

MINUTES

ORDINARY MEETING OF COUNCIL

Tuesday, 23 October 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, 23 OCTOBER 2012
COMMENCING AT 7.00 P.M.**

PRESENT: Cr J Mitchell (Chair), Crs B Abley, J Doull, J Farrell, K Fisher,
C Granger, B Harwood, E Kontelj, S Kontelj, 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), 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: Nil.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

Cr Harwood moved, Cr Abley seconded -

**That the Minutes of the Ordinary Meeting held on 9 October 2012 be confirmed and
signed.**

Carried.

DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST: Nil.

QUESTION TIME: Nil.

PETITIONS: Nil.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Cr Granger moved, Cr Richards seconded –

That Standing Orders be suspended to acknowledge Cr Abley on her retirement as Brownbill Ward Councillor.

Carried.

Standing Orders were suspended at 7.05pm

Following Cr Abley's announcement that she is not re-nominating as Brownbill Councillor, Cr Granger acknowledged her contribution to the community as Councillor from 2001-2012, including two terms as Mayor from 2002-2004.

Cr Granger moved, Cr Richards seconded –

That Standing Orders be resumed.

Carried.

Standing Orders were resumed at 7.17pm

1. GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL – COMMUNITY SAFETY STATEMENT (DRAFT)

Portfolio: Community Safety – Cr Farrell
Source: Community Services/Community Development
General Manager: Jenny McMahon
Index Reference: Subject: Community Safety

Summary

- The purpose of this report is to present for Council's consideration a *Greater Geelong City Council – Community Safety Statement (draft)*. See Appendix 1.
- It is proposed that the draft statement be released for public consultation to enable community and key stakeholder feedback on the proposed framework.
- The feedback will further inform the content of the statement and the development of a four year implementation plan.
- The *Greater Geelong City Council – Community Safety Statement (draft)* outlines overarching principles and a framework that clearly explains the activities Council undertakes in the important area of community safety.
- Community safety has been an area of work for Council for some years via a range of activities undertaken by a number of departments across Council.
- Over time there has been increasing community expectation that local governments will undertake a range of safety related activities. Council has undertaken many initiatives to improve safety, including in recent years:
 - A strong commitment to improving safety in central Geelong, including: provision of lighting, safe taxis, night rider bus, security cameras and through working closely with licensed venues
 - Upgrades to public spaces experiencing a high level of safety concerns, eg Whittington Link Upgrade
 - Increased street lighting to provide safer pedestrian movement at night
 - Providing safer public transport options, eg Building Bellarine Connections
 - Action Plan to address violence against women and children
 - Developed strategies for responsible management of alcohol and other drugs
 - Targeting the safety of vulnerable groups within the community, eg Geelong Adolescent Sexuality Program (GASP) – Youth Suicide Prevention Project
 - Providing leisure infrastructure to create safe environments for youth, eg skate parks, and sporting options via facility upgrade and development
 - Tackling a variety of issues related to public perception of unsafe environments, eg graffiti, dog control.
- A further report will be made to Council following the consultation period.

1. GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL – COMMUNITY SAFETY STATEMENT (DRAFT) (CONT'D)

Cr Farrell moved, Cr Fisher seconded –

That Council:

- 1) Notes the report**
- 2) Releases the *Greater Geelong City Council – Community Safety Statement (draft)* for public consultation via an eight week submission process. Appendix 1.**
- 3) Receives a further report following the consultation period.**

Carried.

Report

Background

The draft statement defines 'community safety' as "the right of all people living, working or visiting the City to both feel and be safe". This is regarded as a goal for the whole community.

Community safety has been an area of work for Council for some years. This has been through the design of public space, maintenance of footpaths, response to natural disasters, safety in central Geelong, graffiti management, responding to alcohol and other drug misuse, and the strategic and integrated responses provided through City Plan and G21.

To date, Council has not had a plan or defined strategic direction to outline its role in the area of community safety. It has become increasingly clear that a clear strategic direction is needed to guide Council's work in this area.

Over a period of time there has been an increasing expectation that local governments will undertake a range of safety related activities, for example funding and operating closed circuit television in central activity areas, delivering road safety programs and taking a lead in initiatives that address issues such as family violence and misuse of alcohol and drugs.

During 2012, internal consultations were undertaken across Council to develop a draft document that would identify the range of work undertaken by Council in community safety and that would clearly explain what Council does and what guides that work. The resultant document, the *Greater Geelong City Council – Community Safety Statement (draft)*, is the subject of this report.

Discussion

In 2012 Council undertook to develop a broad statement that describes and clarifies the role of Council in supporting, developing and deploying community safety programs. The statement has been developed for a public audience and as a tool to enhance partnerships with many other statutory and community organisations.

1. GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL – COMMUNITY SAFETY STATEMENT (DRAFT) (CONT'D)

The draft statement includes:

1. The role of Council in promoting community safety.

Council has a vision to be the best place to live through prosperous and cohesive communities in an exceptional environment.

Council accepts the role of supporting safe community participation and access to places, services and opportunities by:

- Developing individual and community responsibility
- Connecting people in community life through supporting and delivering programs
- Planning, building and maintaining safe community places and environments
- Partnering with other community safety organisations and groups
- Managing risks and minimising hazards in the community.

2. Council programs, services and actions that promote community safety.

Council delivers a wide range of programs, services and actions that promote community safety. Some of these are:

- Developing individual and community responsibility
- Connecting people in community life through supporting and delivering program
- Planning, building and maintaining safe community places and environments
- Partnering with other community safety organisations and groups
- Managing risks and minimising hazards in the community.

3. Guidance on community safety

Council in its roles gains guidance on community safety from a very wide range of legislation and regulations. Some examples include:

- Local Government Act 1989
- Greater Geelong City Council – General Local Law 2005
- Food Act 1984
- Road Management Act 2004
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004
- Emergency Management Act 1986
- Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008
- Country Fire Authority Act 1986
- Planning and Environment Act 1987
- Residential Tenancies Act 1997
- Liquor Control Reform Act 1998

1. GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL – COMMUNITY SAFETY STATEMENT (DRAFT) (CONT'D)

- Gaming Regulation Act 2003
- Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005
- Safer Design Guidelines for Victoria.

4. Overarching principles

Council has identified a set of overarching principles based on the 'Cities for Safe and Healthy Communities' developed by ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability.

This program proposes five domains for Council to focus on:

- Land Use Planning
- Licensing and Regulation
- Facilitation, Advocacy and Leadership
- Community Service Delivery, Community Development and Civic Engagement
- Workforce Development.

5. Policies and strategies

Council has also developed detailed policies and strategies that contribute to community safety. Whole-of-organisation documents include:

- City Plan
- City of Greater Geelong Municipal Strategic Statement
- Geelong Health and Wellbeing Plan
- Sustainable Communities: Infrastructure Development Guidelines.

In addition, Council has developed a range of policies, strategies and plans in each of the following action areas:

- Developing individual and community responsibility
- Connecting people in community life through supporting and delivering programs
- Planning, building and maintaining safe community places and environments
- Partnering with other community safety organisations and groups
- Managing risks and minimising hazards in the community.

6. Relevant committees and groups

Council is an active participant in a wide range of networks and forums relating to community safety:

Geelong Safety Committee: A key network is the Greater Geelong Safety Committee, which is a broadly representative regional body with a vision to improve and promote community safety throughout Greater Geelong. The Greater Geelong Safety Committee promotes a wide range of activities that involve groups such as Victoria Police, Emergency Services, State Departments, business groups and community groups and representatives.

1. GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL – COMMUNITY SAFETY STATEMENT (DRAFT) (CONT'D)

Regional Justice Reference Group: A further significant network is the Regional Justice Reference Group which connects organisations across the G21 area and focuses on identified priorities across state departments, police and local government. The Group reports to the regional Managers Forum.

Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee: This committee involves emergency services and Council in the process of planning to respond to a wide range of potential emergency situations.

The G21 Health and Wellbeing Pillar Executive: This is a forum to identify and advance services, partnerships and research that enhances the health and wellbeing of the community.

Beyond these networks Council is involved in forums and groups that relate to places within the municipality and / or key community issues. These networks are established for specific projects or long term. Some further illustrations of networks include:

- Geelong Drug Action Plan Committee
- G21 Freedom From Violence Group
- Roadsafes Barwon
- Child FIRST Regional Alliance.

7. Commitment

Council is committed to further develop policies and actions that increase the liveability of the municipality by improving both the perception and reality of community safety.

This ongoing commitment will be delivered by ensuring that Council continues to:

- Work in partnership with community, government and statutory agencies on community safety initiatives
- Provide programs and services to people who visit, study, live or work in the municipality
- Govern effectively by accepting responsibility for the sound regulation of key community safety functions..

It is recommended that Council now invites public input into the *Greater Geelong City Council – Community Safety Statement (draft)* by releasing the document for a six week consultation process. The feedback received will inform a further report to Council.

Environmental Implications

The area of community safety is critical to creating an environment conducive to economic and social growth and community wellbeing.

Environment in terms of 'safer design' principles in public space design and development has a significant impact on community safety for residents.

1. GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL – COMMUNITY SAFETY STATEMENT (DRAFT) (CONT'D)

Financial Implications

There are no immediate financial implications related to this draft statement. Any increase in Council funding towards community safety activities would be subject to future budget processes.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

Community safety is identified as an important element in City Plan 2009–2013 (refer Strategic Directions and Annual Action Plan section 'Community Wellbeing').

Council has a duty of care as the manager of relevant public spaces and assets to provide that service in a safe manner. It should be conscious of this obligation and to manage and resource accordingly.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

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

Risk Assessment

Addressing community safety positively contributes to a decrease in risk for Council in terms of safer physical space and increased community confidence.

There will always be risks associated with cities that involve a complex mix of people and activities. The *Greater Geelong City Council – Community Safety Statement (draft)* would guide a system of planning, identification and actions that involves all stakeholders.

Social Considerations

A sense of safety is a basic human need and people's sense and perception of safety is a key contributor to their confidence to participate in community life. The community has an expectation of safety and needs to see and feel that Geelong and the surrounding municipality is a safe place. By addressing this need many of the City's higher economic goals will be complemented and more easily achieved.

Communication

The Community Development Department will be responsible for communicating this report along with the *Greater Geelong City Council – Community Safety Statement (draft)* to the community and external stakeholders.

Greater Geelong City Council
Supporting a Safe Community

Community Safety
Strategy

Consultation draft

BACKGROUND

Community safety has been an area of work for the Greater Geelong City Council for some years, yet Council has not had a plan or defined strategic direction. It has become increasingly clear to the people working in this area that for this Council to operate effectively in the area of community safety that a clear strategic direction is needed at the organisational level. Over a period of time there has been an increasing expectation that local government will undertake a range of safety related activities from funding and operating Closed Circuit Television in central activity areas to delivering road safety programs. Some of these programs have not been a focus for local government in the past and have become part of our ongoing workload.

