



LATROBE CITY COUNCIL

**AGENDA FOR THE
ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING**

**TO BE HELD IN NAMBUR WARIGA MEETING ROOM
CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS, MORWELL
AT 6.00PM ON
11 NOVEMBER 2019**

CM541

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1. OPENING PRAYER

Our Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. For the kingdom, the power, and the glory are yours now and forever. Amen.

2. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE TRADITIONAL OWNERS OF THE LAND

I would like to acknowledge that we are meeting here today on the traditional land of the Braiakaulung people of the Gunaikurnai nation and I pay respect to their elders past and present.

If there are other Elders present I would also like to acknowledge them.

3. APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

4. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

5. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

RECOMMENDATION

That Council confirm the minutes of the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 7 October 2019, Special Council Meeting held on 21 October 2019 and Special Council Meeting held on 31 October 2019.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Councillors may raise any formal acknowledgements that need to be made at this time, including congratulatory or condolences.

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION TIME

Public Questions on Notice

In accordance with the Council Meeting Policy, members of the public can lodge a question on notice before 12noon on the day of the Council meeting in order for the question to be answered at the meeting.

Public Speakers

Members of the public who have registered before 12noon on the day of the Council meeting are invited to speak to an item on the agenda.

8. ITEMS HELD OVER FOR REPORT AND/OR CONSIDERATION/QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

Date of Council Meeting	Item	Update
Regional City Growth and Investment		
13 November 2017	Memorandum of Understanding with the State of Victoria to develop a City Deal	<p>Officers researched different aspects of a City Deal during 2018/19.</p> <p>31 October 2019</p> <p>Councillor Briefing Report being prepared.</p>
11 September 2017	<p>2017/14 Morwell / Hazelwood Mine</p> <p><i>Confidential under Section 89(2) (e) of the Local Government Act 1989, as it deals with contractual matters.</i></p>	<p>6 April 2018</p> <p>Councillor workshop held 12/02/2018. External consultants to be engaged to provide advice on market opportunities for brown coal. This process has been initiated. A further report will be presented to Council once that advice is received.</p> <p>21 June 2018</p> <p>A report, market opportunities for brown coal due at Councillor Briefing 17 September 2018 and a further report to Council Meeting 1 October 2018.</p> <p>30 August 2019</p> <p>Councillor Briefing Presentation occurred 26 August 2019.</p> <p>31 October 2019</p> <p>A future report to be presented to Council.</p>
23 October 2017	<p>Development Proposal - Expression of Interest</p> <p><i>Confidential under Section 89(2) (d) (e)</i></p>	<p>Councillor Briefing reports presented 26 March 2018 and 24 July 2018.</p> <p>31 October 2019</p> <p>Report will be scheduled once an update is</p>

Date of Council Meeting	Item	Update
	<i>of the Local Government Act 1989, as it deals with contractual matters; AND proposed developments.</i>	available.
23 October 2017	Gippsland Logistics Precinct Potential Business Opportunity <i>Confidential under Section 89(2) (e) of the Local Government Act 1989, as it deals with proposed developments.</i>	Ongoing discussions undertaken and researched during 2018 and 2019.
5 February 2018	Signage on Overhead Bridges on Freeway	<p>8 March 2018</p> <p>A report to Council will be prepared for a future Council meeting once a response is received from Vic Roads.</p> <p>Response from Vic Roads indicated their position is electronic signage on bridges is not permitted at this time.</p> <p>Further investigations being undertaken in 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>31 October 2019</p> <p>A future report to be presented to Council in 2020.</p>
3 April 2018	Future Use of the Visitor Information Centre Building	<p>4 April 2018</p> <p>The resolution is noted. A report outlining options for the future use of the existing Visitor Information Centre building in Traralgon will be</p>

Date of Council Meeting	Item	Update
		<p>presented to Council closer to the transition of the service to the foyer of the new performing arts centre (Latrobe Creative Precinct).</p> <p>20 July 2018</p> <p>No further updates - Update to be provided as the opening of the LCP approaches.</p>
2 September 2019	<p>SEA Electric: Request for Land at the Gippsland Logistics Precinct</p> <p><i>Confidential under Section 89(2) (e) of the Local Government Act 1989, as it deals with proposed developments.</i></p>	<p>3 September 2019</p> <p>A further report to be prepared.</p>
6 May 2019	<p>Planning Scheme Amendment C92 - Consideration of Submissions (Latrobe Regional Airport)</p>	<p>16 May 2019</p> <p>The process to undertake economic impact analysis has commenced and extension of time to progress the Amendment was sent to the Minister for Planning (initial approval has been given).</p> <p>20 June 2019</p> <p>Inception Meeting and site visit has been scheduled. A verbal approval for an extension of time to progress the Amendment (and not lapse) has been granted.</p> <p>3 September 2019</p> <p>Draft background report provided by consultants, further changes to be made and final version expected early September.</p> <p>19 September 2019</p>

Date of Council Meeting	Item	Update
		<p>Background Report has been finalised and the Economic Impact Analysis is to be received by the end of September.</p> <p>31 October 2019</p> <p>Council report pending December 2019.</p>
3 June 2019	Latrobe Creative Precinct - Gippsland FM Proposal to Co-locate at the Precinct	<p>9 July 2019</p> <p>A report will be scheduled in 2020.</p>
2 September 2019	Amendment C115 (Morwell to Traralgon Employment Corridor) - Consideration of Submissions	<p>3 September 2019</p> <p>A further report to be scheduled once the Planning Panel report has been received. It is expected that the panel report will be presented to Council at a future Council meeting in early 2020.</p>
Community Health and Wellbeing		
2 September 2019	2019/20 Annual Sponsorship Program	<p>3 September 2019</p> <p>A further report to be scheduled following the review of the current Community Sponsorship Program.</p> <p>10 September 2019</p> <p>Report prepared for Councillor Briefing in October 2019.</p>
Organisational Performance		
25 May 2015	<p>MAV Workcare Self Insurance</p> <p><i>Confidential under Section 89(2) (e) of</i></p>	<p>18 July 2017</p> <p>A report will be presented to Council in 2020/2021 Financial Year.</p>

Date of Council Meeting	Item	Update
	<i>the Local Government Act 1989, as it deals with contractual matters.</i>	
11 September 2017	Proposed Road Renaming - Ashley Avenue, Morwell	<p>20 September 2017 Pending further discussions before a report is rescheduled for decision.</p> <p>9 August 2018 A report for Council to consider the submissions received is being prepared for the September Meeting.</p> <p>17 September 2018 A further report will be determined after Councillor speaks with property owner.</p> <p>17 January 2019 Report expected to council in April 2019.</p> <p>13 February 2019 Report pending scheduling.</p> <p>8 August 2019 Proposed road renaming to be referred to Road Naming Committee for consideration when convened.</p>
Assets and Presentation		
3 September 2018	2018/11 Explore alternate options available to replace the supply and use of single use water bottles	<p>Matter was researched and considered during 2018/19.</p> <p>14 August 2019 A briefing report was presented to Council in September 2019.</p>

Date of Council Meeting	Item	Update
		<p>30 September 2019</p> <p>A further briefing report to be prepared.</p>
1 April 2019	Moe Keenagers - Project Update	<p>18 April 2019</p> <p>A further report to be scheduled.</p>
1 July 2019	Annual Maintenance Grant Program	<p>14 July 2019</p> <p>Report to be presented in early 2020.</p>
5 August 2019	Presentation of Draft Mathison Park Management Plan for Public Exhibition	<p>9 August 2019</p> <p>A further report to be scheduled after the public exhibition period.</p> <p>13 September 2019</p> <p>The final Mathison Park Management Plan will be presented to Councillors in a briefing 21 October 2019, then to Council seeking endorsement on 11 November 2019.</p>
5 August 2019	2018/19 Outdoor Pool Season Review	<p>6 August 2019</p> <p>Report to be scheduled after the 2019/20 outdoor pool season.</p>
7 October 2019	Petition Calling for Free Disposal of Silage Wrap	<p>8 October 2019</p> <p>Report to be prepared for the next available Council meeting.</p>

Any proposed timings of reports listed above advised up to 31 October 2019, have been included in the above table. Items are removed only once a report has been tabled at Council and advised accordingly.

Any further updates after this time will be provided in the next Council Meeting Agenda.

NOTICES OF MOTION

9. NOTICES OF MOTION

9.1 2019/13: HOSPICE IN LATROBE VALLEY

Cr Sharon Gibson

I, Cr Sharon Gibson, hereby give notice of my intention to move the following motion at the Council Meeting to be held on 11 November 2019:

That Council writes to the Minister for Health, the Hon Jenny Mikakos MLC, requesting that she work with Latrobe City Council to ascertain the suitable location for one or more hospices in the Latrobe City Council Local Government Area and then provides the funding for the construction to occur as soon as possible.

Signed
Cr Sharon Gibson
25 October 2019

Attachments
Nil

**9.2 2019/14: DELAY OF RAIL SERVICE DISRUPTION DURING AUSTIMBER
2020**

Cr Dale Harriman

I, Dale Harriman, hereby give notice of my intention to move the following motion at the Council Meeting to be held on 11 November 2019:

That Council writes to the Minister for Public Transport, the Hon. Melissa Horne MP and V/Line requesting the rail service disruption planned for 2020 is delayed beyond the period 26 March – 4 April 2020 to allow for public transport options for the Farm World 2020 and AusTimber 2020 major events.

Signed
Cr Dale Harriman
06 November 2019

Attachments
Nil

9.3 2019/15: DESTINATION GIPPSLAND FUTURE FUNDING

Cr Dale Harriman

I, Dale Harriman, hereby give notice of my intention to move the following motion at the Council Meeting to be held on 11 November 2019:

That Council:

- 1. Withholds future funding until the chair of Destination Gippsland has had the opportunity to meet with Council to explain the rationale for her support of a mine rehabilitation outcome at odds with the held position of Council;**
- 2. Provides Council with an explanation why she failed to discuss this with the Mayor and Councillors before publicly providing support for this outcome; and**
- 3. Formally extends an invitation to meet with the chair of Destination Gippsland to discuss mine rehabilitation.**

Signed
Cr Dale Harriman
06 November 2019

Attachments
Nil

**9.4 2019/16: WALKING PATH FROM MITCHELLS RD ALONG SAVIGES RD TO
THE MOE CBD**

Cr Sharon Gibson

I, Cr Sharon Gibson, hereby give notice of my intention to move the following motion at the Council Meeting to be held on 11 November 2019:

That Council requests officers prepare a report identifying broad concepts, options and indicative cost plans for a walking path (meeting appropriate safety and accessibility standards) from Mitchells Road along Saviges Road to the appropriate connection in the Moe CBD.

Signed
Cr Sharon Gibson
04 November 2019

Attachments
Nil

**ITEMS REFERRED BY
THE COUNCIL TO THIS
MEETING FOR
CONSIDERATION**

**10. ITEMS REFERRED BY THE COUNCIL TO THIS MEETING FOR
CONSIDERATION**

Agenda Item: 10.1

Agenda Item: Petition calling for free disposal of silage wrap

Sponsor: General Manager, Assets and Presentation

Council Plan Objective: Ensure Council operates openly, transparently and responsibly.

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

- 1. Make no change to the current arrangements for the disposal of silage wrap;**
- 2. Work with other Gippsland Councils and Resource Recovery Gippsland to investigate opportunities for recycling or re-processing of silage wrap;**
- 3. Develops and implements a communications and education strategy regarding the responsible disposal of silage wrap; and**
- 4. Advises the head petitioner of this decision in relation to the petition.**

Executive Summary:

- Latrobe City Council has been presented with a petition (Attachment 1) containing fifty one signatures requesting support for the Free Disposal of Silage Wrap in Latrobe City.
- The petition states *“We, the undersigned, are concerned citizens who urge our leaders to act now to motion for the free disposal for silage wrap”*
- The Petition was tabled at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 7 October 2019 and Council resolved to lay the petition on the table for further consideration as part of a report detailing (but not limited to) the implications, issues and options surrounding the matters raised in the petition.
- Latrobe City Council accepts silage wrap at it’s Morwell Transfer Station for a fee of \$25.00 per Bulka Bag (approximately 200 kg).
- Currently no recycling companies (in Victoria) will accept silage wrap for re-processing therefore the material cannot be recycled and must be disposed of in landfill or stockpiled.
- There are currently 80 Bulka Bags (16 tons) of silage wrap stockpiled at the Morwell Transfer Station. These have been accumulated over an 18 month period.
- The cost of disposing of the stockpiled silage wrap to landfill is \$2,500.00.
- Five of the six Gippsland Councils (including Latrobe City) accept silage wrap at transfer stations.
- Wellington and East Gippsland Shires offer this as a free service in response to on-going drought conditions being experienced in those Municipalities.

Background:

In the Summary and Background of the Petition that was tabled at the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 7 October 2019, the Head Petitioner states that:

“Glengarry Landcare group recognises there is a problem with the incorrect disposal of agricultural waste. By providing free silage wrap disposal we can create a healthier and more beautiful district.

Wellington Shire offers free disposal of silage wrap. Why can’t Latrobe City? Latrobe City Council only accepts silage wrap at its Morwell Transfer Station and charges \$20 per bulka bag.

To save you the hassle of taking your silage wrap to a transfer station, Glengarry Landcare aims to provide a collection service.

When silage wrap is disposed of correctly, it can be recycled into other agricultural products. When it is not, we are polluting the local area for future generations.”

Since 2011 the operator of Latrobe City Council’s Morwell Transfer Station, Latrobe Waste and Recycling has offered a silage wrap disposal service. The disposal of silage wrap attracts a gate fee of \$25.00 per bulka bag. A bulka bag is a one cubic metre bag that can hold up to 200kg of silage wrap. Silage wrap is a volatile material, which breaks down over a relatively short period of time and becomes difficult to contain. It can also present a fire hazard when stockpiled.

Approximately 12 months ago the Melbourne based plastics re-processor that bought and processed this material ceased to accept silage wrap on the basis that their equipment was not able to clean the material in order for it to be processed into a usable product. An alternative re-processor has not yet been identified. There are currently 80 bulka bags containing silage wrap stockpiled at the Morwell Transfer Station.

Stockpiling this material is not a medium or long term option. Given its volatility it will need to be processed in the short term or disposed to landfill. Disposal of this material to landfill would attract a total gate fee of \$2,500 for the amount that is currently stockpiled.

The cost of disposal of the silage wrap to landfill is inclusive of the State Governments Landfill Levy @ \$100 per ton. The balance reflects operational costs associated with the landfill.

Both Wellington and East Gippsland Shire Councils offer a free silage wrap disposal service as part of a suite of drought relief initiatives. The service was initially offered on a limited time basis, for one month only. However both have extended the service in response to the on-going drought conditions being experienced in those Municipalities.

The table below details the 6 Gippsland Councils approaches to the disposal of silage wrap.

Council	Accept?	Gate Fee (per bulka bag)	Current Disposal
Bass Coast	No	N/A	N/A
Baw Baw	Yes	\$11.00	Landfill
East Gippsland	Yes	Nil	Stockpile
Latrobe	Yes	\$25.00	Stockpile
South Gippsland	Yes	\$11.00	Landfill
Wellington	Yes	Nil	Stockpile

Council has the following options:

1. Continue with the current approach and accept silage wrap at the Morwell Transfer Station at a charge of \$25.00 per bulka bag; noting that in the current circumstances the material must be disposed to landfill (partial cost recovery model).
2. Accept silage wrap at the Morwell Transfer Station at no charge: noting that in the current circumstances the material must be disposed to landfill (zero cost recovery model).
3. Cease to accept silage wrap at Council Transfer Stations.

In any case it is recommended that Council undertake the following actions:

- Work with other Gippsland Councils and Resource Recovery Gippsland to identify opportunities for recycling or re-processing of silage wrap.
- Develop and implement a communications and education program regarding responsible disposal of silage wrap in the agricultural industry.

Reasons for Proposed Resolution:

- Silage Wrap is a waste product of the agricultural industry.
- In principle industry bears the responsibility for the disposal of any waste product generated by industry (e.g. building industry waste, mechanical repair industry waste).
- There are currently no opportunities to recycle or re-process silage wrap.

- There are no exigent hardship circumstances that would warrant a concession such as a free silage wrap disposal service.

Issues:

Strategy Implications

Strategy, Financial, Community, Environmental, Community Engagement and Risk Analysis Implications

All implications of the petition will be considered as part of an upcoming Council report to be presented at the 11 November 2019 Ordinary Council meeting.

Communication

Head Petitioner Robin Dawson has been notified of the petition process and advised that the report will be presented to the Ordinary Council meeting to be held on 11 November 2019.

Financial Implications

- The cost of disposing of the current stockpile of silage wrap to landfill is \$2,500.00.
- The charge made at Morwell Transfer Station is \$25.00 per bulka bag, which has generated income of \$2,000.00.
- Offering a free silage wrap disposal service will increase costs to Council by at least \$2,500.00 based on the current amount that is stockpiled.
- Note that the amount of silage wrap disposed through transfer stations is likely to increase if a free service is offered.

Risk Analysis

Identified risk	Risk likelihood*	Controls to manage risk
Silage wrap could be disposed of inappropriately	Likely	Develop and implement a communications and education program regarding responsible disposal of silage wrap in the agricultural industry
Negative perceptions of Council driven by community concerns regarding the inappropriate disposal of	Likely	Develop and implement a communications strategy regarding responsible disposal of industrial waste in general including silage

silage wrap as a result of a decision made by Council		wrap.
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Legal and Compliance

The dumping of silage wrap in the landscape is illegal, those caught doing so could face prosecution under environmental protection legislation.

Community Implications

The proposed recommendation could attract both positive and negative community reaction:

- Council could be seen as contributing to a negative environmental outcome by not encouraging the responsible disposal of silage wrap through the introduction of free silage wrap disposal service.
- Other industry groups who take responsibility for the disposal of their waste will see the decision as being consistent and fair.
- Such a decision may be seen as prudent and financially responsible in using rates income to subsidise the cost of industrial waste disposal.

Environmental Implications

Silage wrap can be disposed of inappropriately and either dumped in the landscape or burnt.

Consultation

To date no formal engagement has occurred in respect of the proposed recommendation contained within this report.

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Nil

Attachments

1. Petition for free silage wrap disposal (Published Separately) (Confidential)

CORRESPONDENCE

11. CORRESPONDENCE

Nil reports

PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS

12. PRESENTATION OF PETITIONS

Agenda Item: 12.1

Agenda Item: Petition for a footpath on Saviges Road, Moe

Sponsor: General Manager, Assets and Presentation

Council Plan Objective: Ensure Council operates openly, transparently and responsibly.

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

- 1. As required by Section 4.5 of the *Council Meetings Policy*, resolves to refer the petition expressing *Interest for a cement pathway along Saviges Road opposite the Pony Club and existing netball courts leading onto Discovery Drive* to the General Manager Assets and Presentation for assessment and analysis;**
- 2. Requests a report is prepared for the next available Council meeting detailing (but not limited to) the implications, issues and options surrounding the matters raised in the petition; and**
- 3. Advises the head petitioners in writing of this decision in relation to the petition.**

Executive Summary:

- Latrobe City Council (Council) has been presented with a petition (Attachment 1) containing 66 signatures expressing *Interest for a cement pathway along Saviges Road opposite the Pony Club and existing netball courts leading onto Discovery Drive*.
- This report is being presented to Council in accordance with Section 4.5 of the *Council Meetings Policy*, requesting that the petition lay on the table.
- The purpose of laying the petition on the table is to bring to the Council's attention the petition, the terms of the petition and allow time for a detailed report to be prepared for the consideration of Council. No debate or discussion will be entered into when the petition is tabled, however it can occur when the petition is brought back to Council in a further report.

Background:

Latrobe City Council (Council) has been presented with a petition (Attachment 1) containing 66 signatures expressing *Interest for a cement pathway along Saviges Road opposite the Pony Club and existing netball courts leading onto Discovery Drive.*

The petition details in the covering letter the following:

We, the residents and ratepayers of Mitchell Grove, Moe would like to express our interest for a cement pathway along Saviges Road opposite the Pony Club and existing netball courts leading onto Discovery Boulevard.

When the building permits were approved for housing in this area years ago, infrastructure should have been in place for a footpath.

There is a footpath up Mitchell Road along Waterloo Road past the racing venue, but none around the circuit past K Mart and east side of the race course.

Many trucks use this road on the way to the meat processing plant to avoid the main town traffic. Nature strips are too uneven to walk.

Also tradesmen and semi-trailers delivering materials for the developing housing are ever increasing.

In our "Over 55's" Mitchell Views area, we have many people who walk the circuit every day for their health and well-being which included a motorised scooter and special needs residents.

"The Range" which is being built behind Querencia will house 80 dwellings when completed and their main entrance will be Range Way onto Discovery Boulevard.

Cr Brad Law and Cr Sharon Gibson have been very supportive of our endeavours to bring this to fruition and we thank them.

This report is being presented to Council in accordance with Section 4.5 of the *Council Meetings Policy*, requesting that the petition lay on the table.

The purpose of laying the petition on the table is to bring to the Councils attention the petition, the terms of the petition and allow time for a detailed report to be prepared for the consideration of Council. No debate or discussion will be entered into when the petition is tabled, however it can occur when the petition is brought back to Council in a further report.

Issues:

Strategy / Financial / Community / Environmental / Risk Analysis / Legal and Compliance / Consultation

All implications of the petition will be considered as part of a detailed Council report to be presented at an Ordinary Council meeting.

Communication

The Head Petitioners have been advised that the petition will be presented at this Council meeting and of the process to be expected.

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Nil.

Attachments

1. Petition (Published Separately) (Confidential)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

13. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Nil reports

REGIONAL CITY GROWTH AND INVESTMENT

14. REGIONAL CITY GROWTH AND INVESTMENT

Agenda Item: 14.1

Agenda Item: Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Sister City Relationship with Taizhou - Taizhou Garden in Latrobe

Sponsor: General Manager, Regional City Growth and Investment

Council Plan Objective: Support job creation and industry diversification to enable economic growth in Latrobe City.

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

- 1. Supports the establishment of the Taizhou Garden in Latrobe City;**
- 2. Endorses the location for the Taizhou Garden to be Kernot Lake, Morwell subject to a revised design and siting within the Kernot Lake surrounds;**
- 3. Allocates a financial contribution towards the project budget of up to \$60,000 and refer the project to the 2019/2020 mid-year budget process and the 2020/2021 budget process, to fund the project in two stages;**
- 4. Writes to Taizhou advising of the support for the project, including Council's allocated budget contribution, agreed designated area, subject to an agreed design; and**
- 5. Presents the final design for consideration at a future Council meeting.**

Executive Summary:

The purpose of this report is to provide all relevant information for Council to determine whether to support the establishment of the Taizhou Garden in Latrobe City, and decide on the site for the proposed Taizhou Garden in Latrobe City. The discussion and activities in relation to the establishment of the Taizhou Garden in Latrobe City have included:

- To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Sister City relationship between Taizhou and Latrobe City, the Australian Garden was constructed at the Taizhou Garden Expo in 2012. The opening ceremony was held when the

Latrobe City's mayoral led delegation visited Taizhou in 2014.

