Platforms 1 and 2, includes some shelters, bicycle racks and a Myki machine.

Access upgrade works appear to have been recently undertaken on the Station Street side of the property boundary.

Car parking

A sealed car park is provided incorporating one designated accessible parking bay, opposite the entry path to platforms 1 and 2.

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2, 10	Modify the existing angled designated accessible parking bay to provide a dedicated space a min. width of 2400mm and length of 5400mm, and provide a shared pathway (at grade) a min. of 2400mm wide and 5400mm long. Additional space (2400 x 2400mm) is also required at front / rear of dedicated space; refer to Australian Standards for detail. Delineate the existing designated accessible parking bay and shared area with yellow lines and identify the dedicated space with the international symbol of access, to Australian Standards. Ensure the international symbol of access is appropriately located and marked on the ground surface. Provide kerb ramps for parking areas to Australian Standards. Provide 1 additional designated accessible parking bay for people with disabilities including lighting and signage to Australian Standards.	H

Legend: P - Priority H - High M - Medium L – Low **Mandatory** requirement *Preferred* enhancement

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Shore Station
Building Address:	North Shore Road, North Shore

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2, 10	Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards, to the car park area. Consider providing clearly visible appropriate elevated signs, with the blue international symbol of access, to the designated accessible parking bay, to Australian Standards. Consider providing signage that directs people with disabilities to the designated accessible parking bay from the car park entry.	H
Accessways to Platforms – Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14	Provide a continuous accessible path of travel to the building from the main points of entry at the allotment boundary, from another building (required to be accessible) connected by a pedestrian link and any required accessible car parking space on the allotment. Undertake the following: • Modify ramps (see ramps); • Ensure where surfaces abut, they are provided with the required tolerance e.g. across rail tracks; • Provide an appropriate passing space a min. of 1800mm wide along the accessway e.g. across rail tracks; • Install seating (at varying heights of between 450 - 520mm with armrests of between 220 – 300mm above the seat, and ensure there is a back to support users), at a min. of every 60m between facilities and services e.g. Platform 1 and Platform 3; • Consider providing appropriate lighting on pathways to the principal pedestrian entrance, for night time use; • Consider providing an appropriate colour contrast to the entrance gate to assist recognition by a person with vision impairment i.e. gate at rail crossing point.	H

Ramps on Accessways

Shared ramp access is available to Platforms 1 and 2 with a smaller, separate ramp available to Platform 3.

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	North Shore Station
Building Address:	North Shore Road, North Shore

Location	Action Required	P
Ramps on Accessways to Platforms– Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 14	Modify the ramps to provide a slope/gradient where the ratio is a maximum of 1:14 with landings every 6m. Provide appropriate landings on the ramp (e.g. min. 1200mm in length where there is no change of direction, min. 1500mm where change of direction does not exceed 90 ° etc.) existing landing on ramp to Platform 3 is inappropriate. Provide an unhindered path of travel along the ramp i.e. Platform 3. Install appropriate kerbs on both sides of the ramps, to Australian Standards. Provide an appropriate colour contrast to the edges of the ramps. Provide appropriate tactile ground surface indicators (hazard) at the top and bottom of the ramps, to Australian Standards. Install on both sides of the ramps, handrails that have a circular diameter of 30 - 50mm for a min. of 270°, provided at a consistent height of between 865 - 1000mm, ensuring they extend 300mm past the ends of the ramp with ends returned to a side post/wall or downwards through 180°, and are fixed or constructed to provide no obstruction to the passage of the hand along the entire rail. There are currently no handrails installed to platform 3. Ensure appropriate extensions to handrails are provided on platform 1 and 2.	H
Infrastructure – Guideline 3, 7, 8, 14	Provide appropriate hazard tactile ground surface indicators along the edge of the railway platforms ensuring the depth and set back requirements comply with Australian Standards. Provide a grabrail or handrail at fixed locations where passengers are required to pay fares i.e. Myki. Provide / designate a minimum of 2 seats or 5% of seating available, for use by people with disabilities i.e. platform 3. Provide / designate within the waiting area, a minimum of 2 allocated spaces or 5% of space available for use for by people with disabilities i.e. platform 3.	



Lack of appropriate line marking and connections



Abutment of surface and width of space
limit access



Lack of appropriate kerbs and
contrasts



Lack of tactile ground surface
indicators

City of Greater Geelong
Access Audit – V-Line South Geelong Railway Station

Disability Access Audit Report

Facility Name: South Geelong Railway Station

Address: Cnr. Yarra and Carr Streets, South Geelong



The benchmark for this Access Audit Report is the *Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport 2002* and the *Disability (Access to Premises - Buildings) Standards 2010* as well as some additional considerations to improve general access to the facility. It provides an overview of the key access issues to consider in the upgrade of the facility to provide improved access for all users.

Key: Mandatory requirement, *Preferred requirement*,

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	South Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Cnr. Yarra and Carr Streets, South Geelong

Snapshot of Key Access Issues

The following snapshot provides a summary of the key access issues identified:

- Limitations to existing designated accessible parking bays
- Limitations to accessways to designated accessible toilet
- Limitations to existing signage

South Geelong Railway Station is provided with a large sealed car parking area incorporating approximately 200 car spaces, including 8 designated accessible parking bays. Access to the parking area is from both Verner and Yarra Streets. A taxi zone is provided within the property boundary in addition to a drop off zone at the front of the station building.

Access to the station building is available via stairs and ramp, with additional direct access available to the train platform from Yarra Street and from the car park area.

Toilet facilities, including a designated unisex accessible toilet, customer service and waiting areas are provided within the station building.

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2	Modify the existing angled designated accessible parking bays to provide a dedicated space a min. width of 2400mm and length of 5400mm, and provide a shared pathway (at grade) a min. of 2400mm wide and 5400mm long. Additional space (2400 x 2400mm) is also required at front / rear of any dedicated space; refer to Australian Standards for detail. Delineate the existing designated accessible parking bays and shared areas with yellow lines and identify the dedicated spaces with the international symbol of access, to Australian Standards. Ensure the international symbol of access is appropriately located and marked on the ground surface. Provide a firm level ground surface (crossfall / gradient to Australian Standards), free of loose material. Maintain and remove garden litter from existing bays. Ensure <i>designated accessible parking bays are adjacent to, or as near as possible, to the principal pedestrian entrance of any building or facility. Consider relocating or when providing additional bays, locating them near the station building.</i>	H

Legend: P - Priority H - High M - Medium L – Low **Mandatory** requirement **Preferred** enhancement

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	South Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Cnr. Yarra and Carr Streets, South Geelong

Location	Action Required	P
Car Parking - Guideline 2	Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards, to the car park area. Consider providing signage that directs people with disabilities to the designated accessible parking bays from the car park entry.	H
Accessways to Platform and Building entrance – Guideline 1, 5, 10, 23	Provide a continuous accessible path of travel to the building from the main points of entry at the allotment boundary and any required accessible car parking space on the allotment. Undertake the following: • Modify stairs (see stairs) ; • Modify ramps (see ramps); • Modify ramped pathways to provide an appropriate walkway grade or provide appropriate access supports where the pathways have the grade of a ramp i.e. handrails, tactile ground surface indicators. i.e. connection from underpass to Platform 1 (area signed as ramp for afterhours use on building); • Provide a safe marked pedestrian crossing where pedestrians must cross circulation roads i.e. to / from taxi zone and existing designated accessible parking bays; • Consider providing appropriate lighting on pathways for night time use.	H
Ramps on External Accessway to building and platform – Guideline 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 14	Modify the ramps to provide a slope/gradient where the ratio is a maximum of 1:14 with landings every 6m. Install appropriate kerbs on both sides of the ramps, to Australian Standards. Ensure handrails have a circular diameter of 30 - 50mm for a min. of 270° i.e. ramp to building. Ensure handrails on the ramps are installed at a consistent height of between 865 - 1000mm. Extend handrails to 300mm past the ends of the ramps. Ensure handrails are constructed and fixed to provide no obstruction to the passage of the hand along the entire handrail i.e. ramp to building.	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	South Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Cnr. Yarra and Carr Streets, South Geelong

Location	Action Required	P
Ramps on External Accessway to building and platform – Guidelines 1, 5, 10, 18, 23	Provide an appropriate colour contrast to the edges of the ramps. Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards, to the ramps for night time use.	H
Stairs on External Accessway to Building – Guidelines 1, 5, 21, 23	Provide a slip resistant surface on all stairs, to Australian Standards. Provide step risers that are enclosed and of opaque construction, to improve safety for all users. Install a slip resistant strip 50 - 75mm wide, that has appropriate luminance contrast on the front edges of all stairs (nosings). The nosing must not extend more than 10mm down the riser. Ensure handrails extend at least one tread width plus 300mm past the edge of the bottom step, and a min of 300mm past the top step. Ensure handrails are constructed and fixed to provide no obstruction to the passage of the hand along the entire handrail. Provide steps with treads between 150 - 165mm high. Consider providing appropriate lighting, to Australian Standards to the stairs, for night time use.	H
External Signage - Guidelines 5, 7, 19	Modify any existing international symbol of access to comply with the international standard style, colour and layout. Existing signage is provided with a non compliant round background. Modify / provide signage to include the international symbol of access where directional decisions are made i.e. at ramp leading to platforms where accessed within car park. Provide appropriate lighting to signage (at buildings) for day and night time use where luminance values are to be maintained.	M

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	South Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Cnr. Yarra and Carr Streets, South Geelong

Entrances

Access to the station building is available via stairs and ramp. A sealed defined pathway links users to Yarra Street. Sliding doors are provided at the entry and at the doorway connecting to the platform.

Location	Action Required	P
Entrances – Building – Guidelines 1, 5, 7, 10, 19	Mark any frameless or fully glazed door / sidelights clearly for safety and ease of identification with a contrasting line (30% luminance, when viewed from 2m either side) not less than 75mm wide with the lower edge at a height of between 900 – 1000mm. Provide the entrance door / doorframe (see Guidelines / A.S. for further details) with a min. luminance contrast of 30% to the adjacent surface ensuring the contrast is a min. 50mm wide. Consider providing appropriate lighting to the principal pedestrian entrance, to Australian Standards.	H

Interiors

A designated unisex accessible toilet and waiting areas are provided within the station building. Appropriate access is required to these facilities.

Location	Action Required	P
Interior General – Guidelines 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19	Modify the following areas/items to enable rooms within the building to be accessed more readily by a person with a disability: • Mark any frameless or fully glazed door / sidelights clearly for safety and ease of identification with a contrasting line (30% luminance, when viewed from 2m either side) not less than 75mm wide with the lower edge at a height of between 900 – 1000mm i.e. doors out to platform. • Ensure floor surfaces are suitable for wet and dry conditions; • Ensure an appropriate path of travel is available when seating is in use to allow appropriate ease of movement to sanitary facilities.	H

Building Name:	South Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Cnr. Yarra and Carr Streets, South Geelong

Toilet facilities are available within the station building including a designated unisex accessible toilet and baby change facility.

Location	Action Required	P
Toilets – Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15	Ensure the unisex accessible toilet has the min. pan circulation space. Existing basin location limits space and ease of use. Provide unisex accessible toilets with signage that incorporates raised tactile components, the international symbol of access and separate male and female symbols. Ensure sign/s are located at a height of between 1200 – 1600mm high on the latch side of the doorway. Provide signage that indicates if the facility is suitable for left or right hand use. Ensure the cubicle door is provided with a min. clear opening width of 850mm. Provide a door that can be easily opened from the outside in an emergency. Provide a cubicle door which is easy to initially open, has no heavy closer or spring and complies with the force pressure requirements detailed in Australian Standards. Provide an inward opening or sliding door that can be opened outwards or removed from the outside. Modify pan clearance to allow for 950mm at side of pan. Establish management practices to ensure sanitary bin does not limit this space. Modify the toilet pan to ensure the front of the pan is between 790 - 810mm from the rear wall. Ensure the centreline of the pan is located between 450 – 460mm from the side wall. Provide a grab rail a min. length of 300mm on the rear wall (within 50mm of the cistern), together with an appropriate grab rail on the sidewall (to Australian Standards) at a height of between 800 - 810mm where a surface mounted cistern is used. Provide a toilet paper holder at a height of 700mm max and forward of the pan a maximum of 300mm.	H

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	South Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Cnr. Yarra and Carr Streets, South Geelong

Location	Action Required	P
Toilets – Guidelines 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 15	Ensure where downpipes are exposed, they are insulated or located so as to not present a hazard to a user. Provide a clothes hanging device at a height of between 1200 – 1350mm. Ensure where a mirror is provided that it is a min. of 350mm wide and is at a height that extends from 900mm to 1850mm above floor level. Relocate the hand dryer/towel dispenser to between 900 - 1100mm above floor level. Provide either a unisex ambulant toilet or separate male and female ambulant toilets within the existing toilets. Relocate the baby change table to a max. height of 820mm, with leg clearance a min. 720. Consider providing door controls that are non-reflective and provide a min. luminance contrast (30%) to the background. Consider installing an emergency alarm in the cubicle for users requiring assistance.	H

Infrastructure

Several shelters, including seating for use by passengers whilst waiting for a train are provided upon the platform. Additional seating is provided within the station building. Signage is displayed at some of these locations to identify these spaces as being available for people with disabilities if required.

Hazard tactile ground surface indicators are provided along the platform edge. Some of these tactile indicators are in need of repair.

Location	Action Required	P
Infrastructure – Guideline 3, 7, 8, 14	Repair tactile ground surface indicators along the platform edge, ensuring they meet the requirements of Australian Standards. Provide a grabrail or handrail at fixed locations where passengers are required to pay fares i.e. Myki machine.	H

Attachment 1
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City of Greater Geelong
Access Audit – V-Line South Geelong Railway Station

Access Audit Report

Building Name:	South Geelong Railway Station
Building Address:	Cnr. Yarra and Carr Streets, South Geelong

Location	Action Required	P
Infrastructure – Guideline 3, 7, 8, 14	Provide / designate within the waiting area, a minimum of 2 allocated spaces or 5% of space available for use for by people with disabilities i.e. within the internal waiting area. Goods placement limits space available.	H



Lack of appropriate kerb rails



Inappropriate contrast strip on glazing



Inappropriate placement of fixtures and fittings



Damaged tactile ground surface indicators

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS

Portfolio:	Sport & Recreation - Cr Mitchell (Mayor)
Source:	Projects, Recreation & Central Geelong
General Manager:	Dean Frost
Index Reference:	Subject: Grants & Funding / Sport & Recreation Victoria Grants - incoming

Summary

- Sport and Recreation Victoria's (SRV) funding programs provide an important opportunity for Council to secure much needed funding for sport and recreation projects in the municipality.
- This report outlines a number of projects considered by the Projects, Recreation & Central Geelong division for possible funding under the Community Facility Funding Program (Minor Facilities, Soccer Facilities and Planning categories) and Country Football & Netball Program.
- The details of a number of projects that have been presented to the City of Greater Geelong via a project registration process and those that are applicable to the respective funding programs are presented in this report.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Fisher seconded -

That Council endorse the development of submissions for Sport and Recreation Victoria's funding programs for expenditure in the 2013/14 financial year as follows:

Community Facilities Funding Program – Minor Facilities Category

- **Grinter Reserve BMX Track Improvements**
- **Queens Park Playground Upgrade**
- **Hurst Reserve Change Facility Upgrade**

Community Facility Funding Program – Soccer Facilities

- **Evans Reserve Soccer Facility Upgrade**

Community Facilities Funding Program – Planning Category

- **Greater Geelong Open Space Strategy**

Country Football & Netball Program

- **Myers Reserve Netball Change Facilities Development**

Carried.

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS CONT'D

Report

Background

Each year the State Government Department for Planning and Community Development - Sport and Recreation Victoria (SRV) make funds available through a number of grant programs.

Generally, these funding programs encourage:

- better planning of sport and recreation facilities;
- innovative sport and recreation facilities;
- accessible, inclusive, high-quality & sustainable sport and recreation facilities;
- increasing communities' access to leisure opportunities; *and*
- strengthening communities through sport and recreation participation.

There are two funding programs that are of particular relevance to this report. Within the Community Facility Funding Program there are three categories that are of relevance to this report (as outlined below).

Grant Program/ Category	Who can apply	No. of Applications	Maximum Amount per Grant	Maximum Total Project Cost	Funding Ratio (minimum)
Community Facility Funding Program - Minor Facilities Category	Sporting clubs, community groups & Councils	Up to three (3) – seeking a maximum total of \$200,000	\$100,000*	\$500,000	1.5 State : 1 Local
Community Facility Funding Program – Soccer Facilities	Sporting clubs, community groups & Councils	Up to two (2) – seeking a maximum total of \$100,000	\$100,000	No limit	1.5 State : 1 Local
Community Facility Funding Program – Planning Category	Councils	One (1)	\$30,000	No limit	1.5 State : 1 Local
Country Football Netball Program	Sporting clubs, community groups & Councils	Up to three (3), seeking a maximum total of \$100,000	\$100,000	No limit	1.5 State : 1 Local

*Applications under the Minor Facilities category for the maximum grant amount need to involve an exceptional project or circumstance.

Discussion

This report relates specifically to the recommended applications for possible funding by SRV under the Community Facility Funding Program (Minor Facilities, Soccer Facilities and Planning categories) and Country Football & Netball Program. In determining the recommended projects for submission under these programs, the SRV funding guidelines and criteria, and the likelihood of success have been considered.

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS CONT'D

Community Facility Funding Program (Minor Facilities and Soccer Facilities categories)
Assessment Criteria:

Why?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
20%	Responds to identified community needs and issues, based on consultation and addresses a gap in the provision of local facilities.
	Is strategically supported by local or regional plans and/or State Sporting Associations/peak bodies plans.
How?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
20%	Clearly identifies the project scope, methodology and that proposed outcomes can be completed within a prescribed timeframe.
	Includes the provision of quotations/internal cost estimates, and schematic plans (endorsed by the project partners) for the project.
	Includes confirmation of funding contributions (both financial and in-kind) with letters detailing level and type of in-kind contribution provided.
	Addresses issues around safety, risk management, Universal Design Principles and Environmentally Sustainable Design.
	Includes project costs provided by a certified quantity surveyor, tender price or independent qualified expert for projects with a total project cost of more than \$500,000 (excluding GST). (For Soccer Facilities and Seasonal Pools only).
Who?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
10%	Consults and collaborates with a variety of stakeholders.
What will the project achieve?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
50%	Increases (or in certain cases maintains) participation in sport and recreation. As a result of the project, what will be the additional participation and programming outcomes? Please provide support letters that clearly state how each partner will benefit.
	Encourages the broadest possible community participation in sport and recreation activities.
	Considers multi-use and improves the quality and range of sport and recreation opportunities.

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS CONT'D

Community Facility Funding Program (Planning category) Assessment Criteria:

Why?	Demonstrate how the planning process:
20%	Responds to identified community needs and issues and is supported by local organisations and/or Sporting Associations/peak bodies planning.
How?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
20%	Clearly identifies the project scope, methodology and proposed outcomes in a draft project brief.
	Encourages innovative approaches to address issues such as risk management, Universal Design, multi-use and environmental sustainability.
Who?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
10%	Will consult and collaborate with a variety of project partners and stakeholders.
	Considers inter-municipal linkages and issues (where appropriate).
What will the project achieve?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
50%	Proposes outcomes that would increase (or in certain cases maintain) participation in sport and recreation.
	Plans for projects that encourage the broadest possible community participation in sport and recreation activities.
	Considers multi-use and improves the quality and range of sport and recreation facilities and programming outcomes.

Country Football & Netball Program Assessment Criteria:

Why?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
20%	– Responds to identified community needs and issues and is supported strategically by other local or regional plans and/or State Sporting Associations/peak bodies planning. – Aligns with Victorian Government priorities, for example, the project is in a location of rapid population growth, a Community Renewal, Community Building Initiative or Neighbourhood Renewal area.
How?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
20%	– Clearly identifies the project scope, methodology and proposed outcomes that can be completed within a prescribed timeframe. – Includes the provision of quotations/internal cost estimates, concept/schematic plans for the project and confirmation of funding contributions (both financial and in-kind). – Encourages innovative approaches to address items such as risk management, universal design principles, multi-use and environmental sustainability.

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS CONT'D

Country Football & Netball Program Assessment Criteria (cont'd):

Who?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
10%	– Consults and collaborates with a variety of stakeholders including relevant peak bodies.
What will it achieve?	Demonstrate the extent to which the project:
50%	– Increases, or in certain cases maintains participation and addresses the demand for facilities.
	– Considers multi-use and improves the quality and range of sport and recreation opportunities.
	– Improves access to those groups traditionally disadvantaged, for example, people with a disability, women, young people, older adults, people from non-English speaking backgrounds, Indigenous people and those rurally isolated.

Minor Facilities Category

A number of project registrations were submitted by sporting clubs and community groups to Council that are eligible for the Minor Facilities category. The City of Greater Geelong can submit up to three (3) applications for consideration by SRV under this category. In evaluating project registrations, consideration was given to projects that provide the greatest benefit to the community and meet the assessment criteria for the funding program. Availability of funding contributions from local sources was also taken into consideration.

Particularly, the Minor Facilities Category focuses on participation outcomes and community access. Council staff have had discussions with the SRV regional office to gain feedback on the proposed projects. The projects that are proposed to be submitted to SRV for funding consideration are outlined below:

Project 1: Grinter Reserve BMX Track Improvements

Project Description: Upgrade to the BMX track at Grinter Reserve to meet UCI standards. This project specifically aims to raise the height of the starting hill and install concrete berms. This project will provide increases in formal competition participation, informal casual use and an increase in events (eligible for state and national events).

Total project cost: \$140,000

Funding sources: Grant \$80,000, Club \$5,000

Council contribution required: \$55,000

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS CONT'D

Project 2: Queens Park Playground Upgrade

Project Description: Upgrade of existing low-level playground to provide a sub-regional play facility. This project is a recommendation from the Greater Geelong Play Strategy and will provide additional opportunities for informal participation for children and families.

Total project cost: \$250,000

Funding sources: Grant \$70,000

Council contribution required: \$180,000

Project 3: Hurst Reserve Change Facility Upgrade

Project Description: Extension to the change rooms at Hurst Reserve to support participation in cricket and little league. The current change rooms are undersized and provide a barrier to increasing participation at the reserve.

Total project cost: \$140,000

Funding sources: Grant \$50,000

Council contribution required: \$90,000

Soccer Facilities Category

A number of project registrations were received by Council that are eligible for the Soccer Facilities category. The City of Greater Geelong can submit up to two applications for a total of \$100,000 for consideration by SRV under this category. In evaluating project registrations, consideration was given to applications that provide the greatest benefit to the community and addressed the assessment criteria.

Particularly, the Soccer Facilities category focuses on participation outcomes and community access to soccer. Council staff have had discussions with the SRV regional office to gain feedback on the proposed project. The project that is proposed to be submitted to SRV for funding consideration is outlined below:

Project 1: Evans Reserve Soccer Facility Upgrade

Project Description: The Evans Reserve Master Plan (under development) highlights the need for an upgrade of soccer facilities at Evans Reserve. The planned works include the installation of two additional light poles, reconfiguration of the field boundary to allow for two soccer fields and installation of irrigation. This project will support increases in participation at the reserve.

Total project cost: \$220,000

Funding sources: Grant \$100,000

Council contribution required: \$120,000

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS CONT'D

Planning Category

Council has an opportunity to apply for funding through the Planning Category of the Community Facility Funding Program to undertake a recreation planning or facility feasibility project. The following project is considered the highest priority amongst potential planning projects.

Project Description: Greater Geelong Open Space Strategy – Review of Council's Open Space Strategy in collaboration with other land management authorities within the municipality. This project will provide a broad strategic guide for the development of recreation and open space land and assets throughout the municipality.

Total project cost: \$100,000

Grant: \$30,000

Funding contributions: \$50,000 Council

\$20,000 Partner Land Management Authorities

Country Football & Netball Program

A number of project registrations were received by Council that are eligible for the Country Football & Netball Program. The City of Greater Geelong can submit up to three (3) applications for a total of \$100,000 for consideration by SRV under this category. In evaluating project registrations, consideration was given to applications that provide the greatest benefit to the community and addressed the assessment criteria.

Particularly, the Country Football & Netball Program focuses on participation outcomes and community access to football and netball. Council staff have had discussions with the SRV regional office to gain feedback on the proposed project. The project that is proposed to be submitted to SRV for funding consideration is outlined below:

Project 1: Myers Reserve Netball Change Facilities Development

Project Description: Construction of netball changerooms at Myers Reserve to cater for netball use. The change rooms will also play a multipurpose role for football and cricket umpires, and first aid requirements. The development of netball change facilities will support netball participation at Myers Reserve.

Total project cost: \$300,000

Funding sources: Grant \$100,000

Council contribution required: \$200,000

Preferred Applications

Applications to SRV need to be supported by well documented feasibility assessments and/or detailed concept plans. It is considered that extensive investigation and pre-planning has been undertaken for the following projects to be best placed for funding under these grant programs. Final grant submissions will be refined to ensure a higher chance at funding success.

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS CONT'D

COMMUNITY FACILITIES FUNDING PROGRAM: MINOR FACILITIES CATEGORY				
PROJECT / GRANT NAME	PROJECT COST	GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED	PROJECTED COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION	PROJECTED COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION
GRINTER RESERVE BMX TRACK IMPROVEMENTS	140,000	80,000	55,000	5,000 (CLUB)
QUEENS PARK PLAYGROUND UPGRADE	250,000	70,000	180,000	N/A
HURST RESERVE CHANGE FACILITY UPGRADE	140,000	50,000	90,000	NIL

COMMUNITY FACILITIES FUNDING PROGRAM: SOCCER FACILITIES CATEGORY				
PROJECT / GRANT NAME	PROJECT COST	GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED	PROJECTED COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION	PROJECTED COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION
EVANS RESERVE SOCCER FACILITY UPGRADE	220,000	100,000	120,000	NIL

COMMUNITY FACILITIES FUNDING PROGRAM: PLANNING CATEGORY				
PROJECT / GRANT NAME	PROJECT COST	GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED	PROJECTED COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION	PROJECTED COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION
GREATER GEELONG OPEN SPACE STRATEGY	\$100,000	\$30,000	\$50,000	\$20,000 (PARTNER LAND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES)

COUNTRY FOOTBALL & NETBALL PROGRAM				
PROJECT / GRANT NAME	PROJECT COST	GRANT AMOUNT REQUESTED	PROJECTED COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION	PROJECTED COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION
MYERS RESERVE NETBALL CHANGE FACILITIES DEVELOPMENT	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$200,000	NIL

Environmental Implications

There are no foreseeable environmental implications associated with this report, however during the assessment process; projects that included environmentally sustainable design initiatives were highly regarded.

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS CONT'D

Financial Implications

There are no immediate financial implications associated with adopting the recommendations of this report.

If the funding submissions to SRV are successful, Council shall have to make a commitment to relevant projects for the 2013/14 financial year which would be determined via the budgetary process.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

There are no legislative or legal ramifications associated with adoption of this report.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council staff or persons engaged in the evaluation of project registrations or in the development of this report have a direct or indirect interest in the matters considered within the report.

Risk Assessment

There are no immediate risks associated with this report. A component of application for some of the projects may entail relevant risk management matters pertaining to the projects.

Social Considerations

The recommended projects will encourage the development of innovative community sport and leisure facilities. The expected population growth within the municipality necessitates the increased and improved provision of community sport facilities that provide a social outlet for the local community.

Participation in sport and recreational activities has long been recognised as an important contributor to community health and well being. Benefits of physical exercise and recreation are well documented and include improved health and fitness, development of social skills, increased community connectedness and enhanced self-esteem. Thus an application for SRV funding for community recreation projects has significant social benefits.

Communication

Council's project registration process for the funding opportunities discussed in this report was open to sporting clubs and community groups between 30 June 2012 and 27 July 2012. Council has used a range of communication methods to inform clubs and community groups of the process for projects to be registered and the timeframe to register projects (as outlined below).

5. 2012/13 SPORT & RECREATION VICTORIA FUNDING PROGRAM SUBMISSIONS CONT'D

- Council facilitated a Sports Forum on 9 May 2012 to provide advice regarding application writing and project development. Club representatives were informed of the opening and closing dates for applications and encouraged to begin developing their projects. Approximately 110 club representatives were present.
- Council advertised the project registration process in the Geelong Advertiser “City News” on 30 June 2012, 7 July 2012, 14 July 2012 and 21 July 2012.
- Email correspondence was sent to all club contacts and sports forum attendees on 2 July 2012 and 19 July 2012. The project registration form and a fact sheet explaining the project registration process were included as attachments.
- Separate emails were sent on 2 July 2012 to all clubs that submitted projects in 2011 inviting them to resubmit their previous project.

In addition to the project registration process, staff from the Sport and Recreation department of Council have investigated, and are aware of potential projects that fit within the funding programs discussed in this report through liaison with sporting clubs and community groups.

Council staff also discussed projects with a range of sporting clubs and community groups during the project registration period to provide advice on developing projects.

6. G21 REGIONAL FOOTBALL (SOCCER) STRATEGY

Portfolio: Sport & Recreation - Cr Mitchell (Mayor)
Source: Projects, Recreation & Central Geelong
General Manager: Dean Frost
Index Reference: Subject: Sport, Leisure & Recreation / Planning & Strategy / Regional Soccer Strategy

Summary

- The G21 Regional Football (Soccer) Strategy is a collaborative planning project between City of Greater Geelong (CoGG), Surfcoast Shire, Colac Otway Shire, Golden Plain Shire, Sport and Recreation Victoria and Football Federation Victoria.
- The strategy focuses on five key area's for improvement which include -
 - Alignment of football planning
 - Participation pathways
 - Facility management
 - Club management and support and
 - Resourcing and partnering.
- The strategy recommends a standard of facility provision equating to Football Federation Victoria (C Class) for all new or redeveloped facilities across the Geelong region.
- The strategy also identifies the need for a range of sports development opportunities including the employment of a regional administrator.

Cr Richards moved -

That Council:

- 1) accept the G21 Regional Football (Soccer) Strategy;**
- 2) release the G21 Regional Football (Soccer) Strategy document in line with G21 partner Councils.**

Deferral Motion:

Cr E Kontelj moved, Cr Nelson seconded –

That consideration of the report be deferred.

Cr Granger moved, Cr Macdonald seconded –

That Council suspend standing orders.

Carried.

Discussion continued.

Cr Granger moved, Cr Richards seconded –

That standing orders be resumed.

Carried.

The deferral motion was put and carried.

7. GEELONG MAJOR EVENTS – 2011/2012 ANNUAL REPORT

Portfolio:	Tourism and Major Events - Cr Harwood
Source:	Projects, Recreation and Central Geelong
General Manager:	Dean Frost
Index Reference:	Subject: Events / Geelong Major Events General

Summary

- Council established the Geelong Major Events (GME) committee in August 1998 pursuant to Section 86 of the Local Government Act;
- GME strives to stimulate and encourage major events that offer the best opportunity to provide measurable economic benefits, potential to market Geelong outside the municipality and enhance local community life through participation of resident;
- GME support the development and improvement of hallmark, major and developing events whilst focusing its activities on a clearly defined strategic program;
- GME has established and maintains strong links with the private sector, government and our communities to achieve high levels of stakeholder investment and activity required to realise the events potential of Geelong;
- Geelong was awarded the 2013 Australian Masters Games. The event to be staged in October 2013 will bring an estimated \$13m of economic expenditure into the Geelong region via its anticipated 10,000+ participants.
- Council supported the appointment of two new external committee members; Julie Stefanoff and Caroline Moore;
- Geelong Major Events supported four national championship events in 2012 including the Australian Chess Championships, Australian Deaf Games, Australian Youth Baseball Championships and the Australian Country Cricket Championships.
- This report provides an overview of GMEs activities for the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 including:
 - 25 supported major events were staged during the year including new events such as the Southern University Games, the Australian Deaf Games, Davis Cup Tennis and a Super Rugby showcase match at Simonds Stadium.
 - Those events stimulated economic activity and provided social benefits to our community. Approximately \$40.6m of event expenditure was generated in our region from local and non local sources which is the equivalent of 325 full time jobs in the region.

Cr Abley moved, Cr Fisher seconded -

That Council notes the report detailing the activities of Geelong Major Events for the 2011/2012 period.

Carried.

7. GEELONG MAJOR EVENTS – 2011/2012 ANNUAL REPORT (CONT'D)

Report

Background

Council, in August 1998, established a Section 86 Committee under the provisions of the Local Government Act known as Geelong Major Events (GME) as a means of stimulating and encouraging events within the municipality.

In line with the Geelong Major Events Terms of Reference, an annual report will be presented to Council at the conclusion of the financial year and quarterly reports will be provided throughout the year. This report provides a summary of the activities supported by GME for the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

Discussion

Meetings

GME convened ten ordinary meetings in the period between 1 July 2011 and 30 June 2012.