The Community Development Department has taken a lead in this work. However, there has been widespread consultation across many departments including: Health and Local Laws, Engineering, Events and Marketing, Risk Management, Recreation, Arts and Culture, Family Services, Road Safety, Emergency Management, Organisation Development, Corporate Strategy and Property Management, Planning, Environment and Natural Resources, City Development and with the portfolio councillor. An external consultant was engaged to undertake officer level consultation and to deliver a document that would bring together the range of work undertaken by Council in community safety and develop a draft document that clearly explained what we do and what guides that work.

INTRODUCTION

Local governments across the world strive to support and maintain 'liveable' communities; places that attract people to live or visit and that build a sense of community identity and pride. There are many ways to reinforce the liveability of a community or place; community safety is a major contributor.

This statement outlines the role of the Greater Geelong City Council relating to community safety; including as a partner with other organisations, a provider of many services and a regulator.

It is hoped that this statement will further support the many initiatives that strengthens the liveability of the region.

WHAT IS COMMUNITY SAFETY?

The Greater Geelong City Council defines 'community safety' as the right of all people living, working or visiting the City to both feel and be safe. Council regards this as a goal for the whole community.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF COUNCIL IN PROMOTING COMMUNITY SAFETY?

The City of Greater Geelong has a vision to be the ***best place to live through prosperous and cohesive communities in an exceptional environment.***

Council accepts the role of supporting safe community participation and access to places, services and opportunities by:

1. Developing individual and community responsibility
2. Connecting people in community life through supporting and delivering programs
3. Planning, building and maintaining safe community places and environments
4. Partnering with other community safety organisations and groups
5. Managing risks and minimising hazards in the community.

COUNCIL PROGRAMS, SERVICES AND ACTIONS THAT PROMOTE COMMUNITY SAFETY

The Greater Geelong City Council delivers a wide range of programs, services and actions that promote community safety. Some of these are:

Developing individual and community responsibility

- Education regarding childhood injury prevention and child protection
- Falls prevention awareness for older people
- Information / education on responsible social behaviour
- Responsible pet ownership

Connecting people in community life through supporting and delivering programs

- Community development projects in neighbourhoods
- Support for community, social and recreation groups in local areas
- Arts and cultural activities that engage people of all ages
- Support for sporting clubs and activities

Planning, building and maintaining safe community places and environments

- Use of safe design principles in planning
- Use of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design principles
- Regulation of land use activities
- Provision and maintenance of street lighting
- Provision of facilities for social, recreation, learning and community access

- Facilitating busy and vibrant public places, spaces and activities
- Disability Advisory Committee
- Street Access Committee

Partnering with other community safety organisations and groups

- Management of Closed Circuit Television cameras in partnership with Victoria Police
- Participation in the Greater Geelong Safety Committee
- Assisting to identify and secure funding opportunities
- Networks relating to: graffiti, road safety, liquor licensing, prevention of violence against women and children
- Road safety campaigns and programs
- Workplace safety campaigns with partners

Managing risks and minimising hazards in the community

- Emergency Management Planning & Response
- Fire Prevention
- Food safety regulation and enforcement
- Safe trading in public places
- Enforcing safety regulations
- Ensuring compliance with legislative responsibilities
- Events Multi Agency Working Group

GUIDANCE ON COMMUNITY SAFETY

Council uses guidance on community safety from a very wide range of legislation and regulations. Some examples include:

- ▣ *Local Government Act 1989*
- ▣ *Greater Geelong City Council – General Local Law 2005*
- ▣ *Food Act 1984*
- ▣ *Road Management Act 2004*
- ▣ *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004*
- ▣ *Emergency Management Act 1986*
- ▣ *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008*
- ▣ *Electricity Safety Act 1998*
- ▣ *Country Fire Authority Act 1986*
- ▣ *Water Act 1989*
- ▣ *Disability Discrimination Act 1992*
- ▣ *Victorian Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*
- ▣ *Equal Opportunity Act 2010*
- ▣ *Planning and Environment Act 1987*
- ▣ *Building Act 1993 / Building Regulations 2006*
- ▣ *Essential Services Commission Act 2001*
- ▣ *Housing Act 1983*
- ▣ *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*
- ▣ *Liquor Control Reform Act 1998*
- ▣ *Gaming Regulation Act 2003*
- ▣ *Working with Children Act 2005*
- ▣ *Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005*
- ▣ *Education and Care Services National Regulations 2011*
- ▣ *Safer Design Guidelines for Victoria*
- ▣ *Road Safety Act 1986 / Road Safety Regulations 2009*
- ▣ *Domestic Animals Act 1994*
- ▣ *Environment Protection Act 1970*
- ▣ *Healthy by Design – A planners guide to Environments for Active Living – 2004 (National Heart Foundation)*

The Greater Geelong City Council has identified a set of overarching principles based on the “Cities for Safe and Healthy Communities” developed by *ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability*.

This program proposes five domains for Council to focus on:

Land Use Planning – Local Government has a key role in the development of new sub-divisions and can influence community safety through its planning processes. Examples can include the use of planning provisions in relation to the placement of licensed venues.

Licensing and Regulation – Local Governments can utilise their powers to set the local regulatory environment through assessment and approval processes, the use of surcharges and rebates and through the enforcement of local laws. Often Local Laws are used to address issues such as food safety, noise, animal control and public drinking.

Facilitation, Advocacy & Leadership – Local Government is in close contact with community organisations, businesses, residents and other stakeholders at the local level. This influence can be used to develop shared understandings and

encourage whole-of-community responses to social sustainability. Often councils are involved in ‘place-based’ responses to particular issues such as road safety issues.

Community Service Delivery, Community Development and Civic Engagement – A city is only as vibrant as the people who inhabit it. Local governments are committed to preserving the safety, health and wellbeing of residents and visitors, and to ensuring active civic participation. Local government has been identified as a setting for change in relation to the prevention of violence against women.

Workforce Development – As responsible corporate citizens, local governments can lead the way in ensuring good occupational health and safety systems.

Council has also developed detailed policies and strategies that contribute to community safety. Whole-of-organisation statements include:

- ▣ City Plan
- ▣ City of Greater Geelong Municipal Strategic Statement
- ▣ Geelong Health and Wellbeing Plan
- ▣ Sustainable Communities: Infrastructure Development Guidelines

In addition, Council has developed detailed policies in each action area, for example:

Developing individual and community responsibility

- Footpath Trading and Activity Policy
- Heatwave Management Plan
- Domestic Animal Management Plan
- Economic Development Strategy

Connecting people in community life through supporting and delivering programs

- Municipal Early Years Plan
- Multicultural Action Plan
- Disability Action Plan
- Live Well Strategy
- Public Art Strategy
- Sport & Recreation Strategies and Master plans

Planning, building and maintaining safe community places and environments

- Active Transport: Walking and Cycling Strategies

- Structure Plans
- Urban Design Frameworks
- Infrastructure Design Manual
- Geelong Play Strategy

Partnering with other community safety organisations and groups

- Graffiti Strategy
- Drug Action Plan
- Youth Strategy
- Gaming Policy
- Road Safety Strategy

Managing risks and minimising hazards in the community

- Municipal Emergency Management Plan / Policy
- Local Laws / Food Safety Registers
- Street and Public Place Lighting Policy
- Municipal Fire Management Plan
- Municipal Council Neighbourhood Safer Places Plan

THE CITY OF GREATER GEELONG IN THE REGION

The Greater Geelong City Council is an active participant in a wide range of networks and forums relating to community safety.

A key network is the Greater Geelong Safety Committee, which is a broadly representative regional body with a vision to *improve and promote community safety throughout Greater Geelong*. The Greater Geelong Safety Committee promotes a wide range of activities that involve groups such as Victoria Police, Emergency Services, State Departments, business groups and community groups and representatives.

A further significant network is the Regional Justice Reference Group which connects organisations across the G21 area and focuses on identified priorities across state departments, police and local government. The Group reports to the regional Managers Forum.

The Municipal Emergency Management Planning Committee involves emergency services and Council in the process of planning to respond to a wide range of potential emergency situations.

The G21 Health and Wellbeing Pillar Executive is a forum to identify and advance services, partnerships and research that enhances the health and wellbeing of the community.

Beyond these networks Council is involved in forums and groups that relate to places within the municipality and / or key community issues. These networks are established for specific projects or long term. Some further illustrations of networks include:

- Geelong Drug Action Plan Committee
- Friends of Belmont Common
- G21 Freedom From Violence Group
- Roadsafe Barwon
- Child FIRST Regional Alliance
- Place based networks.

COMMITMENT

The Greater Geelong City Council is committed to further develop policies and actions that increase the liveability of the municipality by improving both the perception and reality of community safety.

This ongoing commitment will be delivered by ensuring that the Greater Geelong City Council continues to:

- Work in partnership with community, government and statutory agencies on community safety initiatives
- Provide programs and services to people who visit, study, live or work in the municipality
- Govern effectively by accepting responsibility for the sound regulation of key community safety functions.

CONCLUSION

This statement identifies a wide range of Council activities that support the further development of a safe municipality for the whole community. This statement also provides a framework for further development of community safety initiatives.

The City of Greater Geelong is confirms the right for all people to both feel and be safe and will continue to focus on opportunities to improve the liveability of this remarkable municipality.

2. CITY OF GREATER GEELONG FOOD POLICY PROPOSAL

Portfolio: Community Development – Cr Fisher
Source: Community Services/Aged & Disability Services
General Manager: Jenny McMahon
Index Reference: Subject: Public Health Plan

Summary

- Geelong is surrounded by green spaces and agricultural land and can celebrate food on a regional level.
- The region has ready access to a wide variety of high quality foods all year round which are enjoyed in the home and in our cafes, restaurants and other food outlets.
- Many people in Geelong, however, are unable to consistently put nutritious food on the table, and as such are “food insecure”.
- Limited food choices, combined with poor physical or economic access undermines health and contributes to food insecurity.
- Increasingly, the region’s food systems and the health of the natural systems that support them (our land, water and atmosphere) are becoming unsustainable.
- Cities around the world and local governments within Victoria are recognising that they can play an important role in leading and catalysing change towards healthy and sustainable, fair and resilient food systems.
- City of Greater Geelong has taken the first step by forming a partnership with six other major organisations to become nationally recognised as a city demonstrating sustainable leadership, good economic credentials and an environment that is vibrant and liveable.
- Developing and implementing a Food Policy for Geelong, that encompasses all facets of the food system and determinants of health will ensure adequate and safe food now and into the future for Geelong residents.
- A Food Policy will provide a basis to look more broadly at addressing the health and sustainability challenges facing our food system.

Cr Fisher moved, Cr Granger seconded –

That Council develops a Food Policy as a major action of the 2013-2017 Municipal Health and Wellbeing Plan.

Carried.

Background

City of Greater Geelong established a Food Security Network in 2009. Stakeholders from 15 different agencies which include five internal Council Departments attend bi-monthly meetings and have been gathering local evidence in relation to food security. The network has broadened to encompass the G21 region and has representation from Colac Otway Shire and Golden Plains Shire.

2. CITY OF GREATER GEELONG FOOD POLICY PROPOSAL (CONT'D)

The objectives of this network are to:

- Establish a local evidence base of Food Security in the G21 Region.
- Increase awareness about Food Security in the community.
- Build capacity across the community to address Food Insecurity.