- To celebrate the 20th anniversary, the concept of building a Taizhou garden in Latrobe City has been discussed between the two cities since the Latrobe City mayoral led delegation visited Taizhou in 2015.
- A delegation of five government officials from Taizhou visited Latrobe in May 2018. At this time, possible sites were investigated including Traralgon-Victory Park; Morwell - Kernot Lake; Churchill - Civic Hub; Moe - Civic Centre; Moe - Botanic Gardens. At the official meeting on 28 May, Taizhou Foreign Affairs Office (FAO) advised that Kernot Lake would be the most appropriate location for their garden.
- A letter (attachment 1) was received from the Make Moe Glow Committee in February 2019. It indicated that the committee was asking Council to support the project to create a Chinese Garden at the Moe Botanical Gardens. The committee has been working on this project since 2006. The letter indicated that meetings were held with Council officers in 2014 and 2018 to discuss the project.
- In May 2019, Taizhou provided the first draft of the Taizhou Garden design (attachment 2).
- A delegation of four representatives from Taizhou Government and Taizhou City Construction and Investment Group Co. Ltd. visited Latrobe in July 2019. At the official meeting on 4 July, Taizhou FAO presented the draft design and explained the meaning of the key features of the design.
- An initial proposal has been prepared by Sinowin & Yu Cachia for the Taizhou Garden in Latrobe City. Taizhou FAO has forwarded this proposal to Council for consideration, received on 10 October 2019 (attachment 3). The cost of the Taizhou Garden in Latrobe City is quoted to be \$650,000.
- Council needs to consider what level of budget would be appropriate if it were to support the project. Previous Sister City projects have been jointly funded, up to fifty percent may be the expectation from the Taizhou Government. No budget allocation has been identified for the 2019/20 financial year.
- Council also needs to consider if Kernot Lake is the preferred location for the Taizhou Garden and what area at Kernot Lake will be designated as part of the design scope for the Taizhou Garden. The current design identifies a location either side of Kernot Lake that may not be appropriate due to other commemorative gardens, hence an alternative site near the Lake would need to be identified.
- It is intended that the project would be completed by October 2020 for the 20th Anniversary of the Sister City relationship. The Taizhou Government have advised they will be in a position to provide more detailed information about their contribution to the project and the construction timeframe and costs once Council has approved a Taizhou Garden being established in

Latrobe City and determined a site.

- From the discussions between Taizhou Government and Council to date, as well as Councillors' feedback from the Briefing Meeting on 26 August 2019, the two sites for consideration are Kernot Lake and Moe Botanic Gardens. It is recommended that Council decide on the location from these two sites.
- Any design proposal for a Taizhou garden at Kernot Lake must ensure the interface with any potential future upgrades to Kernot Hall would not be impacted.
- For reasons outlined in this report, Council officers recommend Kernot Lake as the preferred location for the Taizhou Garden.

Background:

Latrobe City is committed to an International Engagement and Investment Program for our community and adopted the International Engagement and Investment Strategy at its meeting of 5 August 2019. Key pillars of that program include international exchange and cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology, cultural exchange, education, sports, health and people.

The Sister City agreement between Latrobe City and the City of Taizhou was signed on 7 March 2000. In 2010, a re-affirmation of the Sister Cities Agreement was signed to commemorate the 10 year relationship between the two cities.

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Sister City relationship between Taizhou and Latrobe City, the Australian Garden was constructed at the Taizhou Expo Garden. The Australian Garden was a joint project between Latrobe City and the City of Taizhou and is considered a significant demonstration of both parties commitment to this global partnership.

To celebrate the 20th anniversary in 2020, the idea of building a Taizhou garden in Latrobe City was discussed in 2015 when the Latrobe City official delegation (led by Mayor, Cr Dale Harriman) visited Taizhou. In the Council report for the Ordinary Council Meeting on 7 December 2015 detailing the delegation activities, it noted that *"a Chinese Garden in Latrobe welcomed and supported by Taizhou; Joint project as per Australian Garden in Taizhou; Taizhou Foreign Affairs Office Officers and Latrobe City Officers to work together on the project"*.

The idea was discussed again between the mayors of the two cities in April 2018 when the Latrobe City Business delegation (led by Mayor Cr Darrell White) visited Taizhou. The Council report for the Briefing Meeting on 28 May 2018 noted that *"Taizhou fully support the concept-want it to be a memorial to the relationship; delegation coming next month – can discuss then"*.

In May 2018, Mr Qi, the Deputy Secretary-General of Taizhou Municipal People's Government led a delegation of five representatives which visited Latrobe to

investigate the possible sites for the proposed Taizhou Garden. Working with council officers, the delegation visited possible sites at:

- Traralgon-Victory Park;
- Morwell - Kernot Lake;
- Churchill - Civic Hub;
- Moe - Civic Centre; and
- Moe - Botanic Gardens.

At the official meeting on 28 May 2018, Taizhou FAO advised that the Kernot Lake precinct would be the most appropriate location for the proposed garden. The main reasons are:

- Taizhou City is named as a water city. Water will be regarded as a key feature to be included in the design of the Taizhou Garden. Water will be regarded as a key feature to be included in the design of the Taizhou Garden and Kernot Lake provides the best opportunity of all the sites for a key water feature;
- It fits with the Immigration Park theme and is at the “crossroads” of the Valley being highly visible to passing traffic. An email was received from Taizhou FAO on 11 June 2018. The above view was reiterated (attachment 4).

The Taizhou Garden project was discussed at the IRAC meetings on 19 June, 11 July, 21 August and 20 September in 2018, and on 6 June 2019. Key comments and responses about the project are summarised in the table at attachment 5 along with detailed meeting minutes provided at attachment 6.

After Taizhou FAO provided the first draft of a design in May, a delegation of four government officials from Taizhou Government and Taizhou City Construction and Investment Group Co. Ltd. visited Latrobe in July 2019. The delegation visited the five possible sites again.

At the official meeting on 4 July 2019, Taizhou FAO presented the draft design with key features representing Taizhou which include lake/water, Chinese corridor; Chinese pavilion, Chinese-style bridge and statues of elk. The current design identifies a location either side of Kernot Lake that may not be appropriate due to other commemorative gardens, hence an alternative site near the Lake would need to be identified.

From the discussions between Taizhou Government and Council to date, as well as Councillors’ feedback from the Briefing Meeting on 26 August 2019, the two sites for consideration are Kernot Lake and Moe Botanic Gardens. It is recommended that Council decide on the location from these two sites.

Council officers recommend Kernot Lake as the preferred location for the Taizhou Garden due to the facts that:

- It is the preferred site by Taizhou City;
- Water is regarded as a key feature to represent Taizhou City (a water city) and Kernot Lake provides the best opportunity of all the sites for a key water feature;
- It is the most cost effective as the existing infrastructures and the lake can be utilised;
- It will fit with the Immigration Park theme as the proposed garden and the Immigration Park will complement each other;
- It is highly visible to passing traffic;
- It will build on the theme of Morwell as a town of gardens consistent with the community led Future Morwell project.

If the Taizhou Garden is supported, it will be a joint project and the costs will be shared by the two cities. No budget allocation has been identified for the 2019/20 financial year. Council will need to refer the project to the 2019/2020 mid-year budget process and the 2020/2021 budget process, to fund the project in two stages to enable completion by October 2020.

Issues:

Strategy Implications

The Taizhou Garden project aligns directly to the Council Plan:

OBJECTIVE 1

Support job creation and industry diversification to enable economic growth in Latrobe City

OBJECTIVE 1.3:

Deliver the Economic development strategy

Communication

The Taizhou Garden project was discussed at the International Relations Advisory Committee meetings on 19 June, 11 July, 21 August and 20 September in 2018, and on 6 June 2019.

Ongoing communication has been undertaken with Taizhou FAO to ensure mutual understanding.

Meetings were held with Make Moe Glow Committee in 2014 and 2018.

Further engagement will be made with Make Moe Glow Committee following the outcome of Council's decision.

Financial Implications

If the Taizhou Garden is supported, it will be a joint project and the costs will be shared by the two cities. There is no allocated budget in the current budget 2019/20.

It is intended that the project will be completed by October 2020 for the 20th Anniversary. The Sister Cities program historically agreed that projects will be jointly funded.

An initial proposal has been prepared by Sinowin & Yu Cachia for the Taizhou Garden in Latrobe City. Taizhou FAO has forwarded this proposal to Council for consideration. The cost of the current proposed design for the Taizhou Garden in Latrobe City is \$650,000.

Council needs to consider what level of budget would be appropriate if it were to support the project. Up to fifty percent may be the expectation from the Taizhou Government. No budget allocation has been identified for the 2019/20 financial year, should Council agree to financially support the Taizhou Garden a reallocation from an existing capital works project would need to be identified.

Council would need to refer the project to the 2019/2020 mid-year budget process and the 2020/2021 budget process, to fund the project in two stages to enable completion by October 2020.

However, the detailed construction timeframe and costs will only be known once the detailed design plan has been finalised. This can only happen after Council has determined that it will commit to support the Taizhou Garden and select a preferred site and allocated budget.

Risk Analysis

Identified risk	Risk likelihood*	Controls to manage risk
Not having the Garden in Latrobe City if the agreement about the site is not reached between the two cities	3	Open communication with Taizhou FAO and all stakeholders
Delaying decisions and actions creates a risk in terms of the project being completed too late	4	Communicate all information in a timely manner
Technical aspects/conditions of each site may impact cost of the project	4	It will require WGCMA licence and any structure will need to be designed to withstand flood impact.
The design will	3	Place any structure with

incorporate unique Taizhou elements such as cast garden windows this could be attractive to vandalism.		these elements at locations where there is a high level of passive surveillance. Minimise vandalism opportunities through design and material selection.
Having the Garden in Kernot Lake may result in a negative view from the Make Moe Glow Committee	4	Open communication and explain the reasons for the decision.

* For example, likelihood ratings: 1 (Rare); 2 (Unlikely); 3 (Possible); 4 (Likely); 5 (Almost Certain)

Legal and Compliance

There are no known legal or compliance issues with this report.

Community Implications

It will be important to promote the benefits of the Sister City relationship. The potential social and economic outcomes associated with the Taizhou Garden project are expected to positively impact on the community.

As well as being a visible and enduring symbol of the Sister City relationship and all of the benefits that have arisen from that relationship, the Taizhou Garden will be a potentially significant tourist attraction and build on the theme of Morwell as a town of gardens, consistent with the community led Future Morwell project.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications of this report.

Consultation

Consultation was undertaken with:

- Council's Infrastructure team;
- Taizhou FAO;
- The Immigration Park Committee - the Committee has no issues with the Taizhou Garden being built in the Kernot Lake area as the proposed garden and the Immigration Park will complement each other;

- The designer of the bridge at Kernot Lake (Geoff Hill). It was clarified and confirmed that the bridge was funded by Council and it was not designed in response to any request from the Takasago Sister City program;
- Council Majors Projects team who advised that any design proposal for a Taizhou garden at Kernot Lake must ensure compatibility with the interface of Kernot Hall.

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Nil

Attachments

1. Letter from Make Moe Glow and Research about Chinese in Moe & District (Staff names redacted)
2. Draft Design of Taizhou Garden
3. Proposal from Sinowin & Cachia Cooperation
4. Email from Taizhou 11 June 2018
5. Discussion Summary (Published Separately) (Confidential)
6. IRAC Meeting Minutes (Published Separately) (Confidential)

14.1

Celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Sister City Relationship with Taizhou - Taizhou Garden in Latrobe

- 1 Letter from Make Moe Glow and Research about Chinese
in Moe & District (Staff names redacted)..... 41**
- 2 Draft Design of Taizhou Garden 53**
- 3 Proposal from Sinowin & Cachia Cooperation 72**
- 4 Email from Taizhou 11 June 2018 91**



ABN: 355 033 995 81

120 Southwell Avenue
Newborough
Victoria
3825

18 February 2019

To: Mr S Piasente
Chief Executive Officer
Latrobe City Council
PO Box 264, Morwell, Victoria 3840

Dear Steve

Ref: Support for the creation of a Chinese Garden at the Moe Botanical Gardens.

The Make Moe Glow Committee is asking Council to support this project which has been our goal since 2006 and is identified by the enclosed documentation.

In 2006, the then Latrobe City Councillor, Tony Zimora invited us to meet himself, Margaret Coupe – secretary of the Moe/Yallourn Rail Trail – and a Parks & Gardens staff member at the Moe Botanical Gardens to discuss the possibility of creating a Chinese Garden on the grounds of information that he was given by Mr Michael Singe of Newborough who had found a number of Chinese artefacts in a creek running under Waterloo Road, Moe while digging for fishing worms. The area which we settled on as being suitable, which is near the old railway bridge, and is surrounded by flowering Cherry trees was vetoed by Council Parks and Gardens staff as it was too isolated and prone to vandalism. The discovered artefacts consisted of a large shard of glazed pottery, three Chinese prayer coins and four broken clay pipes which reportedly held opium residue. Michael took all of the objects to the Chinese Museum in Melbourne for safe keeping in 2006.

In 2018 we, with Graham Goulding of the Moe Historical Society, visited the Chinese Museum by arrangement to inspect the artefacts. It transpired that their system of storage had over the intervening years had been 'updated' so that the attached photo's only show the prayer coins and the pottery shard – the broken clay pipes are still in their archive room in one of the cardboard boxes that are stacked floor to ceiling. We have been told that when located, we shall be informed.

Although Tony went and raised the subject with Council, no action or support was given.

Make Moe Glow President – Mrs M May Mobile: 0459 120 544 E-mail: marilyn_joy_may@yahoo.com.au

It wasn't until October 2014 that we decided to try again by arranging a meeting with representatives from Council: Councillor Sharon Gibson, [REDACTED] from the RDV, Russell North MP, Tony Zimora and ourselves.

While we received a lot of support from those present and a follow-up meeting arranged with [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] to find a suitable site, we were offered a small area which had been two redundant tennis courts.

We met with [REDACTED] on the 21st October who told us that Council would make the site available for the project. She took photographs of the area and came back to us with three possible designs. We selected the first design for the project as it appeared to be the simplest to carry out.

Again, nothing happened.

In 2017 we were told by [REDACTED] during a meeting with him that the then Mayor, Dale Harriman, had travelled to China with a business delegation from Latrobe City. He took the opportunity to speak to the Chinese Mayor about our project, the Mayor was reportedly very supportive and asked Dale that Council send images of a suitable site at the gardens and he would arrange for their people to come up with a design.

Again, nothing happened

In June 2018 we, Tony Zimora and Councillor Sharon Gibson met with Daryl White and [REDACTED] because we had been told that the International Relations Committee had been asked to choose a number of sites prior to the Chinese delegation visit to the Latrobe Valley as they wanted to donate a Chinese Bridge for the community. The Chinese delegation was shown three possible sites in Morwell, Traralgon and Churchill but they did not come to Moe.

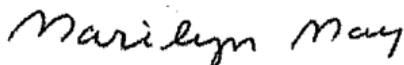
The committee's in charge of the sites chosen by the International Relations Committee turned down the offer.

Steve, we are working together with the Moe Historical Society and the Moe/Yallourn Rail Trail Committee on this project for the following reasons:

The Chinese Garden would commemorate and recognise the historical Chinese presence in Moe.

The Chinese Garden would be a wonderful tourist attraction and could be incorporated as part of the Moe/Yallourn Rail Trail Experience for locals and visitors alike.

Steve, we hope that Council will finally support this project as it has been going on for too many years, and that Council will take the opportunity to apply for Victorian Government funding opportunities for Botanical Gardens.



Marilyn May - President Make Moe Glow

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS IN MOE

MID 1800's

In 2005 a local resident, Michael Singe, was digging for fishing worms in a small tributary on the edge of which he came across a number of Chinese artifacts, 4 broken opium clay pipes, a large shard of a brown pottery opium container pot, and three Chinese prayer coins - which were round with square holes in the middle.

While much has been written about Chinese miners arriving here in Gippsland in the mid 1800's, there is no written evidence about them arriving in Moe or, as it was known Moi, which was situated on the edge of the swamp of the same name.

While the artifacts found prove that the Chinese were camping close by, we also have written evidence to support this. In an article found on the Internet 'GOLD RUSH: 1851 to 1854' it says - "Two of the most common finds by modern fossickers in the area of Chinese camps are Chinese Coins and Opium Pipes", Reference: Wikipedia – the free encyclopedia "History Of Chinese Australians".

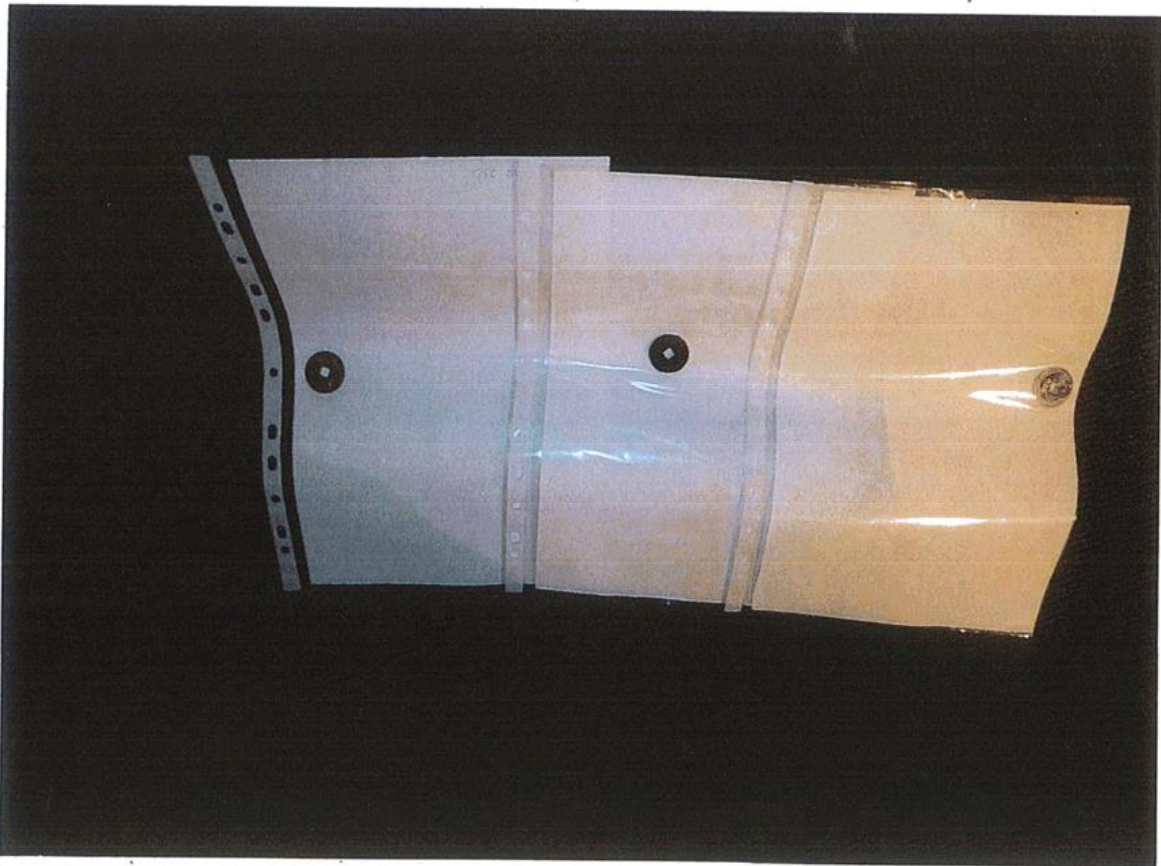
It is not surprising that there is no written record of the Chinese being here as they were often attacked and persecuted by the Europeans because they were different in the colour of their skin, language, clothing and religion. Racism at its worst.

We do not know how long they stayed or where they went from here. Did they travel East to Flooding River at Sale, where gold had been found, or did they move North to Russell Creek to search for gold? We know that because much has been written about Russell Creek and that the Chinese miners did not stay very long as there was no Police presence before moving on to Stringers Creek, Aberfeldy, Jericho, and eventually Omeo. There could be other explanations. The contractor building the railway into Gippsland had a camp in the vicinity where the artifacts were found and may have employed Chinese as cooks. The nearby Mountain Glen squatting run may have employed Chinese. We simply don't know at this stage. Further research may give some answers or it may remain a mystery as to how the artifacts came to be on the edge of what is now the Moe township.

Article written by Graham Goulding of the Moe Historical Society, Marilyn May, and Michael Singe







On about the middle of Aug 2005 i was searching around a canal/ditch on Waterloo Rd just down from Moe Railway Stn Close to McDonalds for fishing bait whilst digging i uncovered what i believed to be a few remnants of clay pipes (bowls & partial stems) and a few Chinese coins.

As i was due to be in Melbourne in a few days i took my finds to the Chinese Miao to get a better of what i found and place them in their care as the pipes were fragile, i was told by a gentleman that the pipes were what they smoked opium in and the coin were possible used in a wayside loss font (prayer)

Further talks i found out was possible the area was a wayward market (small to med size) garden as well as a small tent city containing opium, brothel, stores & eatery, he told me these were typical on the crossroad to major gold fields, like Ballarat, Bendigo etc.

As yet further contact with the Miao & the gentleman i spoke to unfortunately he has since passed on to meet his ancestors awhile back with regret the items and what has become of them are unknown as well as more on this area and how many Chinese were here.

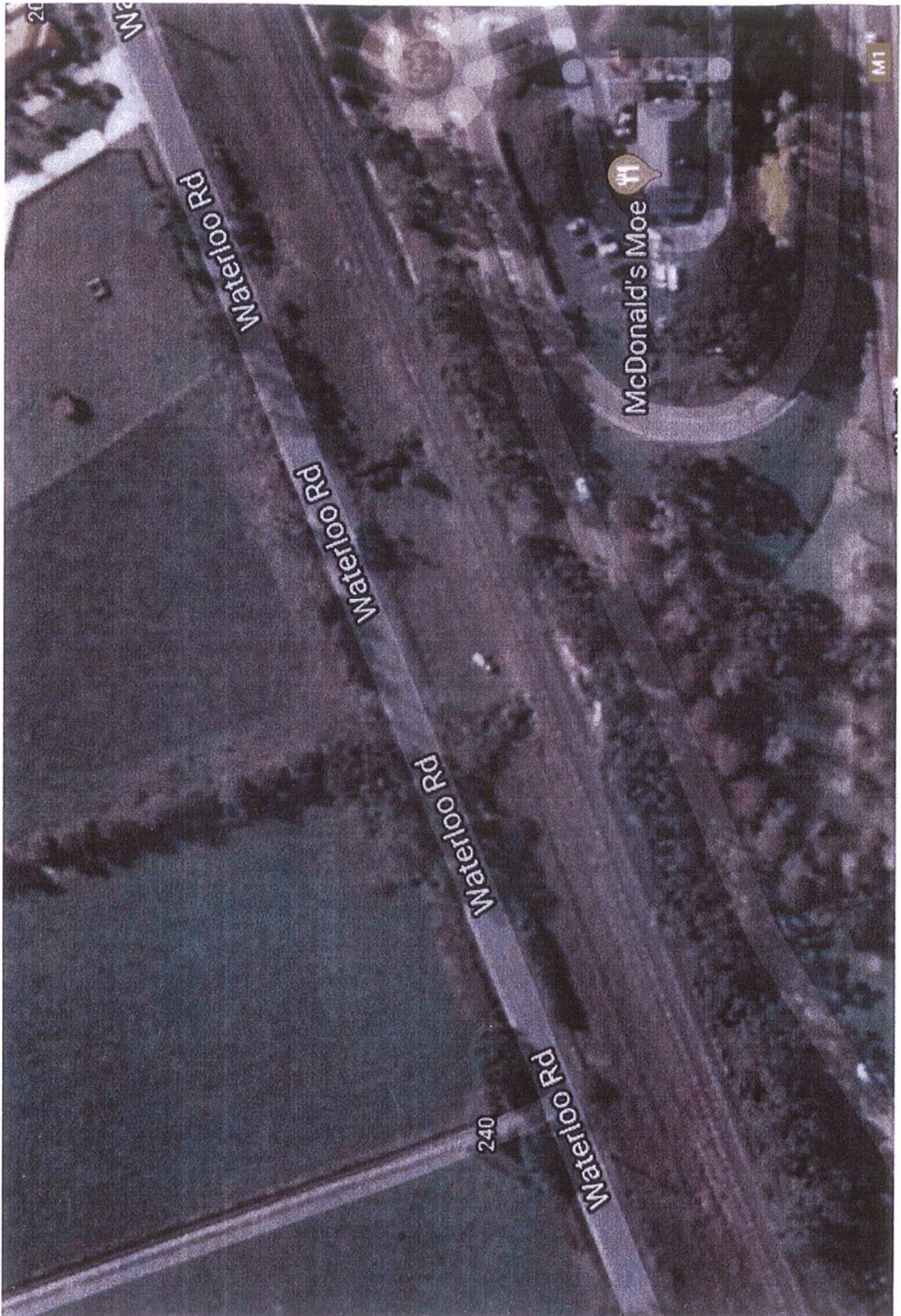
Michael Singh

My fathers family name

Sing Hai Joon

The Moe (Moi) Swamp





Chinese in Moe & District

Little has been written about the Chinese in Moe & district so it was a surprise to find some statistics from the 1800's which show quite a number of Chinese in Gippsland and possibly our area.