Meetings are currently scheduled for the third Monday of each month commencing at 4.00pm and are held at City Hall. The meetings are open to the public and meeting dates are advertised in the Geelong Advertiser.

Strategic Outcomes

Key outcomes achieved for the year include:

- Two external committee member positions became vacant when Robert Spurling and Nicholas Heath resigned their positions, just prior to the scheduled end of their four year terms in April 2012. The positions were advertised and a small sub-committee was appointed to interview and recommend two new candidates to Council. Council accepted the sub-committee's recommendations and on Tuesday 10 April 2012, Julie Stefanoff and Caroline Moore were appointed to the Geelong Major Events committee for a four year term.
- On 11 February 2012, Premier Ted Baillieu together with Mayor John Mitchell announced that Geelong has been awarded Host City of the 2013 Australian Masters Games. The event to be staged in October 2013 is estimated to bring around \$13m of economic expenditure into the Geelong region via its anticipated 10,000+ participants.
- Coordination and ongoing support for the Event Multi Agency Working Group (EMAWG) representing key approval bodies and agencies for events in the Geelong Region. EMAWG meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month.
- Geelong Major Events announced its support for the inaugural Geelong Revival Festival (motosport) which will be seen as an event similar to the Geelong Speed Trials return to the Waterfront in December 2012.
- Development of a revised funding model for Geelong Major Events which created a special event funding category which provides support for events not defined as mega, hallmark or major events according to the Geelong Major Events revised category definitions.

7. GEELONG MAJOR EVENTS – 2011/2012 ANNUAL REPORT (CONT'D)

- Geelong Major Events announced the procurement of the Victorian Golf Open tournament to 13th Beach Golf Links on the Bellarine Peninsula in Geelong from February 2013.
- Geelong hosted the International 2012 Davis Cup tie of Australia vs China at the Geelong Lawn Tennis Club in February 2012.
- Geelong Major Events supported four national championship events in 2012 including the Australian Chess Championships, Australian Deaf Games, Australian Youth Baseball Championships and the Australian Country Cricket Championships.

Details of major events staged during the period:

During the 12 month period, GME supported the following major events which were staged in our region:

Event Title	Date	Funding amount	Estimated Economic Benefit
2011 Southern University Games	July 2011	\$25,000	\$830k
2011 EOS Tour of Geelong (Inc Vic Open Road Champs)	August 2011	\$75,000	\$800k
2011 Special Olympics Winter Games	September 2011	\$5,000	\$225k
2011 Geelong -Streets Are Alive	October 2011	\$50,000	\$528k
2011 Jayco Herald Sun Tour	October 2011	\$50,000	\$500k
2011 Toast to the Coast	October 2011	\$30,000	\$1.2m
2011 Geelong Offshore Superboat Classic	November 2011	\$10,000	\$646k
2011 Denis Walter Carols	December 2011	\$30,000	\$603k
2011 Australian Chess Championships	December 2011	\$10,000	\$592k
2011 Pier Festival (including New Year's Eve fireworks)	December 2011	\$45,000	\$808k
2012 Australian Country Cricket Championships	January 2012	\$10,000	\$1.6m
2012 Jayco Bay Cycling Classic	January 2012	\$30,000	\$3.1m
2012 Australian Youth Baseball Championships	January 2012	\$10,000	\$1.2m
2012 Australian Deaf Games	January 2012	\$40,000	\$2.1m
2012 Festival of Sails	January 2012	\$166,627	\$10.5m
2012 WH Pincott Barwon Regatta	January 2012	\$5,000	\$337k

7. GEELONG MAJOR EVENTS – 2011/2012 ANNUAL REPORT (CONT'D)

Event Title	Date	Funding amount	Estimated Economic Benefit
Super Rugby Pre-Season Melbourne Rebels match @ Skilled Stadium	February 2012	\$13,127	\$468k
2012 Geelong Multi Sport Festival	February 2012	\$150,000	\$3m
2012 Davis Cup	February 2012	\$50,000	\$975k
2012 Pako Festa	February 2012	\$50,000	\$5.6m
2012 Sanitarium Weetbix Kids Tryathlon	March 2012	\$7,000	\$430k
2012 Head of Schoolgirls Rowing Regatta	March 2012	\$20,000	\$2m
2012 Geelong Highland Gathering	March 2012	\$27,143	\$500k
2012 Geelong Dance Classic	May 2012	\$5,000	\$250k
2012 National Celtic Festival	June 2012	\$40,000	\$2.1m

Details of GME funding decisions for the period

During the period, GME provided a commitment of funding support to the following new events to be staged in years 2012 to 2014:

Event Title	Date	Funding amount
2013 World IBF Middleweight Eliminator boxing at Geelong Arena	August 2012	\$15,000
2012 Death of a Salesman with Colin Friels at GPAC	August 2012	\$20,000
2012 Geelong Revival Festival (motorsport)	December 2012	\$120,000
2013 Victorian Open Golf Tournament	February 2013	\$90,000
2014 World Vintage Cricket Carnival	January 2014	\$27,500

Financial Implications

Geelong Major Events provided \$970,108 of sponsorship, underwriting and seed funding to 25 major events during the financial period, which was within the allocated budget.

The event expenditure estimated to be generated by the 25 events staged during the period July 1 2011 to June 30 2012 is estimated to be \$40.6m. This event expenditure is estimated to support the equivalent of 325* full-time jobs in Greater Geelong.

**EFT calculation is based on GOT accepted methodology and sourced from the Tourism Research & Impact Assessment for the Geelong Otway Region, Feb 2007.*

7. GEELONG MAJOR EVENTS – 2011/2012 ANNUAL REPORT (CONT'D)

Environmental Implications

Geelong Major Events has developed a methodology which provides a means of approach for the conduct of event funding applications and event evaluations. This methodology has been developed to assess the triple bottom line effect; economic impact, social impact and environmental impact.

Each Geelong Major Events funding application is assessed according to the methodology and a value is attributed to the perceived environmental benefit relative to the environmental negative impacts associated with the event.

Considerations of positive and negative impact include energy usage, and use of renewable sources, water usage, waste and or recycling generated, traffic congestion, use of non-powered transport options, pollution, destruction or damage to natural environments, event legacies of new or reinvigorated nature and resources.

The environmental impact for each event is assessed and where appropriate actions are identified to protect the environment.

Given the nature of events and the variety of events staged within the Geelong region via Geelong Major Events support, some are environmentally friendly while others manage the environmental impacts as well as possible.

Council play a leading role, through the Events Services Unit, Health and Local Laws and asset managers, working with external agencies to ensure that environmental implications are appropriately managed.

Wherever possible, a waste-wise program is adopted at events to minimise the impact of waste generated at events.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

In supporting major events, contractual relationships are entered into generally based on a standard contracted prepared by Council's solicitors.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

Officers involved in the preparation of this report do not have a direct or indirect interest.

Risk Assessment

The management of risks associated with events is an important aspect to protect the community and Council's assets. Particular attention is undertaken to identify potential risks with each event and ensure that the appropriate risk management treatments are in place.

All major events are required to present event plans to the Events Multi Agency Working Group, coordinated via Council's Events Services Unit. Feedback and advice is given to event organisers from the represented agencies and stakeholders on the working group.

The expertise within Council's Risk Management Business Unit is drawn upon to support events as and when required.

7. GEELONG MAJOR EVENTS – 2011/2012 ANNUAL REPORT (CONT'D)

Social Considerations

Geelong Major Events make a significant contribution to the social, environmental and economic well being of the community. The major events often provide a legacy for future events and community use such as redeveloped or newly constructed infrastructure.

Communication

The achievements of Council and GME in supporting events and the associated benefits provided are communicated via a range of mediums.

8. PUBLIC ART STRATEGY 2012-2022

Portfolio: Arts & Culture - Cr Abley
Source: Community Services / Arts & Culture
General Manager: Jenny McMahon
Index Reference: Subject/ Arts & Culture/Public Art

Summary

- The purpose of this report is for Council to endorse the City of Greater Geelong's first Public Art Strategy titled: 'Connecting people, place and environment – A public art strategy for the City of Greater Geelong' (Appendix 1).
- Overwhelmingly positive comments were received during the public consultation period. Some minor amendments have also been made to the Strategy as a result of these comments.
- Public art refers to the many forms of cultural expression presented in the public realm to engage, inspire, stimulate, celebrate and remember. It includes memorials and monuments.
- Public art is now well recognised as a source of civic pride, a representation of cultural richness, expression, diversity, wellbeing, cohesion and sophistication – central to animating place in a unique way and a key draw card for visitors.
- Council has a Public Art Collection of over 320 individual items currently valued at approximately \$13.5 million. A strategy which guides the proper preservation will enhance the condition and potentially increase the lifespan of certain works, adding 20, 40 or even 100 years of life.
- Guidelines for the care, commissioning and planning of public artworks are vital to, and befitting, a municipality of the City of Greater Geelong's size and profile.
- The Strategy establishes a Vision for the City – *Public Art in the City of Greater Geelong will: express local cultures and histories; foster creativity and innovation; and enhance and activate public spaces across the municipality.*
- The Strategy comprises:
 - **Part A – Vision** which includes: Activation, Creativity, Expression - establishing the goals and actions for the creative realisation of the Vision; and Delivering, Providing and Preserving, establishing the practical goals and actions to deliver the Vision.
 - **Part B – Process** which includes implementation processes.

Cr Abley moved, Cr Granger seconded -

That Council endorse the Public Art Strategy 2012-2022.

Cr Macdonald left the meeting room at 8.13pm

Cr Macdonald re-entered the meeting room at 8.15pm

Carried.

8. PUBLIC ART STRATEGY 2012-2022 (CONT'D)

Report

Background

The development of a Public Art Strategy is one of the final major actions of Creativity+, Council's Cultural Strategy.

There is rapidly growing interest and awareness in public art including from economic and tourism perspectives. Public art is now well recognised as a source of civic pride, a representation of cultural richness, expression, diversity, wellbeing, cohesion and sophistication – central to animating place in a unique way and a key draw card for visitors. In recent years, awareness of temporary or ephemeral art work has also developed through projects such as Mouth to Mountain and the cultural programme of the UCI (e.g. lighting projections on City Hall facade).

Structuring of guidelines for the care, commissioning and planning of various forms of cultural expression within the municipality is therefore vital to and befitting, a municipality of the City of Greater Geelong's size and profile.

The City's Public Place Art Collection of 320 individual items is currently valued at approximately \$13.5 million. This has been established by an ongoing and exhaustive process of locating and identifying 180 individual items (including public art, memorials and monuments, excluding the Bollards and Waterfront artworks) over recent years. The process also included valuation, assessment, and recommended restoration and maintenance treatment.

The strategy and policy development is critical at this time with new major initiatives such as Vision II, the Cultural Precinct, Armstrong Creek, Jetty Road and other developments as well as projects such as the Laneways Project, all requiring a framework for public art which enables Council to provide a well constructed and managed approach.

Discussion

The Strategy, entitled 'Connecting people, place and environment - A public art strategy for the City of Greater Geelong' includes: Part A – Vision; and Part B – Process (Appendix1).

Part A – Vision has two frameworks: Activation, Creativity, Expression - the goals and actions for the creative realisation of the Vision; and, Delivering, Resourcing and Preserving - the goals and actions to deliver the Vision.

Part B – Process includes the practical implementation processes including commissioning, acquisition, ownership and maintenance. It contains a series of matrices which align project types with levels of responsibility, approval requirements and processes. It also addresses the vital areas of moral rights, alteration, relocation and removal of artworks, and asset management. Potential community benefits and evaluation of projects are also noted in this section.

8. PUBLIC ART STRATEGY 2012-2022 (CONT'D)

The Strategy supports diverse forms of public art (programme and collection) as well as current and future maintenance standards. It recommends establishment of an appropriate budgetary mechanism/s for commissioning of new artwork (page 22, Goal 1, Strategy 5.1.2).

Extensive consultation occurred as part of the development of the draft Strategy. Following presentation of the draft Strategy to Council on Tuesday 24th July the document was released for a four week consultation period.

Responses overwhelmingly demonstrated strong support for the Strategy and public art. Attachment 2 (*distributed with agenda papers*) provides a summary of the key points made during the public consultation period. The Strategy has also been reviewed and edited in response to some comments.

A Public Art Priority Plan is currently being developed. Depending on the significance of projects, different levels of referral and approval will be required. Major proposals (i.e. large stand alone works) will require Council sign off. Opportunities for inclusion in projects such as the new Geelong Library Heritage Centre, and Laneways development will form a critical component of the Priority Plan.

The Strategy also suggests options for developer engagement to foster the integration of public art production into private sector developments. Models for potential developer obligations to Council's public place art collection are being explored and discussions between local developers and related Council departments have commenced and provide a solid foundation for ongoing discussion.

The Public Art Strategy is now ready for adoption by Council.

Environmental Implications

The Strategy aims to promote the practice of sustainable arts and cultural production. Structuring of guidelines and regulations around development requirements, temporary public art exhibition will allow for better planning and audit of the environmental impacts of art and cultural activities occurring in the public arena. This approach will provide a foundation for the City of Greater Geelong to position itself at the forefront of sustainable practices within Australia.

Art is involved with enriching and challenging perspectives which are often taken for granted. The Strategy will help to establish public art initiatives which inspire deeper consideration of environmental issues. For example, presentation of creative solutions to everyday environmental challenges such as storm water harvesting or land rehabilitation will inform audiences and help to change attitudes and behaviours in relation to sustainability in and beyond our region.

Financial Implications

Council's existing Public Place Art Collection, including memorials and statues, is currently valued for insurance purposes at approximately \$13.5 million. The Baywalk Bollards and Waterfront artworks receive annual maintenance funding of approximately \$60,000. There has been no other recurrent budget item for maintenance for the balance of the Collection. Urgent restoration and maintenance works have been undertaken on a case by case basis. As partial implementation of the Strategy in 12/13 there is a new recurrent budget item for assessment, cleaning and maintenance of the existing Collection.

8. PUBLIC ART STRATEGY 2012-2022 (CONT'D)

The Strategy, which guides the proper preservation of Council's public art, will enhance the existing condition and greatly extend the lifespan of the current Collection. This can translate to doubling or tripling the life span of works, adding 20, 40 or even 100 years to different items. The Strategy and appropriate maintenance plan also establish guidelines for timely maintenance of current and future works alleviating the cost of major restoration.

A one year contract role for a Public Art Officer within the Arts & Culture Department has also been incorporated into the 2012/2013 budget. The role makes provision for:

- development of the City's ten-year Public Art Priority Plan (for Council's further consideration); representation of Council's interests and responding to requests for support and guidance in relation to the large number of projects currently being initiated by the private sector, artists, internal departments and community organisations;
- development of standards and oversee hand over of new assets to Council as well as maintenance of Council's existing collection;
- development of detailed guidelines and processes for implementation of both the Strategy and the Priority Plan;
- management of public art projects;
- engagement of developers to ensure public art commissioned (including contracts) and handed over to Council is of the best quality and able to be maintained.

There is rapidly growing interest and awareness of art in public environments from economic and tourism perspectives. It is an important draw card for visitors and provides significant direct and indirect economic benefits.

A commitment to public art through the adoption of this strategy will aid the consolidation and development of funding partnerships with Federal and State Government and establish new relationships for further funding opportunities.

The Strategy makes recommendations for the engagement of private property developers in the commissioning of public art in new developments. Options currently being explored are unlikely to have financial implications for Council.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The Public Art Strategy supports Creativity+, Council's Culture Strategy which aims to "build cultural strengths and raise the profile of the Geelong municipality as a creative region through encouragement and support of the cultural sector, recognising and enhancing its contribution to the municipality's prosperity."

The Strategy specifies formation of the following: a Public Art Advisory Group to review opportunities and assist with artist selection on projects of significance; a Technical Review Group to assess the logistical requirements involved with significant installations; appointment of a Public Art Officer within the Arts & Culture Department to be the primary interface between Council, other departments and the community and to identify, scope and manage projects.

Public art commissioning processes will be based on established Council selection and procurement guidelines and would include formation of an Artist Selection Panel for each programme/project providing significant artwork opportunities.

8. PUBLIC ART STRATEGY 2012-2022 (CONT'D)

Creativity+ recommendations also include: “Ensure cultural development and creative activity are taken into account and integrated into the Planning Scheme and future planning efforts”; and “Work with developers to achieve best practice urban design”.

In support of recommendations included in Creativity+, the Public Art Strategy provides a framework for development and maintenance of the City’s Public Art Program for up to the next ten years. It is anticipated it would be reviewed and amended during that time as required.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council officer has direct or indirect interest in the preparation of this report.

Risk Assessment

The City’s existing Collection requires a commitment to ongoing maintenance. Council regularly receives enquiries and comment about the condition of artworks and memorials with many well-loved by the community. As artworks and monuments provide a very visible record of our history and identity they can be the focus of great civic pride and a resource for cultural tourism in the region.

The presentation of valuable cultural assets in a state of disrepair can symbolise civic disinterest and a lack of pride in heritage. Artists’ reputations also depend on their works being appropriately presented.

The Strategy which establishes guidelines for the proper preservation of Council’s current and future public art will enhance the existing condition and greatly extend the lifespan of the current Collection. This can translate to doubling or tripling the life span of works, adding 20, 40 or even 100 years to different items. Work currently taking place funded through the 2012-13 Budget will help to protect a number of works from premature deterioration but a more expansive and comprehensive programme is vital for the preservation of the entire collection.

The Strategy will provide direction for the development of a high quality collection across the municipality ensuring probity and fair opportunity for all art practitioners, in support of Creativity+ objectives. A further tier of risk management would be established at the commissioning level (building on the current practice) through refinement of new and existing methodologies, project/opportunity scoping, project specific briefs and contracts.

Standardised requirements for procurement of public art, funding, formalised artist selection and commissioning processes established in the Public Art Strategy will help to minimise risk across a range of areas including: the Public Art Collection quality; consistency of commissioning methodology; managing community expectations and interface; marketing and media; occupational health and safety (during and after implementation); and Collection maintenance.

The artwork collection forms part of Council’s Industrial Special Risk (“ISR”) declaration and is covered by a specific Fine Arts Insurance Policy. Council’s Fine Arts Insurance Policy allows for the cost of restoration, the sum insured (if it is beyond economic repair) or fair market value. However, the policy carries an excess of \$10,000 for each loss and will not respond where claims fall below this excess.

8. PUBLIC ART STRATEGY 2012-2022 (CONT'D)

Social Considerations

The Strategy addresses the communities' needs and aspirations with a blend of vision and pragmatism. It harnesses the opportunity provided by rapid growth and investment to help fund and integrate cultural infrastructure in both new urban and renewal developments while promoting a layered structure to ensure opportunities for audiences and artists. This would underpin a dynamic and innovative public art programme promoting deeper appreciation of a range of issues: the significance of place; local and cultural identity; story telling; sustainability and climate change; environmental connectedness; and contemporary art practice.

The programme will enhance current community perceptions fostering new ways of seeing, interpreting and thinking in relation to both our heritage and significant change in the region.

Directions established in the Strategy aim to foster connections across the City of Greater Geelong's diverse community. Public art is a widely recognised vehicle for the improvement of social cohesion, helping to establish or reinvigorate a sense of connectedness and civic pride through public engagement.

More socially cohesive communities are more resilient and supportive communities for all. The Strategy promotes alignment of the City's cultural objectives with moves toward sustainable urban design outcomes through opportunities for integration with Council's 'Sustainable Communities – Infrastructure Development Guidelines'.

The role of public art in urban design, place making and spatial activation is also widely recognised for the demonstrated benefit of increased public safety through: an improved sense of community connection, ownership and care for the civic environment; community confidence and sense of safety; and increased levels of use resulting in greater passive surveillance of public facilities. These benefits will contribute to Council's objectives established in the Community Safety Plan.

Artwork and events focused on art production and exhibition in the public arena also bring recognisable benefits in health and wellbeing through the promotion of active lifestyles, recreation and environmental awareness, all of which encourage the development of social cohesion. The Public Art Strategy aligns with other Council strategies and initiatives in support of these benefits and facilitates exploration and development of creative opportunities for their realisation.

Communication

Extensive consultation has been conducted both internally and externally during the development of the Strategy. The diverse range of staff attending workshops has helped raise general awareness of broader implications, issues and benefits of a Public Art Strategy across Council.

Stakeholder Focus Group sessions have provided information on current trends in public art in order to facilitate discussion about community attitudes and values relating to art and culture in Geelong. This stage of consultation also included sessions specifically targeted to young people and the Indigenous communities.

Broad brush community consultation was undertaken at the Queen Victoria Night Markets held in Johnston Park in January and February and met with an overwhelmingly positive response. Nearly 300 survey responses were made.

8. PUBLIC ART STRATEGY 2012-2022 (CONT'D)

Property developer consultation has commenced giving developers the opportunity to discuss the options for developer contribution models. These have been well received and provide a solid foundation for further discussion.

The draft Strategy release also coincided with the promotion of the Central Geelong's first developer initiated public art project, 'The Vue Apartments' public platform art billboard. The Arts & Culture Department worked with the developer to assist the structuring and promotion of an open design competition for public participation. Response to the project has been overwhelming.

The draft Public Art Strategy was released on Wednesday, 25 July for public comment following consideration at Council's meeting on Tuesday, 24 July.

The Arts & Culture Department with the Media Unit, will be responsible for communicating this report.



connecting people, place & environment
A PUBLIC ART STRATEGY FOR THE CITY OF GREATER GEELONG

Connecting people, place & environment

A public art strategy for the City of Greater Geelong

Prepared by
**City of Greater Geelong
Arts and Culture Department**

With the assistance of
Brecknock Consulting P/L

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

The Public Art Strategy has been developed in recognition that the City of Greater Geelong has a long history and a strong ongoing commitment to commissioning artworks for public spaces across the Municipality. The City has a significant Public Places Art Collection [the Collection] of artworks and monuments – one of the largest in Victoria – in its parks, foreshores and streets and Council wishes to guide the ongoing maintenance of existing artwork and the strategic commissioning of new artwork.

Art can play a key role in creating quality public places, telling local stories and expressing civic pride. Public art has a further role to play developing cohesive communities and enhancing cultural identity. The role of art in urban design, place making and spatial activation is also widely recognised for community benefits of: increased public safety; an improved sense of community connection, ownership and care for the civic environment; community confidence; and increased levels of use resulting in greater passive surveillance of public facilities. Public art benefits will contribute to Council's objectives established in its City Plan and the cultural vision for the City of Greater Geelong as stated in its Cultural Strategy *Creativity +*:

"...to be a regional cultural centre of innovation and excellence."

Background

The City of Greater Geelong is a large, diverse municipality located one hour from Melbourne on the South Western side of Port Phillip Bay. Spanning from the You Yangs mountain range in the North to the Bellarine Peninsula in the South, the City includes seaside, rural, urban and industrial environments and a correspondingly diverse range of communities with vastly different occupations and interests. The Municipality also caters for a large number of visitors all year round. Geelong is Victoria's largest regional city and is situated on beautiful Corio Bay and the Barwon River. Some years ago, Geelong was the main port for processing and exporting primary produce from Victoria's Western District. It has a rich architectural, maritime and industrial heritage and many of the impressive characteristics of a growing international city.

The Municipality however is in transition from a manufacturing base to a more service focussed economy. With a current population of approximately 218,000, the growth of new industries as well as new employment precincts and the construction of new community estates such as Armstrong Creek, means the City is forecast to grow by at least another 66,000 in the next decade.

These rapid changes across the Geelong region, along with a range of other socio-economic factors, present opportunities and challenges for the Municipality's future community and cultural development and for its arts and cultural industries. For example, the City's growing collection of public art, the Collection, in publicly accessible spaces across the Municipality, provides vital points of focus for local community, adding richness and cultural depth to community events, tourism and economic development initiatives. However, inclusion of public art projects in new developments is occurring unchecked and without consistent process or curatorial guidance. Growth and change has also brought the issues of environmental sustainability, local identity and community connectedness to the fore.

The Municipality, has a vibrant cultural life with a year-round calendar of public events. Several significant cultural institutions currently operate within Geelong including the National Wool Museum, Geelong Gallery, Geelong Library, Geelong Heritage Centre, Geelong Performing Arts Centre, Old Courthouse Building and Costa Hall, all of which contribute greatly to the cultural life of the City. Potential strategic connections with these institutions are vital considerations for the future direction of the City's public art programme, particularly during re-development of the Cultural Precinct.

The Geelong Gallery is highly regarded across Australia for both its 18th and 19th century contemporary art collections and exhibition programme. There is a key opportunity to build on this aspect of Geelong's cultural reputation by developing the City's Public Art Collection. There is also rapidly growing interest and awareness of art in public environments from economic and tourism perspectives. Now seen as a source of civic pride, a representation of cultural richness, diversity and sophistication it is central to the animation of place in a unique way. It can be an important draw card for visitors and provides significant direct and indirect economic benefits.

The existing Collection is varied including artwork which ranges from war memorials to contemporary sculpture. This collection is evidence of over 100 years of support for monuments and artworks in Geelong's public realm, with many of the early civic works being funded through public subscriptions. Major public infrastructure improvements to the Central Geelong Waterfront (including significant artworks such as 'North' (2000) by Mark Stoner, 'Cargo Boxes' (2000) by Maggie Fooks and Bill Perin and the 'Geelong Bollards Trail' (1995) by Jan Mitchell), have engaged the community and provided insight into the potential benefits that public art can bring to the City.

In recent years the City has also commissioned temporary, performance based artworks and independent arts and cultural events aimed at strengthening communities and associations. These include: 'Connecting Identities', in particular 'Mouth to Mountain'; and major public events such as the 2010 UCI Road World Championships. Commercial property developers are also increasingly interested in including public art in their development projects.

There is growing need for establishment of principles and guidelines to consolidate ongoing efforts directed towards the development and maintenance of the City's Collection. These will be central to the formation of curatorial directions for public place art programmes and their strategic alignment with other Council agendas such as its *Community Safety Plan* and *Sustainable Communities – Infrastructure Development Guidelines*.

Policy Context

There are a wide range of Council planning and regulatory documents relevant to the planning and implementation of public art. The two most relevant for this Strategy are the current Cultural Strategy and City Plan.

Creativity + City of Greater Geelong Culture Strategy

The existing cultural plan provides a broad structure for approaching cultural activity across the whole local government area. The document includes the following Position Statement:

To position the City of Greater Geelong as a regional cultural centre of innovation and excellence.

The City of Greater Geelong is a municipality with great cultural strengths. Council wants to build on these strengths and raise the municipality's profile as a creative region, encourage greater participation, and strengthen the cultural sector and its contribution to the municipality's prosperity.

Culture plays a crucial role in helping to build a more sustainable community. It enriches the quality of life for residents and increases the attractiveness of the look and feel of the City.

Strategy areas include: Cultural Infrastructure; Nurturing Individual Creativity; Culture for All; Cultural Economy; and Cultural leadership. Direct references to Public Art are made in the Cultural Infrastructure actions section of the strategy and they include:

- CI 4 Investigate making a commitment to expenditure on public art as part of the total cost of relevant capital projects.*
- CI 5 Include an expectation or an encouragement in the development approvals process for an allocation to public art in significant private sector or government developments*

City Plan 2009-2013

The *City Plan 2009-2013* is structured around three strategic directions: Community Wellbeing; Growing the Economy; and Sustainable Built and Natural Environment. Each of these strategic directions has a direct relevance to the Public Art Strategy and has informed the development of the proposed Outcome Areas and this relationship can be demonstrated for an assessment of potential community benefit.

Geelong: coast, country and suburbs is the best place to live through prosperous and cohesive communities in an exceptional environment. City Plan 2009 - 2013

Preparation

The Public Art Strategy has been developed following extensive consultation across Council departments, the arts and private sectors as well as the general public in order to provide a structure for future planning of permanent and temporary public place art commissions and to support the ongoing management of the existing collection. A period of one month allowed for further broad comment consultation and feedback.

Through the process of consultation as well as investigation of national and international best practice, the Strategy is intended to guide the procurement and management of an engaging, inspiring public artwork collection for the local, national and international audience.

Strategy

The Public Art Strategy aims to engage and inspire artists and diverse audiences in innovative and enchanting creative endeavours and to encourage meaningful and lively celebration of the City's culture and environments. Whilst honouring its cultural heritage, the public art programme will help to define perceptions of the City's identity now and into the future.

The vision, which has been developed specifically for the Public Art Strategy, is:

Public Art in the City of Greater Geelong will express local cultures and histories; foster creativity and innovation; and enhance and activate public spaces across the municipality.

This vision recognises that the primary goal of public art in Geelong is to enhance and activate public spaces, through giving expression to the stories of people and their places. Our city, towns and open spaces can provide a platform for people to come together to share their experiences and build community cohesion.

To help achieve this, Council wishes to further develop its collection/programme through various forms of public art practice: permanent and ephemeral; stand alone and projects integrated with developments and events. Realisation of this objective will also address the considerable public interest and expectation for inclusion of public art linked to place making initiatives in new communities.

Artwork and events focused on art production and exhibition in the public arena also bring recognisable benefits in health and well being through the promotion of active lifestyles, recreation and environmental awareness, all of which encourage the development of social cohesion and resilient communities. This Strategy aligns with other Council strategies and initiatives in support of these benefits and facilitates exploration and development of creative opportunities for their realisation.

The Public Art Strategy provides a series of goals and actions to aid integration of public art practice into urban and community development processes such as town planning, place making initiatives, sustainable/resilient community development and design practices and event management. This integration is vital to the success of the Strategy, delivering demonstrable community benefit across the entire Municipality.

In recent years, due to the growing recognition of the need to establish an ongoing maintenance programme for the Public Art Collection, there has been a significant effort made to document and undertake condition assessments of the Collection. Improved understanding of the Collection value and what is required to maintain it in the future will help to ensure that the works are kept in an acceptable condition to ensure their longevity. Recent assessments have established that the current Collection is valued for insurance at approximately \$13.5M.

By drawing on national and international best practice, the Strategy promotes engaging, inspiring public artwork for the local, national and international audiences and will help to ensure strategic direction for the Collection including community and industry contributions to it. This research has also informed the recommendations made for development of appropriate delivery and possible funding mechanisms for the City of Greater Geelong.

The community benefit guidelines addresses potential approaches to the review and assessment of the public art programme. The focus is on ways to identify potential 'Community Benefit' as a result of the public art commissioning process, creation and final contribution of the finished artwork, be it permanent or temporary, to people and place. Ongoing development of measures to gauge the success of the practical implementation processes proposed in Part B – Process will also of vital importance for the realisation of the Part A – Vision goals. Addition research of international best practice for the establishment of methodologies to measure the 'Community Benefit' of projects is recommended.

Structure

The Strategy is structured in two sections: Part A – Vision; and Part B - Process

Part A – Vision is comprised of two frameworks:

Framework 1: Activation, creativity and expression

This framework provides a range of goals and actions associated with the planning of new artworks in public places. This section encompasses strategies to support a diversity of public art practice including, but not limited to, the commissioning of stand-alone sculptural works, artworks integrated in civic infrastructure and temporary public art activities.

Outcome Area 1: *Activation - creating unique and vibrant places*

The *Activation* goals focus on both Council initiated projects for enhancing public spaces as well as encouraging others in the community to make their contribution to the City through public art projects.

The key goals are:

- To initiate, partner and support the commissioning of artworks that contribute to the development of a unique 'sense of place' or that enhance the public realm.
- To activate public spaces by providing and curating a series of both physical and digital 'platforms' in public spaces across the City that can feature a programme of changing artwork.
- To support and facilitate a greater level of artist and community initiated projects in the public realm.

Outcome Area 2: *Creativity – generating a 'creative milieu'*

The *Creativity* goals focus on mechanisms through which individuals and groups can be supported to develop their creativity and enrich the City's public places. It is also about providing opportunities for professional development for "creatives" in the community.

The key goals are:

- To support and nurture a culture of creativity and innovation within Council's urban and open space planning, delivering and managing teams.
- To support and nurture an environment that encourages creativity and innovation across the full range of public art practice.
- To initiate, partner and support programmes and practices that help build both the cultural and creative capacity and the economic and environmental sustainability of art practice related to Geelong's public realm.

Outcome Area 3: *Expression – giving voice to people, place and environment*

The *Expression* goals focus on encouraging public artworks that can contribute to the ongoing narrative about a place and its people; their histories, their aspirations and changing social, cultural and environmental values within the context of the current global environmental crisis.

The key goals are:

- To initiate and support art projects in public places that involve storytelling and personal histories of the people of Geelong that can be enjoyed by the community and visitors.
- To support the development of connections across the Municipality's diverse communities and environments through the preservation of memory and respect for individual interpretation and personal expression.
- To initiate and support art projects that contribute to place making across the city and suburbs, coast, country and industrial environments.