The methodologies used to gather local evidence were:

- Victorian Healthy Food Basket' Surveying (Market Basket Survey).
- Mapping of fast food vs fresh food outlets.
- Review of existing initiatives addressing Food Insecurity.
- Community Food Relief Agency survey.
- Gathering rates of Food insecurity in 'at risk' communities.

At any given time a proportion of people will experience a degree of Food Insecurity. Food insecurity exists whenever the availability of nutritionally adequate, safe foods or the ability to acquire personally acceptable foods in a socially acceptable way is limited or uncertain¹.

Local data has shown that in some 'at risk' communities the rate of Food Insecurity was 19% (Aged in Northern Bellarine) and 40.9% (Homeless Youth) as compared to the Victorian Public Health Survey², 2008 where it was reported that only 3.9% of Geelong respondents had run out of food in the past 12 months and were unable to afford to buy more. (Standard question used to measure food insecurity)

Mapping revealed that where pockets of food insecurity exist there is limited access to fresh, affordable food, in correlation with a glut of high fat takeaway outlets (see attached map).

Community Food Relief Agencies have reported an increase in individuals and families sourcing emergency food and attending community meals program over the last two years due to high cost of food and job retrenchments. This is reflected in the Market Basket survey results showing that some households would have to spend over 30% of their income to eat a healthy diet. This cost is unsustainable when combined with housing and other living expenses. Having adequate food to eat is a basic human right³. Further, a person's dignity, with regard to food, is having choice over what one would like to eat and being able to access those foods.

Discussion

There is currently sufficient availability of food in the City of Greater Geelong to meet the nutritional requirements of the population. However, at any given time a proportion of people experience some degree of Food Insecurity due to relative cost, and physical access etc.

¹. Campbell C. 1991, Food Insecurity: A nutritional Outcome or a Predictor Variable? Journal of Nutrition, 121 408-415

². Vic Population Health Survey Department of Health, 2008 *Victorian Population Health Survey*. Melbourne www.healthy.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/survey/vphs2008.htm

³. United Nations 1948, Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 25, Para 1.

2. CITY OF GREATER GEELONG FOOD POLICY PROPOSAL (CONT'D)

Poor health and the prevalence of preventable chronic diseases such as Diabetes Type II and heart disease are directly related to the incidence of Food Insecurity in certain communities.

Local initiatives addressing Food Insecurity in disadvantaged areas of Geelong have shown that where fresh food is accessible (within 400 metres to home) and of good quality, residents are increasing their fruit and vegetable intake. (See attached Needs Assessment: Methods and Results)

Challenges to our local community come from the region experiencing a period of rapid growth that could potentially decrease rural and agricultural land and our access to fresh affordable food.

A Food Policy would draw on existing strengths in the food production and distribution process and develop effective and inspiring responses to the challenges of our growing population. The opportunities to change our food system can deliver multiple benefits for the region such as, creating healthier communities, places, jobs and a more sustainable city. Geelong has unique assets that could shape our approach to food, such as close proximity to agricultural land and access to rural living.

Food Security is only one aspect of the food system but an important lever as to why action should be taken to address the food issue in a holistic way.

A Food Policy provides an opportunity to plan and design our city today in a way that can improve Food Security now and for the future. It is a way to plan to support a sustainable food system and to support local food growing industries that will create employment and economic benefits for Geelong.

This Food Policy would:

- 1) Outline a vision for a healthy, sustainable, fair and prosperous food system.
- 2) Strengthen partnerships with community and business to realise this vision.
- 3) Provide a framework for Council that guides coordinated action and decision making to improve the local food system.
- 4) Raise awareness that what we eat as individuals has an affect on our health, the welfare of others and the planet itself.
- 5) Ensure equity for all in terms of the basic human right, that every person in their lifetime should be able to access fresh, affordable, nutritious, safe foods.

Environmental Implications

The implications of a Food Policy that looks at the whole food system will have sustainable environmental outcomes.

Creating a Food Policy has the potential to reduce energy use and greenhouse emissions by supporting local food growing and distribution within the local area.

Initiatives that increase production of fresh affordable food would be encouraged to use water efficient technologies and design principles.

2. CITY OF GREATER GEELONG FOOD POLICY PROPOSAL (CONT'D)

Food rescue and redistribution of fresh food to those in need has been operating in Geelong over the past two years through Second Bite. In a given month, average fresh food rescued and redistributed is between 12-15 tonnes to 22 agencies that would have ended up in landfill.

It is not expected that it will have any negative impact on habitat or the natural environment but could enhance and preserve these areas.

Financial Implications

No additional measures are proposed.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The adoption of a Food Policy refers to the Human Rights Charter that all persons have a right to access fresh affordable adequate food.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Officer in the preparation of this report has any direct or indirect interest other than their role as an officer of Council and member of the local community.

Risk Assessment

There are no notable risks associated with implementing the recommendations contained in this report.

Social Considerations

The recommendations of this report, if implemented, could address Food Insecurity in 'at risk' groups and support healthy eating strategies that have been adopted by Council through the Healthy Eating Plan and the engagement of the Prevention Community Model. The recommendation is consistent with Council's approach to increasing the health and well being of the community and preventing chronic diseases attributable to lifestyle factors. In addition, supporting local food system that would have economic benefits for Geelong.

Communication

It is intended that a Food Policy Discussion Paper be drafted for community consultation. The outcomes of this consultation will shape the Food Policy development and implementation.

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CITY OF GREATER GEELONG

Food Security – Building the Local Picture
A needs assessment report

August 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For a community to be considered food secure all people, at all times, must have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food insecurity is a fundamental issue affecting people physically, mentally and socially. Food systems and the health of the environment that produces them (our land, water and atmosphere) are unsustainable where in Australia our environmental footprint is greater than 1. There is a pressing need to change and local governments are strategically placed to make a major impact on the issue of food insecurity.

In 2009, the City of Greater Geelong (COGG) held a *Food For Thought* Forum to begin the food security discussion in the G21 region. In response to this forum, a Food Security Network was established and an action plan developed to move forward with addressing the issue. The vision of the G21 Food Security Network is *to acknowledge food security as a human right and take collective responsibility to ensure daily access to adequate, affordable, non-emergency, nutritious and culturally appropriate food for all people throughout their lifespan*. The first step in achieving this vision was to build the local food security picture, the findings of which are outlined within this report for COGG. All of the G21 local governments were at different stages of readiness to undertake this piece of work so COGG has led the way and have been supporting other local governments as they become ready.

To build the local food security picture existing data was collected and new data collection undertaken.

The **methodologies** of the data collection process were:

- 'Victorian Healthy Food Basket' surveying
- Physical mapping of local food outlets (Fast V's Fresh)
- Review of existing initiatives addressing food insecurity
- Community Food Relief Agencies surveying
- Surveying of Agencies working with people at risk of food insecurity
- Gathering existing data of local rates of food insecurity
- Rapid Assessment Trial – VLGA (2008)

The key **findings** showed:

- Food insecurity is a pressing issue within the COGG
- Lower socio economic status was found to be associated with high levels of food insecurity
- Some communities that reflected a combination of the key determinants of food insecurity were identified as potential areas at risk of food insecurity
- The most significant determinants identified as contribute to food insecurity were:
 - The rising cost of living including, housing, petrol and food prices.
- The key determinants of accessing and eating a nutritious diet were:
 - Physical access to nutritious food
 - Economic access to nutritious food

The G21 Food Security Network has used this information to develop **recommendations** on strategic approaches and community strategies that aim to improve access to nutritious food for the G21 Region:

- Advocacy and policy to support a sustainable food system
- Investing in initiatives that increase physical access to affordable fruit and vegetables
- Strengthening and promoting existing initiatives and services
- Supporting community initiatives that focus on growing, sharing, cooking and eating healthy foods
- Increasing transport available to nutritious food outlets

BACKGROUND

DEFINING THE ISSUE OF FOOD SECURITY

Having adequate food to eat is a basic human right.¹ Basic human rights uphold a person's dignity. Dignity, with regard to food, is having choice over what one would like to eat and being able to access those foods.

What is Food Security?

For **food security** to exist it is vital that 'all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life'.²

Therefore **food insecurity** exists whenever the availability of nutritionally adequate, safe foods or the ability to acquire personally acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways is limited or uncertain.³ In most populations at any given time, a proportion of people experience some degree of food insecurity. Whether it is not having enough food; only having access to food that is of poor quality or not knowing where the next meal is coming from, all are forms of food insecurity. Food insecurity can occur at the individual, household, community, national and global levels.

Food security means that food intake is:

- Sufficient
- Reliable
- Nutritious
- Culturally and socially acceptable
- Non-emergency
- Sustainable
- Safe

Who are the people most at risk or vulnerable to food insecurity?

- People on **low incomes** – including people who rely on Centrelink payments, those who have less working hours after the global financial crisis and those for whom the cost of a healthy food basket is greater than 30% of the household income.
- Households experiencing **housing stress** (where rental or mortgage payments are greater than 30% of the household income)
- People who are **homeless**
- Mothers and children, particularly **single parents**
- People with poor access to **transport** (public or private)
- People with **disabilities**
- **Frail aged** people
- **Indigenous** Australians (National Nutrition Survey, 1995)

Why is Food Security Important?

The experience of food insecurity has a high cost to individuals, families and the community as a whole in terms of reduced physical, mental and social health and wellbeing. It also impacts the environment in which we live. It is increasingly apparent that food systems and the health of the environment that produces them (our land, water and atmosphere) are unsustainable.

For more information regarding Food Security please refer to City of Greater Geelong Food Security Briefing Paper.

FOOD SECURITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Victoria's peak Health Promotion body, VicHealth, believes local government authorities are ideally placed to develop relevant, integrated and long-lasting strategies and solutions to the issue of food insecurity. Hence, VicHealth funded eight projects in nine councils called *Food For All*. Local governments were funded to improve access to healthy food and influence the cultural, social, economic and environmental barriers that poor and disadvantaged communities face in healthy eating. The independent evaluation of the projects identified 10 key ways to act and represent best practice for local governments in addressing food insecurity. **One of these key action areas is to 'Build the Local Picture'**, which is the rationale for the COGG undertaking this work.

The G21 Food Security Network (G21 FSN) was established in March 2010 and is made up of a diverse number of organisations, agencies and council departments. It is facilitated by the City of Greater Geelong. The G21 FSN aspires to create a more collaborative and strategic approach to addressing food insecurity. It formed with the aim of enhancing a regional approach to increase access to nutritious food for communities in the Barwon Region. The G21 FSN is committed to best practice and its focus has been to;

- establish a local evidence base of food security in the G21 region
- increase awareness of food security / insecurity and
- build capacity of agencies and organisations to best address food insecurity and are committed to following best practice.

Whilst all members of the G21 FSN agreed to the aforementioned plan of action, each of the G21 local governments were at different stages of readiness to begin 'Building the Local Picture'. The COGG and partner agencies within the CoGG were first to commit to completing this piece of work and have been supporting the other local governments as they become ready.