Colonial Casualties, Chinese in Early Victoria was written by Kathryn Cronin and published in 1982. Although Gippsland is not a focus of the book there are tables in the appendix which give some interesting figures. The figures are not considered accurate because the Chinese tended to be migratory, suspicious of Colonial authorities and had difficulty communicating. The authors thought the figures may be lower than the reality.

Victoria

Year	Male	Female	Total	% of total Popn
1854	2341	-	2341	1
1857	25421	3	25424	6.2
1861	24724	8	24732	4.6
1871	17826	31	17857	2.4
1881	11871	261	12132	1.4
1891	8772	605	9377	0.8
1901	6740	609	7349	

1854

Official census figures for Gippsland – 31 Chinese in the areas of Buln Buln, Tanjil, Dargo, Tambo.

1857

24 Chinese in Gippsland

1861

35 Chinese in Gippsland

1871

Chinese in Buln Buln 19, Tanjil 369, Dargo 393, Tambo 3

1881

Chinese in Buln Buln 15, Tanjil 184, Dargo 267, Tambo 15

1891

Chinese in Buln Buln 46, Tanjil 234, Dargo 95, Tambo 35

1901

Chinese in Buln Buln 28, Tanjil 123, Dargo 94, Tambo 35

NB Tanjil district in the census went right through to the Lakes so we cannot consider the numbers to be in the Moe area.

These are the figures for the Chinese in the Gippsland gold fields –

1868	1056
1871	820

1875	646
1880	444

There was strong discrimination against the Chinese and they were heavily taxed. Chinese settlements were later established away from the main settlements to avoid 'problems'.

Their occupations were listed and the largest groups were – for 1891 – miner (alluvial) 1364, miner (undefined) 694, labourer 586, farmer market gardener 2318, cook laundry assistant, domestic servant 476, storekeeper 335, farm servant 318, builder carpenter 395, furniture maker 240.

We know there were Chinese gardens at Walhalla and a Coach News article on memories of Jericho mentions the presence of Chinese. If any of our readers know of any material relating to the Chinese in these early days we would like to hear about it.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES PROGRAM
PROJECT REPORT



GIPPSLAND REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY
HEAVY METALS IN BIOTA AND SEDIMENTS
OF THE GIPPSLAND LAKES

by

J.W. Glover, G.J. Bacher and T.S. Pearce

ippsland

3.1.1.3 Traralgon Goldfield.

Alluvial and reef mining was widespread in the Latrobe Valley - at Rosedale in 1859, and Haunted Hills, Morwell River, Narracan Creek, Mosquito Creek and the Moe River in the 1870s. Smaller alluvial deposits were worked in many streams in the area in the period 1877-86.



拉特罗布 泰州园景观方案设计
Taizhou garden for the city of Latrobe

2019. 03



01

内容 content

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印象泰州
City impression

3-6

02

设计衍变
Design inspiration

7-10

03

设计方案
Preliminary design

11-20

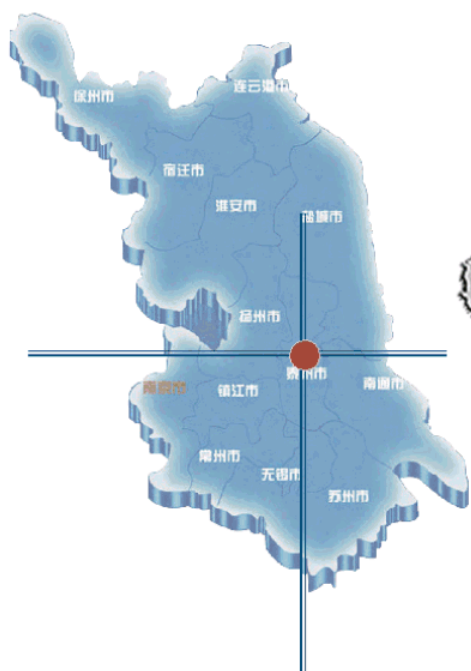
附录

01

印象泰州 City impression



1.0 综合概述



中华凤城 祥泰之州

泰州，取“**国泰民安**”之意。泰州是中国历史文化名城，地处长江下游北岸、长江三角洲北翼，是江苏长江经济带重要组成部分，是上海都市圈的中心城市之一。

泰州兼融吴楚越之韵，汇聚江淮海之风被誉为**祥瑞福地、祥泰之州**。这里人文荟萃、名贤辈出，“儒风之盛，素冠淮南”。郑板桥、王艮、刘熙载、施耐庵、梅兰芳是泰州文化艺术史上的杰出代表。

泰州是中国历史文化名城，境内名胜古迹众多，崇儒祠、城隍庙、光孝寺、安定书院、日涉园、望海楼、梅兰芳纪念馆、人民海军诞生地纪念馆等传承历史，人文景观灵动；古银杏森林、溱湖湿地、水上森林、千岛菜花、天德湖公园等生态自然，风光秀丽，景色怡人。



1.1 地域代表文化



日涉园——苏北最早的古典园林

日涉园始建于明朝，原是陈应芳的私人住宅花园，其名源于陶渊明《归去来辞》中“园日涉以成趣”的意思。

日涉园巧妙构思，布局小巧雅致，颇具江南园林之神韵。整个园林以山响草堂为中心，南部凿池叠山以成主景，北部辟有庭园。水池上架一环洞小桥，过桥入洞，便可领略曲径通幽之雅趣。

时翹首而遐观

策扶老以流憩

门虽设而常关

园日涉以成趣

1.2 地域代表文化

三绝怪才——郑板桥

郑燮，清代画家，书法家，文学家。字克柔，号板桥，江苏泰州兴化人。郑燮的诗、书、画世称“三绝”，专长于画兰、竹、石、松、菊等，偶亦写梅，剪裁构图崇尚简洁，笔情纵逸，随意挥洒，苍劲豪迈。其题材虽然局限于传统的文人画“四君子”范围，但通过题诗、题跋寓社会伦理教育于画中，能时出新意。其书法以画法入笔，折中行书和隶书之间，自称“六分半书”。

书法家——高二适

“神之不存，形将焉附”，高先生在书法的构成上，奇险跌宕，纵横流畅，时而飞流直下，万钧雷电，时而清泉入谷，万壑空寂。用笔有如斧劈神砍，有如游丝绵绵。民族文化的积淀、扎实的功夫、个人天性与才情以及创新的意识是形成高先生书法人格气象的重要因素，也是其书法具有创造性的根本所在。

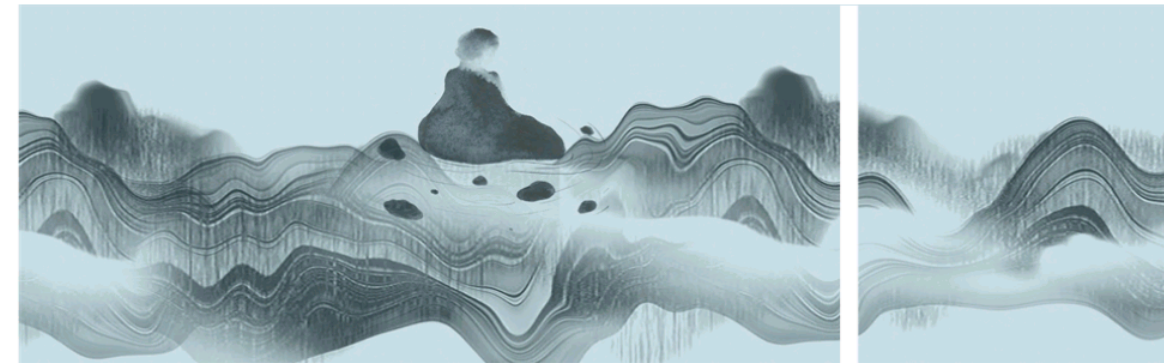
泰州市花——梅花

中国的传统画题材“四君子”代表之一。梅，花容端庄静雅，傲霜迎雪，凌寒独放，剪雪裁冰，一身傲骨，被人们视为**高风亮节**的象征。中国文人以“梅兰竹菊”为“四君子”，表现了文人对时间秩序和生命意义的感悟。梅高洁傲岸，兰幽雅空灵，竹虚心直节，菊冷艳清贞。中国人在一花一草、一石一木中负载了自己的一片真情，从而使花木草石脱离或拓展了原有的意义，而成为人格的象征和隐喻。

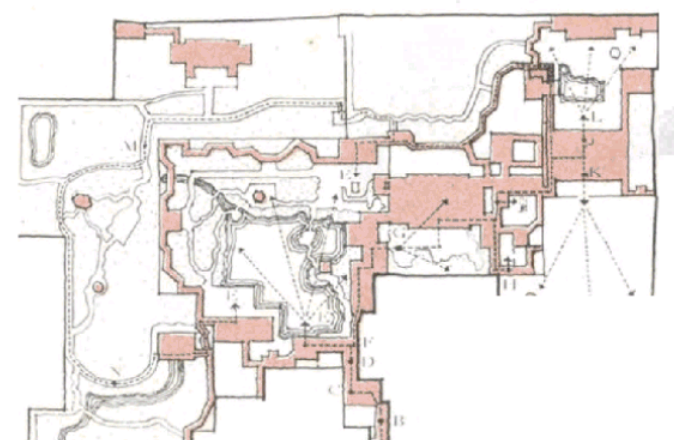
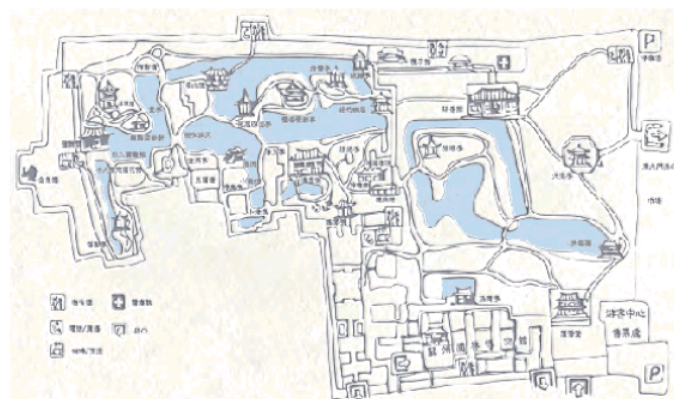


02

设计衍变 Design inspiration



2.1 中国传统造园



一池三山——寓意长治久安、和谐富裕、平和安乐

“一池三山”据记载起源于道家，老子以“道”为最高范畴，认为道是万物的本源而生万物。

道家的自然观影响到中国古典园林的创作上，便是崇尚自然，师法自然，追求自然仙境。于是，以自然仙境为造园艺术题材的园林便应运而生。

中国园林艺术也很巧妙，它运用了许多美学原理，通过藏于露、引导与暗示、疏与密、虚与实的设计手法，将鬼斧神工般的园林造诣与大自然的山水风貌浑然成一体。中国的古典园林始终遵循着“本与自然，高于自然，力图把人工美与自然美相结合”的基本原则，将其所抒发的情趣，以诗情画意来进行描述。

在我国的古典园林中特别重视寓情于景、情景交融，寓意于物，以物比德。人们把作为审美对象的自然景物看作是品德美、精神美和人格美的一种象征。如人们将竹、松、梅、兰、菊以及各种形象奇伟的山石作为高尚品格的象征。

2.2 中国传统造园

曲水流觞——其作用“欢庆娱乐、祈福免灾”

永和九年，晋代贵族王羲之偕亲朋谢安、孙绰等全国军政高官，在兰亭修禊后，饮酒赋诗，王羲之为这次文人集会所作之诗写序，于是便有了千古流传的《兰亭集序》。当时在举行修禊祭祀仪式后，在兰亭清溪两旁席地而坐，将盛了酒的觞放在溪中，由上游浮水徐徐而下，经过弯弯曲曲的溪流，觞在谁的面前打转或停下，谁就即兴赋诗并饮酒，此即是曲水流觞的真实表现。

曲水流觞，源自上古时代祓禊之习，后发展为文人任觞波行何处，便由何人咏诗的会友文化，并对中国园林产生了深远影响。现今的另一种含义为中国传统园林中专门为举办此种活动而设置的程式化景点，也作为当今中式景观的流行设计元素之一，在两千余年发展过程中，其样式大致经历了由自然曲水形到规则化曲水形的过渡。

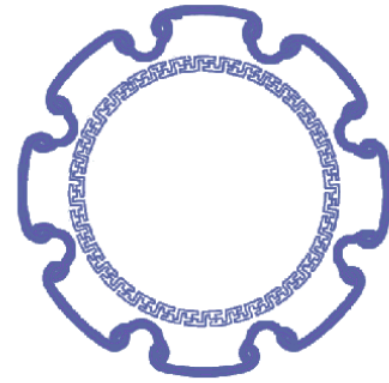


2.3 设计元素

物形
INSPIRATION
瓷器



提取
EXTRACT
形态演绎

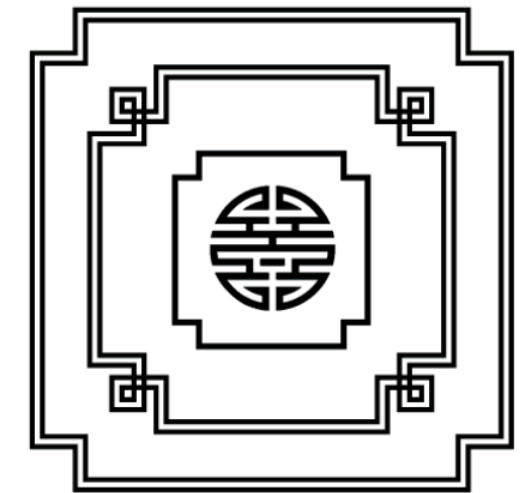


抽象
ABSTRACT
变异图块

形
SHAPE



重组
RESTRUCTURING
自由形态

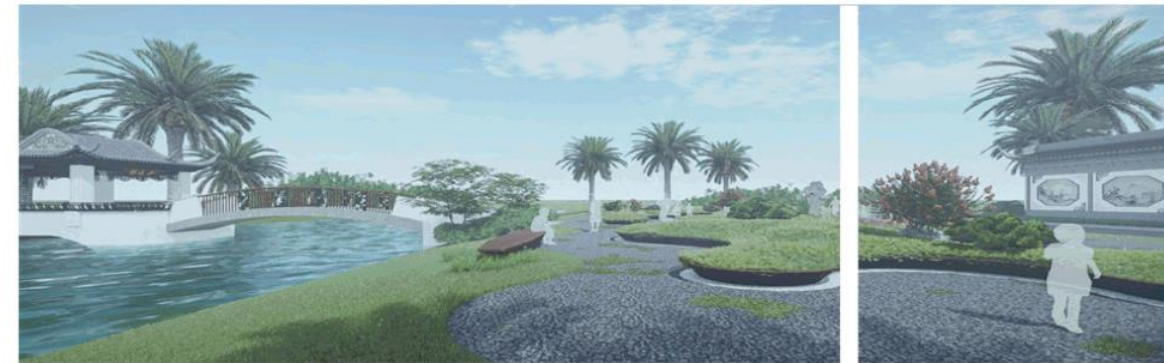


结合中国传统瓷器,从中提取形状及流畅的线条,进行变形重构,得出组合的场地空间的形态,象征线性艺术的有机变化。

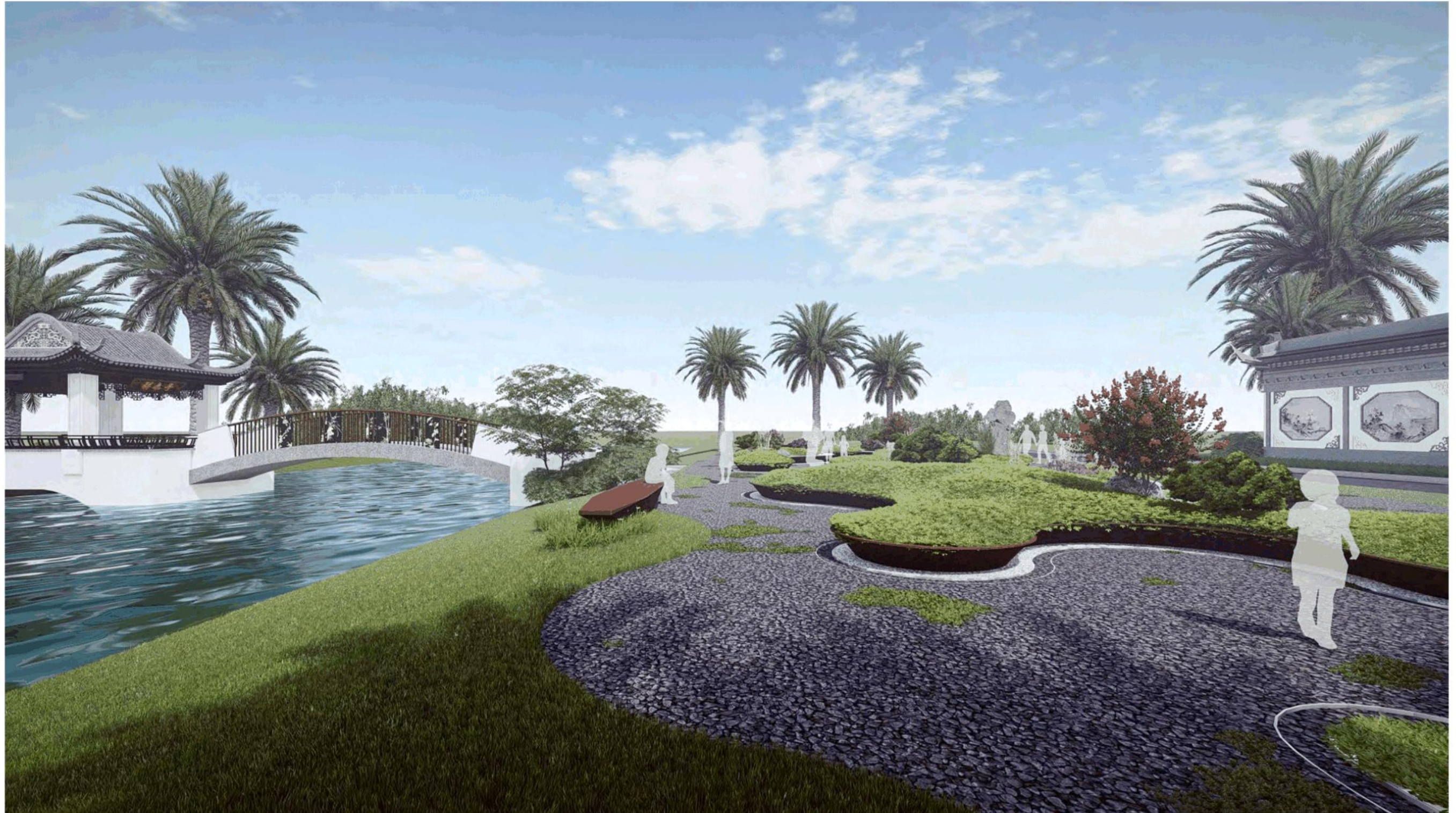
Combined with the characteristics of corporate culture, blue and white porcelain extract from the shape and the smooth lines, the deformation and reconstruction, come to a combination of space and space form, a symbol of the organic linear art changes.