Framework 2: delivering, resourcing and preserving

This framework relates to both new and existing artworks. The goals and actions will provide Council, the private sector and the arts community with a clear structure to work with when exploring potential art opportunities. This section makes a number of key recommendations associated with Council procedures and possible mechanisms of funding artwork programmes.

Outcome Area 4: *Delivering – planning and managing*

The *Delivering* goals address internal Council staffing and management requirements; establishment of advisory and selection committees; and a technical review group. It will also inform the processes required of private sector commissioned and artist initiated projects.

The key goals are:

- To provide robust and effective planning, management practices and structures to all Council initiated and delivered public place art projects.
- To support and partner with the private sector to ensure the commissioning of high quality and conceptually relevant public place art on private development projects across the City.
- To support and facilitate art interventions in public spaces that help to build on the vitality of the City and showcase the creativity of the public art sector.

Outcome Area 5: *Resourcing* – providing for people and projects

The *Resourcing* goals propose a range of funding options for: sector development activities; temporary artwork projects; and appropriate funding mechanisms for artworks associated with Capital Works projects including ongoing asset management.

The key goals are:

- To provide adequate human and financial resources to effectively deliver on the stated goals of this Public Art Strategy.
- To seek funding for public place art projects and sector development programmes from potential government, business and private sources.
- To establish the resources required to build artist and audience participation in research, debate and discourse that raises community appreciation of public art.

Outcome Area 6: *Preserving* – maintaining and conserving

The *Preserving* goals propose the establishment of a comprehensive asset management programme including technical reviews of new works, asset registers, condition reporting and maintenance standards.

The key goals are:

- To ensure that Council has an accurate and effective asset management system for recording and assessing its public art collection.
- To establish best practice processes for the future asset management of new commissioned artworks.
- To raise awareness of the City of Greater Geelong's public art collection and the values that public art can contribute to people and place.

Part B – Process:

The development of a Public Art Priority Plan for the municipality to establish future directions and guide growth of Council's Collection of artworks in public places, for a period up to ten years, is a key recommendation made in Part A. The Priority Plan will help to ensure that the City of Greater Geelong's Collection of artworks in public places remains focussed on the Strategy's Vision and relevant to Community interests whilst building on the municipality's reputation for cultural excellence and diversity.

An annual review of the Priority Plan would be conducted by the Arts & Culture Department in collaboration with relevant departments, to monitor progress in the delivery of the Strategy objectives and to set out the programme of activities for the coming year.

This section provides implementation guidelines for the commissioning of public artworks by Council, established in Part A – Vision and outlines Council's expectations of the private sector in relation to commissions in publicly accessible places particularly where commissioned artworks will be transferred to Council ownership as part of a development project.

The guideline areas are:

Guideline Area 1: Public Art Planning

- Opportunity Matrix – The guidelines propose a method for establishing project types and Municipal priorities.
- Process Matrix – The guidelines align project types with appropriate processes and approval levels.

Guideline Area 2: Indicative Commissioning Process

- Council Initiated Stand Alone Projects
- Council Initiated Integrated Projects
- Non Council Initiated Projects
- Council Funded Aerosol Art Projects

Guideline Area 3: Community Benefit Assessment

The guidelines establishes potential approaches to the review and assessment of public art projects by identifying 'Community Benefit' achieved as a result of the public art commissioning process, creation and final contribution of the finished artwork, be it permanent or temporary, to people and place.

Guideline Area 4: Moral Rights

The guidelines focus on issues to do with an artist's Moral Rights as defined by the Copyright Act and how these rights apply to the alteration, relocation or removal of an artwork.

Guideline Area 5: Asset Management

The guidelines set out a range of approaches to the ongoing ownership and maintenance of Council's Collection of art in public places as a valuable Council asset.

DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used extensively throughout this Strategy document and definitions have been placed at the front of the document for clarity.

Culture

It is generally accepted today in Local Government policy terms that the word 'culture' relates to an overarching concept of beliefs and values that underpin the lives of individuals and communities.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO] states that:

"Culture consists of all distinctive, spiritual & material, intellectual & emotional features which characterise a society or social group".

Culture therefore underpins everything we do as individuals and as a society including the social ways of behaving and interacting with others. It also includes our understanding of history, the artefacts we make and the stories we tell.

Cultural heritage

Cultural heritage can be considered as both immovable and movable heritage items. Historic buildings, examples of important architecture and places of cultural significance are among the immovable cultural heritage assets of a place and its people. Places of cultural significance might include sacred Indigenous sites and sites relating to significant local people or historic events that have meaning for the community. It is important to remember that immovable cultural heritage preservation and protection is in many cases covered by a legislative framework such as Heritage Victoria classifications which provide legal protection to certain sites (specifically those with significant importance to local indigenous culture), monuments, statues and sculptures.

Movable cultural heritage refers to those tangible and intangible traces, stories and the recorded evidence of people's way of life that constitute a community's heritage and history. This may include: the physical collection and display of cultural objects in museums and galleries; the collecting of people's stories through aural history programmes; research into local history for education and publishing activities; and the integration of interpretive signage or artworks in public spaces.

Art

The range of personal cultural expressions are categorised as 'Art' and includes a wide range of visual, aural and sensory communication. Art can be seen as an expression of culture, one of the ways in which an individual or a group of individuals reflect or challenge values contained within the community's culture. It is generally acknowledged today that the arts include, but are not limited to: the visual arts such as painting, sculpture, digital art; the performing arts such as dance, music and theatre; and literary arts such as writing and storytelling.

Artist

The term 'Artist' can be associated with those individuals who, as Donald Richardson states in his book *"What Art is – and isn't"*, "transform material by manipulation for an aesthetic end". Richardson argues that as art is conceptual and not functional, then designers such as architects or industrial designers who deal with functional objects are not artists when practicing in their professional capacity. The title 'Artist' has also become widely used when referring to creative practitioners such as craftspeople and artisans.

Unlike design professions such as architecture there is no formal professional institute membership required to qualify as an artist, therefore artists are often judged on the basis of the quality of their artwork, recognition of their peers and success through their practice as defined by exhibitions and representation of their work in public collections.

Public Art

The term 'Public Art' is widely used across Australia to cover all artworks located in publicly accessible spaces. Public Art relates to artworks that have been commissioned and installed in locations such as streets, parks, forecourts of public buildings, integrated into the building fabric or any space accessible to people. Public art can adopt many forms and approaches from community cultural development activities, place making projects, stand alone artworks and art "built in" or integrated with buildings, landscape or urban developments.

Art can reflect a diverse range of styles and practices from traditional to contemporary art. It includes memorials, monuments, sculptures, or murals and also functional objects such as fountains, street furniture, lighting and paving. It may be both permanent and/or temporary, including installations and performances, billboard art, sound installations, video or laser projections, text, aerosol art and street banners. The works may be commissioned by public or private sectors and may therefore be located on either public or privately owned land.

Public Space (Place & Realm)

Truly public space, is a space owned by a public authority, such as a local Council or state government agency, and is totally accessible to the public. This includes streets, plazas and open space such as parks, foreshores and beaches. In our modern cities there are many spaces that might be perceived as being in the public realm, although they are in fact private spaces that allow public access under certain terms and conditions. For example, a shopping mall may present as publicly accessible while employing security guards to ensure that people behave in a way acceptable to the owners of the space.

For the purpose of this strategy, the term public place (realm) refers to those spaces owned and managed by Council, over which Council can legally make decisions and provide for community needs and spaces and buildings that are privately owned but publicly accessible.

Community Engagement

Across Australia, Councils have recognised that Community Cultural Development [CCD] and Community Art has been both a powerful community engagement and development tool and a wonderful way for community members to contribute to shaping their physical environment.

While there are many different approaches to the community art process, perhaps the most recognised is where an artist, with community development skills works, with the community on developing the conceptual content and then either creates the final artwork or supervises the creation of the work. Either way the community benefits from skills development and an increased sense of ownership of place.

Professional artists can also engage in gathering stories and community values as a source of inspiration from which to draw upon in the creation of their public art practice. For example, an aural history project may form the initial stage of a public art commission from which a contemporary artist develops her/his final artwork. In this way the outcome, while being a significant work resulting from that artist's practice, is grounded in the local context of community and place.

Integrated Art

There is considerable value in working with artists on integrated artworks as part of the landscape, buildings or civic spaces. Options might include building fabric such as facades, glazing, architectural detailing and public space paving, street furniture, paving, retaining walls or interpretive signage.

The advantages of involving artists in integrated artworks can be the development of unique detailing or furniture that has a strong sense of place and uniqueness. The other advantage is that maximum benefit can be gained through using art budgets to add value to existing expenditure. In addition, there are great benefits from including an artist on the design team to work alongside the architects and landscape architects to bring a deeper conceptual approach to the project.

Stand Alone Art

In addition to artworks that are commissioned as part of major infrastructure work there are always key locations in a city or landscape that may benefit from the addition of a stand-alone sculpture, landmark or icon artwork. While there is a tendency to think of icons as being major 'landmark' works, traditionally the term "icon" was used to describe a sacred object, it has also become a description of something that is unique and special to a place, therefore an "iconic" stand alone artwork should not be judged by its size but by its power, uniqueness and strong sense of place.

Platforms for Temporary/Ephemeral Art

Every city and town has a range of public spaces that can be utilised for art events and temporary installations, they may be: parks, plazas, streets, or the entry to a civic building. Temporary projects especially provided opportunities for young and emerging artists and opportunities for artists whose practice is focused on ephemeral art forms.

An effective mechanism for introducing an element of change into the built environment can be through providing art spaces or 'platforms' for temporary artworks. For example, there are a number of successful curated 'billboards' in Australia. In these situations the artists utilise traditional billboard technology to create their artwork. An alternate approach is to use digital technology for screen based artworks, including digital screens that can be used for new media art as well as for event programming and special broadcasts. The advantage of the digital space is that it introduces almost unlimited potential for changing visual stimulation.

Interventions

As an alternative to the concept of distinct platforms, where one can expect to find a changing programme of artworks, the concept of 'Interventions' is about encountering the unexpected within the city. It is about an artist challenging perceptions about place and forcing a rethink about how we perceive particular spaces in our city. Interventions are traditionally the initiative of an artist who chooses the location and subject matter for the work and then seeks permission from Council to implement the proposal, with or without financial support from the City.

Public Art Events

This category may include one off events such as, performances, installations and urban interventions, or be part of scheduled events such as projection festivals, outdoor exhibitions in parks or other public spaces. They tend to be focused on activities that will activate a place for a short period of time, provide artists with an opportunity to express their creativity and explore ideas associate with the place in which they occur.

Memorials and Monuments

Every Australian city and town will have memorials and monuments to important local people and/or events of significance to the community. In the past these memorials have tended to be in recognition of the early explorers, a district's founding settler families and those who fought in battle. More recently community art projects have drawn out the stories and histories of ordinary people to be immortalised in artworks in community spaces. Local aboriginal culture and identities have also been celebrated through the creation of various monuments and interpretive artworks around the Municipality in recent times.

There has also been a shift in the approach to designing and constructing memorials and monuments away from the traditional artisan such as the stone mason towards the involvement of artists from across a wide range of artforms. Future memorials therefore should be considered as art opportunities that can have a creative interpretation and potential for a wider narrative of place than might have been considered in the past.

Aerosol Art

The term aerosol art is recognised by Council as a legitimate practice of art in public places involving the permission of private property owners, Council's Graffiti Prevention Unit and Town Planning Departments. Artwork may take many forms but typically involves the use of paint which is sprayed or applied by conventional means to an appropriate surface and is later applied with a graffiti prevention coating. (For the purposes of this Strategy it can be taken to include legal practice of paste ups).

Graffiti & Tagging

Graffiti is the illegal practice of marking another person's property without consent and usually involves the use of paint, spray paint, and marker pens. Council does not sanction graffiti or tagging in any circumstances and has a policy of rapid removal aimed at strongly discouraging its practice (See – *Graffiti Prevention and Removal – A Community initiative in Greater Geelong - Strategy*).

City

The term 'City' is an abbreviation for the City of Greater Geelong and refers to the whole Municipality.

PART A: VISION

*Public Art in the City of Greater Geelong will:
express local cultures and histories; foster creativity
and innovation; and enhance and activate public
spaces across the municipality.*



A framework for activation, creativity & expression

Framework 1 is built around the following three outcome areas:

Outcome Area 1: Activation – *creating unique and vibrant places*

Public art has key role in connecting people and place. Artworks within the public realm can function as a type of connective tissue, generating awareness of our interdependence with the environment and the community. Public art has a recognised role to play in place activation and contributing to the enhancement of spaces in towns and cities. A vibrant and attractive place is also a welcoming place that people will want to spend time in.

Outcome Area 2: Creativity – *generating a ‘creative milieu’*

Art in the public realm involves practices of creativity and innovation in an environmental context. Creativity and innovation are also central to the notion of sustainability. For a place to be sustainable, it must be both resilient and flexible, having a deep sense of purpose in its design and robust in its construction, while being open to interpretation for a range of evolving uses and engagements. Sustainability is an ongoing ‘cycle of success’ which has social, cultural, economic and environmental dimensions.

Local government is in an ideal place to support and foster creative environments that will be conducive to creative endeavours such as public art in its many forms. Inherent in the notion of a “creative milieu” is a willingness to nurture activities that are at times unexpected, challenging and even confronting. Indeed a culture of experimentation and innovation requires a willingness to take risks and push boundaries.

Outcome Area 3: Expression – *giving voice to people, place and environment*

Artists are creative thinkers, innovators, story-tellers and symbol makers. Through the process of public art, artists can be invited to think about and engage with a specific place, site, history, issue, community and the environment. The resulting public artwork can communicate not just an individual’s private response but reflect wider significance, meanings held in common, and thereby enter into public discourse as well as interacting with physical public space.

Public art in its many forms, can play a vital role in providing a platform for both individual and community creative and cultural expression. Due to its highly public nature public art that is site specific and rich in local context can create a strong sense of place and communicate civic pride to visitors and residents alike. The involvement in creative processes has recognised community wellbeing and social cohesion outcomes.

Outcome Area 1: Activation – *creating unique and vibrant places*

Goal 1	To initiate, partner and support the commissioning of artworks that contribute to the development of a unique ‘sense of place’ or that enhance the public realm.
Action 1.1.1	The Arts & Culture Department liaise across relevant Council departments to advocate for and identify opportunities for the integration of art into infrastructure, open space, parks, streetscape and other relevant capital works projects.
Action 1.1.2	Commission artists and artisans with the appropriate skills and experience to work on Council's Capital Works projects to integrate unique artistic interpretations and narratives around culture, heritage, environment and place, through quality infrastructure, streetscapes, parks, urban renewal and environmental regeneration projects.
Action 1.1.3	Work with the private sector to advocate for the integration of original works of art into development projects that contribute to both the development project and to the overall quality of the public realm.

Goal 2	To activate public spaces by providing and curating a series of both physical and digital ‘platforms’ in public spaces across the City that can feature a programme of changing artwork.
Action 1.2.1	Provide permanent ‘platform’ infrastructure such as ‘Art Billboards’, digital projectors, light boxes and display cases.
Action 1.2.2	Research and support the establishment of digital ‘platforms’ for public art programmes that explore innovative concepts and new forms of audience interfacing.
Action 1.2.3	Develop a curated programme of changing artworks for the ‘platforms’ that commissions and encourages artists to create challenging temporary and ephemeral contemporary art.
Action 1.2.4	Provide opportunities for artist initiated ideas for ‘Platform’ projects to be realised through partnerships with Council.
Action 1.2.5	Work with Council's Graffiti Unit to continue investigation and establishment of opportunities for ‘platforms’ catering for temporary and experimental aerosol art.

Goal 3	To support and facilitate a greater level of artist and community initiated projects in the public realm.
Action 1.3.1	The Arts & Culture Department to liaise with relevant arts sector individuals and community groups to advocate for artist initiated proposals for art interventions in the City's public spaces.
Action 1.3.2	The Arts & Culture Department should become the point of contact for artists and community groups wishing to undertake projects in the city and establish processes for the smooth facilitation of required processes and permits.

Outcome Area 2: Creativity – generating a ‘creative milieu’

Goal 1	To support and nurture a culture of creativity and innovation within Council’s urban and open space planning, delivering and managing teams.
Action 2.1.1	Encourage interdepartmental partnerships/networking between the Arts & Culture Department and other departments to ensure creative activities and public art are integrated into urban planning outcomes
Action 2.1.2	The Arts & Culture Department liaise with other Council Departments to identify public art opportunities in proposed projects and ensure its inclusion at the concept planning and budget bid stage.
Action 2.1.3	Establish opportunities for the Arts & Culture Department to engage artists within Council departments to provide staff exposure to innovative ideas and creative thinking for the planning of projects and programme delivery.
Action 2.1.4	Develop a regular programme of opportunities for artists to discuss their ideas and case studies of completed public art projects with Council staff from across the organisation. For example lunch time Artist Talks.
Action 2.1.5	Identify strategic opportunities and support the engagement of leading art professionals to collaborate with design teams on visioning exercises, major architectural and urban design projects in line with current world’s best practice.
Action 2.1.6	Work with Council’s Graffiti Unit and the City Aerosol Network (CAN) to continue identification of appropriate opportunities for aerosol art projects and ensure the projects delivered in the City’s public places are of high quality.
Goal 2	To support and nurture an environment that encourages creativity and innovation across the full range of public art practice.
Action 2.2.1	Develop a culture of effective, innovative and plentiful art projects in the public realm that challenge social and environmental assumptions as an accessible means of debate and exploration of ideas.
Action 2.2.2	Explore and foster the development of a culture of progressive public art practice that engages with current dialogues in ‘cutting edge’ contemporary art, through partnerships with research and educational institutions, arts festivals, other cities and galleries.
Action 2.2.3	Provide opportunities for established artists to create artwork in the public realm that is significant in the context of their career and contributes to the development of a high quality and diverse public art collection that positions the municipality as a creative region.
Action 2.2.4	Identify opportunities for temporary artworks and events in public places that utilise a range of art practice including digital media, lighting, projection, legal street art, and interdisciplinary practice.

Goal 3	To initiate, partner and support programmes and practices that help build both the cultural and creative capacity and the economic environmental sustainability of art practice related to Geelong's public realm.
Action 2.3.1	Support the professional development of young and emerging artists to be experimental and challenging both conceptually and technically through a programme of managed risk taking on small scale Council projects and by providing opportunities to work with a 'lead artist' in a mentoring role.
Action 2.3.2	Advocate for the tertiary education sector to provide specific professional development programmes tailored to the needs of artists developing skills in public art practices and investigate opportunities for Council to work with tertiary institutions to provide opportunities for small scale experimental artworks in public places through their curriculum.
Action 2.3.3	Engage skilled artists and artisans to create integrated artworks and street furniture for streetscapes, park and civic building infrastructure.
Action 2.3.4	Encourage the use and promotion of environmental best practice in all art projects in the City of Greater Geelong's public realm.

Outcome Area 3: Expression - *giving voice to people, place & environment*

Goal 1	To initiate and support art projects in public places that involve storytelling and personal histories of the City's people that can be enjoyed by the community and visitors.
Action 3.1.1	Continue to gather aural histories and people's stories of life across the diverse communities of the Geelong Municipality as a collection in its own right, as a knowledge bank resource to be drawn upon in the future and also as a direct basis for public art projects.
Action 3.1.2	Work with new arrivals and the multicultural community to explore opportunities for commissioning public art works that tell their stories of journeys and settlement.
Action 3.1.3	Work with interested community members who wish to see significant people or events celebrated in memorials and explore the potential for artists to interpret the stories in innovative and contemporary artforms.
Action 3.1.4	Promote awareness, understanding and acknowledgement of the Wathaurong people, the area's first inhabitant's story, whilst supporting engagement with their living culture through the commissioning of contemporary Aboriginal Art in public spaces across the municipality.

Goal 2	To support the development of connections across the Municipality's diverse communities and environments through the preservation of memory and respect for individual interpretation and expression.
Action 3.2.1	Provide opportunities for artists to investigate and interpret local heritage and environments, through contemporary art practice, that contribute to the development of interpretive trails and signage across the Municipality.
Action 3.2.2	Work with artists to explore the potential of using new technologies and social media as a public art medium and as a networking opportunity for the promotion and sharing of public art knowledge and experiences.
Action 3.2.3	Build connectivity between communities, cultures and regions across the Municipality by developing programmes for presentation and discussion about art projects in public places that explore the relationships between 'people, place and environment' to foster development of new project initiatives.

Goal 3	To initiate and support art projects that contribute to place making across the city and suburbs, coast, country and industrial environments.
Action 3.3.1	Identify and commission artists to create (large and small) stand alone artworks that provide opportunities for the community to engage with and consider the meaning of art in the public realm.
Action 3.3.2	Identify opportunities for artists to work with and within the community as a creative interpreter of community stories, ideas and aspirations into contemporary public art outcomes.
Action 3.3.3	Seek to commission artworks that celebrate places of cultural significance to both Aboriginal and non-indigenous cultures through exploration of histories of place and spatial identity.
Action 3.3.4	Require artists creating public art to consider the appropriateness of their concepts for diverse audiences including intergenerational and intercultural.

A framework for delivering, resourcing & preserving

Framework 2 is built around the following three outcome areas:

Outcome Area 4: Delivering – *planning and managing*

Successful public artworks not only rely on the imagination and creativity of the commissioned artist but depend on the early identification of opportunities, extensive preplanning and securing funding and approvals before an artist is brought into the project. Once an artist or artists have been selected and engaged to develop concepts many management and approval process come into play to ensure appropriate procurement procedures are addressed. Management processes continue through to the final fabrication and installation stages beyond the point when the artist hands over the artwork to Council. Crucial to this management requirement is the role of a Council Public Art Officer in the Arts & Culture Department, who can work across the organisation, build partnerships with the private sector and other levels of government and be the key liaison point for the arts community.

Outcome Area 5: Resourcing – *providing for people and projects*

Public art in the City of Greater Geelong, along with the standard of quality urban development in the City, has reached a level of sophistication that requires projects to be not only well conceived and managed but also requiring sufficient resources and funding to deliver a high quality outcome. It is therefore a preferred option to develop a balanced programme of public art projects including encouraging and advocating for the private sector and other levels of government to commission quality public artwork for their projects and to become partners with Council on projects in the public realm.

Outcome Area 6: Preserving – *maintaining and conserving*

Through the amalgamation process the City of Greater Geelong now has a large collection of public artworks as an asset insured for approximately \$13.5M. As with any other Council asset, artworks require regular maintenance to ensure they do not deteriorate to a point where they need major and expensive conservation work, or reach a condition that the cost of conservation work cannot be justified and the work is therefore removed. It is also important to acknowledge that Council will become the owner of an increasing number of artworks included in public spaces transferred as a result of residential developments across the Municipality.

Outcome Area 4: Delivering - *planning and managing*

Goal 1	To provide robust and effective planning, management practices and structures to all Council initiated and delivered public art projects.
Action 4.1.1	The Arts & Culture Department to manage Council initiated public art projects and to provide a point of contact and advocacy on public art related matters.
Action 4.1.2	Establish an internal Public Art Working Group [PAWG] of relevant Managers to meet twice a year and consider potential future opportunities and review completed projects and their community benefits.
Action 4.1.3	Establish a Public Art Advisory Group [PAAG] that comprises both internal and external members. The PAAG would provide Council with considered advice on aesthetic assessments of potential art opportunities, proposed artists and developed artist's concepts.
Action 4.1.4	Establish a Public Art Technical Review Group [PATRG] made up of relevant officers with skills in relation to issues of public risk and asset management. The role of the PATRG would be to provide advice at key stages of a public art commission on the relevance of the design from a technical perspective.
Action 4.1.5	The Arts & Culture Department to prepare, with interdepartmental consultation, a Public Art Priority Plan to focus and guide development of the City's collection of art and programme of activities in the public realm for a period of ten years.
Action 4.1.6	Provide project management assistance to the Capital Projects Department to ensure the efficient delivery of public art commissions integrated into Council's capital works projects.

Goal 2	To support and partner with the private sector to ensure the commissioning of high quality and conceptually relevant public art on private development projects across Geelong.
Action 4.2.1	Develop an advocacy package for distribution to potential private sector partners that sets out Council's aspirations for the role of public art as a contributor to community development and enhancement tool in achieving the best urban design outcomes with a focus on creating a sense of place.
Action 4.2.2	Integrate public art guidelines into future <i>Suitable Communities – Infrastructure Development Guidelines</i> document.
Action 4.2.3	Prepare a Developer's Manual for public art that provides guidelines for approval processes associated with planning permissions for projects involving or required by Council to have commissioned public art. Guidelines would specifically relate to projects where the artwork would be transferred to Council ownership.
Action 4.2.4	Engage with private sector developers who commission public artwork to record and publicise the projects to acknowledge the value of their contribution to the quality of the public realm and place making in the Municipality.

Goal 3	To support and facilitate art interventions in public spaces that help to build on the vitality of the City and showcase the creativity of the public art sector.
Action 4.3.1	Designate the Arts & Culture Department as the “one-stop-shop” for enquires regarding processes and permits required to stage an artist initiated intervention in a public space.
Action 4.3.2	Encourage interest in staging artist initiated interventions and performance based work by undertaking an audit of the city and identifying potential sites that Council controls and can provide permits for temporary interventions in places such as laneways and underutilised or forgotten city spaces.
Action 4.3.3	Compile the audit information into an <i>Interventions Guidelines Manual</i> that includes details of suitable sites and guidelines to the required processes and permits.

Outcome Area 5: Resourcing – providing for people and projects

Goal 1	To provide adequate human and financial resources to effectively deliver on the stated goals of this Public Art Strategy.
Action 5.1.1	The Arts & Culture Department to manage Council initiated public art projects and to provide a point of contact on public art related matters.
Action 5.1.2	Establish an appropriate budget mechanism/s for delivery of the Strategy including maintenance of the existing public art assets and to commission new integrated artwork in significant and other relevant capital works projects.
Action 5.1.3	In collaboration with the relevant Council Departments, the PAWG, PAAG & PATRG the Arts & Culture Department review progress of the Public Art Priority Plan delivery and establish a proposed programme of activities for approved Council projects and initiatives.
Action 5.1.4	Submit funding proposals for temporary public art projects and professional development activities through the annual budget bid process.

Goal 2	To seek funding for public art projects and sector development programmes from potential government, business and private sources.
Action 5.2.1	Build on established relationships with State and Federal Government funding bodies to expand opportunities for public art projects and opportunities for artists to explore projects designed to build community connectivity through creative endeavour.
Action 5.2.2	Develop partnerships with the Victorian State Government to leverage funding support for public art initiatives in relation to major infrastructure, new growth areas and infill developments.
Action 5.2.3	Work with the private sector to consider options for the development of a Public Art Contribution Scheme or percent for art on development costs that would support future commissioning of art in key precincts across the City.
Action 5.2.4	Develop criteria for the acceptance of gifted existing artworks and encourage philanthropic donations to a central Public Art Trust Fund for the commissioning of artworks with clear community benefits.

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Goal 3	To establish the resources required to build artist and audience participation in research, debate and discourse that raises community appreciation of public art.
Action 5.3.1	Build on established relationships with State and Federal Government funding bodies to expand opportunities for the funding of new technology programmes designed to support research, public knowledge and debate about contemporary public art practice.
Action 5.3.2	Work with the local media to generate informed and meaningful public engagement regarding art in public places and its contribution to the activation of place, highlighting the creativity of the City of Greater Geelong and giving expression to the community's stories and histories.
Action 5.3.3	Support the development of online resources and access to a data base of information regarding the City of Greater Geelong's Public Art Place Collection.
Action 5.3.4	Facilitate, provide or partner with community, artists or arts organisations and the tertiary sector to resource regular public art events of online forums to provide opportunities for debate and discourse.

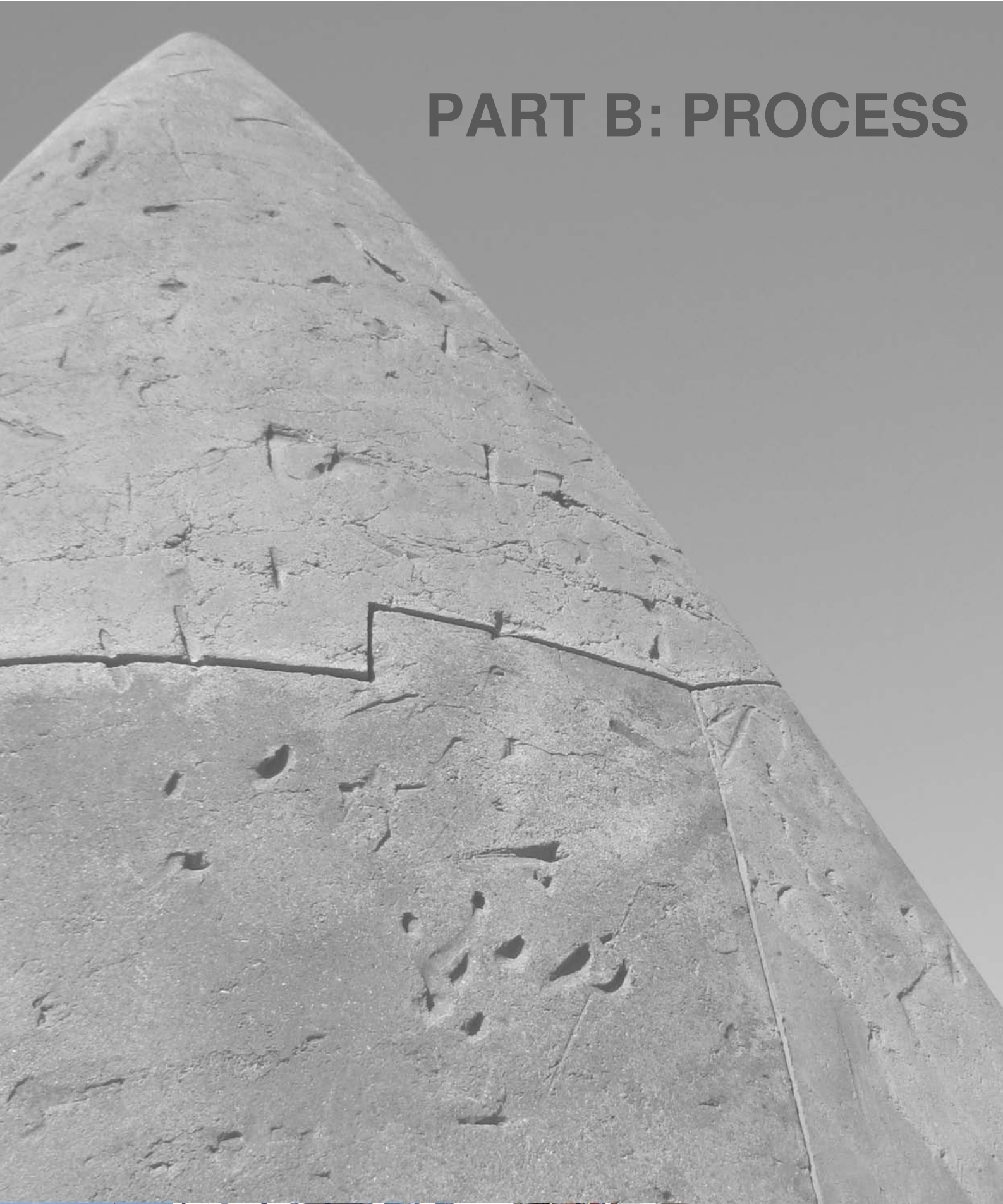
Outcome Area 6: Preserving – *maintaining and conserving*

Goal 1	To ensure that Council has an accurate and effective asset management system for recording and assessing its public art collection.
Action 6.1.1	Maintain an accurate and up to date asset register detailing all known public artwork in Council ownership.
Action 6.1.2	Undertake an annual assessment and cleaning programme which establishes the condition and maintenance requirements of all existing public artworks on the asset register.
Action 6.1.3	Undertake an audit and assessment of the cultural and community value of works requiring costly conservation work to establish the appropriateness of continued expenditure as opposed to the options of removal.

Goal 2	To establish best practice processes for the future asset management of new commissioned artworks.
Action 6.2.1	Develop processes that require a maintenance and conservation review of all proposed public art at the concept stage and where relevant at key milestones throughout the design development and fabrication stages.
Action 6.2.2	To develop a Public Art Maintenance Manual format, in association with the asset managers, to ensure it covers all future information requirements to provide an acceptable level of preservation.
Action 6.2.3	Make the provision of a suitably detailed Public Art Maintenance Manual a condition of the hand over and final payment at the completion of a commission.
Action 6.2.4	Ensure that all Public Art Maintenance Manuals are collated and accessible for reference during future condition assessments and planning of maintenance programmes.