This report aims to:

- Determine the scale of Food Insecurity within the COGG
- Identify local barriers to food security
- Inform the planning of food security initiatives across various settings and communities
- Support coordination and identify opportunities for collaboration and advocacy so as to improve food security

METHOD AND RESULTS

The G21 FSN sourced, collated and analysed existing data pertaining to food security. To further build the local picture new food security data. All data was gathered over a 24 month period. The process of gathering local data to identify issues of food security was guided by a community food security assessment framework. The following table provides a summary of the findings, process completed to reach these finding and makes references to documents included as appendices in this report.

FRAMEWORK ELEMENTS	METHOD	FINDINGS	APPENDIX
<p>1. Victorian Healthy Food Basket Survey</p>	<p>Between 1 August and 15 August 2011, 33 supermarkets in COGG and BOQ were surveyed using Monash University's 'Victorian Healthy Food Basket' tool.</p> <p>The prices and quantities of 44 items needed to constitute healthy diet for a fortnight were compared between the stores.</p> <p>This tool is used to monitor healthy food prices and can provide an indication of access to affordable healthy food in different localities.</p>	<p>The average price of a healthy basket in COGG for a typical family of 4 was \$472.46, which constitutes 36% of the income of a family on Centrelink benefits. Research has indicated that food should account for a maximum of 30% of income in order to remain affordable. (Palermo C. Wilson A, 2007 Development of the Victorian Healthy Food Basket) Results indicate that healthy food remains unaffordable for our most vulnerable communities in CoGG.</p> <p>Some of the most expensive baskets were on the Northern Bellarine Peninsula, which has a high levels of disadvantage and a high percentage of older adults (an at risk group for food insecurity). The North of Geelong, which is identified as disadvantaged, had limited access points for purchasing a healthy basket. The difference between the most expensive and cheapest basket was \$151.88. This indicates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cost of a healthy basket varies considerably across the LGA • Vulnerable communities have limited physical access to food outlets where a healthy basket can be purchased • Some vulnerable communities are paying the highest cost for the healthy basket 	<p>1</p>

		Further analysis from Monash University compared the median basket price for Geelong with the 10 other Victorian local governments who undertook market basket surveys in 2011. Geelong's median price was the 3 rd most expensive basket out of the 11 LGAs, highlighting healthy food is less affordable in the CoGG.	
2. Fruit and Vegetable vs Takeaway Food Outlet Mapping	<p>Information of food premises within COGG was collected from the Health Service's department list of registered food premises.</p> <p>The ratio of high fat takeaway premises was compared to fresh food outlets across Geelong and analysed per 1000 population in six major areas of Geelong.</p> <p>A map was constructed that compared high fat takeaway premises against major supermarkets and green grocers. This information was mapped against the SEIFA index of disadvantage for each suburb of Geelong.</p>	<p>As of December 2011, there were 1792 registered food premises in Geelong. Takeaway premises accounted for 21% of these premises, while supermarkets and green grocers accounted for 2.4% and 1.4% of these premises respectively.</p> <p>The socio-economically disadvantaged northern suburbs of Geelong had the highest number of takeaway shops per 1000 population (with the exception of the CBD) and the lowest of fresh food outlets. This highlights limited access to healthy options and increased access to high fat foods in this area.</p> <p>Mapping showed that there is limited access to green grocers and supermarkets on the Bellarine Peninsula, particularly the northern Bellarine, with no green grocers in this area.</p> <p>With only one supermarket and no green grocers in the Geelong CBD and a large number of takeaway options there are limited affordable, healthy food options for workers, residents and the general public in this area.</p>	2
3. Existing Initiatives Addressing Food Insecurity in the City of Greater Geelong	<p>Information was collected from agencies and organisations of all food relief services, Community meals programs, food markets, food swaps, Community Gardens, Meals on the Move and Community transport services.</p> <p>This information was put into booklet for agencies and a client brochure made for general public and youth.</p>	<p>The agency booklet showed that many organisations are providing emergency food relief services through vouchers, parcels and community meals programs. There are also many community programs aiming to address food insecurity.</p> <p>The client brochure showed that there are limited community meals programs and next to no emergency food relief services on weekends.</p> <p>Two print-runs of the booklet and brochures have been completed</p>	3

		and requests for more continue on a weekly basis. This indicated the need for these directories and ongoing resourcing. Agencies and organisations report that these resources have improved their knowledge of what others are doing and provide a first step in coordination of these services.	
4. Surveying of Community Food Relief Agencies	<p>In 2011, Time for Youth (TFY) conducted a survey to investigate the current emergency food relief services available across the Geelong and surrounding districts including a particular focus on services available to homeless youth or youth at risk of homelessness.</p> <p>The survey included a question regarding numbers of people attending each organisation for food relief services and number of emergency food relief service events. The results for these statistics ranged from formally collected to estimated, and can be used as a guide only. Only statistics were gathered for food vouchers, food parcels and no cost or shared meals.</p>	<p>This survey provided information of the level of emergency food relief currently being accessed in the Geelong region and highlighted where gaps in food relief provision exist.</p> <p>Findings from this report are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are seven types of emergency relief or food support programs available across the Geelong region including food box or parcels, food vouchers, no cost meals, cooking classes, community kitchens and breakfast programs. • 43,980 food vouchers and parcels were provided over the year. 58,600 no cost/shared meals were served over the year. • More research needs to be done to assess the actual need and levels of food insecurity for all people at all times. • Food Support Programs for at risk people and particularly young people is needed • Information regarding emergency food relief and food support needs to be available • Food relief services and food support programs need to be supported to provide healthy choices of foods from across the 5 food groups. • Advocacy is needed for improved resourcing to ensure adequate emergency food relief and food support is available and appropriate to meet actual needs of homeless and at risk young people. 	4
5. Surveying of Health Professionals Working with People at risk of Food Insecurity	<p>The aim of conducting interviews with professionals working with people at risk of food insecurity was to identify the scale of the issue and the main barriers to food security for our community.</p> <p>Bellarine Community Health developed a telephone survey for use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96% of agencies reported that food insecurity was an issue for their clientele • 96% of agencies reported cost of food, transport issues and lack of food skills as key barriers to food security 	5

	<p>with the key agencies. Representatives from Bellarine Community Health, Time For Youth and City of Greater Geelong developed a list of professionals to contact. Three workers from each 'at risk' category were listed for contact. BCH staff conducted the telephone surveys (n=21) then collated and analysed the results.</p>		
<p>6. Local Rates of Food Insecurity – community consultation</p>	<p>A subcommittee of the Food Security Network sourced existing community consultation data on the issue of food security. For inclusion surveys needed to ask the standardised question: <i>"In the past 12 months, have you run out of food and couldn't afford to buy more?"</i></p> <p>Information has been included from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victorian Population Health Survey (VPHS) 2005 & 2008 - established by the Department of Health to collect valuable information about the health, lifestyle and wellbeing of Victorian's aged 18 years and over (data is not collected with regard to children). A host of information is collected via computer assisted telephone interview, including a measure of food insecurity. • Community Indicators Victoria Survey CIV - CIV supports the collection of local community wellbeing indicators in Victoria, with the purpose of improving citizen engagement, community planning and policy making. Community Indicators Victoria is a collaborative project, funded by VicHealth and hosted by the McCaughey Centre. • Uni FEAST VicHealth Study 2010 – Conducted by Time For Youth and RMIT, this study surveyed low SES families in the City of Greater Geelong (n= 69 individual, 20 family units) • Food Security Needs Assessment on the Bellarine Peninsula 2008 – Conducted by Bellarine Community Health, this study surveyed 'at risk' adults (n=21) and young people aged 13-18years (n=51) on the Bellarine Peninsula • Family Services Food Skills Survey – Conducted by Bellarine Community Health, this study (n=10) surveyed 	<p>In answer to the key question, the following percentages of people responded 'yes';</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VPHS has shown that food insecurity is a growing issue, with the Victorian rate increasing from 4.6% in 2005 to 5.6% in 2008. The CoGG rate for 2008 was 3.9%. This equates to 6034 people. • The 2007 CIV survey showed a food insecurity rate for the state of 6.0% and for CoGG of 2.5%. • The Uni FEAST Study showed a rate of 40.9% within the low socio-economic community in CoGG • The Food Security Needs Assessment on the Bellarine Peninsula showed a rate of 19% for 'at risk' adults and 14% for young people living on the Bellarine Peninsula • Family Services Food Skills Survey showed a rate of 60% for those accessing family services on the Bellarine Peninsula. <p>Overall, state-wide surveys show that food security is a growing issue. City of Greater Geelong has lower rates of food insecurity than the Victorian average. Local data from surveys with community members who are considered to be 'at risk' of food insecurity shows that rates are very high within this subset of the community.</p>	<p>6</p>

	clients from the Northern Bellarine Peninsula accessing Family Services.		
RAP	<p>In 2008 City of Greater Geelong participated in a pilot project using the Environments 4 Health framework to facilitate the trial of the rapid assessment procedures (RAP) Survey Work Book to identify Municipal Food Security dimensions and opportunities in a geographical area.</p> <p>Project utilised a group of rapid assessment procedures to gain both primary and secondary data from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews • Observation • Focus groups of workers and residents 	<p>The findings of the RAP 2008 showed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increased awareness in Local Governments, built capacity, and strengthened the two local neighbourhood renewal • There were commonalities in the major barriers to food security which occurred across the natural, built, economic, socio cultural dimensions of the E4H • Each setting can contribute to improvement in food security at the local level through their target populations <p>For Geelong Specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity was an issue for Low income families and individuals • Major barriers to food security are systematic rather than household or individual • Local food supply needs improvement both in access and quality • Short term solutions can be provided by community support organisations • Long term support would need to be from State and Federal Governments, with the City in a central role • Food security was not an obvious and direct part of core business for any of the organisations that took part in Trial and needs to be addressed collaboratively • Food security needs to be addressed at a local and regional level 	7
Transport Mapping	<p>As part of the RAP, 2008 Transport connections were mapped for Corio Norlane and Highton/Belmont</p> <p>Bike paths and Bus Routes were detailed on map but Food outlets not mapped</p> <p>2011 Food skill Inc mapped transport routes in Corio Norlane to fresh food outlets</p>	<p>The findings showed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was difficult for residents without their own transport in Norlane/North Shore and some parts of Corio to get to a supermarket or fresh food market. • If public transport was used (ie. Bus) it was difficult to carry fresh food items home. 	

RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Food Insecurity is a real issue within the City of Greater Geelong, particularly for population groups that are 'at risk'. Whilst the region showed similar levels of risk of food insecurity compared to Victoria, in Geelong there are clearly defined "pockets" of acute food insecurity. The following table outlines the key findings and recommendations drawn from this research.

Key Findings	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eating a healthy diet is unaffordable for vulnerable families / communities• Cost of eating a healthy diet varies greatly between suburbs• High cost of food and poor physical access to food outlets is an issue faced by many vulnerable communities within CoGG (Northern Geelong, Northern Bellarine ?? others)• Compared to the rest of Victoria, Geelong pays relatively more to purchase a healthy diet• Imbalance of high fat takeaway stores compared with fresh food and supermarket outlets• The vulnerable suburbs and CBD had high access to takeaway outlets and limited access to fresh food and supermarkets• There are a range of existing services addressing the issue of food insecurity but a lack of community meals programs and weekend services.• There is an on-going need for a directory of services addressing food insecurity for both agencies and community residents• Food Support Programs for at risk people and particularly young people is needed• Food relief services and food support	

programs need to be supported to provide healthy choices of foods from across the 5 food groups.