03

设计方案 Preliminary design



3.2 方案效果图



3.2 方案效果图



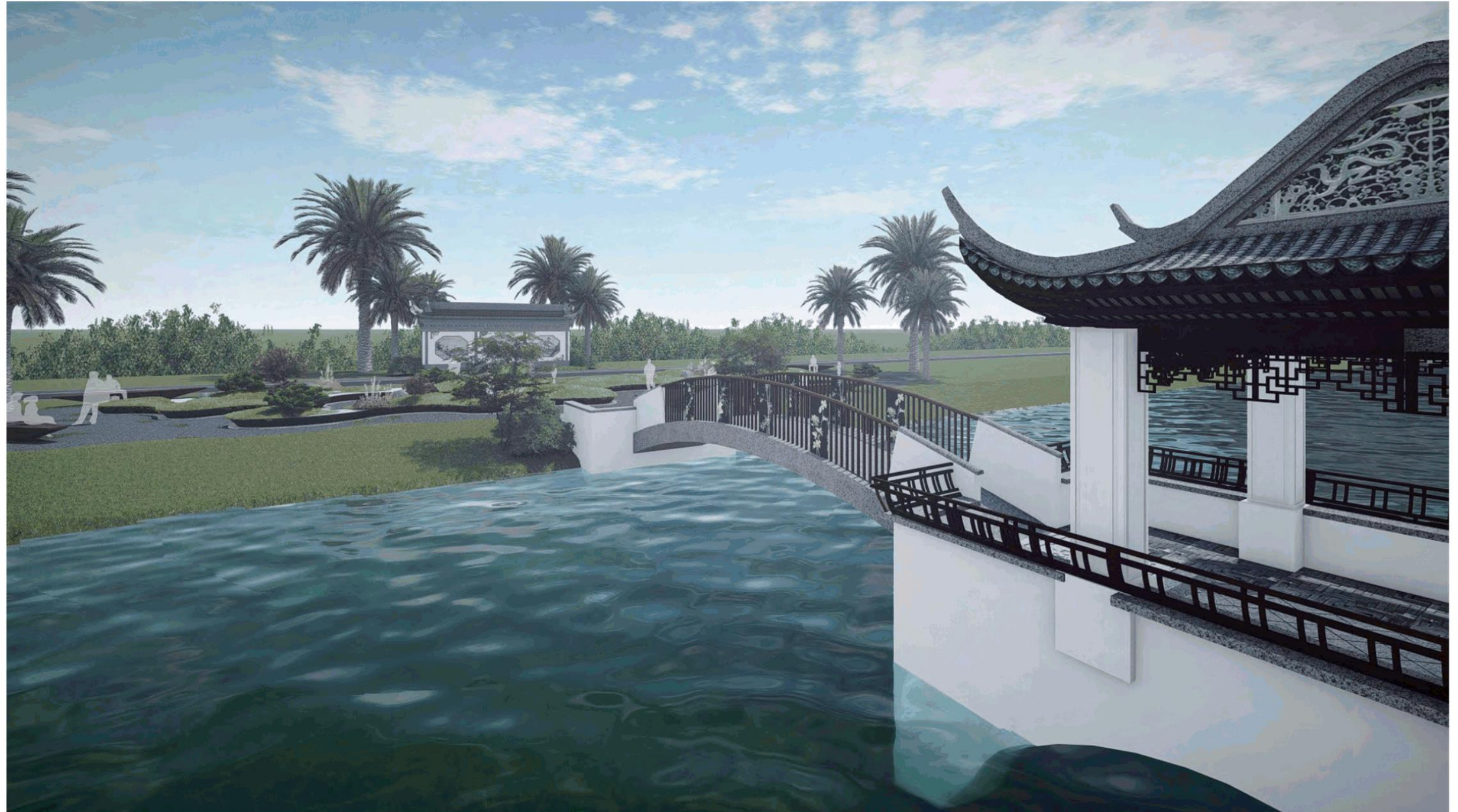
3.2 方案效果图



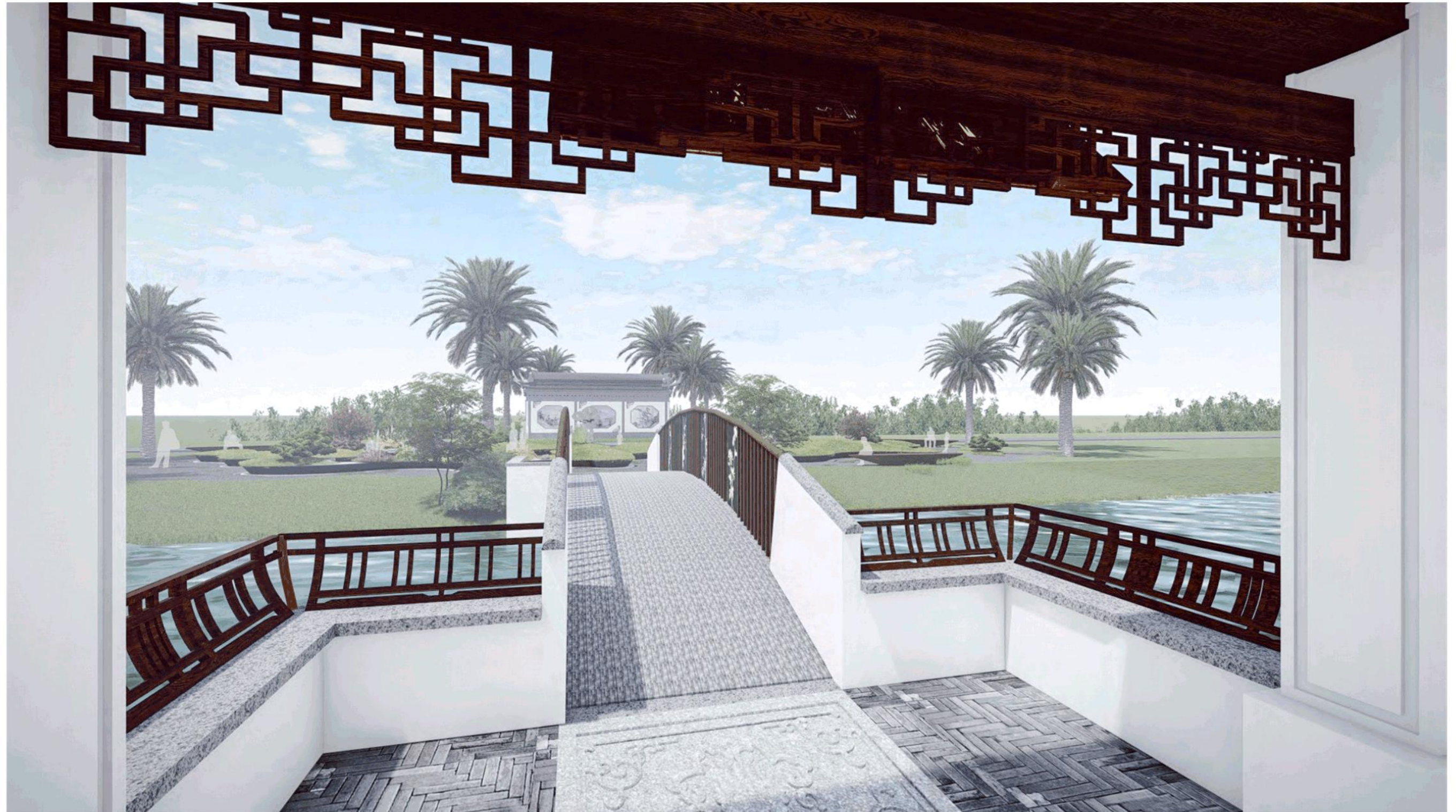
3.2 方案效果图



3.2 方案效果图



3.2 方案效果图



3.2 方案效果图





Sinowin & Yu Cachia cooperation

ARCHITECTURE
PLANNING
URBAN DESIGN
INTERIOR DESIGN

Client & Architect, Builder Agreement

业主与建筑设计施工方服务合同



Taizhou Pavilion, City of La Trobe
泰州园，拉筹伯市

Sinowin & Yu Cachia Cooperation

ARCHITECTURE
PLANNING
URBAN DESIGN
INTERIOR DESIGN

Client & Architect Builder Agreement**业主与建筑设计施工方服务合同****CONTENTS**

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GENERAL CONDITIONS OF ENGAGEMENT 聘用条款

1. PARTIES 合作方

The Agreement shall be between 该合同签署两方分别为

SINOWIN PTY LTD & Yu Cachia PTY LTD

.....
2A VARMAN COURT NUNAWADING, VIC 3131

(hereinafter referred to as 'Architect & Builder' 以下简称建筑设计施工方)

and 和

.....
Client Name 业主名

.....
Address 地址

(hereinafter referred to as 'Client' 以下简称业主)

2. ENGAGEMENT 聘用

2.1 The Client engages the Architect to provide the Services described in Schedule A and any necessarily incidental Services in accordance with this Agreement.

合同内容为业主委托建筑设计方从事表 A 所述的设计服务内容及该合同范围内的相关设计服务项目。

2.2 This Agreement shall become effective upon being duly signed and/or stamped by both parties, and shall remain valid for xx years or until the full implementation of this Agreement by both parties, whichever is later. Where the Services have been commenced prior to the date of this Agreement the provisions of this Agreement will apply retrospectively to the date of commencement of the Services. This Agreement is in quadruplicate and both parties hold two copies.

本合同经双方签字盖章起生效，有效期 xx 年或者双方在本合同中的权利义务履行完毕为止（以晚到者为准）。如果设计服务在本合同日期之前开始，本合同的条款将追溯到设计服务开始之日。本合同一式两份，双方各执一份。

2.3 The Architect and Builder shall each be severally, but not jointly, liable to the Client in respect of any breach of its obligations under the Agreement. Neither the Architect nor the Local Design Institute shall be liable to the Client in respect of services provided respectively by the Local Design Institute or by the Architect.

建筑设计方和施工单位应分别但不共同对业主承担任何违反协议义务的责任。建筑设计方和施工单位都不应对对方分别提供的设计服务向业主承担责任。

3. ARCHITECT, BUILDER'S OBLIGATIONS 建筑设计施工方职责

3.1 PROFESSIONAL STANDARD OF CARE 职业标准

The Services provided by the Architect shall be technically sufficient and complete.

建筑设计施工方的设计建造服务应当是全面的并达到相应的职业水准。

The standard of care required of the Architect, Builder in the provision of the Services is that of reasonable skill and diligence in accordance with the code of ethics and the practice of the Architect builder's profession.

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建筑设计方的设计服务除相应的职业水准和技巧外，同时应该遵循有关建筑服务的职业道德规范。

The Client is relying upon the Architect Builder's knowledge, skill and judgement in the provision of the Services to result in the Project being fit for their intended purpose and use at the Site.

业主将依靠建筑设计施工方建筑服务的专业知识、技巧及判断力达到其设计要求。

3.2 KNOWLEDGE OF REQUIREMENTS OF THE CLIENT 了解客户要求

The Architect must use all reasonable efforts to inform itself of the requirements of the Client and must regularly consult with the Client during the performance of the Services.

建筑设计施工方必须尽可能地了解业主的项目要求意图并且定期地就其所进行的设计服务工作向业主咨询和汇报。

3.3 PERSONNEL 人员要求

The Architect must ensure that all personnel directly engaged by it in connection with the Services are appropriately qualified, competent and experienced in the provision of the type of Services required by the Client. Should the personnel of the Architect be not to the Client's satisfaction or requirement of this Program, the Client is entitled to have the Architect and Builder to change such personnel.

建筑设计方应保证其所有直接从事该项目设计服务的雇员具有满足业主需求和项目设计要求的职业水准、技巧及经验。如建筑设计方雇员不能满足业主需求和项目设计要求，业主可以要求指定和更换建筑设计施工方从事该项目的雇员。

3.4 DISCREPANCIES IN INFORMATION 设计信息的误缺

If the Architect considers that information, documents and other particulars made available to it are inadequate or contain errors or ambiguities, the Architect must give written notice as soon as practicable to the Client detailing the errors or ambiguities, and provide solutions for Client's approval.

如果建筑设计方认为所获得的设计信息、设计文件及其它相关材料是不充分的，或者有错误及含混之处，应及时向业主明确或澄清这些含混的设计材料，并提供相应的解决方案供业主确认。

3.5 PROGRAMME 设计施工服务时间节点

The Architect and Builder must submit to the Client a Programme for the performance and completion of the Services consistent with Schedule D.

建筑设计施工方必须向业主呈交项目服务实施及完成的计划。

3.6 TIMELY PROVISION OF SERVICES 设计施工服务的及时性

The Architect and Builder must perform the Services expeditiously and in accordance with the Programme.

建筑设计施工方必须按照提交的设计程序及时地履行设计服务内容。

3.7 DELAY 设计延误

As soon as practicable after becoming aware of any matter which is likely to change or which has changed the scope or timing of the Services, the Architect and Builder must give written notice to the Client detailing the circumstances and extent or likely extent of the change or delay.

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当意识到可能或已经对设计施工服务的范围和进度造成影响的情况或因素时，建筑设计施工方必须尽可能地立即书面通知业主，告知关于已经或可能造成的设计施工延误的程度和详情。

3.8 ALTERATIONS TO APPROVED DELIVERABLES 已通过工作成果的修改

The Architect and Builder must not make any substantial alteration to, addition to or omission from the plans, drawings, layouts, designs, specifications or other material previously approved, without the prior written approval of the Client.

未经业主的书面认可，建筑设计施工方不得对已经通过确认的规划、设计、图纸、方案、说明书做任何修改或者增减。

3.9 CLIENT'S MATERIALS 业主提供的材料

The Architect must protect and keep safe and secure all materials and documentation provided by the Client to the Architect and Builder.

建筑设计施工方应该严格保护业主所提供的所有材料及文件的安全。

3.10 CO-OPERATION BY THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDER 建筑设计施工方合作

The Architect must liaise, co-operate and confer with others as directed by the Client.

建筑设计施工方应与业主指定的其它相应机构及人员及时联络、积极合作。

3.11 ARCHITECT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CLIENT 建筑设计方与业主的关系

The Architect must not act outside the scope of the authority conferred on it by this Agreement and must not bind the Client in any way or hold itself out as having any authority to do so, except where authorized by this Agreement.

除非该合同授权，建筑设计方不得超越该合同的授权范围行事，不得在任何条件下代表业主做出承诺或声称有权代表业主。

3.12 CONFIDENTIALITY 保密要求

The Architect Builder and its servants or agents must not, without the prior written consent of the Client, at any time issue any statement or make any representation directly or indirectly in connection with the Services or this Agreement to any person or entity not a party to this Agreement other than:

建筑设计方及其服务人员或代理，如没有得到业主事先书面允许，在任何情况下都不得直接或间接地向任何人员或机构泄露关于该服务项目和该合同的情况，除非：

- i As necessary to perform the Services; or
为提供服务的必要条件；或者
- ii With respect to any matter already within the public domain.
已经属于公共领域的任何事项

3.13 SUBCONTRACTING AND ASSIGNMENT 项目的分包及委托

The Architect Builder must not assign or subcontract any part of the Services without the prior written approval of the Principal.

建筑设计方在未得到业主事先书面批准的情况下，不得对该项目的服务的任何部分进行分包或者分派。

Notwithstanding that the Architect uses appropriately qualified persons to provide the Services or may be permitted to subcontract a part of the Services, the Architect Builder:

即使建筑设计方可以使用具有相应资历的人员提供服务，或分包部分的服务项目，建筑设计施工方：

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- i Shall not be relieved of any of its liabilities or obligations under the Agreement.
不减轻该合同项下的任何责任与义务。
- ii Shall be liable to the Client for the acts, defaults, and neglects of any Subconsultant or any officer, employee, servant or agent of the Subconsultant as fully as if they were the acts, defaults or neglects of the Architect or the officers, employees, servants or agents of the Architect.
应对其分包方或其官员、雇员、服务人员及代理机构的任何行为、过失、疏忽向业主承担全面的责任，这些行为、过失或者疏忽等同于其自身的行为、过失或者疏忽。

3.14 FITNESS FOR PURPOSE 设计意图的达成

The Architect must ensure that all work and documents produced by it are reasonably suitable in all respects for the purposes required by this Agreement as defined in the Design Brief, Schedule C. The Client shall rely upon the skill and knowledge of the Architect in providing the Services.

建筑设计方必须保证其所有工作及成果文件全面满足该合同设计任务书的设计目标。业主依靠建筑设计方提供设计服务的职业技能。

3.15 ACCESS TO ARCHITECT'S PREMISES 业主访问

The Architect must, at all reasonable times and upon reasonable notice, permit the Client access to the Architect's premises in order for the Client to inspect, discuss and assess material produced in connection with the Services.

建筑设计方必须在任何合理的时间，得到正常通知情况下允许业主访问，以便于业主监督、讨论与评估在设计服务过程中创作的资料。

3.18 LOCATION OF SERVICES 设计服务完成地点

The Architect shall perform all aspects of the Services in Australia, other than site visits solely for the purpose of gathering information in order to perform the Services.

除了仅用于收集信息以提供设计服务的实地访问外，建筑设计方的关于该项目的设设计服务全部在澳大利亚完成。

4. CLIENTS' OBLIGATIONS 业主责任

4.1 PROVIDE INFORMATION 提供设计资料

The Client will as soon as practicable or as required by this Agreement:

业主按照本合同的规定，应及时提供以下材料：

- i Make available to the Architect Builder all relevant instructions, information: and
向建筑设计施工方提供所有相关的指示、说明、信息；以及
- ii Answer queries made by the Architect relating to the design brief which will define the Client's requirements in connection with this Agreement.
回答建筑设计方提出的与本合同设计任务书有关的所有问题，设计任务书定义业主就本合同有关的要求。

4.2 PROMPT FEEDBACK 及时反馈

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The Client shall approve or give written comments on deliverables to the Architect within 7 days upon providing any deliverables by the Architect. Failure of which, the deliverables shall be deemed as approved by the Client.

业主应在收到建筑设计方提交的工作成果后 7 天内进行确认或提出书面意见，逾期没有回复的，视为业主确认建筑设计方提交的工作成果。

5. PAYMENT 付款方式

5.1 PAYMENT 付款

In consideration of the provision of the Services the Client will pay the Architect the Fee set out in, subject to the conditions of this Agreement.

作为提供本合同项下设计服务的对价，业主应按照本合同条件向建筑设计施工方支付所列费用。

In order to effect such a payment, the Client will submit the Agreement, the invoice and a tax payment receipt to the relevant bank that is facilitating payment to the Architect Builder in Australia.

业主将向有关银行提交协议，发票和纳税收据，以便向建筑设计施工方指定的澳大利亚的银行帐户付款。

5.2 REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES 费用补偿

The Client will reimburse the Architect the reasonable costs, expenses, fees or charges incurred by the Architect limited to those items set out in schedule B, provided that in all cases the Architect has first obtained the Client's prior approval to incur or pay those costs, expenses, fees or charges estimated.

业主将为建筑设计方补偿列出的合理的成本、支出、费用或花销。但在所有情况下，建筑设计方应首先获得业主的事先批准才能产生或支付这些成本、支出、费用或花销。

5.3 TIMING OF PAYMENT 付款时间

i At the times specified in Schedule B and upon Termination pursuant to Clause 13.1 the Architect must lodge with the Client an invoice for the Services performed (and for approved reimbursable expenses, if any, incurred) during that period.

根据表 B 所规定的付款安排以及在本合同根据第 13.1 条解除时，建筑设计方应向业主方提交已提供的设计服务（也包括业主批准的可报销费用）的发票。

ii The Client will make a payment within the time specified in Schedule B following the lodgement of the payment claim. Late Payment will attract a late payment fee of 0.5% per day on all fees due pursuant to Clause 5.3 and not paid.

业主在收到建筑设计方的发票后，应该按照表-B 的规定时间向建筑设计方支付费用。逾期付款将导致建筑设计方有权根据 5.3 条对所有到期但未支付费用的部分每天收取 0.5% 的滞纳金。

To avoid any doubts, should any fee dispute being finally determined to be paid fully or partly to the Architect, the interest shall be calculated upon such amount as determined, from the overdue date under the initial invoice issued by the Architect.

为避免歧义，任何有争议的款项最终确定或裁定应向建筑设计方全部或部分支付的，该等款项的利息应按所确定的金额，应追溯自建筑设计方最初发出的、包含该争议款项的第一份发票所载到期日起计算。

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5.4 VALUE-ADDED TAX AND BUSINESS TAX 增值税及营业税

The fees payable for Architectural Services under this Agreement have not been calculated to include a value-added tax or business tax.

本合同中所规定的设计服务费用不包括增值税或营业税。

If Chinese taxes (including business tax, value-added tax or other indirect taxes, income or withholding tax and any other tax or duty) are imposed by the government of China or any of its departmental provincial or municipal authorities (directly or indirectly) on any payment made by the Client to the Architect under this Agreement, then such payment to the architect made by the Client shall be increased to a higher payment so that the after-tax amount of such payment shall be equal to the amount of such payment had no Chinese tax been imposed.

如果中国政府或其各省或市政府（直接或间接）就在本合同下业主对建筑设计方支付的任何款项征收中国税收（包括营业税，增值税或其他间接税，所得税或预提税以及任何其他税或关税），则业主向建筑设计方支付的该等款项应相应增加，以保证实际扣税后金额应等于税前金额。

6. INSURANCE 保险事宜

6.1 INSURANCES 保险

The Architect must provide the Client with proof of all insurance policies required to be maintained by the Architect by this Agreement.

建筑设计方必须向业主提供本合同项下要求维持的保单的证明。

6.2 PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE 职业责任保险

The Architect shall from within 14 days of the execution of this Agreement effect and maintain a current Professional Indemnity Policy of Insurance at a sum not less than AUS\$20,000,000.

在该合同签署后的 14 天内，建筑设计方应投保并维持保险额不低于 20,000,000 澳元的职业险。

The Architect shall maintain the policy until completion of the Services.

建筑设计方保证该保险在设计服务完成前内有效。

The Policy shall cover all liability which the Architect might incur as a result of a breach by it of its obligations under the Agreement. The Architect's liability to the Client shall not be limited or otherwise effected by the terms of the Policy.

保险条款应包括所有建筑设计方可能违反合同的责任。建筑设计方对于业主的责任不局限于保单条款，且不受其影响。

6.3 PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE 公众责任保险

The Architect shall, from within 14 days of the date of issue of the Client's Letter of Offer, until the completion of the Services, effect and maintain a Public Liability Policy of Insurance of not less than AUS\$20,000,000 covering the Architect and the Architect's employees or agents in respect of any claim arising from their act or omission.

在业主要约书发出之日起 14 天内，直至完成本合同设计服务，建筑设计方应投保保险额不低于 20,000,000 澳元的公众责任保险，并保证该保险在该服务合同期限内有效。该保险的范围包括建筑设计方及其雇员、代理人的行为及过失所造成的各种损失。

6.4 INSURANCE OF EMPLOYERS AND AGENTS 雇主及代理人保险

The Architect shall, from within 14 days of the date of issue of the Client's Letter of Offer, until the completion of the services, effect and maintain an insurance policy insuring the Architect's employees and agents against any liability, loss, damage, claim, costs and expenses arising at

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common law or under any statute as a result of personal injury to or death of any person employed by the Architect or the Architect's agents in or about the work.

建筑设计方应在业主要约书发出之日起14天内，直至完成本合同设计服务，投保并维持保险，该保险应在普通法和成文法下保持有效，并保证建筑设计方的雇员及其代理人免于遭受在工作期间由于建筑设计方或其代理人聘雇的人员意外伤害、死亡所造成的任何责任、损失、损害、索赔、成本及花费。

6.5 INSURANCE POLICIES 保险契约

Insurances effected by the Architect must cover the interests of the Client.

建筑设计方的保险条款必须涵盖业主利益。

The Architect shall provide the Client with a copy of each insurance policy if requested. Such insurance to be effected and maintained by the Architect and shall from time to time upon request provide the Client with a Certificate of Currency of each policy or otherwise satisfy the Client that the Architect has the on-going benefit of each insurance required to be maintained.

如有需要，建筑设计方应向业主提供每份保单的复印件。建筑设计方应保证该保险在该服务合同期限内有效。并应不时应业主要求向其提供每项保单的保单证书或者建筑设计方对需要维持的各项保险既有长期持续利益令业主满意。

6.6 GENERAL INDEMNITY 一般性补偿

The Architect indemnifies the Client from all loss, damage or cost including legal costs suffered or incurred by the Client to the extent that the loss, damage or cost directly arises out of or results from any negligence, breach or duty, breach of contract or misrepresentation by the Architect.

建筑设计方应对由于其疏忽、违反职责、违反合同及失职给业主直接造成的损失、损害及所有费用（包括因此产生的司法费用）范围内承担责任。

7. COPYRIGHT 版权

Copyright in all sketches, plans, drawings, specifications estimates, designs, calculations, computer programs, reports, models or other documents produced in the course of, or in connection with, the performance of the Project are hereby assigned exclusively to the Architect.

所有在本项目履行过程中产生的、与本项目履行相关的设计草图，规划，图纸，规格估算，设计，计算，计算机程序，报告，模型以及其他文件的版权仅归建筑设计方所有。

Copyright in all manuals, drawings, computer programs and other documents produced by the Architect are vested in the Architect and may not, without the prior written approval of the Architect, be used or reproduced for any purpose other than for the provision of the Project.

所有手册，图纸，计算机程序及其他文件的版权归建筑设计方所有，未得到建筑设计方书面认可之前，不得为了本项目以外的任何目的而使用或复制。

Notwithstanding the above provisions the Architect may agree that the copyright may be vested in the Client on agreed terms, provided that the Client fully had paid the fees under schedule B hereunder. Any such agreement must be in writing.

尽管有上述规定，建筑设计师可以同意版权按照约定的条款归属于业主，前提是业主已向建筑设计师支付了本合同表B项下全部款项。任何此类约定必须以书面形式呈现。

8. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLICITY 保密与出版

The Architect must not issue to the media, or to any person not nominated as being directly associated with the provision of the Services, any document or divulge any information gained from, or prepared for, incidental to, or in connection with the Project.

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建筑设计方不得向任何媒体或非任命的与设计服务直接有关的个人泄露任何文件，或任何从项目中获得的、为项目准备的，或是一些临时偶发，或与此项目相关的信息。

Should the Architect wish to submit all or any part of work done in connection with or incidental to the provision of the Services, for publication in journals, exhibitions or entry for awards, the Architect must obtain prior written approval from the Client. Such approval will not be unreasonably withheld.

如建筑设计方希望为杂志出版、展览或评奖等目的，公开任何全部或部分与该项目设计服务有关或附属的文件或信息时，必须得到业主的事先书面同意。这种情况不会被无理由拒绝。

Should the Client publicise any work brought into existence in the course of the provision of the Project, where practicable, there will be acknowledgment of the contribution made by the Architect.

建筑设计方如发表任何在提供本项目设计服务过程中的工作成果，有权注明建筑设计方在该项目中的角色和贡献。

9. CONFLICT OF INTEREST 利益冲突

The Architect shall inform the Client immediately of any matter connected with the Services which could give rise to any actual or potential conflict of interest. This information will be treated as confidential.

建筑设计方在设计服务过程中，应及时通知业主任何与项目有关的可能引起现实的或潜在的利益冲突的问题。其相关内容应被视为保密。

10. DILIVERABLES 工作成果

Documents prepared by the Architect in connection with or incidental to the provision of the Services, shall be delivered to the Client when reasonably requested by the Client.

应业主的合理要求，建筑设计方应将与设计服务有关或附属的文件提交业主。

When deliverables are offered by the Architect to the Client as meeting requirements of the Agreement (including but not limited to the Brief) then the Architect shall deliver to the Client one copy unless otherwise specified in Schedule E.

当建筑设计方按照本合同的要求（包括但不限于任务书）向业主提供工作成果时，除非按照本合同表 E 的另有约定，否则应提供一份。

11. CORRECTIONS 修正

The Architect shall correct or clarify in suitable form any error, ambiguity or omission in any Deliverables brought into existence in connection with or incidental to the provision of the Services. The Architect shall not be entitled to an additional fee and must carry out the correction or clarification to maintain the Construction Budget.