Goal 3	To raise awareness of the City of Greater Geelong's public art collection and the values that public art can contribute to people and place.
Action 6.3.1	Support a programme of public art marketing and promotion to inform and educate residents and visitors about the City's Public Art Collection.
Action 6.3.2	Initiate an award programme that acknowledges high quality private developer public art projects and the contribution they make to the community and the public realm.
Action 6.3.3	Facilitate public information and educational opportunities through events such as project related artist presentations (floor talks).
Action 6.3.4	To make available the public art collection records for research and educational purposes.
Action 6.3.5	Determine the best methods to measure the value, contribution and significance of public art to the community and the cultural profile of the municipality.

PART B: PROCESS



Guidelines for public art delivery

These Guidelines provide practical implementation processes involved in identifying and commissioning original works of art across a range of artform types and municipal contexts in response to the objectives established in *Part A – Vision* of this Strategy.

A key recommendation made in Part A is for the development of a Public Art Priority Plan for the municipality to establish future directions and guide growth of Council's Collection of artworks in public places, for a period up to ten years. The Plan would be developed by the Arts & Culture Department in consultation with the PAWG, the PAAG and relevant Council Departments and will consider strategic opportunities including: Council's Capital Works Program; related Council activities and major events; Federal and State Government funding opportunities; community programmes; as well as locations; and potential audiences.

The Priority Plan will help to ensure that the City of Greater Geelong's Collection of artworks in public places remains focussed on the Strategy's Vision and relevant to Community interests whilst building on the municipality's reputation for cultural excellence and diversity.

An annual review of the Priority Plan would be conducted by the Arts & Culture Department in collaboration with relevant departments, to monitor progress in the delivery of the Strategy objectives and to set out the programme of activities for the coming year. It would detail actions that can be budgeted for and delivered by Council staff or in collaboration with external partners.

Guideline Area 1: Public Art Planning

This section provides two process matrixes to assist the identification of potential public art project.

- Opportunity Matrix - proposes a method for establishing project types and regional priorities
- Process Matrix - aligns project types with appropriate processes and approval levels

Guideline Area 2: Indicative Commissioning Process

This section provides a range of process charts that outline recommended commissioning process for the following options:

- Council Initiated stand alone projects
- Council initiated integrated projects
- Non Council initiated projects

Guideline Area 3: Community Benefit Assessment

This section addresses potential approaches to the review and assessment of the art in public places programme and individual projects.

Guideline Area 4: Moral Rights

This section provides a discussion on issues to do with an artist's Moral Rights as defined by the Copyright Act and how these rights apply to the alteration, relocation or removal of an artwork.

Guideline Area 5: Asset Management

This section outlines a range of approaches to the ongoing ownership and maintenance of Council's Collection of art in public places as a valuable Council asset.

Guideline Area 1: Public Art Planning

Opportunities Matrix

The following matrix is proposed to aid discussions regarding the most appropriate or likely locations for the different public art typologies. For example it is more likely, although not exclusively, that artist initiated interventions will take place in inner city environments than in suburban location.

The rating system of High, Medium and Low is provided as a guide only and acknowledges that these ratings may change over time and in particular circumstances.

PLACES	OPPORTUNITIES				
	CCD	Integrated	Stand Alone	Platforms	Interventions
Coast/Country	H	H	M	L	L
Suburbs	H	H	L	L	L
City	M	H	H	H	H

[H – High] [M – Medium] [L – Low]

Process Matrix

The following matrix is provided as an overview of the process variations between the different public art typologies. As can be seen by these comparisons projects associated with permanent artworks, the integrated and stand alone categories have the highest management involvement of all five categories. This is partly due to the issue of permanence but is mainly a result of the high profile nature of such work and the scrutiny these projects will come under. On the other hand projects initiated by artists will require minimal involvement of Council other than gaining approvals for the artist to create their work in the designated public space.

PROCESS	ART OPPORTUNITIES				
	CCD	Integrated	Stand Alone	Platforms	Interventions
Project Initiation					
Identified by Council	YES	YES	YES	YES	
Proposed to Council	YES				YES
Community Engagement	YES	YES	YES		
Artwork Brief		YES	YES	YES	
Artist Engagement					
• Direct engagement	YES	YES		YES	
• Limited competition		YES	YES	YES	
Concept review					
Public Art Officer	YES			YES	YES
Public Art Advisory Group		YES	YES		
Technical Review Group	YES	YES	YES		YES
Community Comment	YES	YES	YES		
Sign off/Approvals					
• Officer	YES			YES	YES
• PAAG		YES			
• Council			YES		

Guideline Area 2: Indicative Commissioning Process

Council Initiated Stand Alone Projects

Permanent stand alone public art projects require the highest level of management and approvals at all stages. Due to the individual nature of the work they often attract significant attention throughout the process and as a result require regular staged reviews and approval points. Approvals are particularly important at the concept review Stage 3, Phase 2, in the chart below, where it is likely there will be three artists developing concept ideas in a limited competition, therefore the Public Art Advisory Group will have to review the three concepts and make a recommendation for a preferred concept to go into Design Development.

The model below also recommends that a Public Art Technical Review Group, comprising officers with expertise in public risk and maintenance [where necessary supporting conservation advice should be included], be provided with an opportunity to review the preferred concept during the Design Development phase to ensure that any technical issues are resolved prior to the final commission contract being signed.

STAGE 1	PROJECT INITIATION	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	IDENTIFY POTENTIAL ART PROJECT	PAWG [Council if required]
PHASE 2:	SCOPING & BUDGET CONFIRMED	PAWG
PHASE 3:	PREPARE ARTWORK BRIEF	PAO-PAAG & PATRG

STAGE 2	ARTIST SELECTION	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	ARTIST REGISTRATIONS OF INTEREST	PAO
PHASE 2:	REVIEW POTENTIAL ARTISTS	PAO
PHASE 3:	SHORT LIST ARTISTS	PAAG

STAGE 3	CONCEPT & DESIGN DEVELOPMENT [Limited competition]	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	BRIEFING OF SHORTLISTED ARTISTS	PAO
PHASE 2:	CONCEPT SELECTION	PAAG [Council if required]
PHASE 3:	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT SIGN-OFF	PATRG - PAO

STAGE 4	COMMISSION	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	COMMISSION CONTRACT	PAO
PHASE 2:	FABRICATION	PAO [progress reviews]
PHASE 3:	INSTALLATION	PAO

STAGE 5	ASSET MANAGEMENT	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	DEFECTS REVIEW	PATRG - PAO
PHASE 2:	DEFECTS RECTIFICATION SIGN-OFF [WHERE REQUIRED]	PAO
PHASE 3:	HANDOVER	PAO

Acronyms:

PAO –Public Art Officer

PAAG – Public Art Advisory Group

PAWG – Public Art Working Group

PATRG – Public Art Technical Review Group

Guideline Area 2: Indicative Commissioning Process

Council Initiated Integrated Projects

Public art integrated into capital works projects can benefit from a slightly simpler processes than that applied to a stand alone project, in that a direct engagement rather than a limited competition can be used. In the case of a direct engagement a single artist is selected to develop concepts in order that he or she can work directly with the project design team in order to achieve a truly integrated outcome.

Public Art Working Group [PAWG] will be responsible for review and approval of identified opportunities to integrate public art into Council's capital works projects. Where public art projects are to be integrated into projects managed by Capital Projects the Public Art Officer [PAO] will provide assistance in order to ensure the artworks are aesthetically and conceptually appropriate and efficiently delivered. In addition the Public Art Technical Review Group [PATRG] will provide advice relating to public safety and asset management issues throughout the commissioning process.

The following chart outlines the involvement of the PAO, PAWG and PATRG in support of the Capital Projects project manager.

STAGE 1	PROJECT INITIATION	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	IDENTIFY POTENTIAL ART PROJECT	PAWG [Council if required]
PHASE 2:	SCOPING & BUDGET CONFIRMED	PAWG
PHASE 3:	PREPARE ARTWORK BRIEF	PAO & PATRG

STAGE 2	ARTIST SELECTION	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	ARTIST REGISTRATIONS OF INTEREST	PAO
PHASE 2:	REVIEW POTENTIAL ARTISTS	PAO
PHASE 3:	SHORT LIST ARTIST	PAAG

STAGE 3	CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT [Direct Engagement]	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	BRIEFING OF SELECTED ARTIST	PAO
PHASE 2:	CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT	PAO & DESIGN TEAM
PHASE 3:	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	PATRG

STAGE 4	COMMISSION	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	COMMISSION CONTRACT	PAO
PHASE 2:	FABRICATION	PAO
PHASE 3:	INSTALLATION	PAO

STAGE 5	ASSET MANAGEMENT	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	DEFECTS REVIEW	PATRG
PHASE 2:	DEFECTS RECTIFICATION	PAO
PHASE 3:	HANDOVER	PAO

Acronyms:

PAO – Public Art Officer

PAAG – Public Art Advisory Group

PAWG – Public Art Working Group

PATRG – Public Art Technical Review Group

Guideline Area 2: Indicative Commissioning Process

Non Council Initiated Projects

In the case of public art projects initiated by the private sector for new buildings and/or residential developments the onus is on the developer to follow best practice processes and to manage the commission or engage a public art consultant. There are however a number of key sign off points where the developer should be required to obtain Council approvals, these are at: the initial art opportunity stage where planning permission may be required; the concept proposal stage where Council should assess the artworks conceptual value and appropriateness to place; during the design development stage where a technical review may be required, especially where the artwork will eventually become the property of Council; and a final defects review to ensure there are no defects in the final work that will cause maintenance problems for Council in the future.

STAGE 1	PROJECT INITIATION	APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	PROPOSE POTENTIAL PUBLIC ART PROJECT	Council Planning Team
PHASE 2:	PROVIDE SCOPING REPORT	PAO
PHASE 3:	PROPOSE POTENTIAL ARTISTS	PAO

STAGE 2	CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT	APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	BRIEFING OF SHORTLISTED ARTISTS	
PHASE 2:	CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT	PAO [PAAG IF REQUIRED]
PHASE 3:	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT	PATRG

STAGE 3	COMMISSION	APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	COMMISSION CONTRACT	
PHASE 2:	FABRICATION	
PHASE 3:	INSTALLATION	

STAGE 4	ASSET MANAGEMENT	APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	DEFECTS REVIEW	PATRG
PHASE 2:	DEFECTS RECTIFICATION	PAO
PHASE 3:	HANDOVER	PAO

Acronyms:

PAO – Public Art Officer

PAAG – Public Art Advisory Group

PAWG – Public Art Working Group

PATRG – Public Art Technical Review Group

Guideline Area 2: Indicative Commissioning Process

Council Funded Aerosol Art Projects

The following indicative commissioning process is related to aerosol art projects that are initiated and funded by Council. (ie CAN program assessed each financial year by the graffiti reference group)

Combined or integrated aerosol art projects follow similar processes, except there is no requirement for the reference group to be consulted if the funds are from an external source. Externally funded projects can be managed by the CAN program and invoiced to the external funder.

STAGE 1	PROJECT INITIATION	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	PROJECT IDENTIFICATION	GTL
PHASE 2:	SCOPE & ESTIMATE WORK	GTL
PHASE 3:	IDENTIFY GROUPS TO BE ENGAGED	GTL
PHASE 4:	PREPARE BRIEF	GTL
PHASE 5:	RECOMMENDATIONS REVIEWED	GTL - GRG

STAGE 2	PROJECT PLAN DEVELOPMENT	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	GROUPS ENGAGED BY CAN ARTIST/S	GTL
PHASE 2:	FULL PROJECT PLAN [BUDGET/RISK/TIMELINES]	GTL

STAGE 3	IMPLEMENTATION	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	PRE AREA AUDIT OF GRAFFITI & VANDALISM	GA
PHASE 2:	PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND INSTALL	GTL
PHASE 3:	VANDAL SHIELD APPLIED	GTL

STAGE 4	ASSET MANAGEMENT	REVIEW/APPROVALS
PHASE 1:	PROJECT REVIEW	GTL
PHASE 2:	MAINTENANCE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED	GTL
PHASE 3:	POST PROJECT GRAFFITI AUDIT	GA

Acronyms:

GTL – Graffiti Team Leader
 GRG – Graffiti Reference Group
 GA – Graffiti Auditor

Guideline Area 3: Community Benefit Assessment

The guidelines address potential approaches to the review and assessment of the public art programme. The focus is on ways to identify potential 'Community Benefit' as a result of the public art commissioning process, creation and final contribution of the finished artwork, be it permanent or temporary, to people and place. On going development of measures to gauge the success of the practical implementation processes proposed in Part B – Process will also of vital importance for the realisation of the Part A – Vision goals. Addition research of international best practice for the establishment of methodologies to measure the 'Community Benefit' of projects is recommended.

The following dot points identify examples of how links can be demonstrated between the community benefit assessment and the three strategic directions identified in the *City Plan 2009-2013*: Community Wellbeing; Growing the Economy; and Sustainable Built and Natural Environment.

Outcome Area 1: Activation - Community Benefits associated with this outcome area might include:

Community Wellbeing

- Cultural activities such as temporary public art events which bring people into the city help to create safer environments and promoting active lifestyles
- Public artwork that may be challenging and thought provoking or whimsical and humorous thus providing the viewer with interest and pleasure when in public places

Growing the Economy

- Public art activities such as temporary programmes bring people into the city with flow on benefits to traders
- Short term and low budget temporary projects provide an ideal opportunity for artists to test ideas and build a reputation for future commissions

Sustainable Built and Natural Environment

- Temporary Landform artworks could be created on new development sites utilising earth stockpiles
- Platforms for temporary artworks such as digital projection provide a high impact in activating built and natural environments with low impact on the physical environment

Outcomes Area 2: Creativity - Community Benefits associated with this outcome area might include:

Community Wellbeing

- Involvement in public art projects can build new confidence and sense of purpose
- Cultural activities such as public art, temporary intervention and digital media art activities can generate greater involvement of young people

Growing the Economy

- Young and emerging artists gaining experience and capacity to develop a professional career
- Creativity and innovation public art initiatives can contribute to Geelong's creative industry sector growth

Sustainable Built and Natural Environment

- Through public art projects artists, as natural innovators, can bring new insights and alternative approaches to environmental issues
- The collaboration of artists and urban design teams can lead to innovative solutions leading to improved quality of public spaces and heightened awareness of Environmentally Sustainable Design practices.

Outcome Area 3: Expression - Community Benefits associated with this outcome area might include:

Community Wellbeing

- Connections between community members are created through involvement in story telling
- Involvement with cultural programmes associated with public art projects can contribute to notions of lifelong learning

Growing the Economy

- Public art contributes to a quality environment with a distinctly local sense of place resulting in reduced vandalism and graffiti
- Public art projects contribute to the culture of place and economic benefits of cultural tourism

Sustainable Built and Natural Environment

- Public art projects focused on environmental themes bring about discussion, debate and attitudinal change
- Integrated public art creates a sense of civic pride generating increased sense of community ownership

Guideline Area 4: Moral Rights

Public art like all the areas of the arts and creative endeavours is covered by the Moral Rights Act 2000. Moral rights are individual rights associated with the act of creating a work such as a work of art and the creator's reputation. The Act covers those rights that remain with the creator even though he or she may have transferred copyright in the work concerned to another person. They are non-economic rights, as they do not directly confer a financial return to the creator nor can they be traded, sold or bequeathed in a will, although when the creator dies the rights may be exercised by his or her legal personal representatives.

There are essentially three moral rights that are separate and distinct from the economic rights in an artistic work.

They are:

1. the **right of attribution** of authorship — the right of an artist to be named in connection with his or her artwork
2. the **right against false attribution** of authorship – the right of an artist to not have his or her artwork falsely attributed to another artist, and
3. the **right of integrity** of authorship— the right of an artist to object to treatment of an artwork that demeans his or her reputation.

Right of Attribution

The Moral Rights Act 2000 states that:

*If the work is an artistic work, the **attributable acts** are the following:*

- (a) *to reproduce the work in a material form;*
- (b) *to publish the work;*
- (c) *to exhibit the work to the public;*
- (d) *to transmit the work.*

The implications for public art projects are that the contracts should acknowledge the Commissioners obligation to:

- provide a permanent attribution plaque that Attributes the work to the Artist, and
- accurately attribute the artwork in any published feature in which the artwork is prominently displayed

Right Against False Attribution

The Moral Rights Act 2000 states that:

Author's right not to have authorship falsely attributed

- (1) *The author of a work has a right not to have authorship of the work falsely attributed.*
- (2) *The author's right is the right not to have a person (the **attributor**) do, in respect of the work, any of the acts (the **acts of false attribution**) mentioned in the following provisions of this Division.*

The likelihood of False Attribution on a public art project undertaken by Council is remote as the Author/Artist will have been contracted by Council and will in most instances be fully involved in the creation of the project. It is however important to require that the artist guarantees the Commissioner that he or she is the author of the work and that the work does not infringe the moral rights of another party.

Right of Integrity

The Moral Rights Act 200 states that:

Author's right of integrity of authorship

- (1) *The author of a work has a right of integrity of authorship in respect of the work.*
- (2) *The author's right is the right not to have the work subjected to derogatory treatment.*

This right is the most relevant to the issue of asset maintenance as it relates to the right of integrity which is primarily directed against mutilation or distortion of a work that may be in some way prejudicial to the creator's reputation. In the case of public art works, the right also covers the destruction of the artwork and or the public exhibition of the artwork in a way that might be prejudicial to the artist's reputation.

In the situation where a work of art has been changed in some form from the original which the Artist considers to have altered the work and destroyed its integrity, the Artist would be entitled to request that the work should no longer be attributed to them. In this case the attribution plaque would be removed and no further reference would be made to the Artist as the author.

Any creator may give consent to a specified act or omission which would otherwise be an infringement of moral rights. In the event that there are potential changes likely in the future then it is important to identify the specified act or acts in the commission contract.

The Moral Rights Act recognises that moral rights present special difficulties for buildings and for art works associated with them or sited in public places. It makes detailed provision for the architect or artist to be consulted before any change to, or demolition of, a building or removal of a public site-specific art work, without impinging on the right of the owner to deal with their property.

For example where an artwork is an integral to the building fabric or situated in a public space and changes are made to the building or space this may result in the inevitable destruction of the work.

(1) The destruction of a moveable artistic work is not an infringement of the author's right of integrity of authorship in respect of the work if the person who destroyed the work gave the author, or a person representing the author, a reasonable opportunity to remove the work from the place where it was situated.

In this situation the Act does ask that an effort is made to notify the artist.

.. in accordance with the regulations and before the change, relocation, demolition or destruction is carried out, given the author or a person representing the author a written notice stating the owner's intention to carry out the change, relocation, demolition or destruction; and (b) the notice stated that the person to whom the notice was given may, within 3 weeks from the date of the notice, seek to have access to the work for either or both of the following purposes:

- (i) making a record of the work;*
- (ii) consulting in good faith with the owner about the change, relocation, demolition or destruction; and*
- (c) the notice contained such other information and particulars as are prescribed; and*
- (d) where the person to whom the notice was given notifies the owner within the period of 3 weeks referred to in paragraph (b) that the person wishes to have access to the work for either or both of the purposes mentioned in that paragraph—the owner has given the person a reasonable opportunity within a further period of 3 weeks to have such access; and*
- (e) where, in the case of a change or relocation, the person to whom the notice was given notifies the owner that the person requires the removal from the work of the author's identification as the author of the work—the owner has complied with the requirement.*

This last clause requiring a reasonable effort to be made to notify the artist of intended removal and or destruction of an artwork is particularly relevant to artworks in public places and should be an essential step whenever Council considers the removal, relocation or destruction of a public artwork.

Copyright

Copyright, unlike Moral Rights, is a transferable commodity and as such there are situations in which a commissioner requires an artist or designer to transfer the copyright as a condition of the commission contract. It is however, national best practice that the artist should retain copyright in a public art concept proposal.

Commission Contracts should detail:

- That the artist will retain the copyright or that the copyright will be transferred to the commissioner
- That the artist should be acknowledged as the author of the work both with regard to a permanent plaque on or near the artwork and in any feature of the work
- A licence agreement that provides the commissioner with the right to reproduce images of the artwork for non commercial marketing and promotional purposes
- That the commissioner will not produce any reproductions of the work for commercial purposes without entering into an agreement with the artist that ensures the artist's copyright is not infringed
- That the artist will not reproduce the same artwork for another commissioner except where the contract acknowledges that the work is part of a specified edition.

Guideline Area 5: Asset Management

Asset management is a critical issue in relation to public artworks, especially permanent artworks which may have a 50 to 100 year lifespan. Even short term works that have been created for a life span of only a few years will need to be maintained to ensure they do not become a public liability to Council.

Artworks are an important asset for any city as they demonstrate civic pride, contribute to the sense of identity and highlight the creativity and values of the community, and therefore should be well maintained. It is also important to endeavour to keep the artworks in a good condition to avoid costly conservation work in the future.

Other asset management considerations relate to the possibility of considering the possible alteration, removal, relocation or even the destruction of the work. In each of these situations there are important issues to consider, and the following section provides some guidance on how to approach the options.

HANDOVER

Council Initiated Projects

- Upon completion of the installation the artwork should be inspected to identify any defects in the manufacture
- Identified defects should be rectified in a timely manner
- Ownership of artwork transferred from Artist to Council and Council assumes legal responsibility
- Artist to provide Artwork Maintenance Manual outlining the reasonable maintenance requirements
- Council may wish to hold a formal unveiling ceremony
- Completed artworks should be listed in the Public Art Registry with details of the artist, date of completion, artist's statement, location, materials, and photographs

ONGOING MAINTENANCE

Council Initiated Projects

Maintenance is an important issue to consider and artworks can become liabilities rather than assets if they are poorly maintained.

- Public artworks should be entered on Council's Asset Register with details of each artwork and the Maintenance Manual
- Ensure that records are kept of condition reports and any maintenance undertaken
- Qualified art conservators and not general trades people should carry out all significant conservation work
- Annual allocation for assessment, cleaning and maintenance

Maintenance Manuals

As part of every commission agreement there should be the requirement for artists to provide Council with a Maintenance Manual that sets out:

- Details of construction and materials used
- Details of surface finishes and their expected life span
- Details of the cleaning and re-coating requirement and timelines
- Photographs where possible of the internal construction

It should be agreed between the artist and Council what constitutes a reasonable and achievable level of annual maintenance work to keep the artwork in a stable condition that minimises future conservation work.

ALTERATION

Council Owned Artworks

The instance of altering an existing artwork by a Council is very rare, although there may be situations where an artwork needs to be altered due to changing conditions such as public liability issues where the artwork has become a risk. Should alterations be required then the artist should be consulted prior to any changes being made. [refer to Moral Rights discussion]

RELOCATION & REMOVAL

Council Owned Artworks

Work that already exists in the public realm should be reviewed on an annual basis to determine the continued relevance and lifespan in public spaces. The PAO or qualified asset manager will be primarily responsible for assessing existing public artworks on behalf of Council. At times additional professional conservation advice may be required on issues related to the relocation, removal or the ultimate disposal of works. In all cases the artist should, wherever possible, be consulted on possible options for new sites or given first option on repair or removal.

In situations where an artwork is in need of major and costly conservation work Council should consider the age of the work and its anticipated service life to establish a position on the appropriateness of funding and undertaking the restoration work. In addition, consideration should be given to the artworks cultural value and community benefit. A work that is near the end of its predicted service life might have gained significant cultural value due to the artist's reputation or the works contribution to relevant period of art practice, the artwork might also be much loved by the public and there would be protests if it was removed, therefore the expenditure on conservation would be justified. On the other hand if the work was of low cultural value and public attitudes were indifferent then it would be hard to justify funding conservation work at the end of the works planned life span, therefore the work might be removed.

Given the ever changing nature of modern cities it is advantageous to include a clause in public art contracts that states that the commissioner reserves the right to relocate public artworks should the nature of the space of building change from the original condition. The clause would also state that the commissioner would undertake to meet its obligations of consulting the artist as specified in the Moral Rights Act.

Relocation:

- can become an issue where the environment that a site specific work has been designed for has changed significantly resulting in the original integrity of artwork being compromised
- may become a Moral Rights issue if a suitable site cannot be identified, in which case the artist may prefer to have the work removed and destroyed

Removal from public place:

- may be the result of damage or deterioration of the structure becoming unsightly and unsafe and therefore requiring removal
- may be necessary due to the redevelopment of the building or public space where the artwork is located, in the event that the work is to be reinstated once redevelopment work is completed then specialist conservation advice should be sought to ensure the work is not damaged during removal, storage and reinstatement

Disposal:

- may result in the event that the work is deemed to be beyond repair or of less value than the cost of repair
- may result in the event that a work is no longer considered relevant and appropriate in a cultural context

In all cases where a work is to be removed or disposed of the artist or the artist's estate should be consulted and give an opportunity to be involved in the decision making process. [refer Moral Rights discussion]

9. ADVISORY GROUP – STREET ACCESS FOR THE AGED AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES – ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012

Portfolio:	Transport & Infrastructure - Cr Richards
Source:	City Services - Engineering Services
General Manager:	Gary Van Driel
Index Reference:	Subject: Disability Street Access Advisory Group

Summary

- The Street Access Advisory Group for the Aged and People with Disabilities was formally established by Council at its meeting on 8 November 2000.
- The intention was for the group, involving representatives from various key disability groups, to examine specific street access issues to make sure that the community is being provided with facilities that meet current user demands for effective access for people with disabilities and the aged so they are able to cross roads in and around important areas of the city such as the Central Geelong.
- Issues covered include pedestrian and wheelchair ramps, median strips, footpath and road pavement surfaces, parking, crossings, pavement markings, hazardous furniture - both shape and placement, etc.
- The group advises Council on the suitability of existing street crossing facilities recommends improvements to street access standards and provides a priority list of improvement works to be considered with annual Council budgets.
- Improvement works are required to meet the guidelines set by VicRoads in accordance with the Disability Discrimination Act 1992.
- The Annual Report for 2011-2012 outlines activities of the Advisory Group.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Abley seconded -

That Council acknowledge the 2011-2012 report of the Street Access Advisory Group for the Aged & People with Disabilities and commend the members on their efforts to enhance access for the community group that they represent.

Cr Granger left the meeting room at 8.21pm

Cr Granger re-entered the meeting room at 8.22pm

Carried.

Report

Background

The Street Access Advisory Group for the Aged & People with Disabilities was formally established by Council at its meeting on 8 November 2000.

Its terms of reference are to:

- advise Council (and VicRoads where appropriate) on the suitability of existing street crossing accesses and access through traffic facilities such as median strips and traffic islands;
- recommend improvements to existing street crossing accesses in accordance with current standards and guidelines;

9. ADVISORY GROUP – STREET ACCESS FOR THE AGED AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES – ANNUAL REPORT 2011 - 2012

- provide Council with a priority list of improvement works to be considered within annual Council budgets or to be considered for inclusion in Council's annual funding bids to VicRoads; and
- monitor the effectiveness of improvements implemented.

Discussion

The Street Access Advisory Group has met on a regular basis over the last twelve months with eight meetings being held to discuss issues in relation to difficulties experienced in accessing street infrastructure by the aged and people with disabilities.

Over this period a diverse range of street issues were reviewed by the Advisory Group and have resulted in many problem areas being rectified. Five individual projects were completed, most of which involved modification to existing infrastructure.

Several inspections have been carried out by Council staff and members of the Advisory Group representing specific groups to review access issues resulting from development works such as the Geelong Railway Station Precinct Redevelopment. The Advisory Group plays a role in recommending treatments to minimise adverse street access issues.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications contained in this report.

Financial Implications

Allowance is made each year in the road maintenance budget of Engineering Services to undertake the recommended improvement works.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

Council has a moral as well as a statutory responsibility to address access issues that disadvantage the aged and people with disabilities. The street access issues are part of the City's Disability Action Strategy.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No officers involved in the preparation of this report have a direct or indirect interest in matters to which this report relates.

Risk Assessment

The activities of the group in the addressing of outstanding and potential future access issues are a positive response to risk management.

9. ADVISORY GROUP – STREET ACCESS FOR THE AGED AND PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES – ANNUAL REPORT 2011 - 2012

A key concern of the Group is the need for safety audits to be carried out prior to the commencement of projects, so that Council funds for new work are not depleted by remedial work costs.

Social Considerations

The range of issues covered and works implemented by the Street Access Advisory Group impacts on the community/community groups and Council officers in terms of improved access to street infrastructure, safety and education. The Committee provides the opportunity for input to development and infrastructure improvement projects by affected user groups with the express aim of minimising adverse access impacts on those groups.

Communication

The Committee communicates through its membership with various disability groups, other committees of Council and with statutory bodies involved in the placement and maintenance of assets within road reserves. Cross divisional communication is an important aspect of the Committee's advisory responsibilities.

10. REVOCATION OF FLOOD-PRONE AREA DESIGNATION OF NEW LOTS AT ARMSTRONG CREEK

Portfolio:	Infrastructure - Cr Richards
Source:	City Services - Engineering Services
General Manager:	Gary Van Driel
Index Reference:	Subject: Drainage – Floods

Summary

- The purpose of this report is to present a revision to the flood mapping for existing conditions produced within the early stages of the development of the Armstrong Creek Urban Growth Plan (UGP).
- The flood mapping is subject to a revision due to the subdivision and development at 300-370 Charlemont Road, Armstrong Creek and 82-120 Lake Road, Armstrong Creek. Prior to subdivision the parent lots was considered to be liable to flooding. This development site, which is also known as Warralilly Estate – Section B1, achieves flood immunity for newly created lots for flood events up to and including the 100 year Average Recurrence Interval (ARI) event due to approved internal earthworks including the reshaping of Armstrong Creek.
- The earthworks undertaken have resulted in the floodwaters from the 100 year ARI event being contained within the boundaries of the Armstrong Creek reserve.
- Council has a statutory obligation under the Building Regulations 2006 to designate land as liable to flooding where it reasonably knows it to be prone to flooding. Conversely, there is an obligation to remove the encumbrance of designation from land that is no longer considered to be flood-prone.
- It should be noted that designation is separate to the creation of flood overlays within the Planning Scheme, which generally follows designation. In the case of the Armstrong Creek UGP area, the planning scheme amendment to create post-development flood zones or overlays is proposed after the design of the proposed precincts.
- The current designated flood mapping (refer to Appendix 10-1) was designated by Council at its meeting of 12 December 2006, under the provisions of the Building Regulations 2006. Designation of land as liable to flooding enables the control of floor levels for acceptable building permit applications, or refusal of consent to building applications where there is likely to be a danger to life, health or safety due to flooding. Designation also enables disclosure of flood status within statutory information certificates.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Macdonald seconded -

That Council revoke the Council designation of 12 December 2006 of flood affected land as highlighted as Section B1 on Armstrong Creek Urban Growth Plan Flood Map dated 29 November 2006 as liable to flooding pursuant to Regulation 802(2) of the Building Regulations 2006.

Cr Fisher left the meeting room at 8.27pm

Carried.

Cr Fisher re-entered the meeting room at 8.31pm

10. REVOCATION OF FLOOD-PRONE AREA DESIGNATION OF NEW LOTS AT ARMSTRONG CREEK (CONT'D)

Report

Background

As part of the development of the Armstrong Creek Urban Growth Plan (UGP) a flood study was undertaken by specialist consulting engineers to identify the extents of the 100 year Average Recurrence Interval flood event for existing conditions. Following a public exhibition phase, the resultant flood mapping (refer to Appendix 10-1) was designated by Council at its meeting of 12 December 2006, under the provisions of the Building Regulations 2006.

On 25 October 2011, section 1 of this project was adopted at Council. This is section 2 of the area designation and further sections will be presented to Council in the coming years.

Designation of land as liable to flooding under Regulation 802 of the Building Regulations 2006 enables the control of floor levels for acceptable building permit applications, or refusal of consent to building applications where there is likely to be a danger to life, health or safety due to flooding. Designation also enables disclosure of flood status within statutory information certificates such as the Land Information Certificate and Building Information Request Form.

The subject of this report is the residential land at Armstrong Creek bounded by Charlemont Road and Lake Road. At the time of the flood study the subject land comprised of two larger lots. Prior to subdivision the parent lot was used primarily as farmland.

The subdivision at 300-370 Charlemont Road, Armstrong Creek and 82-120 Lake Road, Armstrong Creek was named Warralilly Estate Section B1 by the developer. The current designated flood extent affects multiple residential lots within the Warralilly Estate Section B1.

Discussion

Overland flows that may occur within the subdivision during the 100 year ARI flood event are now contained within road and drainage reserves in accordance with accepted best practice for development within flood-prone areas. Best practice requires that any overland flows within residential areas satisfy public safety criteria with respect to velocity and depth of flow.

Council has a statutory obligation under the Building Regulations 2006 to designate land as liable to flooding where it reasonably knows it to be prone to flooding. Conversely, there is an obligation to remove the encumbrance of designation from land that is no longer considered to be flood-prone.