- Rates of Food insecurity are high within vulnerable communities within CoGG
- There is a need for ongoing and comprehensive collection of local food insecurity data.

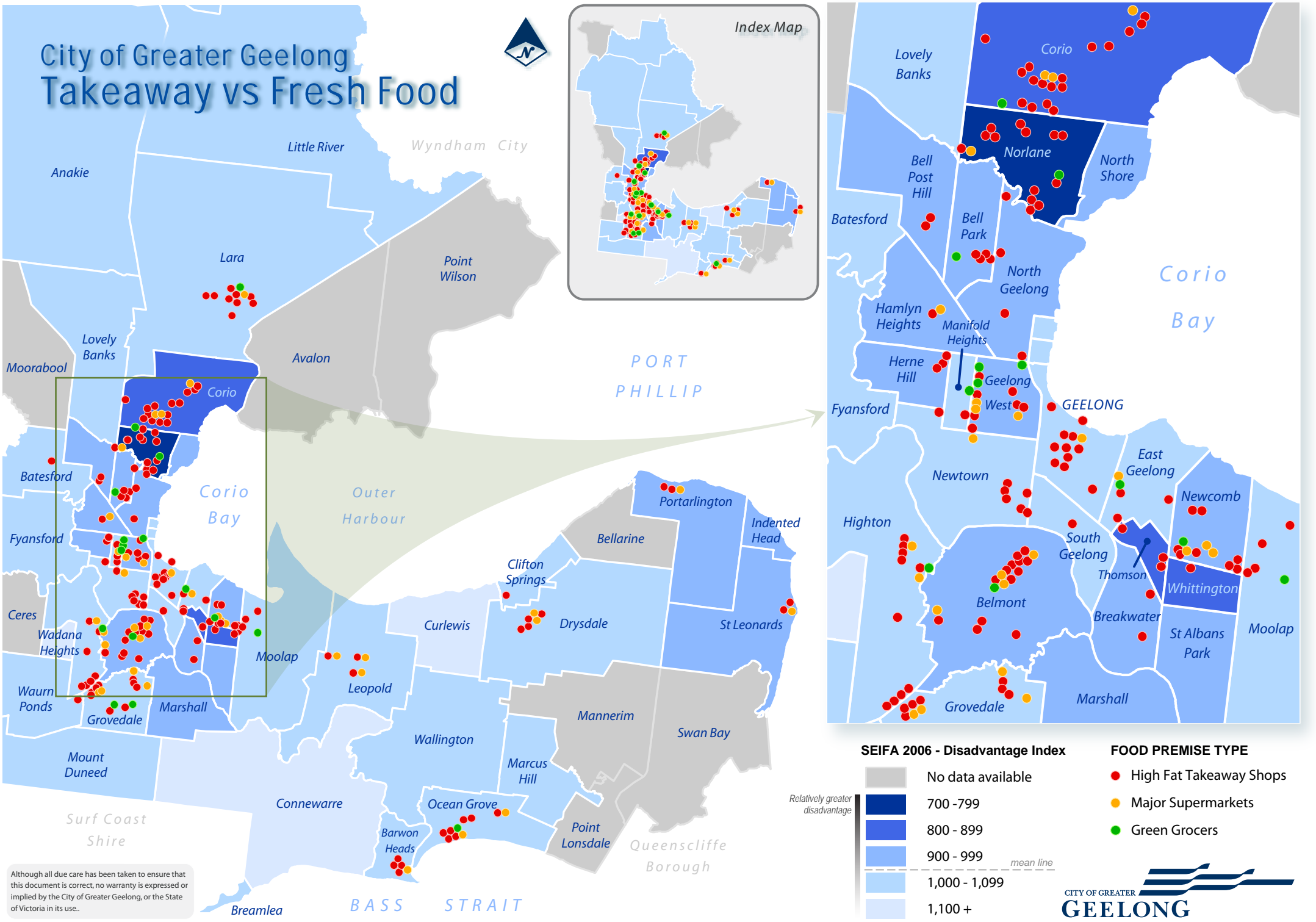
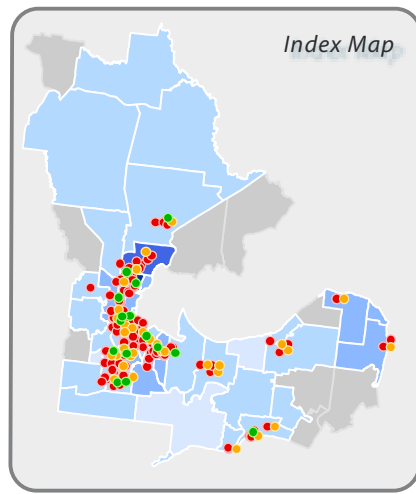
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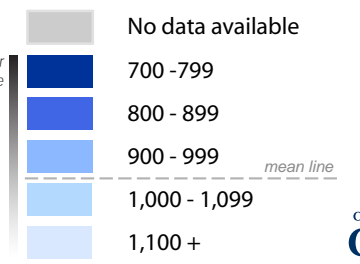
REFERENCES

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City of Greater Geelong Takeaway vs Fresh Food



SEIFA 2006 - Disadvantage Index



FOOD PREMISE TYPE

- Red dot: High Fat Takeaway Shops
- Yellow dot: Major Supermarkets
- Green dot: Green Grocers

Although all due care has been taken to ensure that this document is correct, no warranty is expressed or implied by the City of Greater Geelong, or the State of Victoria in its use.



3. ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012

Portfolio:	Democracy and Governance – Cr Mitchell Finance – Cr Harwood
Source:	Corporate Services – Corporate Strategy
General Manager:	Jeff Wall
Index Reference:	Subject/Corporate Management / Annual Report
Report to:	Council

Summary

- Section 131 of the Local Government Act 1989 requires that the Council submit its Annual Report to the Minister for Local Government within 3 months of the end of the financial year.
- The Annual Report for 2011-2012 has been prepared and a copy was provided to the Minister on 26 September 2012.
- The Annual Report has been prepared to comply with Section 131 of the Local Government Act 1989 that requires inclusion of the following:
 - a) A report on the Council's operations during the financial year,
 - b) Audited Standard Statements for the financial year,
 - c) Audited Financial Statements for the financial year,
 - d) A copy of the Performance Statement for the year (prepared under Section 132),
 - e) A Copy of the report on the Performance Statement for the year (prepared under Section 133), and
 - f) Any other matter required by the regulations.
- In accordance with the requirements of Section 132 of the Local Government Act 1989 and Clause 12 and 16 of the Local Government (Finance and Reporting) Regulations 2004 the nominated Principal Accounting Officer of Council, 2 Councillors and the Chief Executive Officer have signed the Performance Statement, Standard and Financial statements.
- The Performance Statement, Standard and Financial Statements have been finalised and the Auditor General's Report on the Performance Statement, Standard and Financial Statements has been received.
- After the Annual Report has been submitted to the Minister, Council is required [(under Section 131 (10))] to give public notice that the Annual Report has been prepared and can be inspected at Council Offices.
- Section 134 of the Local Government Act 1989 also requires the Council to consider the Annual Report at a meeting of Council and that 14 days public notice must be given of this meeting.
- On 29 September 2012 a public notice was published in local newspapers advising of the availability of the Annual Report for viewing and the intention to discuss the Annual Report at the Council meeting on the 23 October 2012.

3. ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012 (CONT'D)

Cr Harwood moved, Cr Richards seconded –

That Council receives the 2011-2012 Annual Report in accordance with Section 131 of the Local Government Act 1989.

Carried.

Report

Background

Council approved “in principle” the Financial Statement of Accounts, Standard Statement and Performance Statements and authorised the signing of the Accounts subject to Auditor General requirements on 28 August 2012.

The Auditor-General has signed the accounts and issued his report stating that the accounts fairly present the financial position of the Council and comply with accounting requirements.

A copy of the Annual Report together with the Audited Performance Standard Statements and Financial Statements was provided to the Minister for Local Government on 26 September 2012.

Under Section 134 of the Local Government Act 1989, the Council must consider the annual report at a meeting of Council as soon as practicable after the Annual Report has been sent to the Minister.

Discussion

The Annual Report is a comprehensive review of highlights and achievements for 2011-2012 financial year.

Under the Local Government Act the Council is required to give public notice when the Annual Report is available for public inspection and is also required to provide 14 days notice of when it will be considered at a Council Meeting.

On Saturday, 29 September 2012 Council gave public notice that:

- a) Council had prepared the Annual Report for the financial year to 30 June 2012 and that copies containing the following information contained within the Annual Report were available from the Council’s website and Customer Service Centres:
 - A report on Council’s operations during the year,
 - The Audited Standard Statements for the financial year,
 - Audited Financial Statements for the financial year,
 - A copy of the Performance Statement for the year, and
 - A copy of the report on the Performance Statement for the year.
- b) The Annual Report, including the Performance and Financial and Standard Statements, is to be considered at the Council meeting to be held on Tuesday, 23 October 2012 commencing at 7.00 p.m.

3. ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012 (CONT'D)

Environmental Implications

As outlined in the "Social Considerations" section.

Financial Implications

The Annual Report includes a copy of the City's Audited "Standard Statements" and "Financial Statements" that has been the subject of a previous report to Council.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The recommendation and procedures outlined in this report conform to the requirements of the Local Government Act and Regulations.

Council has given public notice that the Annual Report 2011-2012 is available for public inspection and provided 14 days notice of a meeting to consider the report.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

There is no conflict of interest to be disclosed.

Risk Assessment

There are no identified risks arising from this report.

Social Considerations

The Annual Report provides a report to the community on the Actions and Initiatives undertaken during the reporting period.

In addition to the Statutory Financial Reporting, the Annual Report provides information to the community on how the resources of the City have been allocated between the Social, Environment and Economic needs of the community.

This information is presented in the City's adopted Planning Framework of the three strategic directions being:

1. Community Wellbeing
2. Growing the Economy
3. Sustainable Built and Natural Environment

Communication

The Council's Annual Report 2011-2012 is a primary communication document that has been made available for public inspection in draft form.

A printed publication is currently being prepared and will be distributed to leaders within the community.

A copy of the report will also be accessible via the City's Internet site and at Council's Customer Service Centres.