建筑设计方必须及时以适当的方式更正或澄清任何发出的与设计服务有关或附属的工作成果中发生的错误、含混或疏漏之处。建筑设计方不得为此要求任何的附加费用，并且须保证其更正或澄清满足项目投资的预算要求。

12. VARIATIONS 变更

Without invalidating the Agreement the Client may order extra services or make changes by altering, adding to or deducting from the Services by issuing a Variation Order to the Architect, which shall be performed in accordance with and subject to the terms and conditions of the Agreement and shall be incorporated herein. Any/all subsequent changes or variations in writing are signed by both parties.

在不影响本合同效力的前提下，业主可以以变更通知单的形式要求建筑设计方来更改，增加或减少服务。变更通知单应受制于本合同的条款并写入本合同。任何或者所有的后续改变或者变更都需要双方书面签字。

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12.1 VARIATION ORDER PROCEDURES 变更通知书程序

Upon receipt of a request or direction from the Client for a change or Variation in the scope of the Services, the Architect shall provide the Client with its proposal for performing the changes in the Services and the amount by which the Fees would be increased or decreased as a result of the changes in the Services and their effect on the project.

收到业主提出的在设计服务范围内的变更要求后，建筑设计方须向业主提供其履行设计服务变更的建议书及由于设计服务变更造成的设计费用上的增加或者减少以及变更对于工程的影响。

If the Client approves in writing the Architect's estimate of the increase or decrease in the Fees, a Variation Order shall be issued by the Client and the Fees shall be adjusted by the Architect's estimate of the increase or decrease to the Fees as a result of the extra services or the changes in the Services.

如果业主通过书面形式同意建筑设计方关于设计费用增加或者减少的建议，业主应当发出变更通知单，设计费也将因额外的服务、或者设计服务的变化而根据以上的建议做相应的调整。

If the Client does not approve the Architect's estimate of the increase or decrease of the Fees due to the extra services or the changes in the Services it may nevertheless issue a Variation Order to the Architect to carry out the extra services or the changes in the Services on a time basis using the hourly rates set out.

如果业主不同意由建筑设计方由于设计服务变更引起的设计费用的增加或减少的预估，则可以向建筑设计方发布变更通知书以执行额外的服务或设计服务内容的更改并按本合同约定的小时费率计费。

13. TERMINATION 合同终止

13.1 TERMINATION BY THE CLIENT 业主终止合同

The Client may terminate the Agreement in whole or in part at any time by notice in writing. Except where termination is for breach of contract by the Architect, the Architect shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the Client for:

业主方可以在任何时候通过书面通知的形式部分或全部终止合同，除非合同的终止是由于建筑设计方的原因所造成，建筑设计方有权在以下方面要求业主进行补偿：

- i any amount due (but not yet paid) under the payment provisions of these General Conditions of Agreement;
该合同条款中规定应付但仍未支付的费用；
- ii a reasonable amount in respect of any work performed by it which is not covered by any payment claim submitted in accordance with the payment provisions of these General Conditions of Agreement.
对于建筑设计方按照该合同一般规定未提出付款申请但实际上建筑设计方已经投入工作的部分

Except as provided above, the Client shall not be liable for any damages, costs, losses or expenses whatsoever arising out of, in connection with or incidental to such termination. Subject to Article 7 hereunder, nothing in this provision shall prevent the Client from employing another architect to complete the Services.

除非以上方面，业主将不对由于合同终止所造成的、有关的或附属的建筑设计方发生的任何损失、损害、费用进行补偿。受限于本合同第 7 条版权条款，以上几个方面不影响业主雇用其它设计服务机构完成设计服务。

13.2 TERMINATION BY ARCHITECT 建筑设计方终止合同

The Architect may terminate the Agreement at any time by notice in writing in the event that:

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在如下情况下，设计方可通过书面形式通知业主，终止合同：

- i The Client has committed a substantial breach of contract (including any delay in payment for a period in excess of 30 days after the day on which the payment was due);
业主实质性违反了合同（包括根据合同应付的设计费逾期未付超过 30 天）；
- ii The Client has not remedied that breach within a period of 28 days after notice in writing from the Architect requesting the breach be remedied.
在建筑设计方书面通知后，业主在 28 天内依然没有对其违约行为采取任何补救措施。

13.3 ON TERMINATION 合同终止

Upon termination, the Client shall pay to the Architect corresponding fee to reflect all work being done by the Architect before termination. Any documents, calculations or data prepared by the Architect shall be handed over to the Client if requested and paid by the Client, whether completed or not.

合同终止后，业主应就建筑设计方已完成的工作量支付相应的设计费用。如果业主提出要求并支付费用的情况下，由建筑设计方编制的任何文件、计算或数据无论完成与否均须上交业主。

In no event shall the total liability of the Architect to the Client under this Agreement exceed the amount payable to the Architect under this Agreement in respect of the Services.

在任何情况下，建筑设计方根据本合同对业主的全部赔偿责任均不超过本合同项下业主就设计服务应付的金额。

14. DISPUTES 争议

In the event that any dispute arises from the performance of, or in relation to, this Agreement, the Parties shall attempt to resolve such dispute by friendly negotiations. If no resolution is reached within sixty (60) days of the delivery to the other Party by any Party of written notice requesting resolution of a dispute through negotiation and consultation, either Party may submit the dispute to the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission ("CIETEC") in Beijing for final resolution by arbitration in accordance with the rules and procedures of CIETAC. The CIETAC tribunal shall consist of three (3) arbitrators. The Parties shall at all times comply with and observe all requirements and rulings of CIETAC made in relation to any question, dispute or difference submitted to CIETAC for resolution.

双方因履行本合同或因本合同而发生任何争议的，应尝试通过友好协商解决争议。并按照下列方式解决。任何一方向另一方交付书面通知要求通过谈判和协商解决争议后六十（60）天内未能解决争议的，任何一方可将争议提交北京的中国国际经济贸易仲裁委员会（“仲裁委员会”），根据其规则和程序进行仲裁以寻求最终解决。仲裁委员会的仲裁庭应由三（3）名仲裁员组成。双方在任何时候均应符合和遵守仲裁委员会就提交仲裁委员会的任何问题、争议或分歧而作出的一切规定和裁决。

Any award or determination by the CIETAC tribunal is final and binding on the relevant Parties. The arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in Chinese. During the course of arbitration, this Agreement shall continue to be performed in all respects except for the relevant provision affected by the question, dispute or difference submitted to CIETAC for arbitration.

仲裁委员会仲裁庭作出的任何裁决或决定为终局的，对有关的双方均有约束力。仲裁程序应以汉语进行。仲裁期间，除受提交仲裁委员会仲裁的问题、争议或分歧所影响的有关条款外，双方应在其它方面继续履行本合同。

15. WORDS AND EXPRESSION 用词解释

Except where the context otherwise requires the following words and expressions shall have the following meaning:

除非在合同上下文中另有要求，对本合同中一些关键词及表达的解释以下列为准：

"Completion": means the work being delivered to the Client

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"完成": 指工作成果提交业主。

"Architect": means the company, firm or person named as such in this Agreement and its successors, executors, administrators and permitted assigns.

"建筑设计方": 本合同中指定的进行建筑设计服务的设计机构、法人公司或个人, 及其继承人、遗嘱执行人、管理人员及被允许的分包方。

"Local Design Institute" means the local Chinese architectural firm engaged separately by the Client as a secondary consultant.

"当地设计机构" 是指由业主另行聘请的当地中国建筑设计事务所作为二级顾问。

"The Project": means the Project described in The Brief

"项目": 任务书中所描绘的项目。

"Proposal": means the proposal to carry out the Services, submitted by the Architect to the Client.

"建议书": 指由建筑设计方提交业主的为实施设计服务所提出的建议。

"Services": means the professional services to be provided, obligations to be fulfilled and all things to be supplied or provided by the Architect (including but not limited to those set out in The Brief) under the terms of the Agreement.

"设计服务": 指在合同要求条件下由建筑设计方所提供的专业服务, 应履行的义务以及所有合同中要求设计方提供的服务 (包括所有任务书中的要求, 但并不局限于任务书中的要求)。

"Site": means the Site described in The Brief.

"场地": 指任务书中所描绘的场地。

"Tender Documents": means those documents to be provided by the Client to Pre-qualified tenderers to submit a tender for the construction of the Project.

"招标文件": 指业主提供给合格投标人提交项目施工招标文件的文件。

"Variation": means any extra services or changes, alterations, additions or deductions to the Services ordered by the Client by issue of a Variation Order.

"变更": 指业主通过变更通知单指明的服务的变更、调整、增加或减少。

"Variation Order": means the Client's order in writing ordering a Variation in the scope of the Services.

"变更通知书": 指业主在设计服务范围内以书面形式提出的变更要求。

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IN WITNESS whereof the parties hereto have executed this Agreement dated:
合同双方至此达成本合同:

.....
Date 日期

THE COMPANY CHOP of 公司印章

.....
Name 公司名

ACN.....
ACN No. 公司注册号

.....
Director 董事

.....
Secretary 秘书

Signed by two Directors and Executed by

Sinowin Pty Ltd

in accordance with s.127(1) of the Corporations Act
根据“公司法”第 127 (1) 条由两名董事签名并执行

.....
Director 董事

.....
Witness 见证人

.....
Director 董事

.....
Witness 见证人

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SCHEDULE A: THE SERVICES 附表 A: 设计施工服务

Scope of Works

提供选址建议并与客户以及当地政府沟通

整体规划设计

根据客户提供的方案效果图以及概念图, 修改完善设计.

深化设计, 景观设计

规划图纸绘制

规划许可报批

建造图纸绘制

建造许可报批

造价管控

施工咨询

施工内容及排期需等到规划图纸确认之后再另行安排。

Sinowin & Yu Cachia Cooperation**SCHEDULE B: THE FEE 附表 B: 设计收费, 施工收费预估.**

阶段 1: 初步设计 \$15,000.00

阶段 2: 深化设计 (规划许可) \$20,000.00

阶段 3: 施工设计 (建造许可) \$15,000.00

阶段 4: 园林设计 \$5,000.00

外部费用: \$45,000.00

包括各类政府, 监理申请费用, 结构工程师费用, 雨水排水工程师, 植物学报告, 土质测绘, 效果图, 残疾人通行报告, 差旅以及施工后期协助。

设计总收费: AUD \$100,000.00

预计总施工造价: AUD \$650,000.00

施工最终价格在整体设计确认后方可确认。

所有费用不包括 GST (增值税 10%)

Sinowin & Yu Cachia Cooperation**SCHEDULE D: ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES PROGRAM 附表
D: 建筑设计施工方服务程序和设计进度**

预计时间表:

阶段 1: 1-2 星期 (需要确定选址)

阶段 2: 2-3 星期 (当地政府审核的时间无法掌控)

阶段 3: 3-4 星期 (会协调其它外部人员同时进行)

阶段 4: 1 星期

预计施工总时长:

准备时间: 2 星期

现场时间: 20-25 星期,

后续清理: 1-2 星期

Sinowin & Yu Cachia Cooperation**SCHEDULE F: NOMINATED PERSONNEL 附表 F: 人员任命**

总设计: Peter Florenini

主设计: Kevin Yu

图纸绘制: Kero Qin, Leon Ming.

施工协调: Andy Liu

现场监管: Daniel Jiang

施工统筹: Leslie Cachia, Andrew Zarrow

结构工程师: Colin Cheng

From: [Taizhou FAO \[taizhou.sistercities@outlook.com\]](mailto:taizhou.sistercities@outlook.com) on behalf of [Taizhou FAO](#)
To: [Jie Liu](#)
Subject: Chinese garden
Date: Monday, 11 June 2018 6:52:43 PM

Hi Jie,

We have been back safe and sound. Thank you for hosting us in Latrobe City and showing us the five feasible sites for Chinese Garden.

Our delegation have been discussing about the sites and design of this garden on our way back. And I asked my colleagues in our FAO about previous discussions concerning the possible sites, and there is no record of choosing Moe Botanical Garden as the site of Chinese garden. So we think it is better if we can choose the ideal place from the five sites which best fit Taizhou features.

As you know, Taizhou is named a Water City as we have many rivers and lakes and near the Yangtze River. So water is an inevitable feature which can be included in the construction of the garden. We have dicussed about re-decorating the bridge over Kernot Lake, putting Chinese/Taizhou features into the construction of course, building a Chinese corridor along the lake for the visitors to have a short rest. So Kernot Lake is our first choice for the garden. We need to report to our government for the final decision.

We also need the corfirmation from your city council about the possible site, once we both reach an agreement for the site we can start to design. So waiting for your news.

Kind Regards

Ivy

Sister City Section
Foreign Affairs and Overseas Chinese Affairs Office
of Taizhou Municipal People's Government
Tel: +86-523-86839293
Fax: +86-523-86839294
Add: No.58 East Fenghuang Road, Taizhou 225300, Jiangsu Province, China

Agenda Item: 14.2

Agenda Item: Latrobe Regional Gallery DaVinci Machines Exhibition

Sponsor: General Manager, Regional City Growth and Investment

Council Plan Objective: Improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City.

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

- 1. Endorses the proposal to host the DaVinci Machines Exhibition at the Latrobe Regional Gallery from 5 June to 31 July 2020;**
- 2. Sets the exhibition admission price at \$10 for adults, no charge for children (aged 16 years and under) and no charge for students attending as part of a school group; and**
- 3. Allocates up to \$67,000 in funding towards the project budget, from the 2019/2020 mid-year budget process.**

Executive Summary:

An international exhibition, Da Vinci Machines is proposed as the next major exhibition to be hosted at the Latrobe Regional Gallery (LRG). This exhibition has been carefully selected to have a wide appeal to the Latrobe City community and communities in neighbouring Gippsland regions whilst still maintaining a high level of appeal to art lovers.

This highly acclaimed international exhibition has recorded good attendances at a range of regional locations around Australia.

The exhibition showcases many of Da Vinci's iconic inventions, several of them interactive, as well as high quality reproductions of his artwork masterpieces. See *attachment 1 and 2 for further information*

It is proposed to host the exhibition at the LRG over an 8 week period from 5 June to 31 July 2020. This has been selected as it spans across school terms and the July school holiday break.

Average attendance over an 8 week showing across regional Australian locations has been 9,000 patrons based on attendances provided by the exhibition promotor and attendance figures that officers have obtained from selected locations contacted. Taking into account the above data, the socio economic conditions within Latrobe City and the fact that there will be an entry fee, officers suggest that with the wider appeal of DaVinci as an artist and inventor, the exhibition could attract over 5,000 paid patrons (general admission and school groups) especially considering the 2017 Magritte exhibition attracted 4,589 patrons (with 3,836 paid).

Indicative expenses for the exhibition are \$132,000 including exhibition rental, marketing and promotion, staffing and installation. This indicative budget includes \$12,000 from the LRG operational budget and funding to be sourced from the Latrobe Valley Authority (LVA) of \$33,000 which will be applied for should Council endorse this proposal. Officers have been in contact with the LVA who have indicated their interest and would welcome the funding application.

Admission cost at other regional locations ranged from gold coin donation to \$20. Considering the socio economic nature of this region, officers have provided four pricing options for consideration which are all at the lower end of the pricing scale:

- a) \$5 flat rate for all attendees
- b) \$5 adults, \$5 children, no charge students as part of school groups
- c) \$10 adults, no charge children, no charge students as part of school groups
- d) \$5 adults, no charge children, no charge students as part of school groups

The funding required under each of these pricing options is outlined in Table 2 of this report. In all of the above options, as attendance increases from 5,000, additional ticket revenue would supplement Council's incremental cost. The cost to Council under this option would be a maximum of \$67,000

Officers recommend option c) \$10 adults, no charge children, no charge students as part of school groups. \$10 is at the lower end of the scale when compared to costs for other forms of entertainment such as attending a sporting event or a show.

This also compares favourably with the \$12 ticket price charged at Swan Hill Gallery, the only other regional Victoria location that hosted the exhibition. No charge for kids and students provides the best opportunity for as many youth as possible within the community to enjoy a quality cultural experience.

An LRG sponsorship with Australian Paper for education programs has been secured. In addition, a Department of Transport Arts Access grant is being investigated. \$5,000 from the Australian Paper sponsorship has been allocated to subsidising transport costs for school groups. Arts Access grant funds could assist with transporting patrons from areas disadvantaged by lack of public transport options.

Consistent with the internal review undertaken of the Major Arts and Events

selection process, this proposal was presented to the newly appointed Tourism and Major Events Advisory Committee at their meeting on the 2 October 2019. The proposal has received the support of the Tourism and Major Events Advisory Committee and rated highly when assessed through the Major Events Assessment Tool. The proposal was presented to the Latrobe Regional Gallery Advisory Committee at the meeting on 23 October 2019.

See attachment 7 for TAMEAC minutes point 7 and attachment 3 for assessment using the Major Events Assessment Tool.

The Latrobe Regional Gallery Advisory Committee has been advised of the exhibition and members have provided feedback. Several views were expressed regarding the pricing structure, these ranged from; no charge, in order to attract maximum number of patrons. Compared with the thought that an entry fee is consistent with what other Regional City galleries charge. All were in agreement that the Da Vinci Machines exhibition should be supported to occur at LRG.

Whilst the exhibition is not new and has been shown in many regional Australian locations since 2014, the proposal for hosting such an exhibition in Latrobe City is supported by:

1. The benchmarking against other regional locations which demonstrates a track record of success for the exhibition;
2. A well resourced, planned and targeted promotional campaign and;
3. A first for hosting in the Gippsland area with only one other regional Victoria location, Swan Hill, having hosted the exhibition.

Background:

About Leonardo Da Vinci and the Exhibition:

Leonardo Da Vinci is one of the most universally admired artists and his work is recognisable the world over amongst both art lovers and the man in the street. He has been called the father of palaeontology and architecture, and is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time. 2019 is the 500 year anniversary of his death.

The exhibition was created by private company Artisans of Florence and showcases over 60 hand-made, replica full scale and miniature models, many of them interactive, on loan from the Museum of Leonardo Da Vinci, Florence. The machines were crafted by artisans using only the materials of the time: wood, cotton, brass, iron and cord and were reconstructed from Da Vinci's manuscripts and drawings.

The exhibition showcases many iconic inventions including the bicycle, the scuba suit, spring powered car, hang glider, the automaton – a precursor to the robot and the aerial screw - precursor to the helicopter. Also included are applications of civil engineering and machines of war, such as the tank.

The collection is centred on various themes in different gallery spaces, including:

- Machines of War
- Flying Machines
- Nautical and Hydraulic Machines
- Principles of Mechanics
- Art Gallery

The Art Gallery includes 10 high quality reproductions of the artwork masterpieces of Da Vinci, such as the Last Supper, the Mona Lisa and the artist's Self Portrait.

In addition, the following are also part of the exhibition:

- Giant art panels, computer animations and films on DVD;
- Rare facsimile copies of Leonardo da Vinci Codices;
- Educational materials and kits for primary and secondary students;
- A full colour 20-page catalogue;
- Merchandise (available on consignment);
- A media release pack; and
- Images for use in promotional materials.

The Da Vinci Machines exhibition covers 700 square metres and includes some elements that are hung or flown from the ceiling space. The LRG has a total capacity of 706 square metres so the exhibition is an ideal fit to take over the gallery.

Attendance and Duration

Average attendance across all regional Australian locations has been approximately 9,000 patrons. This is based on attendances predominantly provided by the exhibition promotor. *See attachment 4 for further detail on attendances and admission prices from locations that have provided this information.*

Exhibition duration at other locations ranged from 3-12 weeks. Based on the above, officers anticipate an 8 week showing in Latrobe City could conservatively attract over 5,000 paid patrons (public and school groups) especially considering the 2017 Magritte exhibition attracted 4,589 patrons (with 3,836 paid).

The 8 week period from 5 June to 31 July 2020 is proposed as this period spans across school terms and the July school holiday break. This would be three (3) weeks prior to the end of Term Two for school groups to attend followed by the July holiday break giving the opportunity for students to bring their families back and visitors to the area to attend and then a further three (3) weeks at the start of Term

Three. The LRG will close to the public from 31 May to 4 June 2020 and 1 to 5 August 2020 for installation and dismantling of the exhibition.

Alternate Options:

Alternate Option 1 – Cancel the Da Vinci Machines booking:

Cancel the Da Vinci Machines booking and continue to source and program other business as usual content for this period.

Alternate Option 2 – Investigate other major exhibitions for consideration at the LRG:

Officers have considered other high profile exhibitions currently travelling within Australia and recommend the DaVinci Machines Exhibition as the best option for Latrobe City. These include:

- ‘Perseverance’ – the artistry of traditional Japanese tattoos
- ‘Ned Kelly’-Sidney Nolan’s 1946–47 paintings
- ‘Defying Empire’- contemporary art from 30 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists responding to the 50th Anniversary of the 1967 Referendum
- ‘David Hockney: prints’-an insight into the mind of an iconic artist still searching for new ways of seeing
- ‘The World Turns Modern’-Art Deco from the National Collection

See attachment 5 for further information on other exhibitions

LRG staff are continuing to investigate the possibility of these exhibitions as future opportunities subject to the success of the Da Vinci exhibition.

Issues:

Strategy Implications

This proposal aligns with the following Council Plan Objectives:

Objective 1 Support job creation and industry diversification to enable economic growth in Latrobe City

Objective 3: Improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City

Objective 7: Grow the civic pride of our municipality and solidify Latrobe City's image as a key regional city

The exhibition supports Councils Arts Strategy (2016-2021). This strategy is an important step to recognise and support the role of the Arts in creating a stronger, more prosperous region; a more resilient and cohesive community and a region that is an attractive place to live, work and visit. It builds on community expectations

expressed in Latrobe 2026 by outlining Council's commitment to increased investment in arts programming.

Communication

The exhibition will be supported by a marketing budget of \$25,000 which will enable Council to heavily promote the exhibition.

As schools generally confirm their excursion programs for the following year in September/October, the LRG team have been in contact with many of the schools to update on an upcoming exhibition opportunity still to be confirmed by Council to ensure it is on their radar and accommodated for in their excursion programs.

Financial Implications

The exhibition cost is \$33,000 for 8 weeks. In addition there is a transportation fee of \$6,000 and other Artisan staffing and administrative charges. The total rental delivery, transportation, Artisan staffing and administrative costs would be \$44,000 for an 8 week exhibition.

An indicative budget inclusive of other costs and projected revenue is provided below based on a conservative estimate of 5,000 attendees:

Table 1: Indicative expenses

Indicative Expenses	
Exhibition cost	\$44,000
Installation and de-installation staff and equipment	\$10,000
Marketing and promotion	\$25,000
Signage	\$10,000
Operational costs (Additional LRG merchandise, staffing, events)	\$43,000*
TOTAL	\$132,000

Table 2: Indicative Budget Transfer and Funding

Indicative Funding:	\$5 flat rate for adults, kids and students	Adults \$5 Kids \$5 Students free	Adults \$10 Kids free Students free	Adults \$5 Kids free Students free
Based on 5,000 attendees: 1,000 adults 2,000 kids (16 & under) 2,000 students on school groups				
Budget transfer from LRG	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000

operational budget				
LVA funding grant	\$33,000**	\$33,000**	\$33,000**	\$33,000**
Ticket revenue	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
DaVinci and LRG merchandise sales	\$5,000***	\$5,000***	\$5,000***	\$5,000***
Transport subsidy	\$5,000****	\$5,000****	\$5,000****	\$5,000****
TOTAL	\$80,000	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$60,000

Key

- * Staffing component is costed at \$36,000. This is at the upper limit of budget allocation and covers a full casual staffing complement staffing budget could range from \$32,000-\$36,000.
- ** The LVA funding of \$33,000 is only available if set up of the exhibition commences before 30 June 2020. As per LVA funding guidelines, funding is calculated at 75% of the cost of the exhibition. Funding is not available for operational costs. LVA funding will be applied for should Council endorse this proposal.
- *** A conservative figure has been set for merchandise sales (on consignment). Feedback from other venues indicates that merchandise sales were strongly associated with the exhibition and recorded good financial results.
- **** An allocation from the recently secured education program sponsorship to subsidise bus transport to and from the LRG and/or ticket cost for schools.