10. REVOCATION OF FLOOD-PRONE AREA DESIGNATION OF NEW LOTS AT ARMSTRONG CREEK (CONT'D)

Appendix 10-1 shows the existing flood designation. Appendix 10-2 shows the change in flood mapping at 300-370 Charlemont Road, Armstrong Creek and 82-120 Lake Road, Armstrong Creek after construction of the subdivision.

Environmental Implications

The revocation of flood-prone areas designation and designation of revised flood data does not result in any known adverse environmental impacts.

The removal of a minimum floor level requirement for new dwellings may result in a minor reduction in energy and material usage during construction. In addition, concrete slab-on-ground construction, which is normally used for a non-elevated floor, achieves the minimum energy rating more readily than a timber floor on stumps.

Financial Implications

The costs of proceeding to revoke the existing designation and to designate the revised flood mapping at 300-370 Charlemont Road, Armstrong Creek and 82-120 Lake Road, Armstrong Creek, in accordance with the requirements of the Building Regulations 2006, are provided for within the annual recurrent budget.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The City has various statutory responsibilities for drainage management and flood management (prevention, response and recovery) as set out in the Local Government Act 1989, Local Government Regulations 1990, Planning and Environment Act 1987, Building Regulations 2006, Water Act 1989, Subdivision Act 1988 and Emergency Management Act 1986.

Regulation 802(2) of the Building Regulations 2006 provides Council with the powers to 'designate' land liable to flooding. Regulation 802(3) provides that consent must be obtained from Council for an application to build on land liable to flooding.

Section 27 of the Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984 provides the power for Councils to 'repeal or amend a subordinate instrument made in the exercise of that power'.

Section 807 of the Building Regulations 2006 requires Council to update the municipality's designated special area maps at the Building Control Commission in the event of alterations to a designated special area. Designated special areas include areas designated as being liable to flooding.

Section 229 of the Local Government Act and Regulation 326 of the Building Regulations provide for the issue of information certificates containing prescribed information, including the flood status of properties.

The revised flood data for 300-370 Charlemont Road, Armstrong Creek and 82-120 Lake Road, Armstrong Creek will assist the City in meeting its statutory obligations with regard to flood data.

The revised flood data will also assist in fulfilling the recommendations of the Municipal Emergency Management Committee adopted by Council in November 1998 (i.e. mapping of 1 in 100 year flood levels).

10. REVOCATION OF FLOOD-PRONE AREA DESIGNATION OF NEW LOTS AT ARMSTRONG CREEK (CONT'D)

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

There are no officer direct or indirect interests with respect to this report.

Risk Assessment

Council has a risk exposure through its statutory obligations under the Building Regulations 2006 to:

- 1) designate land as liable to flooding where it reasonably knows it to be prone to flooding;
- 2) specify minimum floor levels in consultation with the relevant floodplain management authority (CCMA); and
- 3) refuse consent to building applications where there is likely to be a danger to life, health or safety due to flooding.

Council also has some risk exposure with any failure to disclose the flood-prone status of a property in a Land Information Certificate.

The designation of the flood data produced by the flood study Armstrong Creek UGP project is a key step toward minimising Council's exposure to these risks.

Conversely, there is an obligation to remove the encumbrance of designation from land that is no longer considered to be flood-prone. Designation of land as being liable to flooding can result in extra construction costs and concerns regarding saleability, in some cases.

Social Considerations

Council has a responsibility to the community to provide the best possible information on areas that are flood-prone.

Communication

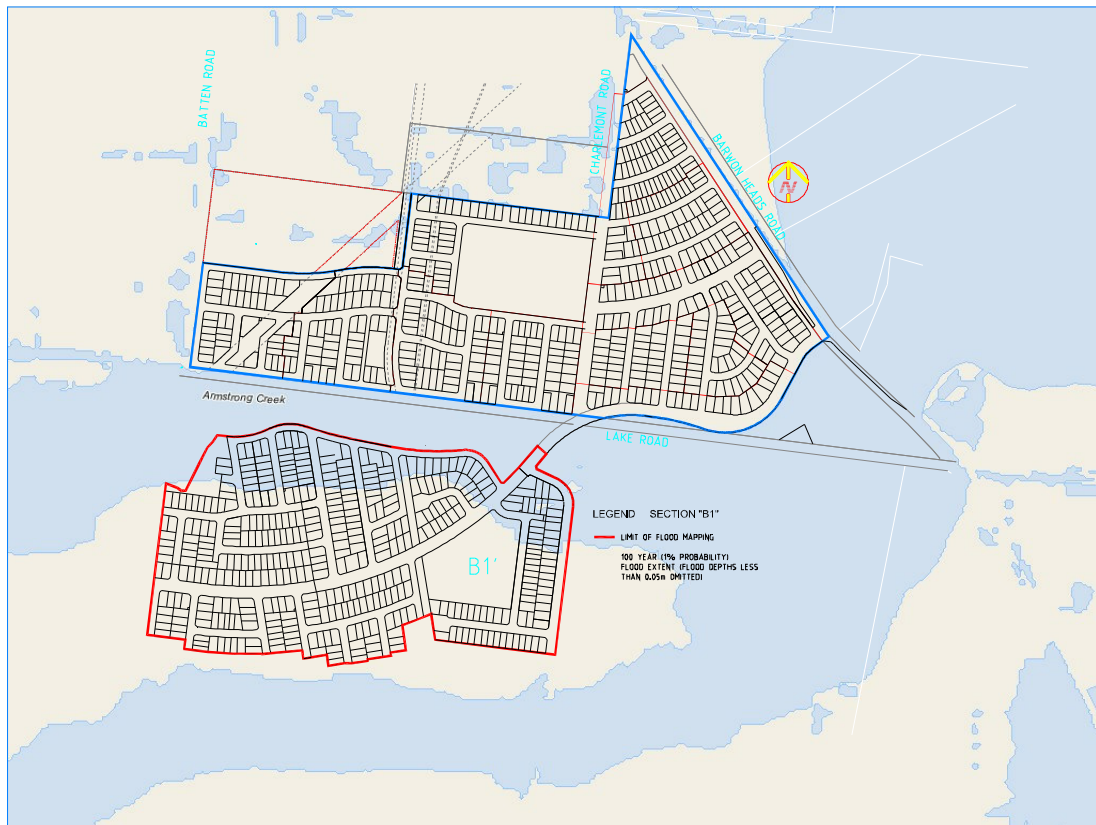
The current designation was undertaken following a public exhibition in October 2006 with notification of affected property owners. These owners were sent letters and fact sheets with an invitation for submissions.

A revocation of designation does not warrant public consultation as it constitutes the removal of an encumbrance on land.

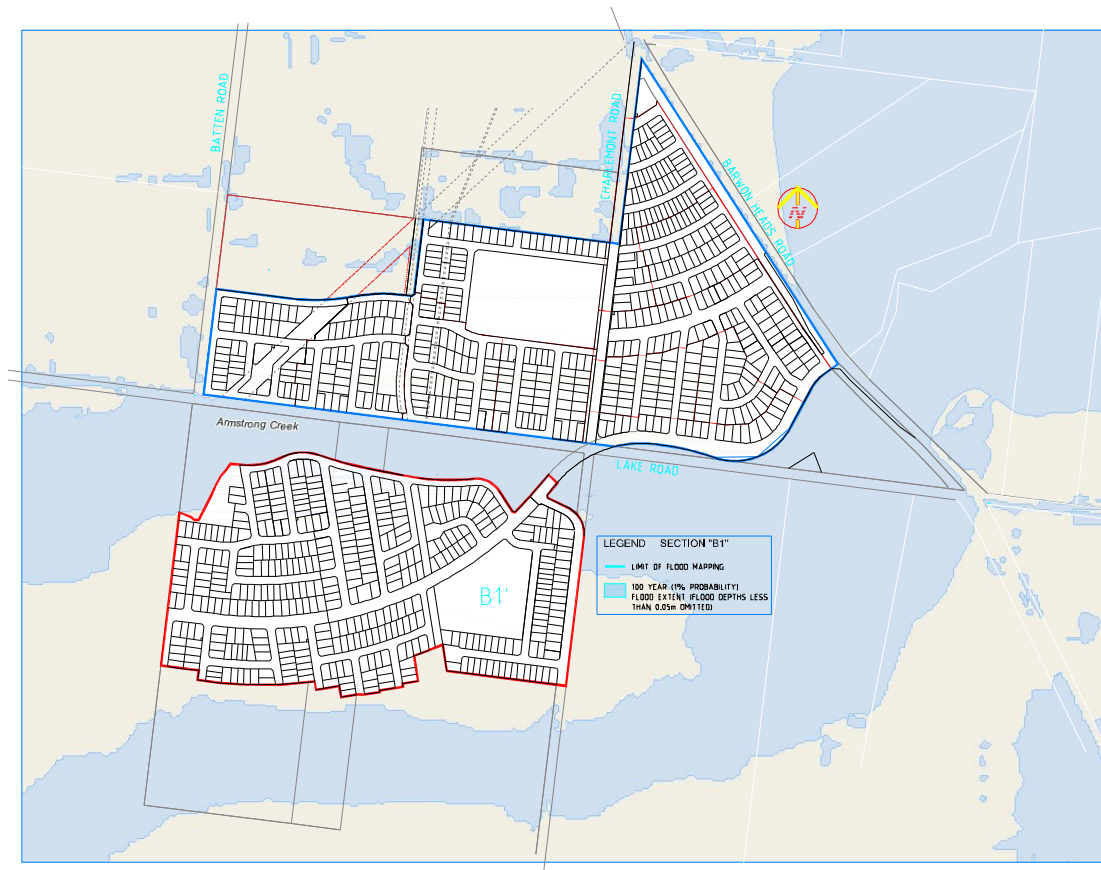
The owners of properties affected by the revocation will be notified so they are aware that disclosure of flood status on a Section 32 Vendors Statement is no longer required.

Relevant Council databases and flood maps will be revised and updates sent to the Corangamite Catchment Management Authority and Building Control Commission.

Appendix 10-1 Current Flood Map



**Appendix 10-2
Revised Flood Map**



11. SUSTAINABLE BUILDING POLICY

Portfolio:	Environment & Sustainability - Cr Doull
Source:	City Services - Environment & Natural Resources
General Manager:	Gary Van Driel
Index Reference:	Sustainable Reports/Council Reports 2012

Summary

- The Policy has been developed to meet a commitment in City Plan 2009-2013, to develop a policy on environmentally sustainable development standards for Council buildings. It also helps the City of Greater Geelong towards its Vision statement, strategic goals and it supports the aims of a range of existing policies and strategies.
- The Policy has been developed with significant consultation across the organisation; including an inception presentation to the Executive Management Team, a cross Departmental workshop, and a cycle of review and drafting by the project working group, Environment Arena and Clean Energy Futures groups.
- The Policy has been jointly developed by the Capital Projects, Property and Environment and Natural Resources Departments through the Project Working Group.
- This Sustainable Building Policy scope relates to buildings owned, leased or managed by Council. It sets minimum sustainability standards for Council's: new buildings; renovations and retrofits of existing buildings; building maintenance and minor upgrades; and specific sustainability projects.
- Environmentally Sustainable Design is widely recognised within industry and Government, due to the many financial, social and environmental benefits it provides. The Policy positions the City of Greater Geelong to keep pace with industry trends and a range of Victorian Councils who have adopted similar policies in recent years.
- The Policy will provide economic benefits and improved financial performance for the procurement and management of Council Buildings. It is based on long term financial responsibility and will reduce the financial risks and overall cost of buildings on a whole-of-life basis. The Policy follows a guiding principle of a 7 year simple payback for any additional capital investment.
- It is now widely acknowledged that a financially responsible approach to managing buildings is to move beyond capital costs to a consideration of a whole of life cycle.
- The Policy will ensure improved environmental outcomes from Councils buildings through: energy efficiency; reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; water conservation; reduced natural resource consumption; reuse and recycling; waste avoidance; pollution prevention and enhanced biodiversity.
- The Policy uses relevant building rating systems to set standards for design and ongoing performance across its diverse building types.
- The Policy will be effective for a trial period until 30th June 2014 to allow the building standards, financial implications, environmental outcomes and corporate processes to be tested and reviewed.

11. SUSTAINABLE BUILDING POLICY (CONT'D)

Cr Doull moved, Cr Granger seconded -

That Council:

- 1) adopt the Sustainable Building Policy;**
- 2) note the Policy will be reviewed by 30 June 2014 to assess the building standards, financial implications and environmental outcomes;**
- 3) note the significant financial, social and environmental benefits of environmentally sustainable design;**
- 4) join the Green Building Council of Australia;**
- 5) support the formation of a working group to jointly oversee the implementation and further development of the Policy, including a detailed Action Plan.**

Carried.

Report

Background

The purpose of this report is to outline why a sustainable building policy has been developed, what it aims to achieve, and how it was developed. The Policy itself aims to achieve more sustainable buildings for Council as well as provide a range of other social, financial and environmental benefits.

This Policy has been prepared to help meet sustainability outcomes within the City of Greater Geelong's vision statement and strategic directions. The City of Greater Geelong's Vision is: Geelong: coast, country and suburbs is the best place to live through prosperous and cohesive communities in an exceptional environment. To support the Vision, the City of Greater Geelong has adopted three strategic directions for City Plan 2009-2013. These are:

- Community Wellbeing - Objective: To improve the health and quality of life of all residents of Greater Geelong.
- Growing the Economy - Objective: Securing Geelong's economic future.
- Sustainable Built and Natural Environment - Objective: The City of Greater Geelong leads the community in sustainable planning and environmental action.

City Plan 2009-2013 also outlines a commitment to meet agreed standards for sustainable development. A specific measure in City Plan 2009-2013 is to develop a Council policy on environmentally sustainable development standards for newly constructed Council owned and managed buildings.

It also supports the aims of existing Council policies and strategies including the Procurement Policy, Sustainable Communities Infrastructure Development Guidelines Environment Management Strategy 2006-2011, Greenhouse Response 2008-2011, Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, Sustainable Water Use Plan and Low Carbon Growth Plan for Geelong.

11. SUSTAINABLE BUILDING POLICY (CONT'D)

Discussion

The aim of the Policy is to guide organisational practices to manage the social, financial and environmental aspects of Council's buildings. It will facilitate a coordinated approach to management of buildings by Council Departments and provide clear commitments to achieve sustainability standards in Council buildings.

This Policy scope relates to buildings owned, leased or managed by Council. It does not cover sustainability standards for residential or commercial buildings. The Sustainable Building Policy sets minimum sustainability standards for Council's:

- New buildings
- Renovations and retrofits of existing buildings
- Building maintenance and minor upgrades
- Specific sustainability projects

The Sustainable Building Policy applies to all types of Council buildings including: administrative offices; leisure and aquatic facilities; libraries; community buildings; sports ground pavilions; town halls; child care and health centres; works depots; and other Council buildings.

As well as meeting Councils vision statement and strategic directions, the Policy responds to wider trends and aims to keep Council abreast of current State and National developments. Environmentally Sustainable Design for buildings is about more than environmental benefits. It is now widely recognised within industry and Government due to the significant financial and social benefits in addition to good environmental outcomes. The Policy will enable the City of Greater Geelong to maintain pace with industry building trends as well as a range of other Victorian Councils who have adopted sustainable building standards in recent years.

In addition to the environmental, social and financial benefits outlined in the following sections of this report the Policy will have additional long term benefits to the organisation by providing productive and healthy work environments, flexible and adaptable spaces that remain useable and effective, buildings that last and are resilient to change. It also addresses other areas, not specifically around sustainability, such as a more coordinated and collaborative approach to management of buildings between departments within the organisation.

The Policy development process was considered critical to achieving a sound and widely supported Policy document that will be effectively implemented once adopted. A focus on consultation and review across all relevant departments and stakeholders was paramount.

The Policy has been jointly developed by the Environment and Natural Resources, Property, and Capital Projects departments in conjunction with the specialist consultancy Ironbark Sustainability.

The Policy has been developed through a process of significant consultation within the organisation. The first phase of the consultation involved an inception presentation to the Executive Management Team who endorsed the development process and structure of the project working group. The working group included a General Manager, Officers and Managers from across the Property, Capital Projects and Environment and Natural Resources departments.

11. SUSTAINABLE BUILDING POLICY (CONT'D)

Consultants were engaged to ensure the Policy was developed in full knowledge of current trends and developments, be informed by the experiences of other Councils, and be rigorous in financial assumptions and modelling.

NetBalance were engaged to produce a background report to guide development of the Policy. Ironbark Sustainability is a consultancy that specialises in sustainability of the built environment for Councils and was engaged to direct the project, provide ongoing technical advice and prepare a detailed Sustainable Building Management Plan. The Sustainable Building Management Plan provided the basis for the development of the Policy.

Consultation also included a cross council workshop with representation from all Council Departments as well as relevant Units and service Managers of Council buildings including community and sporting facilities.

The Policy went through a cycle of review and drafting, which included the Project Working Group as well as the organisation's Environment Arena and Clean Energy Futures groups.

The Policy is based on a number of guiding principles as well as some specific rating standards to determine the benchmark level that Councils buildings will reach. This is an area of some complexity and a brief overview is offered in this report to explain the Policy position.

There are a number of rating standards which measure different aspects of a building. Some measure the design and construction stages of a building, while others measure the ongoing performance, or operation, of a building. Rating systems also differ between residential buildings and commercial (or municipal) buildings.

It is not currently possible to use one rating standard to cover the many different types of buildings in Council's portfolio. While there is some speculation about the development of a National standard, at this stage choices must be made about which standards Council will use. More than one rating standard will be required to cover the great range of buildings styles in Councils building portfolio. The choice of rating standards is based on 2 distinct phases of a building:

1. Design and construction
2. Operational performance

This report recommends the use of Green Star rating standard for building design and/or construction (new buildings) or an equivalent standard in cases where Green Star is not suitable. A further recommendation is that Council join the Green Building Council of Australia (GBCA). Membership of the GBCA would demonstrate a general commitment to sustainable buildings and would bring ongoing recognition to Council through the significant promotion undertaken by the GBCA. Additional benefits such as staff training and access to information resources would also be available.

This report recommends that the Policy uses the NABERS rating standard to measure the ongoing operational performance of buildings (for both existing and new), or an equivalent in cases where this standard is not suitable.

11. SUSTAINABLE BUILDING POLICY (CONT'D)

The Policy is jointly endorsed by the Property, Capital Projects and Environment and Natural Resources Departments. It is considered by the project consultants as representing current 'best practice' amongst Victorian Councils who have adopted policies and standards for municipal buildings.

The Policy is effective with an initial review period until 30 June 2014, to allow the building standards, financial implications, environmental outcomes and corporate processes to be tested and reviewed. The key tasks to be undertaken during the review period are listed in the Action Plan section. However, it is important to note that further development will need to be undertaken.

It is recommended that a working group is formed to jointly share the responsibility and oversee the implementation of the Policy and develop a detailed Action Plan. Some of these actions such as: monitoring and reporting; further policy development, including a Thermal Comfort Policy; building performance management; and others, will require considerable work.

Environmental Implications

Buildings make up a large part of Councils environmental footprint. They use significant amounts of energy (electricity and gas), water and other resources and also account for a major part of Councils greenhouse gas emissions.

The Policy will ensure improved environmental outcomes from Councils buildings by using design, construction and operational practices to significantly reduce negative impacts on the environment through: energy efficiency; reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; water conservation; reduced natural resource consumption; reuse and recycling; waste avoidance; pollution prevention and enhanced biodiversity.

Financial Implications

The Policy will provide improved financial performance around the procurement and management of Council Buildings. Council has a financial responsibility to deliver sustainable buildings that are affordable and represent value for money while achieving improvements in sustainability. The Policy has the following economic benefits:

- Lower operating costs through energy and water efficiencies
- Management of the financial risks of rising utility prices
- Improved financial performance through a whole of life-cycle approach to managing Council buildings
- Higher return on investment
- Competitive advantage when applying for grants and funding opportunities
- A more productive workplace, reduced absenteeism and an increased ability to attract and retain staff

It is now widely acknowledged that a financially responsible approach to managing buildings, including upgrades is to move beyond capital costs to a consideration of a whole of life cycle. This is particularly important in the current environment where utility prices and operational costs of buildings are rapidly increasing and expected to rise even further and more quickly. Investments in areas such as energy efficiency, at the design phase, are now proving to result in significant savings in the medium and long term.

11. SUSTAINABLE BUILDING POLICY (CONT'D)

The Policy's guiding principle of a 7 year payback period ensures that any investment in areas such as energy efficiency will be returned in a reasonable time frame. When the cost and benefits of buildings are considered on a full life cycle basis the Policy offers cost savings and demonstrates financial responsibility.

This Policy is also supported by Council's existing Procurement Policy which recognises that lowest cost is not necessarily an indicator of 'value for money', meaning that social and environmental benefits should be balanced with economic considerations.

The recommendation to join the Green Building Council of Australia involves an annual membership fee (currently \$2000) which offers significant promotional benefits to Council as well as ongoing financial discounts to training courses, events, technical manuals and certification of building projects.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

In a rapidly changing legal/policy environment it is prudent to take note of current trends and plan ahead. New legal requirements around building performance such as mandatory disclosure conditions for buildings at time of lease or sale are emerging and are indicators that Policy and legal guidelines are changing rapidly in the built environment. Building at current minimum standards exposes Council to risks that buildings become non compliant with regulations much earlier than they should.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

There are no direct or indirect officer interests in matters which relate to this report.

Risk Assessment

There are notable risks associated with not implementing the recommendations in this report. There are significant financial risks associated with utility prices and operational costs which are rising and predicted to rise at an even faster rate in the coming years. This is already being reflected in Council's utility and management costs for buildings. By trying to minimise initial build costs, particularly in the area of energy efficiency, Council is exposed to the risk of higher annual operational costs for the life of the building. It is also significantly more expensive to add energy efficient systems at a later stage than in the initial design and build. There are also risks associated with the resilience and usefulness of Council buildings over their planned life of use.

Social Considerations

Sustainable buildings are now widely recognised in the building industry as being 'good buildings' in part because they offer considerable social benefits including:

- A better quality, more comfortable and healthier workplace for staff and community users
- Demonstration of corporate responsibility and leadership to the community on sustainability and environmental issues
- Improved Council reputation and a boost to staff and community pride
- Making Council buildings more resilient and comfortable in extreme weather events associated with climate change such as heatwaves

11. SUSTAINABLE BUILDING POLICY (CONT'D)

A higher quality workplace with benefits such as the ability to attract and retain good staff

Communication

This report has highlighted that there are significant opportunities for Council to promote itself as financially, socially and environmentally responsible by adopting the Sustainable Building Policy. If Council becomes a member of the Green Building Council of Australia, uses the Green Star rating standards, and gains certification for showcase projects as recommended, it will be able to clearly communicate its credentials in working towards its strategic goal of a 'sustainable built and natural environment'.

COUNCIL POLICY

Sustainable Building Policy	Document No:	CPL
	Approval Date:	Draft
	Approved By:	Council
	Review Date:	
Responsible Officer: General Manager City Services	Version No	
Authorising Officer: Chief Executive		

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Sustainable Building Policy is to guide organisational practices to manage the social, environmental and financial aspects of Council Buildings. It will facilitate a coordinated approach to management of buildings by Council Departments and provide clear commitments to achieve sustainability standards in Council buildings.

2. SCOPE

This Policy relates to buildings owned, leased or managed by Council. It does not cover sustainability standards for residential or commercial buildings through the planning scheme. The Sustainable Building Policy sets minimum sustainability standards for Council's:

- New buildings
- Renovations and retrofits of existing buildings
- Building maintenance and minor upgrades
- Specific sustainability projects

The Sustainable Building Policy applies to all types of Councils buildings including: administrative offices; leisure and aquatic facilities; libraries; community buildings; sports ground pavilions; town halls; child care and health centres; works depots; and other Council buildings.

The aim is to improve sustainability throughout the full life cycle of Councils buildings, from concept and design, through to decommissioning.

The Policy will apply immediately from the date of adoption and will be reviewed at 30th June 2014 to help ensure that the building standards, financial implications, environmental outcomes and corporate processes are operating effectively and efficiently. It will be reviewed every 2 years thereafter.

3. REFERENCES

- City of Greater Geelong City Plan 2009-2013
- City of Greater Geelong Procurement Policy
- City of Greater Geelong Environment Management Strategy 2006-2011
- City of Greater Geelong Greenhouse Response 2008-2011

- City of Greater Geelong Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.
- City of Greater Geelong Sustainable Building Management Plan (Ironbark Sustainability)
- Geelong Buildings ESD Policy Report (Net Balance)
- Low Carbon Growth Plan for Greater Geelong – Climate Works Australia
- Green Star Foundation Course Workbook – Green Building Council of Australia
- Building a Sustainable Future: A Guide for Local Government – Green Building Council of Australia.
- Victorian Government Office Accommodation Guidelines 2007 – Department of Treasury and Finance.

4. DEFINITIONS

Environmentally Sustainable Development (ESD): Environmentally Sustainable Development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD): The design and development of property and infrastructure that attempts to minimise impact on the environment.

5. COUNCIL POLICY

5.1 Background

The City of Greater Geelong's Vision is: Geelong: coast, country and suburbs is the best place to live through prosperous and cohesive communities in an exceptional environment. To support the Vision, the City of Greater Geelong has adopted three strategic directions for City Plan 2009-2013. These are:

- Community Wellbeing. Objective: To improve the health and quality of life of all residents of Greater Geelong.
- Growing the Economy. Objective: Securing Geelong's economic future.
- Sustainable Built and Natural Environment. Objective: The City of Greater Geelong leads the community in sustainable planning and environmental action.

This Policy has been prepared to help meet the City of Greater Geelong's Vision and strategic directions. It also supports the aims of existing Council Policies and Strategies including:

- Environment Management Strategy
- Greenhouse Response
- Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
- Low Carbon Growth Plan for Geelong
- Sustainable Water Use Plan
- Sustainable Communities Infrastructure Development Guidelines
- Procurement Policy

The aim of the Sustainable Building Policy is to guide and influence organisational practices to manage the social, environmental and financial aspects of Council Buildings. It will facilitate a coordinated approach to management of buildings by

Council Departments and provide clear commitments to achieve sustainability standards in Council buildings.

The Policy will deliver a range of improved sustainability outcomes and benefits to Council, the community and the environment including:

Social benefits

- A healthier workplace for staff
- Demonstration of corporate responsibility and leadership to the community on sustainability and environmental issues
- Improved Council reputation and a boost to staff and community pride
- Making Council buildings more resilient and comfortable

Economic benefits

- Future proofed assets
- Lower operating costs through energy and water efficiencies
- Management of the financial risks of rising utility prices
- Improved financial performance through a whole-of-lifecycle approach to managing Council buildings
- Higher return on investment
- Competitive advantage when applying for grants and funding opportunities
- A more productive workplace, reduced absenteeism and an increased ability to attract and retain staff

Environmental benefits

- Reduced demand for limited and non-renewable resources such as water, materials and fossil fuel based energy
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduced pollution, toxic by-products and waste production

The Policy is supported by the Sustainable Building Management Plan which provides a comprehensive overview of actions and processes to achieve sustainable Council buildings. It provides further detail to the Policy objectives and should be used as an ongoing resource for implementation, development and review of the Policy.

5.2. Guiding Principles

5.2.1. Financial Responsibility

Council has a financial responsibility to deliver sustainable buildings that are affordable and represent value for money while achieving improvements in sustainability.

The cost of buildings and upgrades will be considered on a whole-of-lifecycle basis when considering the benefits and financial costs. The sustainable design features of a project should be considered as a holistic package which should aim to meet a 7 year simple payback period.

Council's procurement will be carried out on the basis of obtaining value for money. Lowest cost is not necessarily an indicator of value for money and social and environmental factors should be balanced with economic considerations.

Ongoing maintenance and performance costs will be considered in the design and delivery of new buildings.

5.2.2. Sustainability

Sustainability is a balanced consideration of social, environmental and economic factors that meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.

5.2.3. Environmentally Sustainable Building

An environmentally sustainable building combines design, construction and operational practices to significantly reduce negative impacts on both people and the environment by following the principles of:

- Energy efficiency
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- Water conservation
- Waste avoidance, reuse and recycling
- Pollution prevention
- Enhanced biodiversity
- Reduced natural resource consumption
- Productive and healthy environments
- Flexible and adaptable spaces
- Sustainable transport
- Built to last and resilient to climate change

Sustainability will be considered:

- Throughout the whole-lifecycle of a building
- As an integral part of a building

5.2.4. Working Collaboratively

The City of Greater Geelong is a large organisation with a complex, and often shared, division of responsibility for managing buildings over a whole-of-lifecycle. Council recognises that working collaboratively is vital to delivering sustainable buildings and will:

- Work with an ethic of consultation and collaboration where stakeholders are involved in the relevant project stages, particularly in cases where responsibility will be handed over to another Council Department or asset manager.

5.3. Policy: Sustainability Standards for Buildings

5.3.1. Building Design

New buildings and major renovations will be designed to meet the following minimum standards:

- Large buildings¹ will meet a 5 Star GreenStar² rating for design, or equivalent.
- Small buildings will meet an 'Excellent' rating on the Sustainable Design Scorecard³ for design, or equivalent.

¹ Large buildings – Floor space greater than 1000m² Small buildings: Floor space less than 1000m²

² Green Star – A design, and build rating tool for large and high profile buildings which offers certification and promotion benefits - Administered by the Green Building Council of Australia.

5.3.2. Building Performance

Existing buildings will reach the following standards when upgrades occur:

- Large buildings will seek to meet and maintain a 4 Star NABERS⁴ rating or equivalent.
- Small buildings will seek to meet and maintain a 4 star NABERS rating or equivalent.

5.3.3. Maintenance

Appliances replaced during building maintenance will meet the following standards:

- Electrical appliances will meet a 4 Star Energy Rating Labelling Scheme or equivalent.
- Water appliances will meet a 4 Star Water Efficiency Labelling Scheme (WELS) rating or equivalent.

5.4. When the Standards Will Apply

5.4.1 New buildings and major renovations

- The standards for new building design will apply from the date of adoption of the Policy.
- Will meet the ongoing building performance targets.
- Will meet the maintenance standards for appliances.

5.4.2 Existing buildings

- The City of Greater Geelong has a large existing building stock. To make a manageable transition to a more sustainable portfolio of buildings, the building performance standards will apply when building upgrades occur.
- The maintenance standards will apply when appliances are replaced.
- Building performance standards will apply for any new or renewed leases, where Council will be a tenant, from the date the Policy is adopted.

5.4.3 Special considerations

There are some cases where the building performance standards may not be achievable or practically possible to reach. In the following cases Council will aim to reach the standards while recognising that the standards remain as aspiration targets:

- Heritage Buildings – Due to building construction techniques and heritage protection guidelines it may not be possible, or practical, to reach the standards.
- Buildings leased by Council (Council as tenant) – Council may not be able to meet building performance standards due to market forces or other factors. In such cases Council will try to reach the standards and advocate for property owners to meet the standards.

³ Sustainable Design Scorecard – A design rating tool suitable for small to medium buildings.

⁴ National Australian Built Environment Rating System (NABERS) is a rating tool to measure ongoing performance of buildings in operation. The categories can include: Energy; Water; Waste; and Indoor Environment, only. It does not rate the design or build processes. This rating is managed nationally by the NSW Government.

5.5. Responsibility

The responsibility for actions and standards is assigned to relevant Council departments as outlined in Section 5.5.1 Action Plan. Where responsibility for an action is assigned to a Council Department it also involves a responsibility to follow the guiding principle in section 5.2.4 Working Collaboratively.

5.5.1. Action Plan

Action Area: Organisational Processes

Action	Department
Policy development	Environment
Policy implementation	All service managers
Working group	All service managers
Monitoring & reporting	Environment
Senior management responsibility for policy	GM City Services
Behaviour change initiatives	All service managers

Action Area: New Buildings & Major Retrofits

Design	Capital Projects
Specification	Capital Projects
Tender documents	Capital Projects, Procurement
Commissioning	Capital Projects
Technical specifications for fittings & appliances	Capital Projects
Building efficiency management plans (BEMPS)	Capital Projects
Staff training & development	Capital Projects
Funding & business case development	Service Managers/Capital Projects

Action Area: Management of Existing Buildings & Leases

Maintenance	Property
Ongoing building performance	Property
Aquatic and leisure centres	Property
Minor retrofits & upgrades	Property
Heating ventilation & cooling (HVAC) systems *Except leisure centres HVAC - Managed by Leisure Services	Property
Technical specifications for fixtures & fittings	Property
Advice to clubs/community group tenants on fittings	Property
Staff training & development	Property
Building efficiency management plans (BEMPS)	Property
Specific sustainability projects & upgrades	Environment
Performance measurement & reporting	Property
Develop Green Lease Schedules	Property
Develop centralised management and standards for clubs/community 'self help' works	Property

6. QUALITY RECORDS

Quality Records shall be retained for at least the period shown below.