4. FUTURE PROOFING GEELONG: PROGRESS UPDATE

Portfolio:	Climate Change, Environment and Sustainability – Cr Doull
Source:	Planning Strategy and Economic Development, Planning and Tourism
General Manager:	Peter Bettess
Index Reference:	Future Proofing

Summary

- Future Proofing Geelong (FPG) was established to promote and support new and existing initiatives which seek to improve environmental outcomes for Geelong. The FPG Sustainability Covenant is a partnership program between the City, EPA Victoria, Barwon Water, Deakin University, Committee for Geelong, Geelong Manufacturing Council and the Geelong Chamber of Commerce.
- The first Future Proofing Geelong action was the development of a Low Carbon Growth Plan. The Plan identified opportunities for Geelong to reduce emissions and continue to develop economically. It was established in collaboration with key Geelong industry and industry bodies and outlines a practical way to create a smooth transition to a low carbon future for Geelong without compromising the economy of the region
- The City adopted a three pronged approach to achieve the objectives of the Plan; assisting commercial building owners and tenants with measures to reduce carbon emissions; facilitating a Community Reference Group and a Small/Medium Enterprise Reference Group to identify sustainability projects important to the community, and thirdly providing a dedicated officer to identify funding sources and assist companies with preparing grant applications and funding bids for building or machinery improvements which achieve environmental benefits.
- Significant progress is being made; with the assistance of Future Proofing staff a number of commercial buildings in Geelong have had energy audits conducted and building owners are planning upgrades to their buildings in response.
- The two references groups have defined three themes which they wish to work on; food and food security, education, and clean technology clusters. The reference groups will be reconvened as one action oriented Project Tack Group with a focus on applying for State and Federal Government funding to deliver projects related to food and education, with a third stream of a clean technology cluster also under development.
- The program further extends to grant writing assistance for companies to take advantage of funding opportunities to support transition/low carbon initiatives, Many companies have taken up this service.
- Under the Federal Government's Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP). The City obtained \$550,000 in matched funding. This will used to undertake major refit and equipment updates as Waterworld, Splashdown and the National Wool Museum to significantly reduce energy use, maintenance costs and reduce the carbon footprint of the facilities. The City will undertake a significant community engagement program as part of the implementation of these initiatives.

4. FUTURE PROOFING GEELONG: PROGRESS UPDATE (CONT'D)

Cr Doull moved, Cr Richards seconded –

That Council notes the progress of the Future Proofing Geelong project.

Carried.

Report

Background

The original Future Proofing Geelong Sustainability Covenant was a three year commitment by each of the partners to deliver and implement the Low Carbon Growth Plan for Geelong and to create a network for Geelong businesses and communities to collaborate on sustainability issues.

The project is governed at three levels with representation from each of the Covenant signatories; City, EPA Victoria, Barwon Water, Deakin University, Committee for Geelong, Geelong Manufacturing Council and the Geelong Chamber of Commerce. The three levels are the Advisory Board, the Working Group and the Reference Groups.

The Future Proofing Geelong project is in its second year since establishment.

Discussion

The City focussed its approach to implementation of the Low Carbon Growth Plan in three areas; assisting commercial building owners and tenants with measures to reduce carbon emissions; facilitating a Community Reference Group and a Small/Medium Enterprise Reference Group to identify sustainability projects important to the community, and thirdly providing a dedicated officer to identify funding sources and assist companies/organisations with preparing grant applications and bids for funding.

Assisting commercial building owners and tenants

Future Proofing Geelong staff have targeted building owners to encourage them to look at ways they can reduce carbon emissions through a range of measures such as changes to lighting or upgrades to heating and cooling systems. Three sectors have been targeted office buildings, shopping centres/warehouses and not for profit building owners. The first step in this process is to engage an auditor to conduct an energy assessment on the building and make recommendations on changes to improve energy efficiency.

Further the City provides grant writing assistance to building owners who wish to implement the findings of the assessment. The relationship with the building owner will be maintained throughout this process so that energy reductions and carbon emissions can be recorded at pre and post upgrade levels.

Reference Groups

Future Proofing Geelong staff facilitate and provide support to the Community Reference Group and the Small Medium Enterprise Group. The groups comprise volunteers who are committed to ensuring Geelong transitions to a low carbon community. The groups have selected three themes which they wish to pursue further; food and food security, education and clean technology.

4. FUTURE PROOFING GEELONG: PROGRESS UPDATE (CONT'D)

As the process moves towards implementation and project delivery, it was decided to combine the reference groups to enable them to focus on two of their preferred themes; food security and education. The new Project Task Group will focus on the identification of projects related to food and education. The Project Task Group will seek funding applications to deliver projects under these themes.

The clean technology theme is being considered through the proposed establishment of a "Clean Tech Cluster" which is discussed below.

Sourcing funds and writing grants

The State and Federal Governments and related agencies are now regularly releasing funding programs as part of the Clean Energy Future agenda to support businesses to enhance their environmental and business performance. The grant writing support provided under the Future Proofing program is assisting Geelong businesses to take full advantage of these opportunities.

The bid preparation process is complex requiring considerable information exchanges between the bid writer and the companies, often necessitating businesses updating their business plans and producing market development plans. The number of applications being submitted is increasing as the process becomes more established. Currently twenty one projects have been identified as potential candidates for funding bids, these include projects for the City, other agencies and for businesses in Geelong.

Other Future Proofing Projects

Other key areas of work for the Future Proofing Geelong team include:

- Working with the Gordon and trades hall to ensure local trades people are trained in installation and maintenance of new energy efficient systems.
- Publication of the Smarter Homes, Smarter Living booklet to provide advice to new home builders about designing their home and choosing appliances to reduce energy consumption and reduce running costs. This was mailed to all land owners in Armstrong Creek and is being distributed to owners in the growth areas of Lara, Leopold and the Jetty Road in Drysdale/Clifton Springs.
- "Clean Tech Cluster": the City is working with the Geelong Manufacturing Council, Enterprise Connect, Chamber of Commerce, the Committee for Geelong and Barwon Regional Waste Management Group towards the establishment of a "Clean Tech Cluster". The cluster will be centred on manufacturing and engineering, services, and green buildings. The City will assist in fostering the development of the cluster and will eventually be industry driven.
- MAV Community and Councils in Transition (CACIT): This project is aimed at building capacity in the wider community to enable communities to transition to a low carbon future. The MAV is recruiting councils across Victoria to roll out the program through a series of events in their municipalities. In Geelong the events will involve staff from all areas of the City, with two further events to stimulate community interest and to empower communities going forward.
- Community Energy Efficiency Program (CEEP)- The Federal Government is providing matching funds to local governments and non-profit community groups to improve their energy efficiency and to assist in the transition following the introduction of a price on carbon. The City obtained \$550,000 to upgrade boilers, heating and cooling systems, lighting and other energy efficiencies at Splashdown, Waterworld and the National Wool Museum.

4. FUTURE PROOFING GEELONG: PROGRESS UPDATE (CONT'D)

- **Iconic Projects:** The Advisory Board supported the development of business cases for two flagship projects to showcase the ideals of Future Proofing; a “sustainable house” in the display village at Armstrong Creek and a wind energy demonstration project at the Gateway Sanctuary in Leopold and at commercial sites throughout the City of Greater Geelong. These projects are about to commence.

Environmental Implications

The Future Proofing Geelong project is delivering positive environmental outcomes through education and assistance to businesses and the wider community to improve energy efficiency and reduce carbon emissions.

Financial Implications

This report has no financial implications. The ongoing Future Proofing Geelong project is funded via existing City of Greater Geelong commitments with Barwon Water also a financial contributor to the project.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

There are no policy, legal or statutory implications resulting from this report.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council officers have a direct or indirect interest in accordance with Section 80I of the Local Government Act in the issue to which this report relates.

Risk Assessment

There are no risks associated with this report.

Social Considerations

The Future Proofing Geelong project is having positive social impacts through community engagement in the reference groups.

Communication

The Future Proofing Geelong website is regularly updated to showcase the work the City and the other partners are doing to implement the Low Carbon Growth Plan.

5. ROAD CLOSURE – UNNAMED GOVERNMENT ROADS, LITTLE RIVER

Portfolio: Infrastructure – Cr Richards
Source: City Services – Engineering Services
General Manager: Gary Van Driel
Index Reference: Subject: Road Closure, Council Reports 2012

Summary

- This report relates to the proposed closure of unnamed Government Roads off Little River Ripley Road, Little River – See plan Appendix 5-1.
- The closure has been initiated for management purposes and in particular to control illegal rubbish dumping.
- The proposal has been advertised and all relevant Authorities advised. There has been no objection to the proposed closure.
- This report seeks a resolution by Council to proceed with the closure.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Granger seconded –

That Council having advertised the proposal to close Government Roads in Little River off Little River Ripley Road, in accordance with the plan and provided the opportunity for submissions to be made and heard, resolves that in accordance with Section 207 and Schedule 11 part 9(i) of the Local Government Act 1989, to proceed with the closure.

Carried.

Report

Background

Council received a briefing recently regarding a request to close the unnamed Government Road which runs from the bend in Little River Ripley Road to the river (Little River).

The land referred to is 700-850 Little River Ripley Road and is described as Lot 2 TP15945 and Lots 1, 23, 3 TP 15946. It is land bounded by Little River, which is the municipal boundary, and Little River Ripley Road. A Government Road bisects the land holding heading north into the municipality of Wyndham. See Locality Plan Appendix 5-2.

The Wathaurong Aboriginal Co-op own land on both sides of the road and have made the request for general management purposes and in particular to control illegal dumping of rubbish.

Contact has been made with a number of Authorities and Organisations which include:

- Country Fire Authority
- Lara Fire Brigade
- City of Wyndham
- Department of Sustainability and Environment
- Barwon Region Water Authority

5. ROAD CLOSURE – UNNAMED GOVERNMENT ROADS, LITTLE RIVER (CONT'D)

In addition, in accordance with the Act, VicRoads have also been advised. There are no objections with Council proceeding, excepting that keys will need to be provided for access.

The closure involves gates at Little River Ripley Road and the river.

The proposal was advertised and no submissions received and therefore a Panel Hearing was not necessary.

Discussion

The road closure has been advertised in accordance with the Act.

Access for the relevant authorities can be provided. Fire access is an important issue. This road closure process does not remove or change the status of the road, such that given a changed set of circumstances, in the long term, for instance, it may be reopened.

Environmental Implications

Unused, unmade, and out of sight, roads are a haven for rubbish dumping and other errant vehicle behaviour. The closure will largely remove the potential for these behaviours.

Financial Implications

This matter has no financial implications for Council.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

Council is required to comply with the provisions of the Local Government Act.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

No Council Officer involved has a direct or indirect interest in the matter.

Risk Assessment

There are no risk assessment implications.