Councils overall contribution is \$12,000 from operational budgets and incremental cost ranging from \$52,000-\$72,000 depending on pricing structure set.

See attachment 6 for detailed indicative budget

Ticketing

For this exhibition, the Latrobe Performing Arts Centre team (LPAC) Provenue show ticket booking system will be utilised and online ticket fee costs will be absorbed into the LPAC operational budget.

Sponsorship

The LRG have secured a three year sponsorship with Australian Paper (worth \$30,000 per annum pro rata in 2019-20) specifically allocated to LRG education programs. An allocation \$5,000 from this sponsorship will be used to subsidise costs to schools for transport to and from the LRG.

Grant Applications

The LRG are preparing a grant application for the Department of Transport's Arts Access Program (\$25,000 over two years). This is a grants program for members of the community who are disadvantaged through a lack of transport options in having access to the Arts. If successful, a portion of these funds will be allocated to provide bus transportation to the LRG for a range of community groups which could include school groups, aged care groups, communities in remote locations or other areas of the community disadvantaged by lack of transport options.

Risk Analysis

Identified risk	Risk likelihood*	Controls to manage risk
The risk of negative community reaction, damage to the LRG's reputation	2 (Unlikely)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Da Vinci is a well-known artist. • The exhibition has had previous success in other regions. • The exhibition is new to the Gippsland area.
The risk of adverse financial outcome from hosting a major exhibition	3 (Possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ticket prices have been set at the lower end of the scale for similar exhibitions. • LVA funding is being sought to reduce impact on Council budget. • Sponsorship funds are being secured to supplement school group fees • Grant funds are being sought to assist in transporting patrons to the LRG giving easier access to the exhibition to boost ticket sales. • A volunteer program to reduce staffing costs is

		being developed.
Poor attendance	3 (Possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ticket prices have been kept low to attract patrons. • Sponsorship funds have been secured to subsidise school group fees thereby removing the cost barrier to attendance. • Grant funds are being sought to assist in transporting patrons to the LRG giving easier access to the exhibition to boost ticket sales.

* For example, likelihood ratings: 1 (Rare); 2 (Unlikely); 3 (Possible); 4 (Likely); 5 (Almost Certain)

Legal and Compliance

There are no legal and compliance issues to consider as part of this briefing.

Community Implications

There are no negative community implications associated with this proposal.

A wide range of community groups will benefit from this exhibition and engaging in the arts.

Leonardo DaVinci, his art work and inventions have a wide appeal across the education sector at primary, secondary and tertiary levels and throughout the science, technology, engineering, mathematics and arts learning streams.

Communities from remote areas will have the opportunity to experience the exhibition through the Arts Access Grant should this be secured.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications to consider as part of this briefing.

Consultation

Consultation for this report has taken place with the LRG team and feedback has been received from previous regional locations that have hosted the exhibition: Burnie (Tasmania), Swan Hill (Victoria), Temora (New South Wales), Fraser Coast

(Queensland), and Maryborough (Queensland) – as well as the exhibition’s promoters, Artisans of Florence. Funding discussions have taken place with the LVA.

The Da Vinci Machines exhibition has been assessed by Council’s events team using the Major Events Assessment Tool and rated as excellent with 13 out of 17 measures achieved. The Da Vinci Machines exhibition is the first major exhibition to be assessed against this new framework.

The proposal has also been presented to the Tourism and Major Events Advisory Committee (TAMEAC) and has the committees support.

Other

Additional benefits and opportunities

The exhibition attracts large numbers of educational institutions across all age groups. Other venues contacted commented upon its appeal to Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics learning streams, in addition to art students. This fits well with Latrobe Valley’s industrial history and can be highlighted in promotions.

The Da Vinci Machines exhibition supports Councils approach following the realignment of taking a more strategic approach to the arts portfolio to widen the appeal of the LRG by providing content that is attractive to the community and the wider education sector as well. Other additional educational activities for consideration are lectures on Da Vinci and/or young inventor competitions. There are opportunities for collaboration with institutions such as Gippsland Tech School.

Councils Events team may also investigate opportunities to take the theme beyond the confines of the LRG to other parts of the community. This could include activities like Italian food and wine tastings and Renaissance music concerts.

The longer term benefits include having those that would not usually attend the LRG becoming more familiar with the property and encouraged to return for future visits or those that are involved in some of the activities hosted away from the LRG encouraged to attend the exhibition.

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Attachments

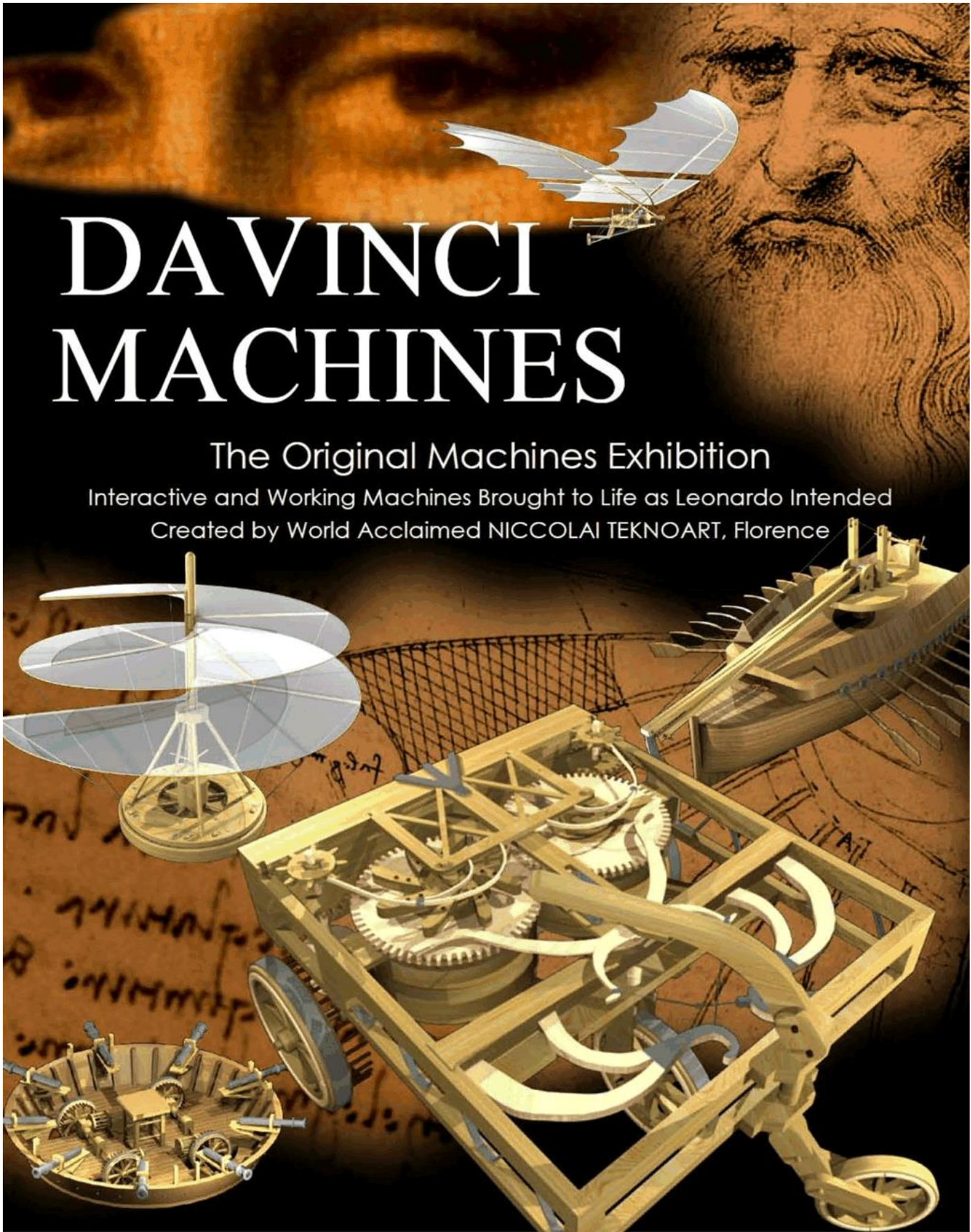
1. [DaVinci Machines Exhibition pieces](#)
2. [DaVinci Machines Exhibition promotional info](#)
3. [Major Events Assessment DaVinci Machines Exhibition 5 June - 31 July 2020](#)
4. [DaVinci Machines Exhibition Regional Australia Approximate Attendances](#)
5. [Other major exhibitions](#)
6. [DaVinci Machines Exhibition Indicative Budget](#)

7. TAMEAC meeting minutes 2 October 2019 (Published Separately) (Confidential)

14.2

Latrobe Regional Gallery DaVinci Machines Exhibition

1	DaVinci Machines Exhibition pieces	104
2	DaVinci Machines Exhibition promotional info	116
3	Major Events Assessment DaVinci Machines Exhibition 5 June - 31 July 2020	132
4	DaVinci Machines Exhibition Regional Australia Approximate Attendances	141
5	Other major exhibitions	143
6	DaVinci Machines Exhibition Indicative Budget	144























APPENDIX I









AUSTRALIAN TOUR "DA VINCI MACHINES EXHIBITION"








MACHINES, MODELS AND ACCESORIES INCLUDING APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS AND INSURANCE VALUES







(Machines and Models may vary by up to maximum 5 machines)









MECHANICAL MODELS MADE OF WOOD AND METAL - 11 WAR MACHINES, VALUE AUD 45,500 'MACCHINE MILITARI'						
REF/KG	TITLE	REFERENCE	PCS	DIMENSIONS (CMS)	DISPLAYED	VALUE \$
15 / 25 	NAVAL CANNON Cannone Navale 	Windsor B.R.n1265	1	120 x 60 x 150	BASE	4,000
16 / 25 	CANNON BALLS, MISSILES Proiettili Ogivali 	Codex Arundel F.54r	1	60 x 60 x 117	SHOWCASE	1,700
86 / 25 	NAVAL TANK 	Manoscritto B.F.82r	1	120 x 60 x 150	BASE	4,500
57 / 50 	TANK Carro Armato  	British Museum F.1030	1	120x60x150	ON A BASE	10,000
44 / 20 	DEFENCE OF TOWN WALLS Difesa Delle Mura 	Codex Atlantico F.139r	1	60 X 60 X 150	BASE	2,700
60 / 20 	COVERED CART FOR TOWN WALLS ATTACK 	Codex Atlantico F.1084	1	60 x 60 x 150	BASE	1,700









41 / 20 7	ASSAULT MOBILE LADDER (LARGE) Scala Mobile Escalator 	Codex Forster F.46	1	120 x 150 x 220	BASE	5,000
45 / 25 8	ASSAULT TECHNIQUES Tecniche D'Assalto 	Codex Atlantico F.59v	1	60 x 60 x 150	BASE	2,700
9 / 30 9	ASSAULT MOBILE LADDER (SML)Scala Mobile-Escalator 	Codex Forster F.46	1	60 X 60 X 100	BASE	2,700
17 / 25 10	TRENCH EXCAVATING EscavatriceDaTrincea  LV17 ESCAVATRICE DA TRINCEA	Manoscritto L.F.76v	1	60 X 60 X 150	BASE	5,000
43 / 30 11	BOAT WITH A SICKLE (SCORPION) Barca con Falce 	Codex Ashburnham 2037 F.8r	1	120 x 60 x 60	BASE	5,500
FLYING MACHINES MADE OF WOOD, FABRIC, ROPE AND METAL – 10,					VALUE AUD	32,250
'MACCHINE PER IL VOLO O D'ARIA'						
05 / 20 12	SLOPE METER Inclinometro 	Codex Atlantico F.1058r	1	60 X 60 X 116	BASE	1,400
03 / 20 13	ANEMOMETER Anemometro A Pennello 	Codex Atlantico F.675	1	60 x 60 x 121	BASE	1,400








53 / 15 14	STUDY OF A WING IN ONE PIECE, Studio D'ala Unita (Made of wood) 	Codex Atlantico F.858r	1	50 x 230 x 252	FREE STANDING	2,700
20 / 25 15	FLAPPING WING EXPERIMENT, Ala Battente 	Manoscritto B.F.88v	1	150 X 100 X 80	BASE	3,750
23 / 20 16	GLIDER (LARGE) Aliante 	Codex Atlantico F.846v	1	800 X 220	HANG (20kgs) from one point only.	7,500
27 / 20 17	MECHANICAL WING 	Codex Atlantico	1	60 X 60 150	FLOOR	2,700
19 / 25 18	FLYING MACHINE Macchina Volante 	Codex Atlantico F.824v	1	180 x 80 x 170	BASE	3,400
22 / 10 19	PARACHUTE (LARGE) Parachute 	Codex Atlantico F.1058v	1	150 x 150 x 150	HANG	1,400
21 / 25 20	AIR SCREW (LARGE) Vite Aerea 	Manoscritto B.F.83v	1	60 X 60 X 150	BASE	4,000
48 / 15 21	HANG GLIDER Deltaplano 	Codex Madrid I.F.64r	1	120 x 100 x 150	HUNG	4,000

NAUTICAL & HYDRUALIC MACHINES MADE OF WOOD, METAL, ROPE – 10, 'MACCHINE D'ACQUA'						VALUE AUD	23,900
02 / 30 22	ARCHIMEDES' SCREW (LARGE)Vite D'Archimede 	Codex Atlantico F.26v	1	60 x 75 x 150	BASE	5,400	
55 / 20 23	DIVER Palombaro 	Codex Arundel F.24v	1	60 x 60 x 160	BASE	2,700	
28 / 20 24	WAY TO WALK ON WATER Modo Di Camminare Sull'Acqua  L'28 MODO DI CAMMINARE SULL'ACQUA	Codex Atlantico F.26r	1	60 x 60 x 160	BASE	2,700	
24 / 30 25	BOAT WITH DOUBLE HULL Imbarcazione a DoppioScafo 	Manoscritto B.F.11r	1	60 X 60 X 122	BASE	4,000	
25 / 30 26	PADDLE BOAT Barca a Pale 	Manoscritto B.F.83r	1	97 x 163 x 165	BASE	4,000	
26 / 20 27	MOVABLE BRIDGE Ponte Mobile 	Codex Atlantico F.855r	1	60 x 60 x 108	BASE	1,400	
38 / 30 28	ARCHED BRIDGE Ponte Arcuato 	Codex Atlantico F.22r	1	480 x 120 x 100	FREE STANDING	2,700	

38b / 5 <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">29</div>	INTERACTIVE ARCHED BRIDGE, Ponte Arcuato 	Codex Atlantico F.22r	1	100 x 60 X 60	FREE STANDING	400
54 / 20 <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">30</div>	LIFEBUOY Salvagente 	Manoscritto B.F.87v	1	60 X 60 X 154	BASE	2,700
69 / 60 <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">31</div>	HYDRAULIC SAW (LARGE) Sega Idraulica 	Codex Atlantico F.107a-r	1	80 X 160 X 200	FREE STANDING	10,000
CIVIL MACHINES MADE OF WOOD, METAL, ROPE – 20					VALUE AUD	61,300
'MACCHINE CIVILI'						
56 / 40 <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">32</div>	HOOK WITH WEIGHT 		1	60 X 60 X 120	BASE	2,700
59 / 25 <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">33</div>	JACK Cric 	Codex Atlantico F.998r	1	60 X 60 X 166	BASE	2,700
39 / 25 <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">34</div>	ROBOT <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 10px; text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;">NOT AVAILABLE</div>		1	60 X 60 X 140	BASE	1,000
09 / 30 <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">35</div>	CHAINS Catene 	Codex Madrid I F.10r	1	60 x 60 x 152	BASE	2,700

11 / 25 36	FLY WHEEL Volano 	Codex Madrid I F.114r	1	62 X 67 X 81	BASE	2,700
30 / 35 37	HAMMER DRIVEN BY ECCENTRIC CAM, Martello a Camme 	Codex Madrid I F.6v	1	60 x 60 x 156	BASE	2,700
29 / 20 38	PULLEYS Carrucole 	Codex Madrid I F.36v	1	60 X 60 X 152	BASE	2,700
31 / 40 39	BICYCLE (LARGE) Biciletta 	Codex Atlantico F.133v	1	175 x 60 x 120	BASE	6,500
82 / 35 40	PULLEY'S (LARGE) Pesi Con Carrucole 	Codex Atlantico F.396r	1	60 X 60 X 180	FREE STANDING	5,000
35 / 25 41	THREE BALL BEARINGS Cuscinetto a Tre Sfere 	Codex Madrid I F.101v	1	60 x 60 x 163	BASE	2,700
42 / 20	CRYPTEX WITH BOOK ON GEOMETRY  INSIDE GLASS CABINET		1	60 x 60 x 160	BASE	1,000
34 / 25 42	FLAT BALL BEARINGS 	Codex Madrid I F.36r	1	60 x 60 x 95	BASE	2,700



10 / 25 43	BALL BEARINGS Cuscinetto a Sfere 	Codex Madrid I F.20v	1	60 x 60 x 154	BASE	1,700
07 / 30 44	WORMSCREW MECHANISM Meccanismo Elicoidale 	Codex Madrid I F.17v	1	60 X 60 X 180	BASE	2,700
62 / 25 45	CRANE FOR LONG POLES Gru Per Innalzare Pertiche 	Codex Madrid I F.43r	1	60 x 60 140	BASE	2,700
13 / 50 46	MACHINE TO LIFT COLUMNS (LARGE) 	Codex Atlantico F.138r	1	300 x 200 x 150	BASE	4,000
12 / 80 47	CAR POWERED BY SPRINGS 	Codex Atlantico F.812r	1	140 x 185 x 115	FREE STANDING	7,000
49 / 30 48	CART WITH DIFFERENTIAL 	Codex Atlantico F.1049	1	120 x 80 x 80	FREE STANDING	2,700
33 / 30 49	VERTICAL DRILL (LARGE) Trivella Verticale 	Codex Atlantico F.34r	1	60 x 60 x 180	FREE STANDING	2,700
40 / 30 50	TRANSFORMATION OF LINEAR TO CIRCULAR MOTION, Biella 	Codex Madrid I F.28v	1	60 x 60 x 120	BASE	2,700

OPTICS AND OTHER STUDIES – 7,					VALUE AUD	18,700
REF/KG	TITLE	REFERENCE	PCS	DIMENSIONS	DISPLAYED	VALUE \$
32 / 30 X 4 51	MIRRORS' CHAMBER (LARGE) 	Manoscritto B.F.28r	9	180 x 180 x 220	F/STANDING	5,000
54R / 40 52	THE DRUMMING ROBOT 	Codex Atlantico F.579r	1	40 X 60 X 180	BASE	5,000
71 / 35 53	PROJECTOR Riflettore 	Codex Atlantico F.34r	1	60 x 60 x 120	BASE	1,700
84 / 35 54	NIGHT LIGHT Orologio Di Notte 	Codex Atlantico F.394v	1	60 x 60 x 120	BASE	1,700
08 / 25 55	STUDY OF SPRING 	Codex Madrid I F.85r	1	60 x 60 x 1200	BASE	1,400
87 / 30 56	POLYHEDRON – STUDY OF GEOMETRY  LV87 POLIEDRO	Codex Atlantico	1	100 x 100 x 100	BASE	1,700
67 / 35 57	FOSSILS, Fossili 	Manoscritto I F.24v Manoscritto I F. f80r		60 x 60 x 117	SHOWCASE	1,700

LV 100	THE IDEAL CITY VIDEO 	Manuscript B.	1			500
60	DVD of Graphic animations for touch screen of all the above machines (English Narration only)					
CODICES – 3					VALUE AUD	3,500
01a	DA VINCI CODEX OF ANATOMY AND CODEX ATLANTICUS 	RARE FACSIMILE COPY	1	GLASS SHOWCASE		2,000
02a	DA VINCI CODEX OF AMERICAN COLLECTION 	RARE FACSIMILE COPY	1	GLASS SHOWCASE		1000
03a	DA VINCI CODEX OF ANATOMY WINDSOR COLLECTION 	RARE FACSIMILE COPY	1	GLASS SHOWCASE		500
ACCESORIES					VALUE AUD	19,000
005	METAL STANDS FOR LABELS 		60	APPROX 120H		5,000
004 /60	CABINET WITH GLASS TOP 		1	150 X 90 X 150		500
006	DIVIDING WALLS	IN WOOD & CANVAS	7 LGE 7 SML	220 X 150		13,500
NUMBER OF EXHIBITS 77					TOTAL VALUE FOR INSURANCE (INCLUDING ARTWORKS)	AUD 220,150

APPENDIX II

ARTWORKS – REPRODUCTIONS (10)			INSURANCE VALUE AUD 16,000			
R1	ANNUNCIATION 		1	98 X 217	WALL HUNG	3,000
R2	THE LAST SUPPER 		1	250 X 100	WALL HUNG	5,000
R3	LADY WITH AN ERMINE 		1	55 X 40	WALL HUNG	1,000
R4	LA BELLE FERRONIER 		1	63 X 45	WALL HUNG	1,000
R5	VIRGIN AND CHILD WITH ST ANNE 		1	168 X 112	WALL HUNG	2,000
R6	GINEVRA BENCI 		1	39 X 37	WALL HUNG	1,000
R7	LA GIOCONDA - MONA LISA 	PRE RESTORATION	1	77 X 53	WALL HUNG	1,000
R8	LA GIOCONDA - MONA LISA 	POST RESTORATION	1	77 X 53	WALL HUNG	1,000

R9	SELF PORTRAIT 	CANVAS	1	70 X 57	WALL HUNG	500
R10	VITRUVIAN MAN 	CANVAS	1	70 X 57	WALL HUNG	500
Note: All paintings on Forex with wooden frame (add 20cm each way to measure)						



INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN THE 2014 - 2018 AUSTRALIAN TOUR OF

DA VINCI MACHINES EXHIBITION



The international exhibition is produced and curated by the **Artisans of Florence- International** (Australia) in collaboration with **The Niccolai Group** for museums and art centres across regional and remote Australia.



Artisans of Florence – International Pty Ltd
Maria-Teresa Rizzo, Australian Tour Manager
mtrizzo@artisansofflorence.com 0410 679 694

Tour Schedule

The exhibition is travelling to regional centres thanks to sponsorship from **SEW Eurodrive**.

A branded 40' shipping container containing the renowned Da Vinci Machines Exhibition is making its way across Australia following its highly successful tour to Australian capital cities in 2006 – 2011. The exhibition, which comprises over 60 replica full scale and miniature models, many of them interactive, is on loan from the Museum of Leonardo da Vinci, Florence. The machines are finely crafted by the Niccolai group of artisans in Florence using only the materials of the time: wood, cotton, brass, iron and cord.



Highlights

Delve into the mind of artist, scientist and polymath Leonardo da Vinci in this extraordinary interactive exhibition for all ages. On loan from the Museum of Leonardo da Vinci in Florence, Italy, this exhibition showcases many of his iconic inventions including the bicycle, the scuba suit, spring powered car, hang glider, the automaton, precursor to the robot, and the aerial screw, precursor to the helicopter.

Exhibition Themes:

- Machines of War
- Flying Machines
- Nautical & Hydraulic Machines
- Principles of Mechanics
- Art Gallery

Artisans of Florence – International Pty Ltd
 Maria-Teresa Rizzo, Australian Tour Manager
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THE ADVOCATE 7 APRIL 2014



FASCINATED: Brothers Sebastian (back), 8, and Patrick Regel, 5, of Flowerdale, check out one of the interactive displays on the final day of the Burnie Regional Museum's Da Vinci exhibition. Picture: Meg Windram.

Huge response to Da Vinci exhibition



By **ARYELLE SARGENT**

aryelle.sargent@fairfaxmedia.com.au

ALMOST 11,000 people visited the Da Vinci exhibition at the Burnie Regional Art Gallery.