Record	Retention/Disposal Responsibility	Retention Period	Location
Design Plans	PROS 07/01	Council Building - Permanent Non Council Building - Temporary – destroy 15 years after property is no longer occupied	Dataworks
Technical documents associated with commissioning a building and/or equipment	PROS 07/01	Permanent	DataWorks
	PROS 07/01 – 14.4.1. Records documenting construction & renovation activities carried out on government owned properties		DataWorks
	PROS 07/01 – 14.4.2. Records documenting construction & renovation activities carried out on non -government owned properties	Temporary – destroy 15 years after property is no longer occupied	DataWorks
Building Efficiency Management Plans	PROS 09/05	Permanent	DataWorks
Performance measuring and monitoring	PROS 09/05 – 7.5.2. Records relating to the development and implementation of routine sustainability initiatives within a municipal jurisdiction	Temporary – destroy 15 years following conclusion of initiative	DataWorks

7. ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1: OVERVIEW OF BUILDING RATING STANDARDS

There are a number of different rating tools and standards that apply to a sustainable built environment. Unfortunately there is not one rating that covers the design, build and operational performance of buildings. The purpose and level of detail covered must be matched to the size and type of building as well as the life stage of building. It is necessary to choose the right rating for the right purpose, even though it might appear simpler to use one rating standard across all building types and stages. GreenStar and NABERS, for example, are suitable tools for large buildings but may be too onerous (and expensive) to apply to small buildings. The following table provides a simple guide:

Sustainability tools for Local Government in Victoria

	Large facilities (>1000m ²)	Small facilities (<1000m ²)
Design & Build	Green Star	Sustainable Design Scorecard (SDS)
Operational performance	NABERS	NABERS or equivalent (such as Engeneous)

Further detail of the tools is provided in the Sustainable Building Management Plan prepared by Ironbark Sustainability.

12. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – MUNICIPAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Portfolio:	Infrastructure– Cr Richards
Source:	City Services – Infrastructure Operations – Emergency Management
General Manager:	Gary Van Driel
Index Reference:	Subject: Municipal Fire Management Plan 2012 – 2015

Summary

- This report recommends the adoption of the Municipal Fire Management Plan 2012 – 2015 (the Plan) following endorsement by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee and the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee;
- The Plan follows the format as provided by the State Fire Committee.
- This version of the plan has evolved to now reflect other fire risks that the municipality is exposed to, for example, structure fires, chemical incidents and other fire types within the 'built environment'.
- Division 3 s55(a) of the Country Fire Authority Act, 1958, states that a municipal council must prepare and maintain a Municipal Fire Prevention Plan, (MFPP) for its municipal district in accordance with the advice and recommendations of the Municipal Fire Prevention Committee;
- Municipal Fire Prevention Plans and Municipal Fire Prevention Committees are now referred to as Municipal Fire Management Plans and Municipal Fire Management Planning Committees respectively due to the new integrated planning approach to fire planning;
- The Plan undergoes an annual review by the multi agency Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee (MFMPC) so as to ensure it reflects the agreed arrangements, risks as identified by the Victorian Fire Risk Register process, new developments or directions issued by State Fire Committee and/ or the Fire Services Commissioner;
- The process of endorsement and adoption is in full compliance with correspondence dated November 9th, 2011 from the Fire Services Commissioner which outlined the State Government's expectation that each council in Victoria is to adopt a Municipal Fire Management Plan by October 2012. This process includes:
 - The Plan to be endorsed by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee and referred to the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee
 - The Plan to be endorsed by the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee and forwarded to the Barwon South West Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee Executive for comment and forward to the municipal council with a recommendation that The Plan be adopted
- The preceding process of endorsement has been complied with the MFMPC endorsing the Plan at its 2nd August 2012 meeting and the MEMPC endorsing The Plan at its August 9th 2012 meeting. The Barwon South West Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee have advised that '...[the Plan] achieved a high level of compliance with current requirements...'.

12. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – MUNICIPAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CONT'D)

Cr Richards moved, Cr Abley seconded -

That Council adopt the City of Greater Geelong Municipal Fire Management Plan (MFMPPlan) 2012 - 2015 and apply the Common Seal of the City of Greater Geelong.

Cr Farrell left the meeting room at 8.37pm

Cr Farrell re-entered the meeting room at 8.39pm

Carried.

Report

Background

Fire Prevention Planning within Victoria is in a state of transition. This transition is being driven by the Government under the auspice of the Integrated Fire Management Planning Team. At the State level a new committee, the State Fire Management Planning Committee was created to oversee the integration and improvement in fire prevention following the last few major fire incidents in Victoria.

Victoria was divided into several Regional groups and 'Regional Strategic Fire Management Committees' were formed to lead and assist municipalities in fire prevention planning. In the south west of the State, the Barwon South West Regional Strategic Fire Management Committee was formed. This committee is chaired by the Country Fire Authority District Seven's Manager with the committees' membership being comprised of, Local Government, Country Fire Authority, VICSES, VicPol, Water Authorities, Department of Sustainability and Environment, Department of Planning & Community Development, VicRoads, Parks Victoria, Corangamite Catchment Management Authority and Forestry owners.

The City of Greater Geelong is represented on the Barwon South West Regional Strategic Fire Management Committee by the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer.

To assist with the planning process, the State employed Fire Planning Network Managers to work with and assist municipalities to move from historical practices to a truly integrated approach in Fire Management.

The State driven push to integrated fire management planning has required the following to occur.

- Transition from the old format of Municipal Fire Prevention Committees to the new Municipal Fire Management Planning Committees;
- Prepare and maintain a Municipal Fire Management Plan (MFMPPlan) that meets the aims and objectives of Integrated Fire Management;
- To conduct risk assessments within the municipal footprint, to identify the risks and develop strategies to mitigate that risk;
- Submit the MFMPPlan for audit every 3-years as per Division 3 s55(b) of the Country Fire Authority Act 1958, i.e.: a municipal fire prevention plan* must be audited during the period of 1 January and ending 31 December every 3-years.

12. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – MUNICIPAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CONT'D)

* It should be noted that the CFA Act 1958 has not yet been amended to reflect the change from Municipal Fire Prevention Plans to Municipal Fire Management Plans and the change from Municipal Fire Prevention Committees to Municipal Fire Management Committees.

Discussion

The City of Greater Geelong Council currently has an Integrated Fire Management Plan that has been audited by the CFA as per the requirements of Section 55A & 55B of the CFA Act 1958. The Municipal Fire Prevention Committee is responsible for this plan.

The difficulty now is that the current fire prevention landscape has changed so rapidly and in such a short time frame that legislation has not kept pace. The City of Greater Geelong Council has disbanded its Municipal Fire Prevention Committee in line with Integrated Fire Management Planning directives and has formed the new Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee which is the 'owner' of the MFMP, i.e. the Plan is not a council plan, but a plan that covers the municipal footprint.

This MFMP is now in a format being adopted State wide. This plan is a starting point only and will continue to evolve as further data is obtained that more accurately reflects the risk to the municipality from the effects of fire. This plan in its current form has begun to reflect the fire risks of this municipality which is associated with the built environment such as housing, industry, storage, vehicles etc rather than the fire risk associated with a bushfire. This shouldn't be interpreted that this municipality has no bushfire risk, but that statistical evidence clearly indicates that there is a greater risk within the built environment. Further iterations of the plan will continue to progress the MFMP to more comprehensively address these risks.

The Country Fire Authority Act 1958 does not currently specify any particular format or give advice as to what may be required under the Act to be included in a MFMP. In fact there is no legislation or guidelines that specifies/guides the layout/content required in a MFMP.

On-going amendments of the MFMP will continue as additional information is released by the State Government due recommendations from the Victorian Bushfire Royal Commission or the Fire Services Commissioner.

The process of endorsement and adoption is complying with a letter dated November 9th, 2011 from the Fire Services Commissioner which outlined the State Government's expectation that each council in Victoria is to adopt a Municipal Fire Management Plan by October 2012. This process includes:

- The Plan to be endorsed by the Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee and referred to the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee
- The Plan to be endorsed by the Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee and forwarded to the Barwon South West Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee Executive for comment as well as recommended to the municipal council that The Plan be adopted

12. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – MUNICIPAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CONT'D)

MFMPPC Endorsement

At the August 2012 Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee, the committee endorsed the MFMPPlan 2012 - 2015 update and recommended that the MFMPPlan be forwarded to the MEMPC also for endorsement. The MFMPPC understands this plan will evolve as the built environment is more adequately addressed and as other input from Government, CFA and IFMP is received.

MEMPC Endorsement

At the August 2012 Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee, the committee endorsed the MFMPPlan 2012-2015 and recommended that Council now adopt the Plan. The MEMPC was also advised that this plan would evolve in line with Government, CFA and IFMP directions.

BSWRFMPC Endorsement

The Chair of the Barwon South West Regional Strategic Fire Management Planning Committee has advised that the MFMPPlan 2012-2015 '...'[the Plan] achieved a high level of compliance with current requirements, plus a report and recommendation for your Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee as plan custodian'.

Key Agency signoff

Senior staff from CFA, Vic Roads, DSE, Parks Vic, Powercor and Victoria Police have been supplied a draft copy of the plan. Once adopted, these signatories, which also includes the Chief Executive Officer of the City of Greater Geelong, will be required to sign the Authorisation and Endorsement page of the MFMPPlan which acknowledges their agencies commitment to their agreed actions which are documented within the MFMPPlan.

NOTE: Powercor advised municipalities in the Western and Central distribution network area on 31st July 2012 that it will not sign Municipal Fire Management Plans as:

- This position is not in conflict with the Country Fire Authority Act;
- Powercor has an extensive Bushfire Mitigation Program; and
- Powercor remains committed to Integrated Fire Management Planning, including Strategic Fire Management Planning and will continue to be a member at Regional level as well as contribute at Municipal level where appropriate.

Financial Implications

The costs associated with reviewing the MFMPPlan have not been estimated, but have been covered within Council's 2012/13 salary budgets for the Fire Prevention Unit.

In past years, the Municipal Fire Management Plan has been distributed in hard copy format at a cost of approx \$1000. However, in order to keep costs down as well as to comply with a number of agency requests, the Plan will be distributed via PDF files on a Compact Disk. This approach allows agencies and stakeholders to copy the Plan into their own computer systems.

12. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – MUNICIPAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CONT'D)

In addition to the above, the list of agreed actions that apply to the City of Greater Geelong are also budgeted for with Divisional budgets.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

In accordance with the Country Fire Authority Act 1958, Council has a statutory responsibility to resource and plan for fire prevention activities. Council is also required to have a Municipal Fire Management Plan and appoint officers to particular positions.

Council complies with their legislative requirements.

The MFMP 2012 - 2015 also complies with recent amendments to the Country Fire Authority Act that requires details of Neighbourhood Safer Places and Township Protection Plans to be included.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council officers associated with writing this report have any direct or indirect interest, in accordance with Section 80 (C) of the Local Government Act.

Risk Assessment

The review of the Plan will ensure, as far as is practicable, that the Plan will pass the audit when scheduled by the CFA as part of the 3 year audit cycle.

The City of Greater Geelong Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee has been heavily involved in the Victorian Fire Risk Register (VFRR) planning process since 2009. The aim of the VFRR is to minimise the risk of adverse impact of Bushfires on assets in the human settlement, economic, environmental and cultural contexts.

The objective of the VFRR is to;

- Identify and rate Bushfire risk to assets
- Identify current mitigation treatments to manage risk and the responsible agencies for implementing these strategies
- To produce an integrated Bushfire Document and Risk Register across responsible agencies
- To support and inform Bushfire planning at a local level

Each year council's Municipal Fire Management Planning Committee undergoes a review of the VFRR data. The most recent review which is lead by specialists from the Country Fire Authority was on August 24th 2011.

Social Considerations

Generally, the community expects Council to take a lead role in Fire Prevention activities. The impact of a substantial fire event not only affects property but can also have long term impacts in terms of the communities social, health and economic well being.

12. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT – MUNICIPAL FIRE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CONT'D)

Environmental Implications

Fire events, depending upon the type and location, will have an impact on the environment. To this end, this impact will be managed according to the needs of the situation by calling upon the relevant expertise that exists both within council and within other agencies. Environmental agencies such as DSE, Parks Vic and Councils Environment Unit have been involved in the development of this MFMPan.

Communication

During the review period, i.e. June 2012, an edited version of the plan was placed on the Geelong Australia website and notices were placed in local newspapers. These advertisements advised residents that comments were welcomed as well as where the Plan could be viewed.

To facilitate feedback a 'feedback loop' was placed on the website. This allowed comments/questions to be fed directly to the Municipal Fire Prevention Officer. In addition to the above, approximately 12 copies of the Municipal Fire Management Plan were distributed to various agencies and key industry and stakeholders for comment. All comments were tabling before a review sub-committee. There were no comments or feedback received in relation to the MFMPan from the broader community, however, extensive feedback was provided by numerous agencies and key stakeholders.

Once adopted by the Council. a hardcopy will be kept in Council's Emergency Management and Fire Prevention Unit and on Corporate Records system and a summary version will also be placed on Councils website.

13. WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY POSITION PAPER

Portfolio:	Environment and Sustainability – Cr Doull
Source:	City Services
General Manager:	Gary Van Driel
Index Reference:	Waste Management - Strategic Waste Management

Summary

- Council last prepared a waste management strategy in 2005 called the Waste Management Future Directions Strategy September 2005.
- Historically Council has prepared a waste management strategy ahead of reviews of the Barwon Regional Waste Management Plan and review Councils own Environment Management Strategy to inform these documents of Council's waste management strategic position. Both these documents are due for review in the near future.
- With lessons learnt from the Total Waste Management System (DiCom) Project and major waste service adjustments such as the closure of the Corio Landfill completed, now is an ideal time to review Council's waste management strategic position.
- Appendix 1: Waste Management Strategy 2012 – 2016 Position Paper provides a current status report on waste management services and also outlines a future strategic position as: *For the period 2012 to 2016 the City will focus upon the consolidation of its existing waste services while observing and positioning itself to take advantage of opportunities to process additional waste materials should proven means of processing be identified.*
- It is the recommendation of this report that the information contained in the position paper be noted, and that Council endorse the strategic position outlined as the basis for the preparation of a waste management strategy.
- Upon this endorsement key stakeholders will be consulted in the process of preparing a waste strategy for presentation to Council.

Cr Doull moved, Cr Richards seconded -

That Council:

- 1) note the information included in Appendix 1 – Waste Management Strategy 2012-2016 Position Paper.**
- 2) endorse the strategic position outlined as the basis for the preparation of a waste management strategy**
- 3) undertake development of the Waste Management Strategy and provide further advice back to Council.**

*The Mayor vacated the Chair at 8.40pm
Cr Granger assumed the Chair at 8.40pm*

Carried.

13. WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY POSITION PAPER (CONT'D)

Report

Background

Council last prepared a waste management strategy in September 2005 called the Waste Management Future Directions Strategy. This document was prepared after the introduction of the three bin residential waste collection system as a guiding document for the next stage in Council's pursuit of reducing waste to landfill. It was also prepared in response to the State Government Waste Policy 2005 and incorporated the Towards Zero Waste Strategy waste reduction targets.

The Future Directions Strategy confirmed Council's desire to continue to operate best practice waste management services and lead to the adoption of the Total Waste Management System project that resulted in the SKM Industries Pty Ltd long term contract for the receipt and processing of recyclables and the unsuccessful DiCOM AWT Operations Pty Ltd tender process for the processing of organic waste.

This document also informed Council's own Environment Management Strategy and established Council's position ahead of the 2006 review of the Barwon Regional Waste Management Plan.

With both these documents now due for review it is considered necessary to develop a new waste management strategy for the Council in order to again inform these documents of Council's waste management direction. Also, with the knowledge gained from the Total Waste Management System experience and with major service adjustments, such as the closure of Corio Landfill, completed now is an ideal time to carry out a review a waste management future direction.

Discussion

Appendix 1: Waste Management Strategy 2012 – 2016 Position Paper has been prepared to provide an insight into the current status of the Council's waste services and to outline a preferred direction to form the basis for the preparation of the waste management strategy.

The paper concludes that the development of sustainable options for the processing of organic waste (ie: along the lines of the DiCom facility) is at least five years away and that during this period Council should focus on the consolidation of its current waste services while remaining active in the processes that eventually may result in the development of an organics processing facility.

It is this strategic position that this report is seeking endorsement for as the basis for the preparation of a waste management strategy. This position is captured in the following statement from the position paper:

For the period 2012 to 2016 the City will focus upon the consolidation of its existing waste services while observing and positioning itself to take advantage of opportunities to process additional waste materials should proven means of processing be identified.

The position paper and suggested strategic position, as outlined, form the basis for the preparation of a waste management strategy.

13. WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY POSITION PAPER (CONT'D)

Upon adoption of the position paper further consultation with stakeholders such as the Barwon Regional Waste Management Group, relevant state government authorities (eg: Sustainability Victoria, Department of Sustainability and Environment), local waste service providers and Council's own Waste Services Section will be carried out prior to the preparation of a strategy for presentation to Council.

While this strategy development is required immediately to establish Council's position in order to inform both the review of the Barwon Regional Waste Management Plan and its own Environment Management Plan, it may require some amendment as a result of the current review of the State Waste Policy and the review of the Barwon Regional Plan. However, it is expected that the stakeholder consultation process will minimise the need for future amendments.

Environmental Implications

The purpose of this report is to initiate a discussion that will result in the preparation of a strategic document that will lead to the minimisation of environmental impacts from Council's waste management services.

Financial Implications

There are no immediate financial implications from this report. Future financial implications will be identified with the strategy.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

There are no legal or statutory implications from this report, however, the strategy proposed as an outcome of this report will inform Council's policy position on waste.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No officer has any direct or indirect interest in the subject of this report in accordance with Section 80(C) of the Local Government Act.

Risk Assessment

There are no risk assessment issues as a result of the report.

Social Considerations

There are no immediate social considerations as a result of this report.

Communication

There are no communications issues as a result of this report.

CITY OF GREATER GEELONG WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2012 – 2016 POSITION PAPER 2012

1. STRATEGIC POSITION

As a result of lessons learnt from the Total Waste Management System (TWMS) project and from subsequent discussions with state government ministers and authorities and the consequent likelihood that the waste processing industry in Victoria will not be in a position to deliver a mixed waste processing facility for at least five years, the Waste Services section is recommending that Council's strategic waste management position be:

For the period 2012 to 2016 the City will focus upon the consolidation of its existing waste services while observing and positioning itself to take advantage of opportunities to process additional waste materials should proven means of processing be identified.

In consolidating current waste services Council shall endeavor to meet the State Government Towards Zero Waste Strategy targets by striving to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill and observing the established waste reduction hierarchy while acknowledging the need to ensure that all waste services are provided on a sound financial footing that will meet the needs of the community.

Critical issues to be addressed in the consolidation of current services are:

- To optimize the transition to Drysdale Landfill operations following the closure of the Corio Landfill.
- To secure a sustainable means of processing green organics collected at kerbside from residential properties.
- To prepare for the establishment of the new residential kerbside collection contract commencing mid 2013 and to review the kerbside collection policy.
- To maximize environmental and financial benefit from the existing recyclables collection and processing service.
- To maximize environmental and financial benefit from the operations of residential self haul resource recovery centres and ancillary services and increase the opportunities for access to these centres.
- To investigate and implement opportunities to increase materials recovery in the industrial and commercial (including retail) sectors.
- To investigate and introduce programs to address illegal dumping, and
- To investigate and implement opportunities to minimize waste generation.
- To monitor and respond to carbon pricing issues arising from the operations of the Drysdale landfill

It is envisaged that positive outcomes in these areas will be achieved by a combination of service improvements and expansion, community education and infrastructure development and by forging strong working relationships with industry partners such as the Barwon Regional Waste Management Group and its fellow member councils, service provider contractors and the community and by establishing links with other provincial cities within the State.

In positioning itself to take advantage of opportunities to process additional waste materials, and specifically organic waste within the mixed waste stream, Council shall lobby State Government authorities for the preparation of a state wide waste management strategic framework that will address waste treatment technologies, facility siting options, end product markets and regulator support in order to provide direction and a level of surety to councils, regions and investors in waste management infrastructure. Council shall also establish basic criteria to enable the eventual selection of a suitable service provider. These criteria will

include proven operational reliability, sound financial basis and both strategic and statutory support by government.

Key elements in this process will be:

- Observing and analyzing, in a local context, the outcomes of the Metropolitan Waste Management Group's project to identify potential mixed waste processing options. While it is anticipated that this project will provide validated direction on proven technologies with end product market assurance and regulator support, it is most unlikely that any outcomes will lead to the establishment of any reliable mixed waste processing within the next five years.
- Ongoing liaison with State Government at Ministerial and Department levels.
- Ongoing liaison with other councils through the Barwon Regional Waste Management Group and with other provincial cities.

2. CURRENT SERVICE FOCUS

Issues to be addressed in consolidating Council's current waste management services include:

Landfill Operations

With the closure of the Corio Landfill operation on 31 December 2011 the City's waste services are now operating for the first time with just the one landfill in Beck's Road, Drysdale. While not ideally situated to service the whole of the municipality it does provide an ideal site in terms of landfill operation and is an important service for the Bellarine Peninsula and the eastern suburbs of the urban area of the City. As such its future viable operation is of paramount importance.

The Drysdale Landfill operates in full compliance with its EPA license based on best practice requirements.

Issues to be addressed as part of this operation are:

- Establishing optimum operating capacity while meeting best practice requirements.
- Monitoring traffic movements to the site.
- Impact on Council's residential kerbside waste collection system with consideration of best fit with Drysdale Landfill or possible use of alternative sites, and
- Possible need for supporting infrastructure (eg: road access improvements, materials transfer facilities).
- Carbon pricing implications and the modelling to ensure compliance with relevant legislation

The role of other council and private sector owned landfills at Werribee, Fyansford and Angelsea will also have to be assessed in the absence of the Corio Landfill.

Green Organics Processing

Since the introduction of the three bin residential collection system in 2003 the City has struggled to establish a sustainable means of processing green organics collected from residential properties. This is the result of the higher than expected quantities collected (ie: community support for the service) and the immaturity of the processing industry. This immaturity is highlighted by poor operational efficiency and general non acceptance of low technology options, lack of proven high technology options, minimal end product markets and lack of regulator support. The City's green organics has the potential to be of

significant value given that the collected material is high quality with a contamination rate of less than 1% by weight.

This material is currently being used for private sector quarry rehabilitation as a short term option. Ironically, Council has a real need for the end product of green organics processing in landfill rehabilitation but due to the difficulties in establishing an acceptable means of processing this option has had limited outcomes.

As an existing service urgently requiring a degree of permanency Council will continue to pursue options for the processing of kerbside collected green organics. For the quantities provided by the City it must be recognized that the answer to this issues may lie with a number of processors.

Council's preferred option should be the pursuit of sites to enable Council to continue in-house processing for external use of end product or if possible in landfill rehabilitation (eg: processing at Point Wilson for quarry and/or Corio Landfill rehabilitation), however, it may be necessary to also pursue alternative short term materials receival processors. Continued support for the Barwon Region on farm processing option is one such option.

For the longer term Council should continue to monitor developments in the green organics processing market to ensure that any opportunity to ultimately establish a higher technology processing facility is recognized and to ensure that the City is well placed to take advantage of any such opportunity. This may also occur in conjunction with the pursuit of mixed waste long term processing.

Residential Kerbside Collection

The current best practice three mobile bin residential kerbside collection service contract expires mid 2013. A review of the current waste collection system has been conducted and amendments approved by Council.

Council has completed the tender process to engage a new contractor for the next five years and Council will need to facilitate a smooth transition into the new contract. With the closure of the Corio Landfill a facility for the transfer of a portion of the kerbside collected waste has been established at Moolap. This or an alternative long term site will require consolidation.

Recyclables Recovery and Processing

One positive outcome of the Total Waste Management System process was that SKM Industries Pty Ltd commenced recovery and processing of recyclables in July 2010 under a contract for a minimum ten year and potentially twenty year term that provides a financial return to Council. Continuous improvement in the level of materials recovery under this contract is a high priority and provision has been made in the contract for this by way of the Community Education Program. This Program is funded by a \$2 per tonne of material received payment by SKM Industries and is directed to initiatives to increase residential property recycling.

Recent collection bin audits indicate that there is some 20% recyclables in the mixed waste. Transfer of these recyclables to the processed stream will result in significant environmental and financial outcomes and is an immediate priority. Transfer of half of this material will increase the City's landfill diversion percentage from 58 (the second highest recovery rate in the State) to 62.5, just short of the 2014 Towards Zero Waste Strategy target of 65%.

Resource Recovery Centres and Hard Waste

Regardless of developments in waste processing the role of self haul residential waste resource recovery centres will continue. The closure of the Corio Landfill operations is likely to increase the use of the Geelong Resource Recovery Centre as some private sector customers seek an alternative to the Corio Landfill.

The resource recovery centres also provide the preferred outlet for hard waste. Further development of Council's two centres and complimentary community promotion may provide the opportunity to address this issue that affects a small portion of the community. To provide additional assistance to residents wishing to dispose of hard waste Council, on its own and in partnership with the Barwon Regional Waste Management Group, has introduced complimentary programs (eg: Second Hand Saturday, discount rates for drop off of televisions, mattresses, tyres) and should continue to investigate further opportunities in this area.

With the expansion of the City to the south (ie: Armstrong Creek precinct) consideration of how self haul services will be made available to these new communities will be necessary.

Community Satisfaction

Since the introduction of the three bin residential collection system in 2002/2003 the City's Waste Services have consistently registered one of the highest levels of community satisfaction of all Council services (as assessed by the Department of Planning and Community Development Local Government Community Satisfaction Survey) and has been consistently well above state averages. Recently completed surveys by the Department have confirmed a continued high satisfaction level from the community. Analysis of these survey results indicate that there is still a high level of satisfaction with the three bin system and concerns that have arisen in the last few years relate to hard waste collection services and the cost of disposal.

Cost Recovery

All waste services are funded as individual Council 'business entities' with total cost recovery through cost models established for residential collection and its associated services and likewise for landfill operations. Costs are recovered through the residential waste and recycling service charge and landfill gate fees respectively. As such these services do not impose on the City's general fund expenditure.

The key exception to this is the funding of the extraordinary cost for higher level rehabilitation of the Corio Landfill site that has been imposed by EPA in the latter stages of this landfill operation and therefore could not be incorporated into earlier financial planning for the site.

The introduction of a price on carbon under Federal legislation has further impacted on gate fees and the requirement to pay for carbon emissions from waste buried at landfills. Council will need to closely monitor liabilities under this new framework.

3. MIXED WASTE PROCESSING

The TWMS project and subsequent communications with government authorities have clearly indicated that the mixed waste processing industry in Australia and particularly in Victoria is still in the embryonic stage. Suitable technologies with reliable end product markets are yet to be identified and have not gained the support of the regulator bodies. Within this environment it is not considered appropriate to proceed with a process to select a suitable service provider in the immediate future. Conservative estimates indicate that at best the establishment of a facility within the State and therefore within or at least within reach of the Barwon Region or the City would be at least five years away.

In the interim for Council to continue to pursue its desire to ultimately meet and potentially exceed the State Towards Zero Waste Strategy targets and to maximize the processing of as much waste materials as possible in the shortest possible time it should continue to be involved in all processes leading to the future development of an alternative waste technology option.

The Waste Management Strategy Project Control Group (refer Section 5) has identified the 'keys to success' in the pursuit of an alternative waste technology (AWT) process as:

- AWT technology understanding: including technology type, feedstock input requirements, process output, process residuals, indicative service charges and approval and planning requirements.
- Environment Protection Authority position: as applicable to facility siting, works approvals and general operating parameters.
- State Wide Government Waste Strategy: gain an understanding of the state government's strategic direction for AWT's.
- Future Contract Formulation: development of a tendering and contract framework for AWT's.
- Review of Impact on Existing Services: gain an understanding of the potential impact on existing waste services.
- Community Consultation and Affordability Assessment: gain an understanding of the community's position on AWT's (in particular the technology proposed) and the potential service charge.

The Metropolitan (Melbourne) Waste Management Group (MWMG), with the support of the state government, has commissioned a project to identify suitable mixed waste processing options for metropolitan councils.

Furthermore, recent discussions with State Government Ministers and Authorities have indicated an intention to develop a State Wide strategy for the introduction of alternative waste processing that hopefully will include the outcomes of the MWMG project, as far as these are applicable to the rest of the State.

Following the TWMS project it is now most appropriate for the City to await the outcomes of the MWMG project and the state strategy prior to further consideration of the mixed waste processing options. As part of its involvement in a state strategy, in addition to its links to the Barwon Region and its fellow member Councils, the City should also pursue links with other provincial cities within the State.

Regardless of the outcomes of the MWMG project or the State strategy it is most unlikely that any suitable technology will be established and proven and any form of governance process completed within a five year period.

Should any independent processes be developed within the reasonable catchment of Geelong then Council could provide limited material to these facilities for development testing purposes.

4. STATE STRATEGY COMPLIANCE

The State Government, through its Towards Zero Waste Strategy, has established waste diversion targets for councils to aspire to. For municipal waste this is 65% by 2014.

The City is currently one of the top two waste diversion councils at 58%. To achieve greater than this it will be necessary to capture and process the remaining organic material (ie: food waste) in the mixed waste, either by source separation and inclusion with the green organics or by facility processing similar to that targeted under the TWMS process.

Given the current uncertainty surrounding green organics processing source separation is not an immediate option and therefore the City, as with the remainder of the State, must rely on

the future direction anticipated to be provided by the MWMG project and the development of a state wide waste management strategy.

While the 65% reduction in waste to landfill by 2014 target may still be achievable by improvement and expansion of existing services (eg: increase recyclables collection) it cannot be guaranteed without processing the food element of mixed waste and therefore it is more than likely that this target will have to be revised. From the City's position it can at least be said that through the TWMS project it 'had a real go' at achieving the current target.

It should be noted that the Department of Sustainability and Environment has announced a review of the State Waste Policy. Council's response to this review has been to reinforce calls for the preparation of a state wide waste management strategic framework.

Also a recent review of Sustainability Victoria has resulted in this State Government project facilitation organization realigning its primary focus towards waste management.

5. CONCLUSION

While the City, through its partnership with the Barwon Regional Waste Management Group and that Group's fellow member Councils, has in the past strived to be a leader in the field of 'waste management through minimization and reduction' its experience from the Total Waste Management System process has identified that there is no current 'silver bullet' for the viable processing of organic waste and that operational solutions to the processing of mixed waste in particular are at least five years away.

As a result the City's focus during this coming five year period must be to consolidate its current waste services to ensure financial viability with maximum environmental benefit within the needs of the community. Opportunities exist to increase recyclables recovery and expand the community's involvement in waste minimization. Issues requiring attention include the optimal operation of the Drysdale Landfill and attention to the anticipated vigorous growth within the municipality.

This document is intended to stimulate discussion and ultimately provide a strategic direction leading to the development of a waste management strategic plan, including an action plan to support this direction. It should also be recognized that such action plan will be dynamic and that further or alternative actions will be legitimate provided they support the strategic direction.

14. VARIATION TO COUNCIL MEETING TIMES

Portfolio:	Democracy & Governance - Cr Mitchell
Source:	Corporate Services – Administration & Governance
General Manager:	Jeff Wall
Index Reference:	Council Governance

Summary

- Council has previously determined that its meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
- This report addresses a varied Council Meeting timetable over the Christmas & New Year period.

Cr Abley moved, Cr Richards seconded -

That:

- 1) for the months of December 2012 and January 2013 the Council meeting timetable be varied as follows:**
 - a) The final Council Meeting in 2012 be held on Tuesday 11 December;**
 - b) Council Meetings scheduled for Tuesday 25 December 2012 and 8 and 22 January 2013 not proceed;**
 - c) The first Council Meeting in 2013 be held on Tuesday 29 January;**
- 2) if deemed necessary, the Chief Executive Officer, in consultation with the Mayor, be authorised to call a Special Meeting of Council during this period.**

Carried.

Report

Background

Under the current meeting cycle, Council Meetings are scheduled to be held on 11 and 25 December 2012, and on 8 and 22 January 2013, with Councillor Briefings scheduled during the previous weeks.

This report addresses variances due to public holidays over the Christmas holiday period.

Discussion

During and prior to the current term of Council, the meeting schedule has been varied during December and January to recognise the Christmas/New Year holiday period.

December Council Meetings

The second meeting in December falls on a public holiday. Due to demands placed on Council business at this time of year, it is proposed that the final Council Meeting be held on 11 December 2012, enabling the Minutes and decisions to be implemented prior to Christmas.