Social Considerations

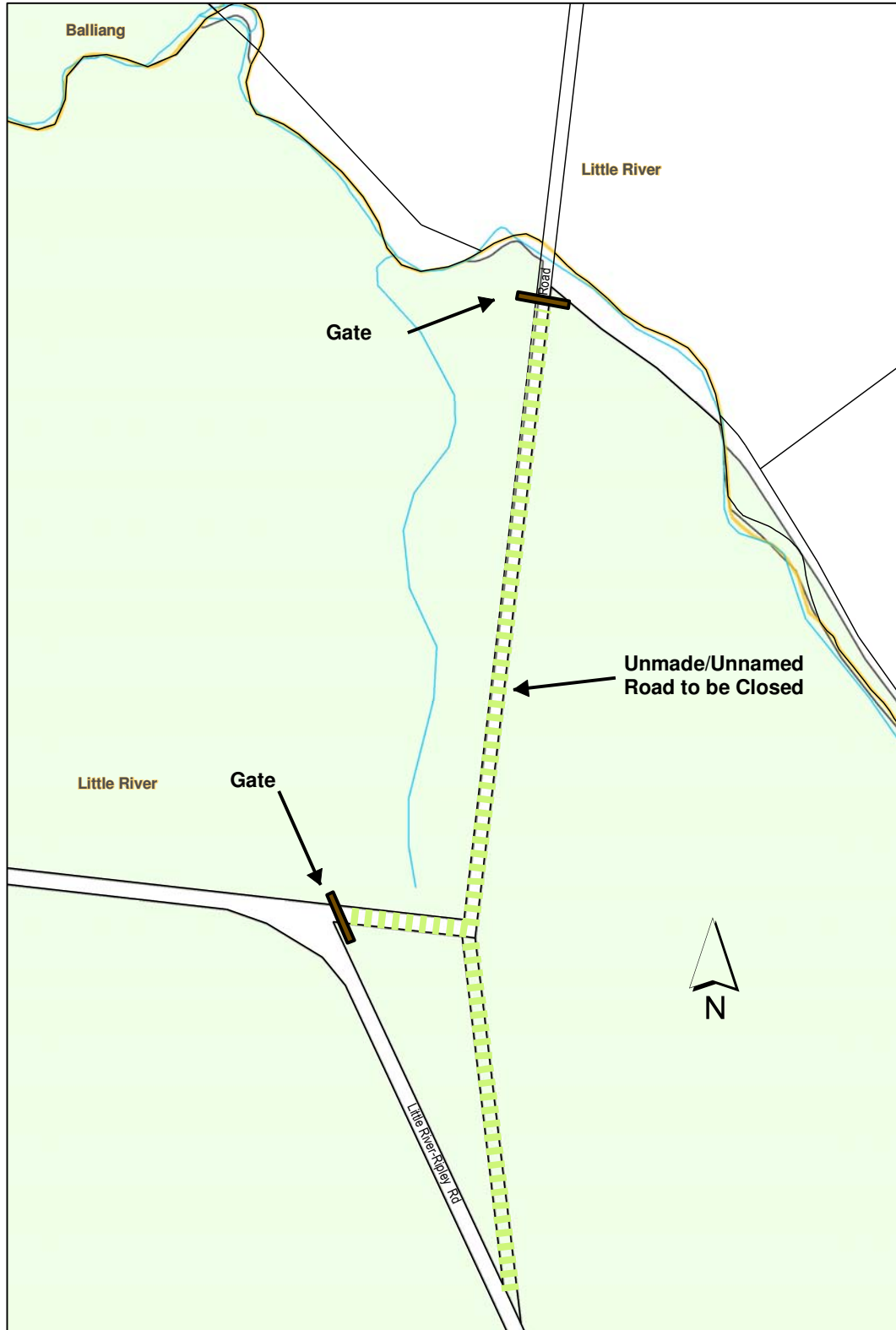
There are no particular social considerations.

Communication

Council has followed due process in advertising the closure, giving any member of the community the opportunity to have input.

Appendix 5-1

PLAN



Appendix 5-2

LOCALITY PLAN



6. FISHER STREET PORTARLINGTON – PROPOSED FOOTPATH CONSTRUCTION – SRC 323 – DECLARATION OF CHARGE

Portfolio: Infrastructure – Cr Richards
Source: City Services – Engineering Services
General Manager: Gary Van Driel
Index Reference: Fisher Street, Portarlington, Special Rates and Charges, Council Reports 2012

Summary

- This report relates to a proposed special charge scheme for footpath construction in Fisher Street, Portarlington, between Newcombe Street and Langdon Street.
- The scheme as presented included 20 properties with footpath on the west side between Langdon Street and Fenwick Street and east side between Fenwick Street and Newcombe Street.
- The scheme was advertised and a number of objections received. A Submissions Panel heard four property owners and agreed to recommend the scheme be amended to provide a continuous link on the east side and include only those properties between Fenwick Street and Newcombe Street, refer Plan - Appendix 6-2.
- This results in a scheme involving 5 properties, with total project cost \$24,743. Owners costs vary between \$1,712 and \$3,874.
- Property owners receive benefit from the works, by way of improved pedestrian access, improvement to the area fronting the property and possible increase in property values.
- The scheme has been prepared in accordance with the Special Rates and Charges provisions of the Local Government Act, along with Council's Special Rates and Charges Policy.
- This report seeks a resolution by Council to "Declare the Charges" for the footpath scheme in Fisher Street, Portarlington in accordance with the Special Charge Scheme process as shown in Process Chart – Attachment 6-1.

Cr Richards moved, Cr Granger seconded –

That

- 1) The following declaration of a modified Special Charge be confirmed:**
 - a) A special charge be declared for the period until the work has been completed and the scheme finalized.**
 - b) The modified special charge be declared for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred by Council in relation to the construction of a footpath in Fisher Street Portarlington, east side between Fenwick Street and Newcomb Street, which project:**
 - b1) will provide proper pedestrian access, improved nature strip and enhancement to the general amenity for each of the properties included in the scheme;**

**6. FISHER STREET PORTARLINGTON – PROPOSED FOOTPATH
CONSTRUCTION – SRC 323 – DECLARATION OF CHARGE (CONT'D)**

- b2) Council considers is or will be a special benefit to those persons required to pay the special charge (and who are described in succeeding parts of this Resolution); and**
- b3) arises out of Council's function of planning for, and providing infrastructure for property owners.**
- c) The:**

 - c1) cost of performing the function described in Part 1 (b) of this Resolution based on estimated cost for the modified scheme, be recorded as \$24,743.**
 - c2) total amount of the special charge to be levied, as based on estimated cost for the modified scheme, be recorded as \$12,371.50.**
- d) It be recorded that, for the purposes of Section 163(2A) of the Local Government Act 1989, the special charge proceeds will not exceed the amount calculated in accordance with the prescribed formula ($R \times C = S$), the:**

 - d1) 'benefit ratio' I being calculated at 100%, and representing the total benefits of the special charge scheme that will accrue as special benefits to all persons liable to pay the special charge; and**
 - d2) 'community benefit' I being assessed as 50% in Fisher Street, Portarlington.**
- e) The following be specified as the area for which the special charge is so declared:**

 - e1) The area within municipal district of Council highlighted in the plan attached to this Resolution ("the area").**
- f) The following be specified as the land in relation to which the special charge so declared:**

 - f1) All land within the area shown on the plan.**
- g) The following be specified as the criteria which form the basis of the special charge so declared:**

 - g1) Ownership of any land described in Part 1(e) of this Resolution.**
- h) The following be specified as the manner in which the special charge so declared will be assessed and levied:**

 - h1) The frontage of lots abutting the works shall be used to calculate the individual cost to a lot.**
 - h2) The special charge will be levied by sending a notice to the person who is liable to pay, pursuant to section 163(4) of the Local Government Act 1989.**
- i) Having regard to the preceding parts of this Resolution but subject to Section 166(1) of the Local Government Act 1989, it be recorded that, subject to any further Resolution of Council, the special charge will be due and payable on the date(s) fixed under Section 167 of the Local Government Act 1989 as the date or dates on or by which Council's general rates are due.**

6. FISHER STREET PORTARLINGTON – PROPOSED FOOTPATH CONSTRUCTION – SRC 323 – DECLARATION OF CHARGE (CONT'D)

- 2) **There are no incentives declared as incentives to be given by Council for the payment of the special rate before the date(s) specified for its payment under Section 167(3) of the Local Government Act 1989.**
- 3) **Council's Chief Executive Officer be authorised to levy the Special Charge in accordance with Section 163(4) of the Local Government Act 1989.**

Carried.

Report

Background

An Intention to Declare Charges report was presented to the 24 May 2011 meeting and Council resolved to proceed to advertise the proposed footpath scheme and invite submissions/objections.

During the course of 2011 Council called for a review of Special Rates and Charges and in general this was done including the preparation of a new policy.

The advertising was delayed and therefore only took place in late 2011.

There were 20 owners involved in the scheme and Council received 6 objections and 1 submission. A copy of all correspondence from property owners has previously been sent to Councillors.

A Submissions Panel was convened on 3 April 2012. The Panel considered the extent of the scheme and the necessity for linking path on both sides of Fisher Street. The recommendation of the Panel was to provide a linking path system on the east side of Fisher Street at this stage and the west side could come at a later date as required.

This would mean a modification to the scheme to delete all properties excepting the 5 in the block bounded by Fenwick Street and Newcombe Street (east side of Fisher Street). This therefore results in a modified scheme.

Fisher Street is a main road and considered to be an important pedestrian route both now and in the future. A Primary School is located at the corner of Newcombe Street and Fisher Street and a Nursing Home to the south. It is also a pedestrian route to the Portarlington Shopping Centre.

Discussion

Property owners receive benefit from footpath by way of improved pedestrian access, improved general amenity of the area and possible increase in property values.

Council policy provides for Council to meet 50% of the cost of footpath projects in recognition of the community benefit of the project, with abutting property owners meeting 50%.

It is proposed that the costs be apportioned to each property on the basis of frontage.

The proposed footpath provides an important link between residential areas, the School, Nursing Home and Shopping Centre.

**6. FISHER STREET PORTARLINGTON – PROPOSED FOOTPATH
CONSTRUCTION – SRC 323 – DECLARATION OF CHARGE (CONT'D)**

The estimated cost is as follows:

Estimated Cost	
Council half share	\$12,371.50
Property owners half share	\$12,371.50
Total	\$24,743.00

The new costs calculated on the reduced scope of works and estimate is marginally less than those shown at the Intention to Declare.

Environmental Implications

Footpath projects in general are aimed at providing a safe off road facility for pedestrians and as well to encourage walking in lieu of using a motor vehicle.

During the course of construction and the manufacture and procurement of materials there is expenditure of energy and greenhouse emission. This does cease, however, when construction is complete. Should the footpath project achieve the aim in part, to encourage walking over driving, there will be a positive environmental impact.

The project does not create waste with the exception of some excess spoil. The proposal does not affect any natural habitats.

Financial Implications

The project has a one off capital cost as indicated above and there will be minimal ongoing maintenance costs. The scheme could proceed in the next financial year if approved. The owners meet half the cost of the works.

Policy/Legal/Statutory Implications

The scheme has been prepared in accordance with the special rate and charge provisions of the Local Government Act along with Council's Special Rates and Charges Policy.

Officer Direct or Indirect Interest

There are no Council Officers involved in the administration or subsequent construction of the works, who have a direct or indirect interest in the project.

Risk Assessment

There are no risks associated with Council proceeding to adopt the recommendation and advertising the scheme. The footpath, should it proceed, will have a positive impact on risk reduction relating to vehicle/pedestrian accidents and slips and falls.

**6. FISHER STREET PORTARLINGTON – PROPOSED FOOTPATH
CONSTRUCTION – SRC 323 – DECLARATION OF CHARGE (CONT'D)**

Social Considerations

A footpath is a project which encourages walking and could be considered to enhance the social well being of the local community.

Communication

Owners have had the opportunity through the Submissions Panel process to address issues and concerns.

Appendix 6-1

SCHEDULE 'A'

The works for the construction of footpath in Fisher Street, Portarlington which consist of excavation, footpath, reinstatement of nature strip, miscellaneous construction works, legal advice and professional services associated with survey, engineering design, drafting, supervision and administration of the project all as included in the cost estimate shown below.