Staff members were hoping for 10,000 visitors, but were blown away by the numbers over the weekend.

With 660 visitors on Saturday and more than 400 at the last count yesterday, it's safe to assume the Da Vinci Machine

exhibition was a great success.

Burnie Regional Art Gallery project officer Birgitta Magnusson-Reid could not believe the North-West Coast's response to the exhibit.

She could not believe "the force of people" who went to the exhibit over the weekend.

"Phones were ringing hot with people asking when the exhibit closed yesterday.

"We have seen so many students who have visited through school, who have come back with families," Ms Magnusson-Reid said.

Some of the words Ms

Magnusson-Reid used to describe the entire experience were "crazy" and "wonderful". However, she was not surprised.

"The rumour of the quality of the content in this amazing show has spread," Ms Magnusson-Reid said.

"And can you get a bigger name in the art world? I think not."

The interactive nature of the exhibit certainly added to the interest, Ms Magnusson-Reid believed.

The Da Vinci Machines exhibit was a huge financial

and operational undertaking for the Burnie Regional Art Gallery, but it was all worth it.

"To see people actually coming — we are over the moon," Ms Magnusson-Reid said.

While it was a highlight to actually have the exhibition in Burnie, Ms Magnusson-Reid said working with volunteers was a wonderful experience.

While it is hard to follow such an incredible exhibit, Ms Magnusson-Reid said the Burnie Regional Art Gallery looked forward to the Paper On Skin exhibition and competition next weekend.

THE EXHIBITION PACKAGE

The exhibition comprises over 60 interactive machines created from original da Vinci drawings: iconic inventions including the bicycle, the scuba suit, spring powered car, as well as flying machines. Among da Vinci's innovations are automatons (the precursors to robots), nautical, hydraulic and architectural tools, ground-breaking applications of civil engineering and fear-inspiring machines of war like the tank.

- 10 high quality reproduction artworks including the Mona Lisa, digitally restored to its original glory
- Giant art panels, computer animations and films on DVD
- Rare facsimile copies of Leonardo da Vinci Codices
- The award winning educational *Primary Physics: The Principles Behind Leonardo's Science*
- Full colour 20 page catalogue
- Merchandise (on consignment)
- Media release pack
- Images for use in promotional materials

THEME 1- MACHINES OF WAR

The Italian Renaissance peaked in the late 15th century as foreign invasions plunged the region into turmoil. Although Leonardo's work on 'War Machines' seems to contradict his respect for nature, he was still a man of his time and the need for military engineers provided him with employment, travel opportunities and the chance to continue his scientific work unhindered.

Leonardo's design for an armoured vehicle made from wood and operated by eight men was made in circa 1487. The 'tank' was operated by turning the cranks. The solution of making this tank 'operational' was only achieved by the uncovering of a 'hidden mechanism'.

Machines include:

TANK	120x60x150cm	DEFENCE OF TOWN WALLS	60x60x150cm
NAVAL TANK	120x60x150cm	NAVAL CANNON	120x60x150cm
BOAT WITH SICKLE (SCORPION)	120 x 60 x 60cm	COVERED CART FOR TOWN WALL ATTACK	60x60x150cm
ASSAULT MOBILE LADDER (large)	120x150x220cm		



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THEME 2 – FLYING MACHINES

From his childhood days, roaming the hillsides of Tuscany, Leonardo was thoroughly mesmerised by birds. He dreamed of man being able to fly. Later, he filled notebooks with sketches and studies that focused on the way wings move – their curve, their strength and their flexibility. He studied how creatures of flight become and stay airborne, noting how wings interact with air currents, demonstrating an unprecedented knowledge of aerodynamics.

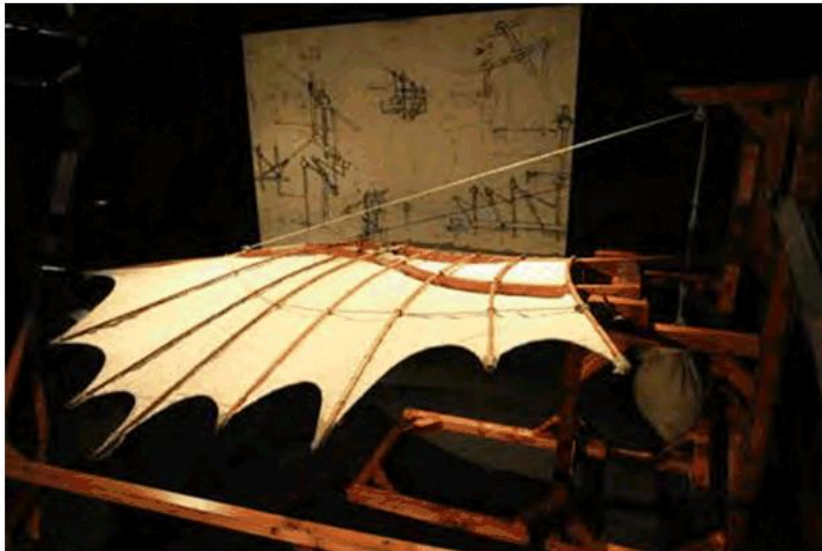
Based on his observations of birds in flight, Leonardo designed many man-powered flying machines.

Machines include:

FLYING MACHINE	180 x 80 x 170cm	FLAPPING WING EXPERIMENT	150 x 100 x 80cm
PARACHUTE (large)	150 x 150 x 150cm	GLIDER (large)	800 x 220cm
AIR SCREW (large)	60 x 60 x 150cm	MECHANICAL WING	60 x 60 x 150cm
HANG GLIDER	120 x 100 x 150cm	STUDY OF A WING IN ONE PIECE	50 x 230 x 252cm



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THEME 3 – NAUTICAL & HYDRAULIC MACHINES

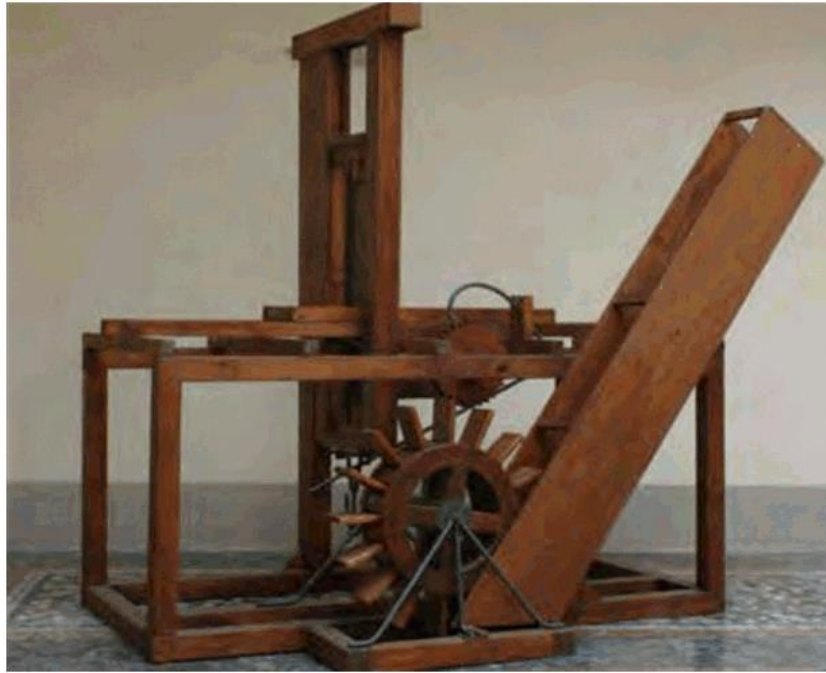
Advanced canal building had long existed in Lombardy, for hydrographical reasons, and as the Duke's engineer, Leonardo had to apply himself to the fundamental problem of water since not only agriculture but also the working of machines and mills depended on its being properly regulated. By carefully observing the flowing of rivers, he drew a number of conclusions about movement, erosion, and currents on the surface and below, often with the assistance of little wooden or glass models through which he made water flow.

Machines include:

DIVER	60 x 60 x 160cm	ARCHIMEDES SCREW (large)	60 x 75 x 150cm
BOAT WITH DOUBLE HULL	60 x 60 x 122cm	WAY TO WALK ON WATER	60 x 60 x 160cm
PADDLE BOAT	97 x 163 x 165cm	HYDRAULIC SAW (large)	80 x 160 x 200 cm
ARCHED BRIDGE	480 x 120 x 100cm	LIFE BOUY	60 x 60 x 154cm



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THEME 4 – PRINCIPLES OF MECHANICS

Throughout his life, Leonardo da Vinci was an inventive builder who thoroughly understood the principles of mechanics of his time and largely contributed in many ways to advancing them. According to Leonardo's observations, the study of mechanics, with which he was quite familiar as an architect and engineer, also reflected the workings of nature.

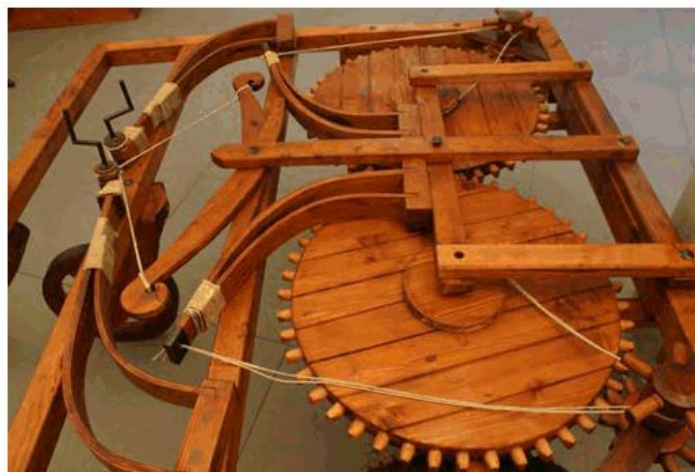
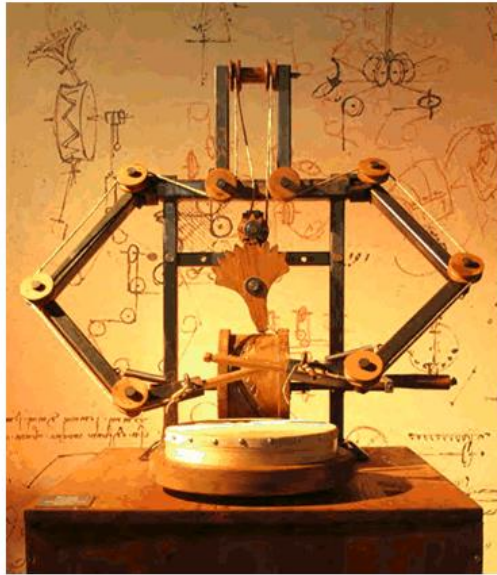
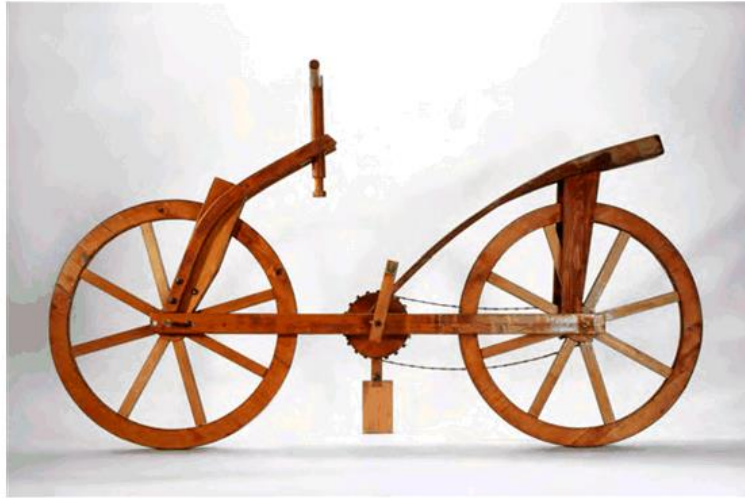
Leonardo's machines often require the transformation of motion from one plane into another using a "universal screw" – a mechanism often employed by Leonardo because it spread frictional resistant forces over the many grooves providing extra safety for its users – a concept quite revolutionary for the time.

Machines include:

BICYCLE (large)	175 x 60 x 120cm	CAR POWERED BY SPRINGS	140 x185 x115cm
DRUMMING ROBOT	40 x 60 x 180cm	CART WITH DIFFERENTIAL	120 x 80 x 80sm
FLY WHEEL	62 x 67 x 81cm	VERTICAL DRILL (large)	60 x 60 x 180cm
HAMMER DRIVEN BY ECCENTRIC CAM	60 x 60 x 156cm	PULLEYS (large)	60 x 60 x 180cm



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THEME 5 – ART GALLERY

The known masterpieces of Leonardo da Vinci have been reproduced for this Exhibition, including the most famous and most valued of all, the Mona Lisa. The Exhibition reveals the findings of recent scientific research including x-ray analyses, adding to the mystique of the painting that each year, six million people visit the Louvre in Paris, to view.

Artwork (reproductions) include:

LA GIOCONDA (MONA LISA) -PRE-RESTORATION	77 x 53cm	THE LAST SUPPER	250 x 100cm
LA GIOCONDA (MONA LISA) POST-RESTORATION	77 x 53cm	ANNUNCIATION	98 x 217cm
LADY WITH AN ERMINE	55 x 40cm	SELF PORTRAIT	70 x 57cm



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COMPANION ITEMS

- Reproduction artworks including pre and post restoration Mona Lisa
- *Da Vinci* film (DVD)
- Award-winning Primary Physics educational program

MERCHANDISE

Gift shop merchandise is provided on consignment (full list is available on request)

MARKETING MATERIALS

- Media release pack
- High Resolution images for use in promotional materials

FLOOR SPACE REQUIREMENT

The 60+ machines and displays can be installed in venues of 250 or 400 or 700 square metres.

The exhibition can be scaled to suit space limitations and can also be spread across a number of suitable locations.

There are no excessive weight-bearing exhibits.

- Power requirements: 240 volt
- Flooring preference: polished timber
- Ceiling height: 4m preferred minimum
- Wall colour scheme: a scheme that complements dark timber is preferable, or white.
There is no requirement to repaint walls.

TRANSPORT & DELIVERY

1 x 40' Container by road to venue door.

By hand and pallet jack/trolleys directly to exhibit area (forklift in difficult loading areas).

ATTENDANCE NUMBERS

- The exhibition has a proven track record for generating revenue
- 24,000 – 107,000 visitors over 12 weeks on average in Australian capital cities
- 10,000 – 11,000 visitors over 8-12 weeks on average in regional centres

The exhibition has returned a profit and has generated positive media coverage for each host organisation to date.

MARKETING, PUBLIC PROGRAM & PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

- The exhibition attracts members of the general public with its broad range of interest areas: the arts, design, science, engineering, creativity, European culture and history.
- School tours engage Primary, Secondary school and Tertiary students.

The exhibition and accompanying Education Kit are ideal for S.T.E.M / S.T.E.A.M learning.

(Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Mathematics)

- Market research has shown that school tours and special events encourage repeat visitation.

RENTAL COST

The normal rental price of the exhibition has been heavily discounted for the Australia Regional tour as transport has been subsidised by major sponsor SEW Eurodrive.

Monthly Rental	International Price	Regional Australia
One month	N/A	\$22,000 AUD
Two months	€ 50,000	\$33,000 AUD
Three months	€ 75,000	\$44,000 AUD

SET UP AND DISMANTLE

Included in the rental fee is:

- An Artisans of Florence staff member to lead a local team to set up and dismantle the exhibition (allow 7 days for set up and 5 days for dismantle in addition to exhibition days)
- Transit and static insurance covers all items from the time of arrival to departure

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CONTACT

Visit the Artisans of Florence website

www.artisansofflorence.com

For further information and availability contact

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MAJOR EVENT ASSESSMENT FORM

Updated September 2019

To be used as part of the assessment process for major event attraction/funding.

DATE PROPOSAL RECEIVED: August 2019 ASSESSED BY: Clint Hong/Jo De Jong

EVENT DETAILS		
Event name:	Event date / Proposed Date:	
Da Vinci Machines Exhibition	5 June – 31 July 2019	
Event type: (please select)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Arts/Culture <input type="checkbox"/> /Food & Wine <input type="checkbox"/> /Sponsorship <input type="checkbox"/> /Sport <input type="checkbox"/> /Business & Conference <input type="checkbox"/> /Community <input type="checkbox"/> /Other		
Event Category: (please select) **	Funding - CASH	Funding – IN KIND
Hallmark <input type="checkbox"/>	Yr 1 : Exhibition fee: \$44,000 + GST Other Expenses: \$93,000 + GST (includes \$30k marketing)	All costs included in other expenses
Major <input type="checkbox"/>	Yr 2 :	
Significant <input type="checkbox"/>	Yr 3 :	
Community <input type="checkbox"/>	Other :	
Event description:		
<p>Leonardo Da Vinci is easily one of the most universally admired artists and his work is recognisable the world over amongst both art lovers and the man in the street, Leonardo Da Vinci was an Italian polymath of the Renaissance, whose areas of interest included invention, painting, sculpting, science, music, mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, writing, history and cartography. He has been variously called the father of palaeontology and architecture, and is widely considered one of the greatest painters of all time. He is often credited with the inventions of the parachute, helicopter and tank.</p> <p>The exhibition was created by private company Artisans of Florence and showcases over 60 hand-made, replica full scale and miniature models, many of them interactive, on loan from the Museum of Leonardo Da Vinci, Florence. The machines were crafted by artisans using only the materials of the time: wood, cotton, brass, iron and cord and were reconstructed from Da Vinci's manuscripts and drawings.</p> <p>The exhibition showcases many of Da Vinci's iconic inventions including the bicycle, the scuba suit, spring powered car, hang glider, the automaton – a precursor to the robot and the aerial screw - precursor to the helicopter. Also included are applications of civil engineering and machines of war, such as the tank.</p> <p>The collection is centred on various themes which will be set up in different gallery spaces, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machines of War • Flying Machines • Nautical and Hydraulic Machines • Principles of Mechanics 		



MAJOR EVENT ASSESSMENT FORM

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- Art Gallery - includes 10 high quality reproductions of the artwork masterpieces of Da Vinci, such as the Last Supper, the Mona Lisa and the artist's Self Portrait.

In addition, the following are also part of the exhibition:

- Giant art panels, computer animations and films on DVD;
- Rare facsimile copies of Leonard da Vinci Codices;
- Educational materials and kits for primary and secondary students;
- A full colour 20-page catalogue;
- Merchandise (available on consignment);
- A media release pack; and
- Images for use in promotional materials.

The Da Vinci Machines exhibition covers 700 square metres and includes some elements that are hung or flown from the ceiling space. The LRG has a total capacity of 706 square metres – 316 square metres on the ground floor and 390 square metres on the upper floor, so the exhibition is an ideal fit to take over the gallery.

Event Term in region - commitment to region hosting:

1 year only 2 years 3 years roll over rights i.e. 3 + 3

Contact name:

Maria Teresa Rizzo

Email:

mtrizzo@artisansofflorence.com

Title/position:

Australian Tour Manager

Phone:

0410 679 694

EVENT DELIVERABLES

Purpose / Aims / Objectives:

Council adopted its first Arts Strategy (2016-2021) as an important step to recognise and support the role of the Arts in creating a stronger, more prosperous region; a more resilient and cohesive community and a region that is an attractive place to live, work and visit. It builds on the community expectation expressed in Latrobe 2026 by outlining Council's commitment to increased investment in arts programming.

Following a \$1.5 million refurbishment of the LRG in early 2017, Council is committed to pursuing a major exhibition which provides opportunities for local communities, attracts visitors to the region and appeals to art lovers alike.

The Da Vinci Machines exhibition supports Council's approach of taking a more strategic and collaborative approach to the arts portfolio to widen the reach and appeal of the LRG by providing content that is attractive to the general community and the wider education sector as well.



MAJOR EVENT ASSESSMENT FORM

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Outcomes / Vision:	<p>The vision is to showcase Latrobe City as a vibrant cultural region and engender community pride in our state of the art gallery.</p> <p>Outcomes sought are a good level of attendance in line with other comparable regional locations around Australia and an exhibition that is well received by the community.</p> <p>See below Appendix 1 for attendance at other locations</p>
Budget estimate:	See below Appendix 2

EVENT GRADING

1. Estimated economic benefit to Latrobe Valley – has an assessment or forecast been completed by the event representative?	ROI	Rating (circle none or 1)									
Budget - \$137,000	\$5 - \$10	1									
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;"><u>Attendee #</u></td> <td style="text-align: left;"><u>Economic benefit</u></td> <td style="text-align: left;"><u>ROI</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Based on 5,000 attendees</td> <td>\$785,550*</td> <td>\$4.73 / \$1 spend</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Based on 10,000 attendees</td> <td>\$1,571,500*</td> <td>\$10.47 / \$1 spend</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Attendee #</u>	<u>Economic benefit</u>	<u>ROI</u>	Based on 5,000 attendees	\$785,550*	\$4.73 / \$1 spend	Based on 10,000 attendees	\$1,571,500*	\$10.47 / \$1 spend	\$11 - \$19	2
<u>Attendee #</u>	<u>Economic benefit</u>	<u>ROI</u>									
Based on 5,000 attendees	\$785,550*	\$4.73 / \$1 spend									
Based on 10,000 attendees	\$1,571,500*	\$10.47 / \$1 spend									
<p>*Economic Benefit forecast</p> <p>Economic impact reporting is a comprehensive attempt to quantify both tangible and intangible costs and benefits. LCC utilise a national standard calculator provided by Tourism Research Australia which bases its calculations on data provided on 'type of visitor' and the number of days the visitor stayed.</p>	\$20 +	3									
2. Event commitment/ term to region											
1 year: Where the event is a roving event or a once off event.		1									
2 year: Commercial deal		2									
3 year & above: Commercial deal		3									
3. Does the event have budget for promotion and marketing opportunities to showcase Latrobe City and beyond.											
A. None allocated		0									
B. Latrobe City only		1									
C. Latrobe City and Latrobe Valley (inclusive of Baw Baw and Wellington Shires)		1									
D. All Gippsland		2									
E. Intrastate (incl B, C, D)		2									
F. Nationally		2									
G. In addition to the above, does the event provide opportunity to market and promote Latrobe City as a tourist destination through the events existing and established marketing channels? i.e. membership data base, TV / live streaming digital media other.		3									



MAJOR EVENT ASSESSMENT FORM

Updated September 2019

4. Proposed program of sport development and community engagement activities		(Could be more than 1)
A. Is there a proposed community engagement plan / content?	Y / N	1
B. If Yes, Is there any intent to engage / collaborate with schools, CALD community members, or outreach communities? Expand: Education programs will be developed for school groups across both primary and secondary Funding will be allocated to transporting disadvantaged communities to the exhibition, a complimentary ticket scheme will be developed to assist disadvantaged communities	Y / N	1
C. Are there other activities /programs included in the proposal that have not been mentioned previously? If so please provide details: The exhibition attracts large numbers of educational institutions across all age groups. Venues contacted commented upon its appeal to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) learning streams, in addition to art students. Other additional educational activities for consideration are lectures on Da Vinci and his legacy or young inventor competitions. There are also opportunities for collaboration with institutions such as Gippsland Tech School. Councils Events team will investigate opportunities to expand on the exhibition and take it beyond the confines of the LRG to other parts of the community. This could include supporting activities like Italian food and wine tastings and Renaissance music concerts.	Y / N	1
5. Calendar/Market fit for Latrobe City Calendar of Events		Rating (circle)
Rationale for rating: Exhibition is scheduled for the quieter winter months. The 8 week period from 5 June-31 July 2020 is proposed as this period spans across school terms and the July school holiday break. This would be 3 weeks prior to the end of term 2 for school groups to attend followed by the July holiday break for students to bring their families back and then a further 3 weeks at the start of term 3. This major event gives the calendar a major arts, cultural and educational offering.	Poor	1
	Good	2
	Excellent	3

Grading guide: 0 – 6 = GOOD | 7 – 12 = V GOOD | 13 and above = EXCELLENT

Score

13 / 17

STRATEGIC GOALS / FOCUS

Does the event support the following strategic goals:

- Adding to our region's Economic prosperity
- Being complementary to community members and groups

Y / N

Y / N



MAJOR EVENT ASSESSMENT FORM

Updated September 2019

- Increasing the regions image and visibility

Y/N

IDENTIFY KEY ISSUES/BENEFITS

Issues:

The previous major exhibition held at the LRG in 2017 – Rene Magritte – was not well received and the LRG believes that securing the Da Vinci Machines exhibition is a theme which provides a wider appeal to local communities, visitors and art lovers alike.