14. VARIATION TO COUNCIL MEETING TIMES (CONT'D)

January Council Meetings

Under the current meeting timetable, Council Meetings fall on 8 and 22 January 2013. Past experience indicates that January is the quietest month in terms of general Council activities. It is therefore proposed that the first meeting in the New Year be held on Tuesday 29 January 2013.

If the Council Meetings are varied as recommended, the first Briefing in the New Year will be held on Tuesday 22 January 2013. Over the last seven years a similar schedule has been approved and the need to call a Special Meeting has not arisen.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications arising from this report.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications arising from this report.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The Local Government Act 1989 allows Council to determine Council Meeting dates as appropriate. Council has authorised the Chief Executive Officer (in consultation with the Mayor) to vary meetings around public holidays.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council staff member involved in the preparation of this report has a direct or indirect interest in the matters considered within the report.

Risk Assessment

Variations to suit needs can be implemented by the Chief Executive Officer in consultation with the Mayor of the day.

Social Considerations

There are no social implications arising from this report.

Communication

The variation in the meeting timetable will be advertised through *City News* and on Council's Website. The media will also be informed of the variation.

15. SALE OF LAND 1-39 ROLLINS ROAD BELL POST HILL

Portfolio:	Finance - Cr Harwood
Source:	Property Management - Corporate Services
General Manager:	Jeff Wall
Index Reference:	Land Sales

Summary

- The Council owns 3.77ha of land at 1-39 Rollins Road Bell Post Hill ("Council's land") most of which was purchased by the former Shire of Corio for an arterial ring road which has now been superseded by the Geelong Ring Road ("GRR") freeway to the west. (Refer to Appendix 15-1).
- Amendment C249 to the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme was approved on 16 August 2012 which rezoned the Council's land and the adjoining land to the west to Residential 1, removed a reserve restriction from part of Council's land, introduced a design overlay and deleted a public acquisition overlay.
- Council's land is surplus to requirements and it is recommended that the land be sold by tender with the reserve price being set by a certified valuation of the land.
- Investigations indicate that subject to easements, proximity to the GRR and other considerations, the Council's land is partly developable for conventional residential lots. Other uses allowable within the Residential 1 Zone are also possible in the southern part of the land not encumbered by easements.
- Since part of the Council's land was the former Reserve No 1 reserved for recreation, the purchaser of Council's land will be required to enter into a s173 Agreement requiring the re-allocation of land of the same area for open space upon development, in addition to the usual open space allocation.
- Council is required to give notice of intention to sell its land under s189 of the Local Government Act. If submissions are received they will be heard by the Submissions Hearing Panel and a further report will be put to Council. If no submissions are received the property will be sold on the recommended terms.
- The report has been considered by the Council's Property Strategy Advisory Committee.

15. SALE OF LAND 1-39 ROLLINS ROAD BELL POST HILL (CONT'D)

Cr Richards moved, Cr Macdonald seconded -

That Council being of the opinion that the land situated at 1-39 Rollins Road Bell Post Hill (“the land”) is no longer required for Council purposes, resolves that:

- 1. the land be sold by tender on the following terms and conditions –**
 - a) the tender price to be set at no less than the certified valuation of the land;**
 - b) terms of the sale being 1% on lodging of tenders and 9% on acceptance with the balance due in 60 days from the date of sale;**
 - c) the purchaser entering into a s173 Agreement requiring the provision of 1,317m² of open space upon subdivision of the land, in addition to any allocation under the Subdivision Act;**
 - d) such other terms and conditions considered appropriate to be included in the Contract of Sale and other relevant documents; and**
- 2. the statutory procedures be commenced under section 189 of the Local Government Act 1989 (“the Act”) to sell the land and that public notice of and the right of a person under section 223 of the Act to make a submission in relation to the proposed sale be given in the Geelong Advertiser and Independent; and**
- 3. the Submissions Hearing Panel be appointed to hear and report to the Council on any submissions in relation to the proposed sale; and**
- 4. if no submissions are received the land will be sold by tender and;**
 - a) the General Manager – Corporate Services will execute the Contract of Sale; and**
 - b) the Transfer of Land and s173 Agreement be signed and sealed.**

Carried.

Report

Background

The Council is the owner of the land at 1-19 and 33-39 Rollins Road (“the Council's land”) comprising (refer to attached diagram):

- Lot 11 on PS518321S area 3.636ha at 1-19 and Rollins Road.
- Reserve 1 on PS96433 area 1,317m² at 33-39 Rollins Road.
- Reserve 2 for Municipal Purposes on PS96433 (not shown on diagram)

Lot 11 on PS518321S was purchased by the former Shire of Corio in 1974 to provide for the construction of the original Geelong arterial ring road known as “R1”. Revised planning strategies later established the eventual route of the Geelong Ring Road (“GRR”) freeway further to the west.

15. SALE OF LAND 1-39 ROLLINS ROAD BELL POST HILL (CONT'D)

Reserve 1 on PS96433 of area 1,317m² was created in 1972 as part of a 24 lot subdivision of land fronting Rollins Road. This reserve has never been fenced or improved for any specific purpose and is currently included within the larger Council parcel which is open grassland.

Reserve 2 on PS96433 is reserved for Municipal Purposes and is approximately 0.3m wide and 500m long and is located at the rear of the houses fronting Rollins Road along the eastern side of Council's land. The purpose of the reserve was to deny access from those houses to the proposed R1.

Land immediately to the west of Council's land abutting the GRR is known as "Williamson's land" and has an area 1.762ha with a street address of 305 Ballarat Road. The parcel was severed from a larger farm when the land for the GRR was acquired and being totally encumbered power line easements it cannot be used for housing or other buildings.

Both the Council's land and adjoining land have been rezoned under amendment C249 to the Greater Geelong Planning Scheme approved on 16 August 2012.

Amendment C249 makes the following changes:

- Rezones parts of both owner's land from Farming Zone to Residential 1.
- Removes the Public Acquisition Overlay (PAO) from part of both owner's land;
- Extends the adjoining Design Development Overlay 14 (DDO14) over the Residential 1 Zone on both owner's land;
- Removes the reserve restriction from the titles to Reserves 1 and 2 on Council's land.

Discussion

The Council's land is surplus to requirements and it is recommended to be sold by tender. Prospective purchasers have enquired as to the availability of Council's land.

Engineering advice and discussions with service authorities indicate that it is feasible to develop the northern part of Council's land as a conventional residential subdivision. The southern part of Council's land near the Midland Highway being more heavily encumbered by water easements would be difficult to subdivide for conventional housing development, but could be used in whole or part for any purpose permitted in a Residential 1 zone. Buildings are not permitted on the water easements.

There are several constraints on the development of both the Council's land including power lines and easements covering all of Williamson's land, Barwon Water's Montpellier Lovely Banks water transfer main, proximity to the GRR and a fibre optic cable. These constraints are taken into account when setting a valuation for the land for the sale process.

Reserve 1 of area 1,317m² is formerly zoned PPRZ and now zoned Residential 1 will be sold as part of Council's overall holding. In acknowledgement of the former intended purpose of this Reserve, it is proposed to require the purchaser of Council's land to enter into a s173 Agreement to provide 1,317m² of open space in addition to the normal requirement that will be imposed as a condition of the subdivision of the rest of the Council's land. This will result in a replacement of the current reserve in a manner which better suits the development of this area.

15. SALE OF LAND 1-39 ROLLINS ROAD BELL POST HILL (CONT'D)

Environmental Implications

All the Council's land is grass covered with a small stand of trees along the Rollins Road frontage. The purchaser of the land will be required to comply with any environmental requirements imposed during the development approvals process including any requirement relating to native flora and fauna and drainage water discharge from the land.

Financial Implications

It is proposed to sell the Council's land by tender through an agent at a price not less than the certified valuation of the land.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The Local Government Best Practice Guideline for the Sale and Exchange of Land guides Council on the sale of land. Sale of land by tender is a sales method supported by the guideline and requires that land sales should occur at not less than market value. The guideline also requires that the land be suitably rezoned prior to sale which has been completed.

Section 189 of the Local Government Act ("LG Act") requires that Council obtain a certified valuation dated not less than six months prior to the sale of the land being the date of the contract of sale. A certified valuation will be obtained prior to the tender process.

Under the same section of the LG Act the Council is required to give public notice of its intention to sell land and consider any submissions received. If any submissions are received they will be heard by the Submissions Hearing Panel followed by a further report to Council. If no submissions are received the land will be sold by tender.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No officers, consultants or contractors involved in the sale of the land have a direct or indirect interest in the land or its sale.

Risk Assessment

The risks associated with the sale of the land can be managed by obtaining appropriate advice and following standard management procedures.

Social Considerations

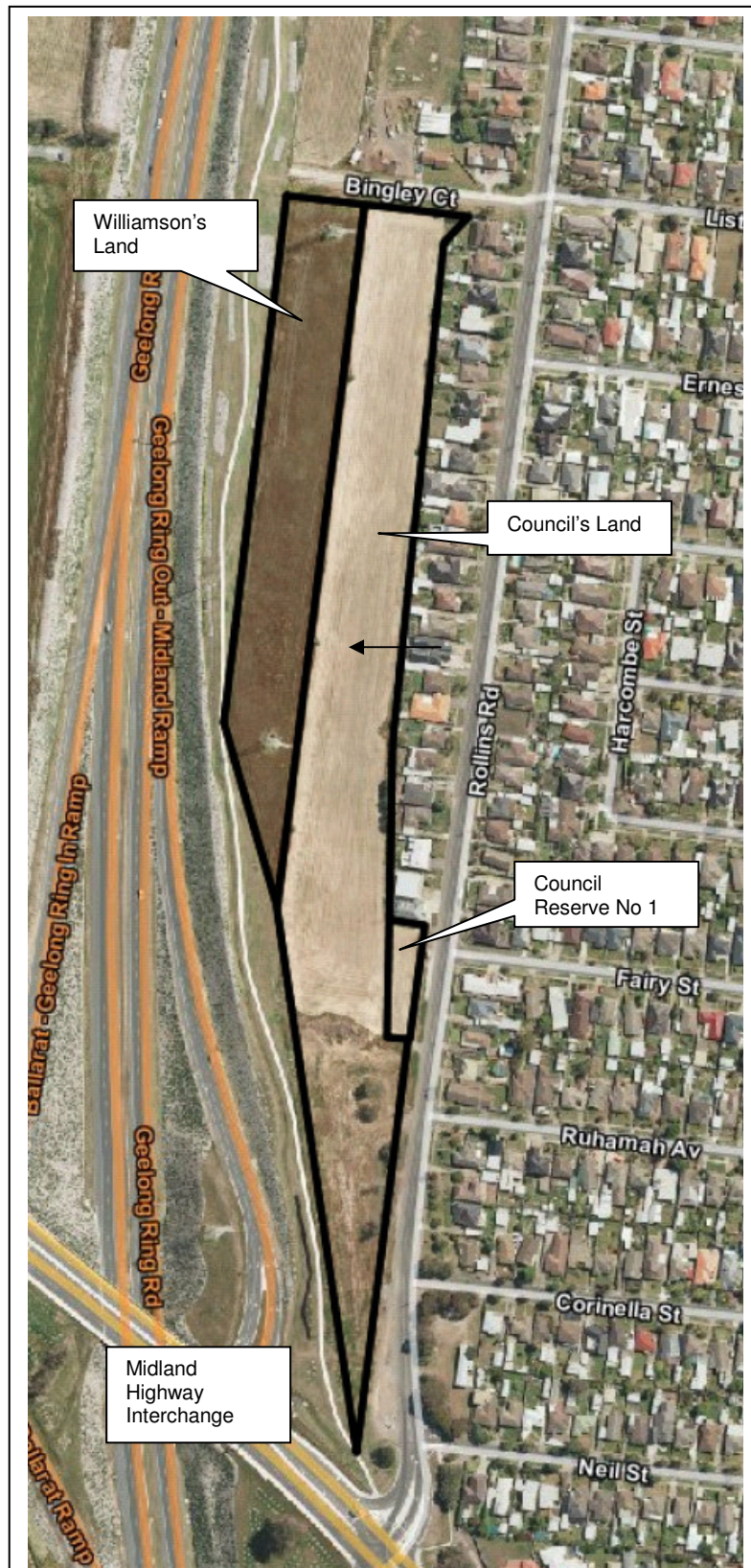
The sale of the land does not involve any social considerations.

Communication

The sale of land is supported by the Council's Engineering and Sport and Recreation Departments. The report has also been considered by the Council's Property Strategy Advisory Committee.

15. SALE OF LAND 1-39 ROLLINS ROAD BELL POST HILL (CONT'D)

Appendix 15-1



16. ROAD RENAMING - EASTERN SECTION SWAN PARADE TO ORD STREET, ST LEONARDS

Portfolio:	Democracy and Governance - Cr Mitchell
Source:	Corporate Services - Financial Services
General Manager:	Jeff Wall
Index Reference:	Subject/Financial Management - Reporting Subject/Roads, Footpaths & Streets

Summary

- Swan Parade, St Leonards has been divided with bollards placed at the eastern end of the roadway.
- A property in the eastern section is currently numbered to Swan Parade, however the occupant of that property is experiencing service delivery difficulties.
- The proposed renaming of the eastern section of this roadway will enable the property to be easily located and have a unique identifiable street address.
- This proposed renaming was advertised in The Independent newspaper on 19 August 2011 and the Geelong Advertiser newspaper on 20 August 2011.
- Four submissions were received. One submission was against the proposal and two of the three submissions in favour, proposed alternative road names.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Macdonald seconded -

That Council approves the renaming of the eastern section of Swan Parade, St Leonards that is accessed from Beach Road, to be renamed as “Ord Street,” St Leonards.

Carried.

Report

Background

Swan Parade, St Leonards has become a disjointed roadway and is no longer a through road to Beach Road, St Leonards. This has occurred due to two sets of bollards being placed at either end of a section of dirt road to allow access to the nature reserve by authorised vehicles only. At the time the bollards were installed, the property known as 1 Swan Parade did not exist. The section of road that has been closed to traffic and dissected by bollards has not been discontinued.

The property known as 1 Swan Parade is located in the truncated section of Swan Parade and is only accessible via Beach Road. The owner of this property has faced difficulty with people locating the property. The Office of Geographic Names advise that the road name does not conform with principle 4(f) of the Guidelines for Geographic Names 2010.

16. ROAD RENAMING - EASTERN SECTION SWAN PARADE TO ORD STREET, ST LEONARDS (CONT'D)

Discussion

It is proposed to rename the eastern section of Swan Parade, St Leonards, starting from the corner property at 2 Swan Parade up to Beach Road, St Leonards to “Ord Street”, St Leonards.

Renaming this section of Swan Parade will enable the property currently known as 1 Swan Parade to have a unique identifiable street address. This will assist emergency services and visitors to the area to easily locate the property. Renaming the section of road that has restricted vehicle access between the bollards will also allow for possible future subdivision or reopening the road to public use.

This renaming will only affect one property. The renaming will ensure compliance with the Guidelines of Geographic Place Names 2010 where it states that when a road becomes/is disjointed a separate name is required for both sections of the roadway. The Office of Geographic Names submitted a submission in favour of this proposal and recommended Council proceed with this renaming.

The suggested naming meets the requirements of the Geographical Place Names Act 1998 and the Geographic Names Guidelines 2010.

The proposed renaming was advertised in The Independent newspaper on 19 August 2011 and the Geelong Advertiser newspaper on 20 August 2011 and all abutting land owners were notified at this time. Council received four submissions regarding this renaming.

The Office of Geographic Names (OGN) submitted that the current naming did not conform to Principle 4(f) ‘Obstructed or altered roads’ in the Guidelines. The Guidelines state that if the course of a road is obstructed, perhaps due to construction of other roads or features, a new unique name is to be applied to one end of the road. This is particularly important when an emergency service vehicle cannot navigate the entire course of the road from one end to the other.

One submission was against the proposal and suggested more appropriate signage be implemented. The OGN have advised that signage in this instance would still not meet The Guidelines Principle 4(f) ‘Obstructed or altered roads’.

Two submissions proposed alternative road names, however, the names were not considered appropriate for this section of roadway.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental issues arising from the report.

Financial Implications

Council is responsible for street signage.

16. ROAD RENAMING - EASTERN SECTION SWAN PARADE TO ORD STREET, ST LEONARDS (CONT'D)

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The Geographic Place Names Act 1998 and The Guidelines for Geographic Names 2010 have been followed and met.

The proposal was advertised in The Independent newspaper on 19 August 2011 and the Geelong Advertiser Newspaper on 20 August 2011 with four submissions being received.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

There is no Council Officer direct or indirect interest involved in this report.

Risk Assessment

Should an emergency situation occur in this street, Council's proposal to rename this section of roadway will minimise the risk of emergency services not being able to locate the situation.

Social Considerations

The renaming of this section of roadway will allow for easy identification to the public and utility services in case of an emergency.

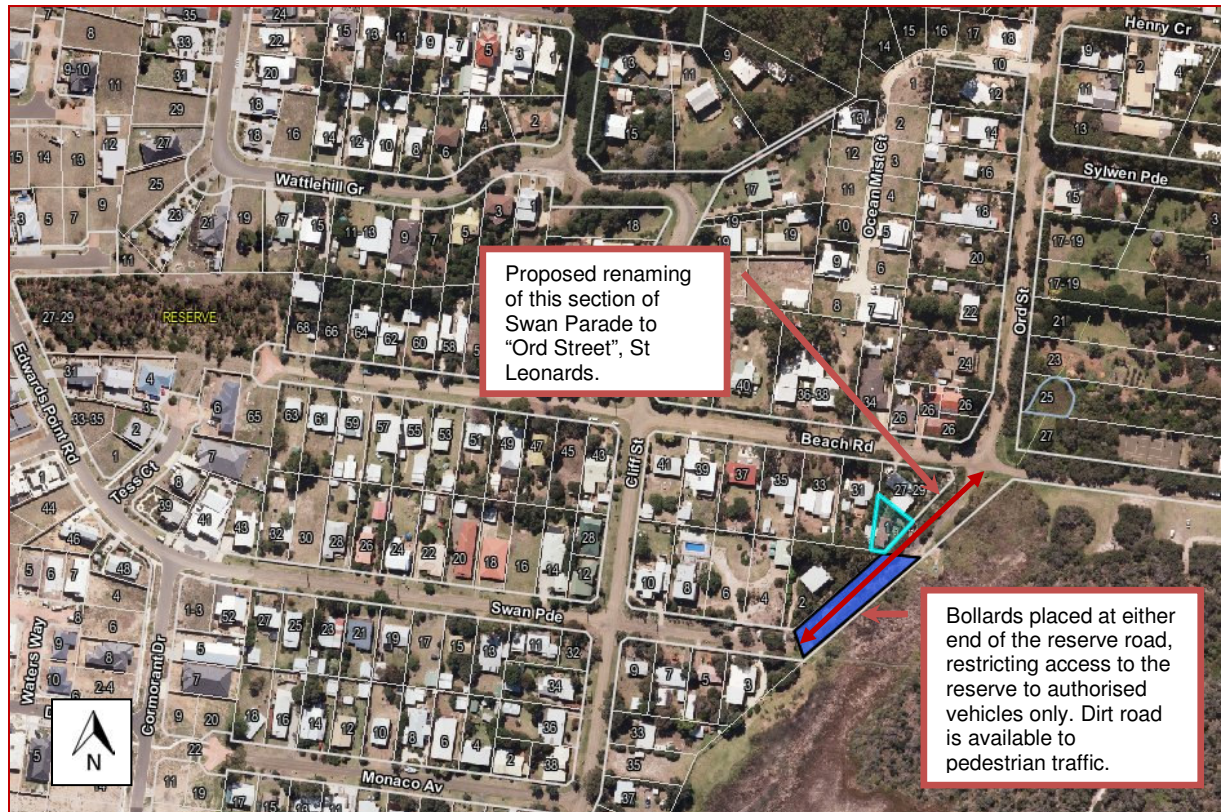
Communication

The proposed renaming of this roadway was advertised in The Independent newspaper on 19 August 2011 and the Geelong Advertiser newspaper on 20 August 2011.

Subject to Council and The Registrar of Geographic Names approval, the relevant authorities and abutting owners will be notified of the official registration of this road renaming.

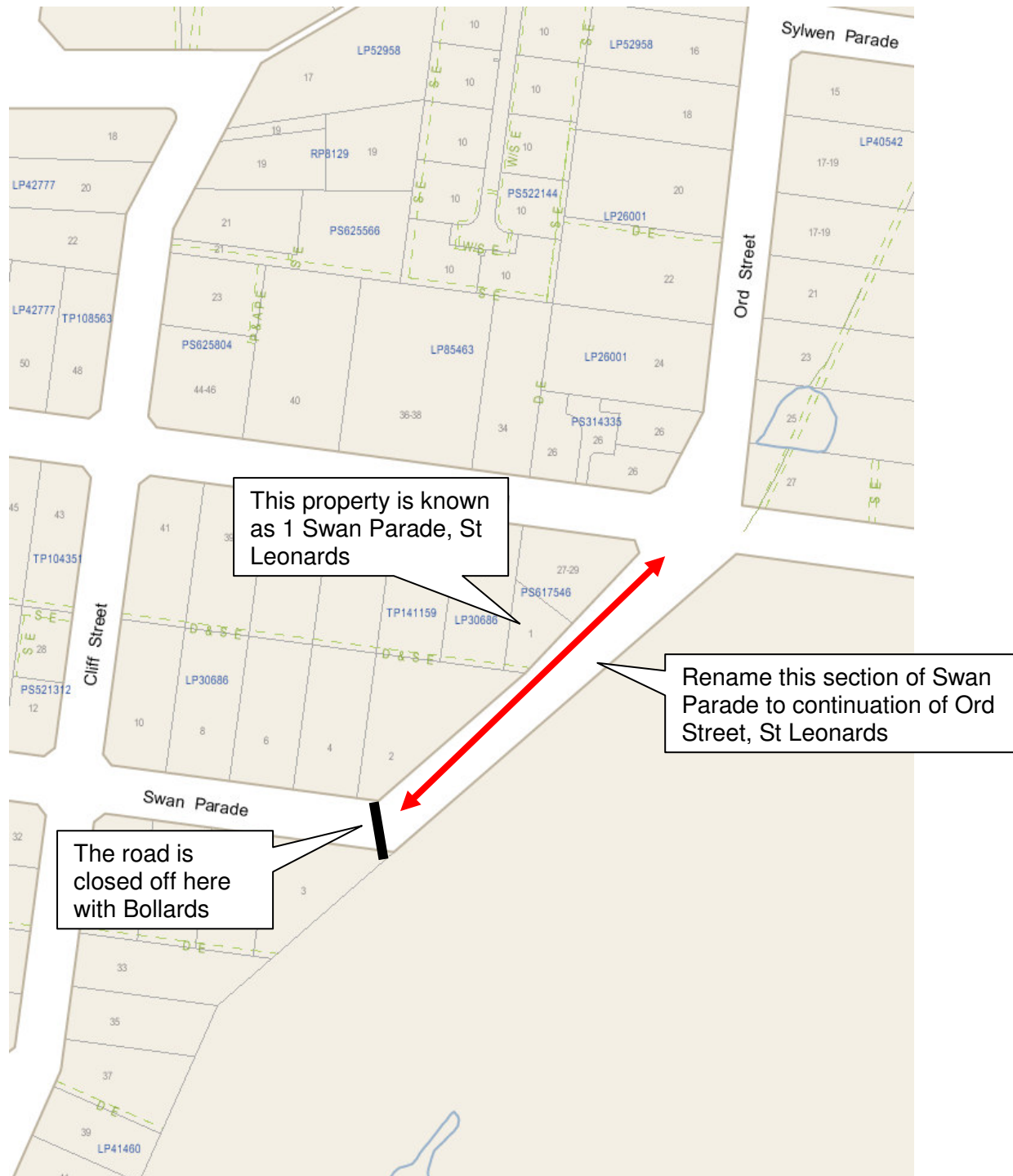
16. ROAD RENAMING - EASTERN SECTION SWAN PARADE TO ORD STREET, ST LEONARDS (CONT'D)

Appendix 16-1



16. ROAD RENAMING - EASTERN SECTION SWAN PARADE TO ORD STREET, ST LEONARDS (CONT'D)

Appendix 16-2



17. ROAD RENAMING - SOUTHERN SECTION MORNING STREET, NORTH GEELONG AND NORTHERN SECTION KILDARE STREET, NORTH GEELONG

Portfolio:	Democracy and Governance - Cr Mitchell
Source:	Corporate Services - Financial Services
General Manager:	Jeff Wall
Index Reference:	Subject/Financial management - Reporting Subject/Roads, Footpaths & Streets

Summary

- The proposal is to rename two sections of roadway in North Geelong that are not continuous roads, but separated by parcels of land. The renaming is required to comply with legislation.
- Firstly, the southern section of Mornington Street, North Geelong is disjointed from the northern section by a large portion of land (Appendix 17-1).
 - A resident has raised concerns with deliveries having difficulty in locating the southern section of Mornington Street, North Geelong.
 - Renaming the southern section of this roadway will enable properties to be easily located and have unique identifiable street addresses.
- Secondly, the northern section of Kildare Street, North Geelong is disjointed from the southern section by a railway line (Appendix 17-1).
 - Businesses within the northern section of Kildare Street have expressed difficulty with deliveries.
 - Renaming the northern section of this roadway will enable properties to be easily located and have unique identifiable street addresses.
- The proposed renamings were advertised in the Geelong Independent newspaper on 2 March 2012 and the Geelong Advertiser newspaper on 3 March 2012.
- No submissions were received for either of the proposed renamings.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Macdonald seconded -

That Council approve the following:

- 1) rename the southern section of Mornington Street to “Nepean Close”, North Geelong;**
- 2) rename the northern section of Kildare Street to “Mina Place”, North Geelong.**

Carried.

17. ROAD RENAMING - SOUTHERN SECTION MORNING STREET, NORTH GEELONG AND NORTHERN SECTION KILDARE STREET, NORTH GEELONG (CONT'D)

Report

Background

Two roadways in North Geelong are not navigable from one end to the other. Land parcels obstruct or break the contiguity of the roadways. Due to the obstructions Council is required to rename sections of the roadways based on principle 4(F) of the Guidelines for Geographic Names 2010.

The affected roadways are Mornington Street and Kildare Street, North Geelong.

Mornington Street, North Geelong

Mornington Street is split in the middle by a large section of privately owned undeveloped land.

A business within the southern section of Mornington Street, North Geelong has advised Council they are experiencing difficulty with deliveries and visitors locating their business. The only access to properties in the southern section of Mornington Street is via Victoria Street, North Geelong.

Kildare Street, North Geelong

Kildare Street is split at the northern end by the Geelong–Ballarat railway line and a private parcel of land.

Businesses within the northern section of Kildare Street, North Geelong are also experiencing difficulties with deliveries and visitors due to the obstruction. The only access to the properties in the northern section of Kildare Street is via Separation Street, North Geelong.

Discussion

Both roadways do not conform to principle 4(F) "Obstructed or altered roads" of the Guidelines for Geographic Names 2010. The Guidelines state that when a road becomes or is disjointed, a separate name is required for both sections of the roadway.

Renaming the southern section of Mornington Street and the northern section of Kildare Street, North Geelong will enable all properties to have unique identifiable street addresses and thus conform to the guidelines. Renaming these sections of the roadway will cause the least impact and assist emergency services and visitors to the area to locate properties in a timely manner.

It is proposed to rename the southern section of Mornington Street, North Geelong which is accessed from Victoria Street to "Nepean Close", North Geelong. The business requesting the renaming is the only property affected.

It is proposed to rename the northern section of Kildare Street, North Geelong which is accessed from Separation Street, to "Mina Place", North Geelong. This renaming will affect two properties.

The proposed renaming of both sections of these roadways meet the requirements of the Geographical Place Names Act 1998 and the Geographic Names Guidelines 2010.

17. ROAD RENAMING - SOUTHERN SECTION MORNING STREET, NORTH GEELONG AND NORTHERN SECTION KILDARE STREET, NORTH GEELONG (CONT'D)

The proposed names were advertised in the Geelong Independent newspaper on 2 March 2012 and the Geelong Advertiser newspaper on 3 March 2012 and all abutting land owners were notified at this time. No submissions have been received regarding these renamings.

It is proposed that the names of the southern section of Kildare Street and the northern section of Mornington Street remain unchanged.

Environmental Implications

There is no environmental issue arising from this report.

Financial Implications

Council is responsible for street signage.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The Geographical Place Names Act 1998 and the Guidelines for Geographic Names 2010 have been followed and met.

The proposals were advertised in the Geelong Independent newspaper on 2 March 2012 and the Geelong Advertiser newspaper on 3 March 2012 and no submissions were received.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

There is no Council Officer direct or indirect interest involved in this report.

Risk Assessment

If an emergency situation was to occur in these streets, the renaming of these sections of roadway will assist emergency services to quickly locate the situation.

Social Considerations

These renamings will allow for easy identification to the public and utility services in case of an emergency.

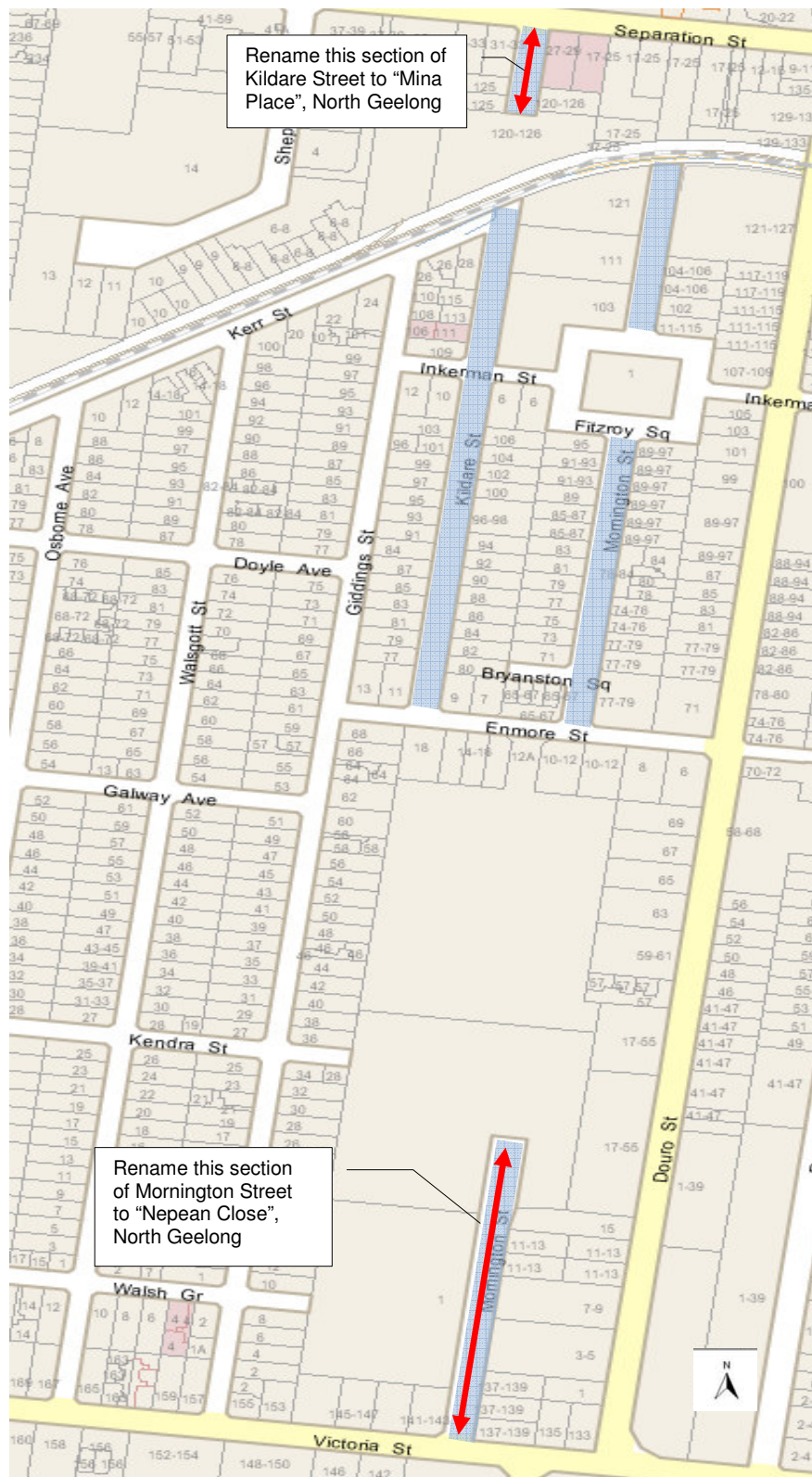
Communication

The proposed renamings of these roadways were advertised in the Geelong Independent newspaper on 2 March 2012 and the Geelong Advertiser newspaper on 3 March 2012.