**COST ESTIMATE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FOOTPATH
 FISHER STREET, PORTARLINGTON**

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE \$	AMOUNT \$
1.00	Site establishment, set out and traffic control		item		1,200
2.00	Excavation, trimming, supply and placement of bedding and formwork	111	m	5	555
3.00	Supply and place 75mm depth reinforced concrete footpath	158	sqm	105	16,590
4.00	Supply and place 125mm depth reinforced concrete	10	sqm	120	1,200
5.00	Make good disturbed nature strips with 100mm depth approved loam and seed	111	lm	5	555
Sub Total					\$20,100
6.00	Contingency 10%				2,010
7.00	Design and Administration				2,633
Total					\$24,743
Council proportion of cost					12,371.50
Owners proportion of cost					12,371.50

SCHEDULE 'B'

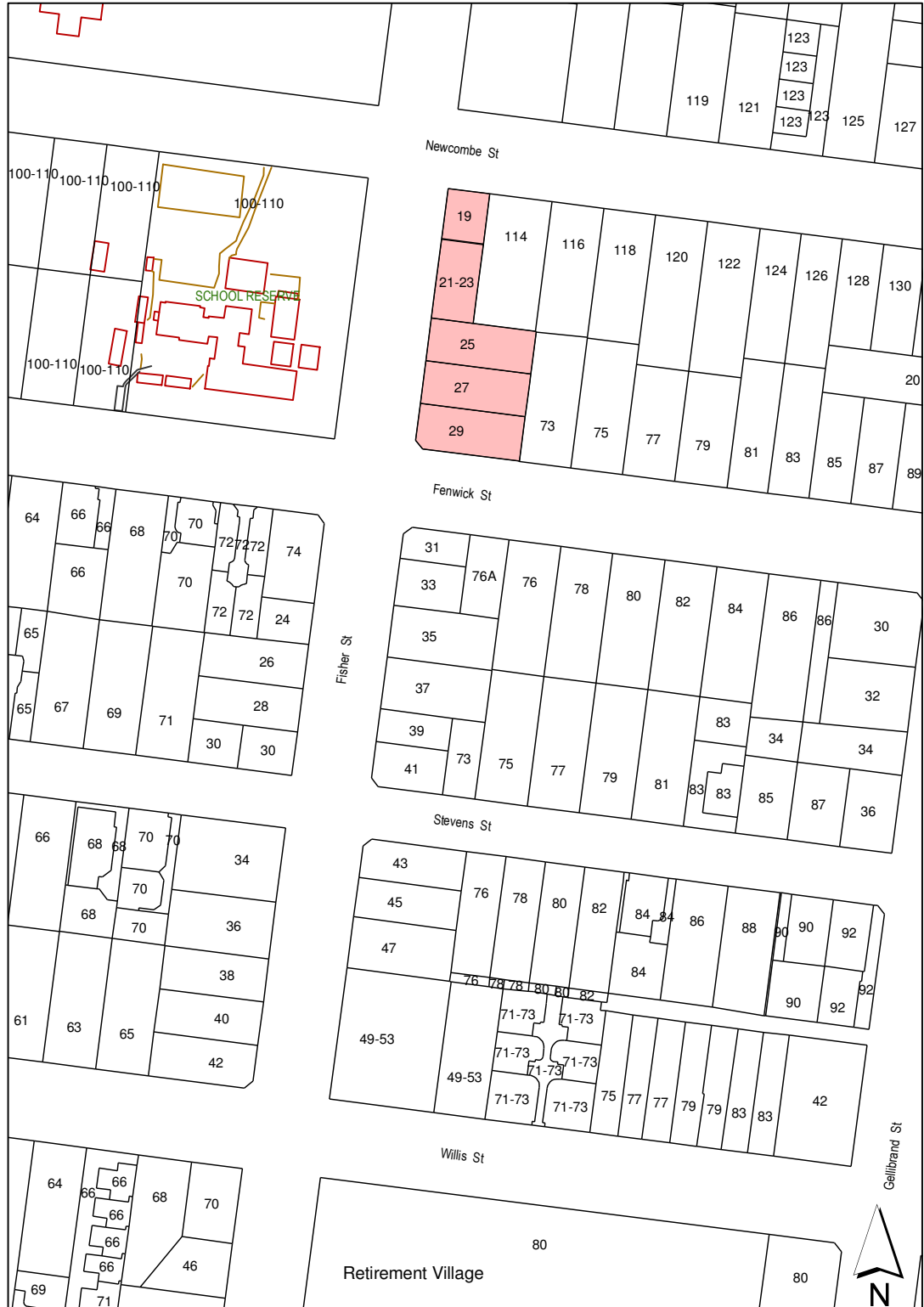
SPECIAL CHARGE SCHEME FOR FOOTPATH CONSTRUCTION


Fisher Street, Portarlington

COL 1	COL 2	COL 3	COL 4		
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY	ESTIMATED COST (\$)	PROPERTY REFERENCE	PROPERTY DETAILS		
Lot 1 PS 610304	\$2,501.43	338857	19	Fisher Street	Portarlington
Lot 2 PS 610304	\$3,874.49	338858	21	Fisher Street	Portarlington
Lot 1 LP 200526	\$1,711.57	251393	25	Fisher Street	Portarlington
Lot 2 LP 200526	\$2,091.92	251394	27	Fisher Street	Portarlington
Lot 3 LP 200526	\$2,192.08	251395	29	Fisher Street	Portarlington

Appendix 6-2

PLAN



 Properties in the Proposed Scheme

NOTICE OF MOTION – Cr J Doull

REALLOCATION OF CAPITAL FUNDS – CORYULE WARD

In order to complete a long standing commitment and a project with many community and social outcomes, funds are to be transferred from C10505 (Community Services ‘Coryule’ Strategy and Concepts) and C13832 (Portarlington Recreation Reserve – Road Improvements) to C12818 – St Leonards Reserve Masterplan Implementation.

These additional funds will be used on the construction of the St Leonards Mens shed, new change rooms and public toilets.

Cr Doull moved, Cr Harwood seconded –

That Council support the following funding reallocations:

Ward	Project Name	Budget	Budget ID
Coryule	Community Services ‘Coryule’ Strategy and Concepts	- \$25,401	C10505
Coryule	Portarlington Recreation Reserve – Road Improvements	- \$40,000	C13832
Coryule	St Leonards Reserve Masterplan Implementation	\$65,401	C12818

Carried.

URGENT BUSINESS

Note: Introduction of Urgent Business requires two-thirds majority of Councillors present.

Cr Mitchell proposes to raise an item as Urgent Business:

Cr Mitchell move, Cr Harwood seconded –

That Council considers as Urgent Business a motion concerning the Reallocation of Capital Funds – Austin Ward.

Carried.

REALLOCATION OF CAPITAL FUNDS – AUSTIN WARD

As part of the 12/13 budget, Council has remaining funds allocated to these projects:

- \$10,000 to the Whittington Primary School (D52962);
- \$16,900 in the Ervin Reserve Master Plan project (C12829)

Following a review of these projects it has become evident that these allocated budgets will not be required.

It is therefore appropriate that Council consider reallocating project funds to support other projects and therefore propose that these funds be allocated to:

- **Thomson Reserve Master Plan**
This project involves the continuous upgrade of Thomson Reserve as part of the Thomson Reserve Master Plan.

Reallocation of \$10,000 from project D52962 plus reallocation of \$16,900 from project C12829 to the Thomson Reserve Master Plan project will enable the continuous development and improvement of the sporting reserve.

Cr Mitchell moved, Cr Harwood seconded –

That Council support the following reallocations:

WARD	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	BUDGET ID
Austin	Whittington Primary School	-\$10,000	D52962
Austin	Ervin Reserve Master Plan Implementation Project	-\$16,900	C12829
Austin	Thomson Reserve Master Plan	\$26,900	C12826

Carried.

COMMON SEAL REGISTER

Cr Harwood moved, Cr Macdonald seconded –

That the following document be signed and sealed by Council.

Carried.

1. CREATION OF EASEMENT – TO BARWON REGION WATER AUTHORITY GREATER GEELONG CITY COUNCIL

Portfolio:	Finance – Cr Harwood
Source:	City Services – Engineering Services
General Manager:	Gary Van Driel
Property:	1 Hopetoun Street, St Leonards

Officers' Comments

Council owns a block of land located at 1 Hopetoun Street, St Leonards which it is preparing to sell.

In order to facilitate the sale it is necessary to create an easement in favour of the Barwon Region Water Authority for an existing sewer. This is a requirement which must be met.

Owner's Obligations

The owner is required to sign and seal the Creation of Easement.

Council Obligations

The Council is required to sign and seal the Creation of Easement and lodge the document with the Titles Office including the payment of the lodging fee.

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 Macdonald moved, Cr Abley seconded –

That the information be received.

Carried.

**RECORD OF ASSEMBLIES OF COUNCILLORS
(Council Meeting 23 October 2012)**

Assembly Details	Councillor Attendees	Officer Attendees	Matters Discussed	Conflict of Interest Disclosures
Bellarine Rail Trail Advisory Committee 13 June 2012	Cr Macdonald	S Rodwell (OFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leopold Connections Pathway Update • BRTAC Annual report to Council • Report on BRT Family Fun Day • Leopold Estate Path Chicanes 	Nil.
Graffiti Reference Group 9 October 2012	Cr Farrell	J Wager (CO ORD) M McKenzie (OFF) H Manzl (CO ORD) L Armstrong Rowe (OFF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit Update • Budget • Police and Court Report • Graffiti Team Leader • Proposed Projects 2012/13 	Nil.
Geelong Library and Heritage Centre – Project Control Group 25 September 2012	Crs Granger, Abley	S Griffin (CEO) J McMahon (GM) S Cavanagh (MGR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Previous Minutes • Concept Report for Council Endorsement • Schematic Design Update • Budget Update • Master Program Update • Risk Register Update • Community Information and Consultation Sessions • Risk Register Update • Funding Update • General Business 	Nil.

<p>Councillor Briefing 16 October 2012</p>	<p>Crs Mitchell, Abley, Doull, Fisher, Harwood, E Kontelj, S Kontelj, Macdonald, Nelson</p>	<p>S Griffin (CEO) D Frost (GM) J McMahon (GM) P Bettess (GM) G Van Driel (GM) T McDonald (ACT/GM) M Kelly (MGR) R Bourke (CO ORD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Geelong Community Safety Strategy • City of Greater Geelong Food Policy Proposal • Future Proofing Geelong: Progress Update • Recycled Water from Northern Water Treatment Plant • Fire Services Levy • Annual Report 2011-2012 • Fisher Street, Portarlinton – Footpath • Road Closure – Unnamed Government Roads, Little River 	<p>Nil.</p>
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CLOSE OF MEETING

Cr Mitchell (Mayor) paid tribute to the current Council and thanked all Councillors for their valuable contribution within their Ward and indeed the City of Greater Geelong 2008-2012.

As there was no further business the meeting closed at 8.00pm. Tuesday, 23 October 2012.

Signed: _____
Chairperson

Date of Confirmation: _____