Subject to Council and The Registrar of Geographic Names approval, the relevant authorities and abutting owners will be notified of the official registration of these road renamings.

**17. ROAD RENAMING - SOUTHERN SECTION MORNING STREET, NORTH
GEELONG AND NORTHERN SECTION KILDARE STREET, NORTH
GEELONG (CONT'D)**

Appendix 17-1



Kildare Street

18. ASSOCIATION OF BAYSIDE MUNICIPALITIES – STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2012-2016

Portfolio:	Environment – Cr Doull
Source:	City Services
General Manager:	Gary Van Driel, General Manager – City Services
Index Reference:	Association of Bayside Municipalities

Summary

- Council is an active participant on the Association of Bayside Municipalities (ABM) which consists of elected representatives and officers from the ten councils which have frontage to Port Phillip Bay, representing over 1 million people, as well as 80 million visitors to the shores and waters of the bay each year. The ABM was founded in 1974.
- The Association has released the draft “Strategic Directions 2012 – 2016” document for consideration.
- The ABM is seeking Council endorsement of the Strategic Directions document as it is seen as an important element of the work being undertaken by the ABM and will assist in the future direction of the Association.
- It is recommended that Council endorse the Strategic Directions 2012-16 document.

Cr Doull moved, Cr Richards seconded -

That Council endorse the “Strategic Directions 2012-2016” document released by the Association of Bayside Municipalities.

The Mayor re-entered the meeting room at 8.52pm

Carried.

Report

Background

The ABM is recognised as the voice of local government in relation to the sustainable management of Port Phillip Bay and its purpose, through a collective approach to issues, is to protect and enhance the bay environment.

Council is an active participant on the ABM which consists of elected representatives and officers from the ten councils which have frontage to Port Phillip Bay, representing over 1 million people, as well as 80 million visitors to the shores and waters of the bay each year. The ABM was founded in 1974

The Strategic Directions 2012-16 document reaffirms the purpose, vision, role and strategic direction for the Association over the coming four years.

Discussion

The ABM seeks to uphold the community’s values for the bay environment, including safe, clean beaches, appropriate water quality, recreation, accessibility, open space and conservation of native terrestrial and marine life. The ABM is an association, not an agency.

18. ASSOCIATION OF BAYSIDE MUNICIPALITIES – STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2012-2016 (CONT'D)

During 2012 the ABM conducted a strategic assessment of current and future issues which face the community and Councils in managing the bay and foreshore. The outcome of that process was the completion of a strategic directions document that seeks to define the purpose, vision, role of the Association and establishes a number of key strategic directions.

The strategic directions include:

- Promoting integrated coastal planning including responses to climate change
- Encouraging sustainable and equitable recreation and social uses
- Enhancing management of coastal assets and infrastructure
- Promoting ecological health of marine areas and coast
- Recognising economic, social, and environmental values and benefits
- Refining and improving our organisational approach

The ABM executive has released the Strategic Directions paper and is seeking full membership support and is requesting Council's endorsement. It is recommended that Council endorse the document (Attachment 1).

Environmental Implications

The Strategic Directions 2012-16 document provides the framework for a cooperative working relationship with all partner organisations. The environmental benefit can be assessed in relation to the shared effort to enhance Port Phillip Bay and maintain agreed standards for the management of the foreshore adjacent to the Bay. The coastal zone is most vulnerable to the threat of climate change and sea level rise. Understanding the threats and working cooperatively to deal with values for the bay environment, including safe, clean beaches, appropriate water quality, recreation, accessibility, open space, conservation of native terrestrial and marine life and responding to climate change are critical in ensuring acceptable environmental outcomes.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications related to this report. The City of Greater Geelong is a financial member of the ABM and pays a membership fee, based on population criteria, of \$13,550.00 inclusive of GST for 2012/13.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

It is proposed that the strategy document would not be legally binding, but would represent a statement of strategic direction by the partners and a commitment to the association acknowledged by each partner organisation.

18. ASSOCIATION OF BAYSIDE MUNICIPALITIES – STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2012-2016 (CONT'D)

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council staff involved in the preparation of this report have a direct or indirect interest in the matter to which the report relates.

Risk Assessment

There are no notable risks associated with adopting this report.

Social Considerations

The community values the social and recreational opportunities of the bay and its coastline. There is increasing recreational use of the bay by many sectors of the community. The Strategic directions document seeks to maintain and support sustainable coastal communities with a focus on cultural, environmental, social and recreational outcomes. The association operates in a collaborative manner involving many partners.

Communication

A letter from the President of the Association, Cr John Doull, has been directed to each Council for consideration. Endorsing the Strategic Directions document will provide opportunity for the Association to communicate the shared efforts of the Councils around the bay to the general community.



ASSOCIATION OF BAYSIDE MUNICIPALITIES

Strategic Directions 2012-16



Directly representing over one million Victorians, the ten Councils of the ABM are actively managing and maintaining the Port Phillip Bay coast to achieve the highest levels of community benefit by protecting and enhancing the social, economic and environmental values of the bay.



Strategic Directions 2012-16

- Promoting integrated coastal planning including responses to climate challenges
- Enhancing management of coastal assets and infrastructure
- Promoting ecological health of marine areas and the coast

Our Purpose

The Association of Bayside Municipalities will:

- Be recognised as the peak local government association for Port Phillip Bay;
- Provide leadership through coordinated approaches to issues affecting Port Phillip Bay;
- Promote cooperation and exchange between members; and
- Promote partnerships with others on issues of bay-wide significance.

Recognising the shared responsibility for the management of Port Phillip Bay, the ABM will effectively advocate on priority issues, promote co-operative and unified approaches, and will build the capacity of its members to better understand, plan, manage, influence, and participate in priority Port Phillip Bay issues.

Our Vision for Port Phillip Bay

Port Phillip Bay, its foreshore, beaches, marine areas, coastline and adjacent land will provide a vibrant, healthy and safe recreational, living and environmental experience for the community, at the same time, protecting its important ecological and environmental values.

Bay beaches will be clean, its water quality improved and its marine life and habitats will be protected. Cultural and natural heritage values will be preserved. The bay's economic activities, including port, shipping, commerce, events and tourism, will all be sustainably managed.

The present and future impacts on Port Phillip Bay including, climate challenges, are seen as a shared responsibility and the bay will be planned and sustainably-managed through effective partnerships and cooperation.

Our Role

The ABM will:

- Effectively represent the collective view of member councils
- Provide leadership in advocacy and action for integrated coastal policy and management
- Advocate members' interests relating to regional, state and national coastal management issues
- Build the role and capacity of member councils to sustainably manage and influence coastal, foreshore and marine policy, planning and practice
- Create effective opportunities for networking and exchange of views between members, councils, government and other agencies and organisations
- Seek and share innovation and best practice approaches to coastal planning and management; and
- Identify and respond to current and emerging coastal and marine issues through research and project development



ABM MEMBERS: MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE • WYNDHAM CITY • BOROUGH OF QUEENSCLIFFE • HOBSON BAY CITY • BAYSIDE CITY COUNCIL CITY OF KINGSTON • CITY OF PORT PHILLIP • CITY OF GREATER GEELONG • FRANKSTON CITY • CITY OF MELBOURNE

- Encouraging sustainable and equitable recreation and social uses
- Enhanced understanding of economic, social and environmental values and benefits
- Refining and improving our organisational approach

Promoting integrated coastal planning including responses to climate challenges

Planning for Port Phillip Bay is a shared responsibility. Consistency in planning policy, regulations and development controls is expected by the community. Best available data, modelling and mapping is required. Assessment of social, cultural, economic and environmental issues must be undertaken simultaneously. Responding to the impacts of climate change, extreme weather on the coast and catchment is vital. Clarifying the roles and responsibilities of agencies for effective planning is essential and building cooperative approaches will help meet our vision.

We will focus on:

Supporting a bay-wide regional coastal adaptation planning process

Comprehensive coastal processes and erosion mapping, hazard and risk assessment for the entire bay

Comprehensive future climate assessments and access to improved data including up-to-date flood and inundation data and detailed mapping

Consistent and effective planning policy, controls, indemnity, tools, monitoring, training and resources

Enhancing management of coastal assets and infrastructure

Councils plan for, and manage, numerous coastal assets and infrastructure. These range from natural foreshore and beach areas to built structures and marine and land-based infrastructure. The accelerated deterioration of marine infrastructure and the loss of beaches and foreshores due to coastal erosion is costly. The community expectation for councils to maintain, fix and build is often overwhelming. There is a continual demand for improvements due to age, changing standards, social expectations and environmental needs. New demands to meet improved standards, changes in community boating and recreation patterns and anticipating climate change requirements as well as reacting to extreme weather events, place councils under additional resource stress. Working together helps to achieve better results, avoids poor management and promotes wise resource allocation.

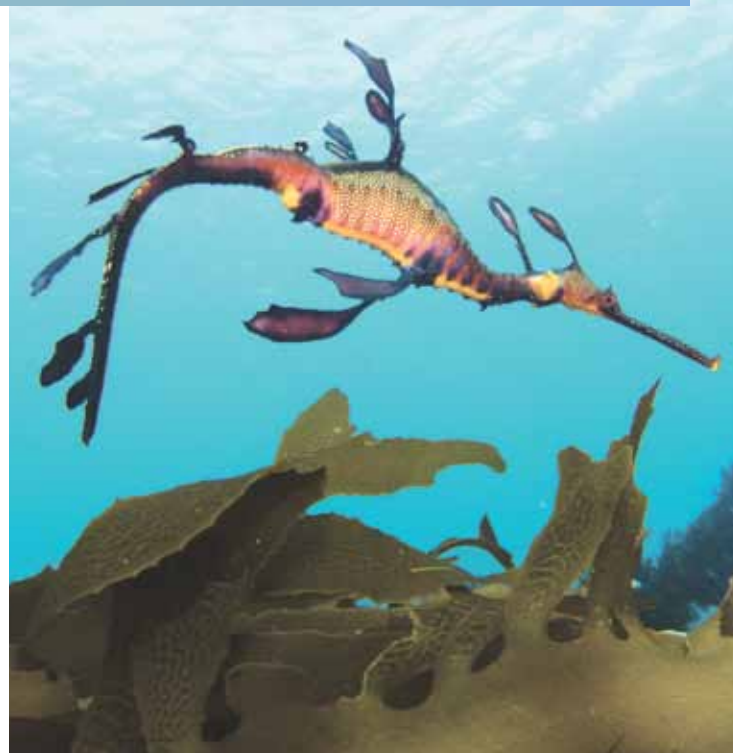
We will focus on:

Securing long term investment programs with all levels of government to address renewal and maintenance issues and clarifying management responsibilities

Coastal infrastructure improvements, including renewal and new works that are adaptive and innovative

Comprehensive beach nourishment approaches and cooperative erosion control measures

Drainage, sewerage and stormwater quality improvements through coordinated and integrated coastal and water management approaches



Promoting ecological health of marine areas and the coast

Port Phillip Bay provides a home to a diverse range of unique and valuable plants and animals that depend on and contribute to the ecological health of the marine and coastal areas. The bay contains internationally-recognised sites, marine protected areas, landscapes as well as habitats of significant regional value and importance. The health of the bay relies upon collective management of urban pollution, water quality, urban encroachment, stormwater management, invasive species and human impacts. The overall condition of the bay has important social, economic, recreational and tourism impacts. Our knowledge of the bay, its ecology and vulnerabilities needs to be improved and shared. This shared understanding and cooperative action will improve the ecological health of the bay.

We will focus on:

Supporting research and partnership to gain a better understanding of bay biodiversity ecology and health

Stormwater quality and bay health improvements enabled through community alliances and agency partnerships

Supporting programs that protect the bay's wildlife

Supporting the eradication or control of invasive marine species and enhancing indigenous habitat

Promoting long-term monitoring of the bay including its ecological systems to contribute to regular state-of-the-bay reports

Encouraging sustainable and equitable recreation and social uses

Port Phillip Bay is fast becoming a year-round centre for social and recreational activities such as fishing, boating, swimming, diving, walking and relaxing. These pressures are most in evidence in summer. The importance of bay beaches, activity nodes, open spaces and cultural places cannot be underestimated with currently more than 40 million visitations each year to the bay and its beaches by Melburnians, other Victorians and tourists. The closure of beaches due to pollution is unacceptable. The planning and provision of recreation and open space assets, improved beach renourishment and water based infrastructure to ensure equitable use and choice is crucial.

We will focus on:

Supporting improvements to water quality and pollution management to reduce beach closures

Supporting an accelerated and comprehensive beach renourishment program

Encouraging the promotion and responsible use of the bay and foreshore for events and activities

Supporting the provision of locally-appropriate infrastructure and controls to achieve regional recreational improvements

Enhanced understanding of economic, social and environmental values and benefits

The importance of Port Phillip Bay to the local and state economy is significant. The bay is home to the busiest container shipping port in Australia and is an important cruise ship destination. It supports commercial and recreational fishing and tourism. The bay's health as well as its facilities, amenity and wildlife are important for regional and international tourism. The foreshore is a driver of the local economy with small and large business taking advantage of the coastal location. The property values of buildings in close proximity to the coast provide added revenue to rates and contribute to the prosperity of the community. Social, landscape and environmental values, while harder to quantify, are important in determining overall values and must be seen as important planning criteria for decisions.

We will focus on:

Better understanding the values and pressures on coastal Crown land and protecting and enhancing these areas

Better understanding costs-benefits, value of ecosystem services, net community benefit concepts which support effective decision making

Supporting and promoting the preparation and application of detailed local plans along the coast

Supporting sustainable and safe, port and shipping related services, commercial activities, appropriate local water transport options and tourism

Refining and improving our organisational approach

The ABM has a dynamic role in representing the councils surrounding Port Phillip Bay. Its own capacity, flexibility, resources and focus needs to be regularly reviewed to stay relevant, effective and accountable. Building stakeholder relationships will be continually promoted by the association. Our methods of communication, information, knowledge-sharing, and advocacy approaches will be flexible and reflect the changing needs and issues of our members. The strategic plan will be underpinned by a focused action agenda, coupled with an effective communications and engagement approach.

The ABM's Charter will be tested regularly to ensure legal, management requirements are met. Changes to the Charter will best reflect the intention of the association, its purpose and operational focus and capacity. Action Plans will be responsive to members' directions, new opportunities and emerging issues and will be reviewed biannually to include a business plan with budget and marketing approach.

We will focus on:

Targeted lobbying approaches to State and Federal Government to meet our strategic directions

Making regular presentations to member councils on progress of the strategic directions and providing capacity-building and technical skills opportunities

Formalising partnerships with relevant Port Phillip Bay and coastal stakeholders through agreements with key organisations to help achieve our strategic directions

Regular action based initiatives that are costed, promoted and resourced to meet our strategic directions



19. CONSIDERATION OF TENDER SUBMISSIONS FOR TENDER NO. T1200188 PROVISION OF PAINTING SERVICES

Portfolio:	Infrastructure - Cr Richards
Source:	Corporate Services - Facilities Maintenance
General Manager:	Jeff Wall
Index Reference:	Contracts: T1200188

Summary

- Council has sought tenders seeking to establish a panel of suitably qualified and experienced painting providers to supply Council's outsourced painting requirements for a two year period commencing 1 October 2012 with an option to extend the contract period for a further 3 years at the sole discretion of Council.
- As part of the tendering conditions Council reserved the right to appoint more than one contractor to the contracted panel and gave no guarantee of work volumes.
- The annual spend for the provision of painting services is approximately \$600K per annum and the value of this service over a potential 5 year period is in excess of \$3.0 million.
- A total of seven companies have provided tender submissions for the provision of these services submitting various schedule of rates for the provision of these services.
- Three tender submissions failed to meet with the mandatory requirements as set out in the body of this report.
- Following a detailed evaluation of each of the submissions the following suppliers have been recommended for inclusion to the panel of preferred suppliers:-
 1. Programmed Maintenance Services Limited
 2. Greater City Painting Services Pty Ltd
- Given the volume of work and requirement for three quotes for above \$25,000 expenditure, Council requires more than two panel companies to fulfil its painting maintenance requirements. Council will be seeking to appoint additional contractors to the painting panel through another tender process in the very near future.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Macdonald seconded -

That Council:

- 1) accept the tender submission's from Programmed Maintenance Services Limited & Greater City Painting Services Pty Ltd for Tender No. T1200188 – Provision of Painting Services for the associated schedule of rates (exclusive of GST).**
- 2) sign and seal the contract documents;**
- 3) authorise the Chief Executive Officer to appoint additional contractors to the painting panel through another tender process.**

The Mayor resumed the Chair at 8.56pm

Carried.

19. CONSIDERATION OF TENDER SUBMISSIONS FOR TENDER NO. T1200188 PROVISION OF PAINTING SERVICES (CONT'D)

Background

Tenders for the Provision of painting services to various Council buildings and assets were invited via public advertisement in the Geelong Advertiser, Tenderlink and The Age on Saturday 12 May 2012.

At the close of tenders on Wednesday 6 June 2012 the following tender submissions were received:

Tenderer
Programmed Maintenance Services Limited
CT Sand Pty Ltd
Greater City Painting Services Pty Ltd
Painting Plus Alex & Co Pty Ltd
Andre De Simone Painting & Decorating Pty Ltd
Management Maintenance & Development
George Banks Commercial Coatings

All tenders have been submitted exclusive of GST.

Discussion

The tender submissions associated with this service were evaluated by a panel consisting of:

Frank Howard	Co-ordinator Facilities Maintenance
Phil Pavey	Technical Officer -Works
Jeff McArthur	Contract Officer

Stage One – Mandatory Criteria

Mandatory requirements applied to this Tender.

It was mandatory for tenderers to attend a site briefing session on 22 May, 2012– three tenderers who submitted a tender failed to attend the site briefing session and could not be considered for this service.

Tenderers must also comply with OH&S requirements detailed in the Tender Schedule.
- Four submissions complied with the mandatory criteria and proceeded to the second stage of evaluation.

Stage Two –Comparative Criteria

The remaining conforming submissions were assessed based on the respondent's performance or tender response in the following areas:

Criteria	Weighting
Project Delivery	65%
Quality	15%
Environment & Risk Management	10%
Economic Contribution to Geelong Region	10%
Total	100%

19. CONSIDERATION OF TENDER SUBMISSIONS FOR TENDER NO. T1200188 PROVISION OF PAINTING SERVICES (CONT'D)

Tenders were assessed against the comparative criteria to determine whether they possess the necessary resources, experience and ability to deliver the services. The evaluation panel pre-determined that tenderers must attain a weighted rating of 60% or higher to be deemed acceptable to Council.

The following companies achieved a weighted rating of 60% or higher;

Tenderer	Rank
Programmed Maintenance Services Limited	1
Greater City Painting Services Pty Ltd	2

CT Sand Pty Ltd did not meet the required 60% threshold as they scored lower in the areas of direct capability, experience and staffing.

Painting Plus Alex & Co Pty Ltd did not meet the required 60% threshold as they scored lower in the areas of direct capability, experience, staffing and being Melbourne based also scored low in the criteria of economic contribution to the Geelong region.

The evaluation panel determined that it would be appropriate to appoint two contractors to the panel being Programmed Maintenance Services Limited and Greater City Painting Services Pty Ltd. The hourly rates submitted by the two tenderers are deemed acceptable for this service.

Given the volume of work and requirement for three quotes for above \$25,000 expenditure, Council requires more than two panel companies to fulfil its painting maintenance requirements. Council will be seeking to appoint additional contractors to the painting panel through another tender process in the very near future.

Environmental Implications

Any environmental implications associated with this contract will arise from the execution of this service. It is considered that these are the responsibility of the Contractor and will be managed through the contract documentation.

Financial Implications

The funding for this service will be drawn from a budget allocation of \$600K from a recurrent budget - 004736.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The requirements of Section 186 of the Local Government Act have been complied with for this tender. There are no other policy, legal or statutory implications associated with this tender process.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No officers or contractors involved in the preparation of this report have a direct or indirect interest in matters to which this report relates.

**19. CONSIDERATION OF TENDER SUBMISSIONS FOR TENDER NO. T1200188
PROVISION OF PAINTING SERVICES (CONT'D)**

Risk Assessment

There are not considered to be any risks associated with the acceptance of this tender that cannot be managed through the contract conditions.

Social Considerations

There are no social implications that will arise from the acceptance of this tender.

Communications

There are no communication issues associated with the acceptance of this tender. Councils representative will liaise with any affected community groups.

20. AUDIT ADVISORY COMMITTEE SUMMARY REPORT

Portfolio:	Democracy and Governance – Cr Mitchell
Source:	Corporate Internal Auditor and Ombudsman
Chief Executive Officer:	Stephen Griffin
Index Reference:	Audit CG - Internal

Cr Macdonald moved, Cr Farrell seconded -

That in accordance with Section 89 (2) (h) of the Local Government Act 1989, this report be considered at the conclusion of all other business, at which time the meeting be closed to members of the public.

Carried.

NOTICE OF MOTION – Cr Harwood

CHANGE OF SCOPE – DISBURSEMENT

Background

Within the 2012/13 budget, an amount of \$50,000 was allocated to the Geelong Bowls Club as a contribution towards the conversion of an existing turf bowling green to a synthetic surface. The Geelong Bowls Club has requested a change of scope to instead convert the existing turf bowling green to tiddwarf turf.

Tiddwarf is a turf species that reduces water use and allows for bowls participation throughout the winter months. This allows the Geelong Bowls Club to meet its objectives of increasing participation in lawn bowls and providing a facility that caters for use for 12 months of the year.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Nelson seconded –

That Council support the following change of scope:

Ward	Project	Budget	Budget ID
Kardinia	Geelong Bowls Club – contribution to synthetic rink upgrade	- \$50,000	D66A05
Kardinia	Geelong Bowls Club – contribution to tiddwarf turf conversion of one bowling green	\$50,000	D66A05

Carried.

NOTICE OF MOTION – Cr Richards

REALLOCATION OF FUNDS

Council has completed the upgrading of the Barwon Heads Pony club facility in Village Park in Barwon Heads. This project was designed to allow the Barwon Heads Angling Club to share this facility. Funds left over for this project total \$8789.

These funds are to be transferred to Minor Capital Renewal – Buckley Ward.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Granger seconded –

That Council support the following reallocation of funds:

Number	Project	Ward	Allocation
C10843	Barwon Heads Angling Club Facility	Buckley	-\$8,789
C11841	Minor Capital Renewal - Buckley Ward	Buckley	\$8,789

Carried.

NOTICE OF MOTION – Cr Richards

FUNDING CUTS – COUNTRY FIRE AUTHORITY

The Victorian state government has revealed that the country and metropolitan fire fighting budget will be slashed by \$66 million. This funding cut is likely to force agencies to abandon training and cut staff.

A Department of Treasury and Finance cost-cutting push will result in the Country Fire Authority losing \$41 million in the first year of the cuts, with more to follow, and that the Metropolitan Fire Brigade will lose \$25 million in the first year.

Emergency Services Minister Peter Ryan has confirmed both agencies would lose about \$66 million. The cuts represent a significant reduction for both agencies. The MFB is expected to spend \$302 million in 2012-13 and the CFA \$415.8 million.

A review by the Department of Treasury and Finance in February and March this year had looked at saving money by having fewer fire fighters on duty for each shift and at night, despite the royal commission into Victoria's 2009 bushfires has identified a need for more fire fighters.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Nelson seconded -

That Council writes to:

- a) all state lower and upper house MPs in the City of Greater Geelong area, requesting the \$41 million funding cut to the CFA be reversed, and requesting a written reply as to what they have done to take the matter up with the Victorian State Government.**
- b) the Premier and State Opposition leader requesting the \$41 million funding cut to the CFA be reversed, and seeking a written response from them.**

Carried.

Division Requested:

For: Crs Doull, E Kontelj, Nelson, Granger, Mitchell, Fisher, Farrell, Abley, Richards, Macdonald

COMMON SEAL REGISTER

Cr Abley moved, Cr Fisher seconded -

That the following documents be signed and sealed by Council.

Carried.

1. SECTION 173 AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL AND JAMES TURNER AND GLADYS DAWN TURNER FOR 19 MT PLEASANT ROAD, BELMONT

Portfolio:	Planning – Cr Macdonald
Source:	Economic Development, Planning & Tourism
General Manager:	Peter Bettess
Property:	19 Mt Pleasant Road, Belmont
Application No:	583/2011

Officers' Comments

This Agreement pursuant to Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 was required by Condition 2 of Planning Permit No. 583/2011 issued on 6 July 2012 which allowed the Construction of Second Single Storey Dwelling and Two (2) Lot Subdivision.

The purpose of the Agreement provides for all development to be in accordance with the endorsed plans forming part of Planning Permit 583/2011 (or any amendment to that permit) or any subsequent Planning Permit for the abovementioned site. Before construction commences on site for the dwelling, application must be made to the Registrar of Titles to register the Section 173 Agreement on Title to the land under Section 181 of the Act.

This Agreement has been peer reviewed by one of Council's panel solicitors.

Owner's Obligations

The owner of the land must enter into an agreement with the Responsible Authority pursuant to Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority which provides for all development to be in accordance with the endorsed plans forming part of Planning Permit 583/2011 (or any amendment to that permit) or any subsequent Planning Permit. The owner must pay the costs of preparation, execution and registration of the agreement and the agreement must be registered on the newly created title/s. The Section 173 Agreement may be ended by the Responsible Authority at the written request of the owner and at no cost to Council.

Council Obligations

Nil

2. SECTION 173 AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL AND EXPEDITION HOLDINGS FOR 31 DEAKIN STREET, BELL PARK

Portfolio:	Planning – Cr Macdonald
Source:	Economic Development, Planning & Tourism
General Manager:	Peter Bettess
Property:	31 Deakin Street, Bell Park
Application No:	1398/2011

Officers' Comments

This Agreement pursuant to Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 was required by Condition 3 of Planning Permit No. 1398/2011 issued on 23 February 2012 which allowed the construction of a second dwelling and subdivide the land into two (2) lots.

The purpose of the Agreement is to provide for all development to be in accordance with the endorsed plans forming part of Planning Permit 1398/2011 (or any amendment to that permit) or any subsequent Planning Permit.

This Agreement has been peer reviewed by one of Council's panel solicitors.

Owner's Obligations

The owner of the land must enter into an agreement with the Responsible Authority pursuant to Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority which provides for all development to be in accordance with the endorsed plans forming part of Planning Permit 1398/2011 (or any amendment to that permit) or any subsequent Planning Permit. The owner must pay the costs of preparation, execution and registration of the agreement and the agreement must be registered on the newly created title/s. The Section 173 Agreement may be ended by the Responsible Authority at the written request of the owner and at no cost to Council.

Council Obligations

Nil

3. SECTION 173 AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL AND DEAN WILLIAM JAMES LOVE AND BROOK OLGA DOREEN LOVE FOR 56-58 HILLCLIMB DRIVE LEOPOLD (ALSO KNOWN AS 39 SPECTACLE WAY LEOPOLD)

Portfolio:	Planning – Cr Macdonald
Source:	Economic Development, Planning & Tourism
General Manager:	Peter Bettess
Property:	56-58 Hillclimb Drive Leopold
Application No:	CCE-2012-662

Officers' Comments

This Agreement, pursuant to Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987, was required by Council's Building Department as part of the decision to grant consent to the Owners to build a retaining wall over a drainage easement.

The purpose of the Agreement is to:

- protect the interests of the Responsible Authority being the beneficiary of the drainage easement;
- require the Owner to remove any relevant building/structure which has been built over the easement in the event that the Responsible Authority needs to access the easement; and
- ensure that no form of compensation is payable by the Responsible Authority to the Owner of the land should the Owner be required to remove the relevant building/structure or should any damage occur to the land as a result of accessing the easement.

This Agreement has been peer reviewed by one of Council's panel solicitors.

Owner's Obligations

In the event that the Responsible Authority requires access to the drainage easement, the Owner may be required to remove any relevant building/structure at their expense.

Council Obligations

Nil

4. SECTION 173 AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL AND VILLAWOOD HOMES PTY LTD FOR 2 GLAMIS STREET, NEWTOWN

Portfolio:	Planning – Cr Macdonald
Source:	Economic Development, Planning & Tourism
General Manager:	Peter Bettess
Property:	2 Glamis Street, Newtown
Application No:	662/2011

Officers' Comments

This Agreement pursuant to Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 was required by Condition 5 of Planning Permit No. 662/2011 issued on 10 November 2011 which allowed the construction of an additional dwelling, buildings and works in association with the existing dwellings and a three (3) lot subdivision.

The purpose of the Agreement is to link the approved development with the subdivision of the land so that the development is completed prior to the Statement of Compliance being issued for the subdivision. Or if the subdivision is completed prior to the development, that the approved development or other amended plans be constructed to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority and is restricted to this through this Section 173 Agreement.

This Agreement has been peer reviewed by one of Council's panel solicitors.

Owner's Obligations

Unless otherwise approved in writing by the Responsible Authority, prior to the issue of Statement of Compliance:

- a) The development approved by Planning Permit 662/2011 must be substantially completed (eg. lockup stage as a minimum) in accordance with the endorsed plans forming part of that Planning Permit (or any amendment to that permit) to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority. Evidence must be submitted which demonstrates that the development is substantially completed to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority;

or

- b) The owner of the land must enter into an agreement with the Responsible Authority pursuant to Section 173 of the Planning and Environment Act 1987 to the satisfaction of the Responsible Authority which provides for all development to be in accordance with the endorsed plans forming part of Planning Permit 662/2011 (or any amendment to that permit) or any subsequent Planning Permit. The owner must pay the costs of preparation, execution and registration of the agreement and the agreement must be registered on the newly created title/s. The Section 173 Agreement may be ended by the Responsible Authority at the written request of the owner and at no cost to Council.

Council Obligations

Nil

ASSEMBLY OF COUNCILLORS RECORD

Portfolio: Democracy and Governance – Cr Mitchell
Source: Corporate Services
General Manager: Jeff Wall

Summary

- Section 80A (2) of the Local Government Act 1989 requires the record of an Assembly of Councillors be reported to the next practicable Ordinary Meeting of Council.
- A record of Assembly of Councillors meeting(s) is attached as an Appendix to this report.

Cr Abley moved, Cr Fisher seconded -

That the information be received.

Carried.

RECORD OF ASSEMBLIES OF COUNCILLORS
(Council Meeting 11 September 2012)

Assembly Details	Councillor Attendees	Officer Attendees	Matters Discussed	Conflict of Interest Disclosures
Councillor Briefing 4 September 2012	Crs Mitchell, Abley, Doull, Farrell, Fisher, Granger, Harwood, E Kontelj, Macdonald, Nelson	S Griffin (CEO) P Bettess (GM) D Frost (GM) J McMahon (GM) J Wall (GM) R Thomas (MGR) B Renouf (CO ORD) S Adams (CO ORD) R Bourke (CO ORD)	• Waste Management Strategy • Planning Zone Reforms – Submission to DPCD • Request to Consider Rezoning Land for a new Bunnings Store, 135-177 Colac Road, Grovedale • Public Art Strategy Adoption • Sustainable Building Policy • V/Line Station Access Audits • 2012/13 Sport and Recreation Victoria Funding Program Submissions • 2013/2017 City Plan Development Process and Timetable Plan • Election Caretaker Policy Implementation • Proposed Council Meeting Dates – December/January • Land Sale 1-39 Rollins Road, Bell Post Hill • Amendment C269: Rezoning of Additional Land for the Epworth Geelong Teaching Hospital, Waurin Ponds • Consideration of Lara Heritage Review • Road Renaming – Eastern Section Swan Parade to Ord Street, St Leonards • Road Renaming – Southern Section Morning Street, North Geelong and Northern Section Kildare Street, North Geelong • Consideration of Tender Submissions for Tender T1200188 – Provision of Painting Services • G21 Regional Football (Soccer) Strategy • Geelong Major Events – 2011/2012 Annual Report • ABM Strategic Directions 2012-2016 • Advisory Group – Street Access for the Aged and People with Disabilities – Annual Report 2011/2012 • Revocation of Flood-Prone Area Designation of New Lots at Armstrong Creek • Municipal Fire Management Plan 2012-2015	Nil.

Cr Fisher moved, Cr Nelson seconded –

That the meeting be closed to the public.

Carried.

The Meeting was closed to the public at 9.02pm

A record of the proceedings of this section of the meeting is contained in a Confidential Minute Book.

Cr Granger moved, Cr Abley seconded

That the meeting be opened to the public.

Carried.

The Meeting was opened to the public at 9.03pm

CLOSE OF MEETING

As there was no further business the meeting closed at 9.03pm. Tuesday, 11 September 2012.

Signed: _____
Chairperson

Date of Confirmation: _____