The exhibition is not new and has been shown in many regional Australian locations since 2014. It has not appeared in the Gippsland region and in only one other regional Victoria location (Swan Hill). Based on the attendances at other locations (See Appendix 2), an 8 week showing in Latrobe City could conservatively attract over 5,000 patrons (public and school groups) especially considering the Magritte exhibition attracted 4,589 patrons.

Ticket cost may present a problem for this region. Setting the admission fee at a generally lower level than has been charged in other regions (\$10) is proposed to cater for a lower socio economic region. Further work will be done on setting the pricing structure, including consideration of a concession ticket price. Additional funding sources have been sought to subsidise disadvantaged areas of the community to give as wider reach as possible an opportunity to experience the exhibition.

Staffing costs could be prohibitive. The LRG team will be investigating a volunteer program based on 'Friends of the Gallery' volunteers being trained to supplement or replace invigilator roles, take on guide roles or add to staffing on busy days. In addition, other LRG staff in business as usual weekday roles will be rostered to supplement casual shifts which could further reduce casual staffing expenditure.

Benefits:

The Da Vinci Machines Exhibition will support the role of the Arts in creating a stronger, more prosperous region; a more resilient and cohesive community and a region that is an attractive place to live, work and visit. (Arts Strategy 2016-2021)

The exhibition attracts large numbers of educational institutions across all age groups due its association with STEM learning streams. This fits well with Latrobe Valley's industrial history and can be highlighted in promotion of the exhibition.

The Da Vinci Machines exhibition should appeal to a wide range of backgrounds and encompasses local communities across Gippsland, arts aficionados and could attract visitors from outer south eastern Melbourne suburbs.

The longer term benefits of a successful exhibition will be having those that would not usually attend the LRG becoming more familiar with the property and encouraged to return for future visits or those that are involved in some of the activities hosted away from the LRG encouraged to attend the exhibition.



MAJOR EVENT ASSESSMENT FORM

Updated September 2019

RECOMMENDATION

13 out of 17 measures met, rating excellent

Presented to TAMEAC 5 October 2019. Proposal supported by TAMEAC for DaVinci Machines exhibition to be held at Latrobe Regional Gallery from Friday 5 June to Friday 31 July 2020.

Proposal to proceed to Council Report seeking funding and endorsement at 11 November 2019 Council meeting.

DEFINITIONS

** Event Category

Major:	Multiple overnight stays, economic impact over \$1 million, generates significant immediate and long term economic, social and cultural benefits.
Community:	Local participants/audience
Significant Community:	Community events that attract regional/intra + national audience/participants and have an economic impact over \$50,000
Hallmark:	A reoccurring event that provides the community with an opportunity to secure high prominence in the tourism marketplace.



MAJOR EVENT ASSESSMENT FORM

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Appendix 1 - Attendances

Previous Australian regional venues and attendances achieved:

Centre	Duration (weeks)	Approx. Date	Attendance
Burnie TAS Burnie Regional Gallery	8 weeks	Feb-Apr 2014	11,005
Mount Gambier SA Riddoch Gallery	8 weeks	Apr-Jun 2014**	11,000*
Geraldton WA Western Australian Museum	10 weeks	Dec 2015 – Jan 2016**	10,000*
Kalgoorlie WA Museum of the Goldfields	8 weeks	Apr 2015**	8,000*
Albany WA Museum of the Great Southern	12 weeks	Nov 2014 – Feb 2015**	10,000*
Karratha WA Cossack Bond Store	3 weeks	Oct 2015**	5,000*
Tennant Creek NT Civic Centre	12 weeks (was extended due to demand)	May – June 2016**	3,000*
Townsville QLD Perc Tucker Regional Gallery	8 weeks	Nov 2016 – Feb 2017**	15,000*
Swan Hill VIC Swan Hill Regional Art Gallery	8 weeks	Aug-Sep 2017**	5,678
Temora, NSW Aviation Museum	8 weeks	Sep-Nov 2017	8,409
Fraser Coast, Maryborough QLD City Hall	8 weeks	Nov 2018-Jan 2019	8,553
Albany NSW Albany Library Museum	10 weeks	May - June 2019**	15,000*

*Approx. attendance provided by Artisans of Florence

** Approx. date of exhibition sourced through online search



MAJOR EVENT ASSESSMENT FORM

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Appendix 2 – Indicative Budget

Indicative Expenses	Based on 10,000 attendees (8,000 general, 2,000 students)	Based on 5,000 attendees (3,000 general, 2,000 students)
Mandatory Items	Expenditure	Expenditure
Rental, freight delivery and Artisan staffing (includes a non-refundable \$5,000 deposit)	\$44,000	\$44,000
Installation and de-installation staffing, rigging equipment and incidentals – LRG staff and equipment	\$10,000	\$10,000
Discretionary items		
Exhibition Promotion – Marketing, signage	\$40,000	\$40,000
Additional non Da Vinci exhibition merchandise	\$2,000	\$2,000
Additional casual staffing	\$36,000	\$36,000
Opening Event	\$5,000	\$5,000
Total	\$137,000	\$137,000
Indicative Revenue		
Funding allocated from LRG operational budgets	\$12,000	\$12,000
LVA funding grant	\$33,000*	\$33,000*
Ticketing Revenue	8,000 attendees 2,000 students	3,000 attendees 2,000 students
Proposed pricing structure: \$10 per attendee (flat rate) \$5 per student with a school group (teacher no charge)	\$90,000	\$40,000
Merchandise sales	\$10,000**	\$5,000**
Total	\$145,000	\$90,000
Council overall position taking into account ticket sales and merchandise sales revenue	+\$8,000 (8,000 general and 2000 school attendees)	-\$47,000 (3,000 general and 2,000 school attendees)



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Updated September 2019

*The LVA funding of \$33,000 is only available if set up of the exhibition commences before 30 June 2020. As per LVA funding guidelines, funding is calculated at 75% of the cost of the exhibition. Funding is not available for operational costs.

**A conservative figure has been set for merchandise sales (on consignment). Feedback from other venues indicates that merchandise sales were strongly associated with the exhibition and recorded good financial results.

Other budget considerations:

Ticketing fees have not been factored into this budget. This usually amounts to 80c-\$2 per ticket for an online ticket booking system. The LRG are collaborating with the Latrobe Performing Arts Centre in using their Provenue show ticket booking system.

The LRG will be allocating a portion of funds from a recently secured education program sponsorship to subsidise costs for schools from lower socio economic areas and will be applying to a Department of Transport grants program which will provide funds for transport options for members of the community of all ages that reside in remote areas or do not have adequate transport options to get to the gallery.

CONFIDENTIAL

DaVinci Machines Regional Australia Approximate Attendances:

Previous Australian regional venues and attendances achieved:

#	Centre	Duration (weeks)	Approximate Date/s	Attendance	Supporting information*
1	Burnie (Tasmania) Burnie Regional Gallery	8 weeks	February-April 2014	11,005*	
2	Mount Gambier (South Australia) Riddoch Gallery	8 weeks	April-June 2014***	11,000**	
3	Geraldton (Western Australia) Western Australian Museum	10 weeks	December 2015 – January 2016***	10,000**	
4	Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) Museum of the Goldfields	8 weeks	April 2015***	8,000**	
5	Albany (Western Australia) Museum of the Great Southern	12 weeks	November 2014 – February 2015***	10,000**	
6	Karratha (Western Australia) Cossack Bond Store	3 weeks	October 2015***	5,000**	Admission: \$7.50
7	Tennant Creek (Northern Territory) Civic Centre	12 weeks (extended due to demand)	May – June 2016***	3,000**	Admission: \$10
8	Townsville (Queensland) Perc Tucker Regional Gallery	8 weeks	November 2016 – February 2017***	15,000**	
9	Swan Hill (Victoria) Swan Hill Regional Art Gallery	8 weeks	August-September 2017***	5,678*	Admission: \$12 Adult, \$10 Concession \$6 (5-17 years)

					\$25 Family
10	Temora (New South Wales) Aviation Museum	8 weeks	September- November 2017	8,409*	Admission: \$20 Adult, \$15 Concession \$10 (3-16 years) \$50 Family
11	Fraser Coast, Maryborough (Queensland) City Hall	8 weeks	November 2018-January 2019	8,553*	Admission: \$12 Adult, \$10 Concession \$6 (3-16 years) \$30 Family \$5 per person School group \$10 per person Groups (10+)
12	Albury (New South Wales) Albury Library Museum	10 weeks	May - June 2019***	15,000**	Entry via donation

Key

- * Supporting information sourced directly from previous locations or available online
- ** Approximate attendance provided by Artisans of Florence
- *** Approximate date of exhibition sourced through online search

Other major exhibitions showing around Australia:

(Source: National Gallery of Australia and Flying Fish Touring Exhibitions)

<p>'Perseverance'</p> <p>Photographic exhibition by Kip Fulbeck and Takahiro Kitamura exploring the artistry of traditional Japanese tattoos, their rich history and influence on modern tattoo practices.</p>	<p>Current location: Immigration Museum, Melbourne</p>
<p>'Ned Kelly'</p> <p>Sidney Nolan's 1946–47 paintings on the theme of the 19th-century bushranger Ned Kelly are one of the greatest series of Australian paintings of the 20th century.</p>	<p>Current location: Darwin then Cairns</p>
<p>'Defying Empire'</p> <p>The 3rd National Indigenous Art Triennial surveys the contemporary practice of 30 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander artists from across the country, responding to the 50th Anniversary of the 1967 Referendum through a diverse group of works.</p>	<p>Current location: Mildura then Maritime Museum, Sydney</p>
<p>David Hockney: prints</p> <p>Drawing from the National Gallery's collection of David Hockney's works on paper from 1961 to present, <i>David Hockney: prints</i> highlights the depth and scope of the artist's printmaking output. It is a thrilling insight into the mind of an iconic artist still searching for new ways of seeing.</p>	<p>Current location: Mornington Peninsula</p>
<p>Art Deco from the National Collection – 'The World Turns Modern'</p> <p>Coming to fruition after the First World War, Art Deco was a style for the new century. Informing art, architecture, fashion and design, Art Deco cast off the excessive embellishment of a previous era in favour of elegant form, vivid colour and an international outlook. Painting and sculptures.</p>	<p>Current locations: Ipswich Qld, Horsham Vic, Hazelhurst NSW</p>

DaVinci Machines Exhibition Indicative Budget

An indicative budget inclusive of proposed expenditure, funding and projected revenue from a 5,000 attendance figure based on four pricing options:

- a) \$5 flat rate for adults, kids and students as part of a school group
- b) \$5 adults, \$5 kids, free students as part of a school group
- c) \$10 adults, free kids, free students as part of a school group
- d) \$5 adults, free kids, free students as part of a school group

Indicative Expenses				
Mandatory Items	Expenditure			
Rental, freight delivery and Artisan staffing	\$44,000 *			
Installation and de-installation staffing, rigging equipment and incidentals – LRG staff and equipment	\$10,000			
Exhibition Promotion – marketing, signage	\$35,000			
Additional non-Da Vinci exhibition merchandise	\$2,000			
Additional casual staffing	\$36,000**			
Supporting Events including opening event	\$5,000			
TOTAL	\$132,000			
Funding:	\$5 flat rate for adults, kids and students	Adults \$5 Kids \$5 Students free	Adults \$10 Kids free Students free	Adults \$5 Kids free Students free
Based on 5,000 attendees: 1,000 adults 2,000 kids (16 & under) 2,000 students on school groups				
Funding allocated from LRG operational budgets	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000

LVA funding grant	\$33,000***	\$33,000***	\$33,000***	\$33,000***
Ticketing revenue	\$25,000	\$15,000	\$10,000	\$5,000
Merchandise sales est based on no of attendees	\$5,000****	\$5,000****	\$5,000****	\$5,000****
Transport subsidy	\$5,000*****	\$5,000*****	\$5,000*****	\$5,000*****
TOTAL	\$80,000	\$70,000	\$65,000	\$60,000
Council overall position less \$12,000 from operational budget	-\$52,000	-\$62,000	-\$67,000	-\$72,000

Key

- * \$44,000 is the non-negotiable outlay for an 8 week exhibition.
- ** Additional casual staffing is an extra two (2) staff to the current staffing model of one (1) staff member on weekdays and two (2) staff members on weekends and public holidays. Roles will include front desk assistance for ticket sales and gallery invigilating. \$36,000 is at the upper limit of budget allocation and covers a full casual staffing complement.
- This is costed at Band 4 +25% (\$40.52) however this will likely be a mix of Band 3 +25% and Band 4 +25% so staffing budget could range from \$32,000-\$36,000.

The LRG team will also be investigating a volunteer program based on 'Friends of the Gallery' volunteers being trained to supplement casual staffing roles. In addition, other LRG staff in business as usual weekday roles will be rostered during the week to supplement casual shifts which could further reduce staffing expenditure.

- *** The LVA funding of \$33,000 is only available if set up of the exhibition commences before 30 June 2020. As per LVA funding guidelines, funding is calculated at 75% of the cost of the exhibition. Funding is not available for operational costs. LVA funding will be applied for should Council endorse this proposal.
- **** Merchandise is on consignment. Feedback from other venues indicates that merchandise sales were strongly associated with the exhibition and recorded good financial results. Estimated merchandise sales figure based on positive results from other locations.
- ***** An allocation from the recently secured education program sponsorship to subsidise bus transport to and from the LRG and/or ticket cost for schools.

Ticketing

Ticketing fees have not been factored into this budget. Ticket fees of 80c to \$2 are usually payable when utilising an online ticket booking system. For this exhibition, the Latrobe Performing Arts Centre team (LPAC) Provenue show ticket booking system will be utilised. Any costs will be absorbed into the LPAC operational budget. The LPAC will be treating this as an opportunity to pilot their ticket system in managing several thousand tickets.

Sponsorship

The LRG have recently secured a three year sponsorship with Australian Paper (worth \$30,000 per annum pro rata in 2019-20) specifically allocated to driving the LRG's education programs. An allocation of \$5,000 from this sponsorship will be used to subsidise costs to schools for transport to and from the LRG.

Grant Applications

The LRG are preparing a grant application for the Department of Transport's Arts Access Program – a grants program for members of the community who are disadvantaged through a lack of transport options in having access to the Arts.

The grant application will be submitted for \$25,000 over two years. If successful, some of these funds will be earmarked to provide bus transportation to the exhibition for a range of community groups which could include school groups, aged care groups, communities in remote locations or other disadvantaged areas of the community.

As the 8 week exhibition period spans two financial years, funds can be allocated from both the 2019-20 and 2020-2021 funding allocation.

Agenda Item: 14.3

Agenda Item: Draft Submission to the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy - Preliminary Land Use Vision and Technical Study Summaries

Sponsor: General Manager, Regional City Growth and Investment

Council Plan Objective: Improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City.

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

- 1. Endorses Attachment 1 to this report and submit to the Department of Land Water and Planning and Department Jobs Precincts and Resources;**
- 2. Communicates its position to the rehabilitation of brown coal mines to relevant Ministers within the State Government, to mine operators, the community and government stakeholders;**
- 3. Requests the release of the full Technical Studies completed in association with the LVRRS including the Geotechnical, Water and Land Use Planning Studies;**
- 4. Advocates for the commencement of detailed investigation of alternate options to a full or partial pit lake rehabilitation outcome; and**
- 5. Requests the State Government increase consultation with community to assist their understanding of likely timeframes, economic and community impacts of mine rehabilitation.**

Executive Summary:

The Latrobe Regional Rehabilitation Strategy Preliminary Land Use Vision (draft LVRRS Vision) and related Technical Study summaries were publicly released 3 October 2019. The opportunity to provide a submission is available until 4 November 2019.

The LVRRS process is being undertaken with a clear preference for a ‘full lake’ solution, with all technical studies considering this option only. Council has consistently raised a number of concerns in relation to this approach in prior Council resolutions and recent correspondence provided to the Minister Resources, including:

- The State Government’s objectives for a “*safe, stable and sustainable*” land use outcome, to include ‘visually attractive’ and ‘useable’;
- Reliance on significant volumes of water being diverted in perpetuity to mine rehabilitation and increased risk of land movement anticipated during filling and in the event of predicted water shortages;
- Limited consideration afforded to alternatives identified by Council and the community for future mine rehabilitation including the Great Latrobe Park; and
- Current land tenure arrangements limit exploration of alternative rehabilitation solutions or coordination of future land use and development opportunities.

These concerns have yet to be addressed by LVRRS process or current planning for the Hazelwood Mine Rehabilitation, with all Technical Studies focusing on ‘lake based’ mine rehabilitation only.

The attached submission considers both the Preliminary Land Use Vision and the LVRRS Technical Study summaries given that the mine rehabilitation method, timeframe and final landform will ultimately determine the feasibility of both short and long term opportunities to diversify the economy. An overview of some key matters raised within the attached submission include:

- No economic, environmental or risk assessment has been made available as part of the progression of the LVRRS. It is therefore difficult to consider the feasibility, timeframe, impacts and opportunities to be enabled from mine rehabilitation;
- Land tenure arrangements present challenges to the achievement of identified opportunities;
- A safe, stable and sustainable rehabilitation solution is not one which cannot be realised for several decades, or one which would comprise Latrobe City’s natural resource advantages including water security and does not resolve mine fire risk in the short term.
- Any proposed rehabilitation solution must allow for low emission coal technologies and alternative uses of carbon which is considered to be a present and proven opportunity for the region;
- The draft LVRRS Vision does not clearly articulate or acknowledge innovative technologies proposed as part of projects such as the waste to energy plant proposed by Australian Paper. Projects such as these are imperative to Latrobe City’s economic transformation;
- That a component of the coal royalties raised by the State Government from Latrobe Valley mining operations be diverted to support mine rehabilitation,

monitoring and investment in post closure land use and development of opportunities outlined by the draft LVRRS Vision;

- That the State Government increases consultation with the wider community to assist understanding of the likely timeframes, economic and community impacts associated with the proposed rehabilitation strategy; and
- That an Environmental Effects Statement (EES) be undertaken as part of future mine rehabilitation planning and approval processes.

Background:

Rehabilitation options for Hazelwood Mine, Loy Yang Mine and Yallourn Mine are currently being assessed by the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy (LVRRS). Provided below is the Timeline for the next stages of the LVRRS.

Timeline



Due to the immediacy of Hazelwood mine rehabilitation works underway and Engie’s stated intention to commence filling the mine with water from January 2021, this report primarily considers opportunities identified by the LVRRS in the context of the

Hazelwood mine. Specific consideration of Yallourn and Loy Yang mine rehabilitation will be necessary in the future.

Previous Council resolutions in relation to the LVRRS process and the Hazelwood mine area are provided below.

At the Ordinary Council Meeting of 7 May 2018, Council resolving:

That Council:

1. *Supports in principle the proposal for the Great Latrobe Park as an alternative strategy for rehabilitation of the Hazelwood coal mine;*
2. *Advocates and promotes the addition of the words “visually attractive” and “useful” to the goals for the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy, so that the specified rehabilitation goals would become: “safe”, “stable”, “visually attractive”, “useful” and “sustainable”;*
3. *Supports and advocates further exploration of the principles and concepts of the development of a world-class “Great Latrobe Park” through the rehabilitation of the Hazelwood Mine.*

Acknowledging that Engie Australia is progressively rehabilitating the Hazelwood Mine which may conflict with the highest and best use of the land post closure, Council considered it necessary to form an in-principle position on mine rehabilitation, particularly with regards to Hazelwood Mine at the 4 June 2018 Ordinary Council meeting as follows:

That Council:

1. *Adopts the following position regarding the rehabilitation of the Hazelwood Mine:*
 - a. *Once the land form is stable a section of the mine is retained for coal winning and the remainder is made available to explore community and other commercial uses for the benefit of the Gippsland economy and community;*
 - b. *The land holdings of Engie, Hazelwood Power and other companies associated with the Hazelwood Power Station and Mine are transferred to the ownership of the Victorian or Federal government to provide a coordinated planning approach to the continued use of the mine and community benefit following mine closure;*
 - c. *That a substantial component of the coal royalties raised by the State Government from Latrobe Valley mining operations be diverted to a Latrobe Valley Brown Coal Royalties Fund to provide ongoing support for diversification and transition initiatives; and*
 - d. *That at least a 30 year obligation be placed on the owner of the land following mine rehabilitation with a long-term goal of government*

obtaining ownership to guarantee care and maintenance and minimisation of post-rehabilitation risks;

2. *Retains this position for consideration of the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy with regards to strategies for the rehabilitation of Loy Yang and Yallourn coal mines; and*
3. *Advocate for the Latrobe Valley Mine Rehabilitation Commissioner and Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (DEDJTR) to engage the community and the region in its views as to the best overall approach for each mine.*

It has consistently been the position of Council since June 2018 that non-pit lake option holds equal weight to that of a pit-lake option as part of wider community considerations; rather than being discounted early. This has not occurred.

In November 2017, the LVRRS hosted a series of community consultation sessions to provide information about the project. Responding to questions from the community about alternative options to a pit lake, the LVRRS representatives stated that:

"...it is testing the feasibility of the pit lake option only". However, "in the event that a mine operator puts forward an alternative rehabilitation proposal, this would be considered through the appropriate regulatory processes."

There does not appear to be a mechanism for formally considering non-pit lake proposals from the community or any other entity outside the current mine operators.

Comments made by the Latrobe Valley Mine Rehabilitation Commissioner in a Latrobe Valley Express news article (8 April 2019) entitled 'No unity on mine rehab', reported the Commissioner 'to defend pit lakes as a method of mine rehabilitation.' The article included a quote from the Commissioner stating:

"... the LVRRS [Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy] is working towards establishing a basis for creating pit lakes.

"It could be said if we were to abandon it and just let it fill through ground water only, the consequences would be very severe indeed, but we have a very clear obligation to provide a good, appropriate accessible body of water with an appropriate water quality."

It is a likely risk that a full pit-lake option of rehabilitating the Hazelwood mine void has become a fait accompli without investigating alternatives which may provide better outcomes for the community within a far reduced timeframe and would not commit significant volumes of water being available in perpetuity, which might otherwise enable significant job creation opportunities within Latrobe City and broader region.

According to the Regional Water Study Synopsis (October 2019):

“Hazelwood has a void volume of 640 GL, and using a combination of groundwater (pumped for stability) and surface water, would take 15 to 20 years to fill without interruption.

“Under current climate conditions, about 4-6 GL per year per mine void would be needed to maintain water levels, totalling about 15 GL/y for all three mines. This is likely to increase under a drying climate.”

For comparison, over 2017/18, Gippsland Water supplied about 13 GL of water to its residential and non-residential customers (excluding major industry).

Existing groundwater extraction and supply from the Latrobe River, its tributaries and storages are considered by the Regional Water Study to be the most feasible source of water, subject to appropriate access arrangements, infrastructure and management constraints. No new or alternative water sources were found to be feasible for mine rehabilitation.

The indication within the LVRRS Regional Water Study: Synopsis that the future management of water resources in the Latrobe Valley (and broader region), should be adaptive to support ‘lake based’ rehabilitation in a drying climate is not supported given the opportunity cost for anticipated higher and more critical future uses of water now in the future. (i.e. food production, population growth, environmental flows, changing climate adaptation etc.).

The inability to assure the ongoing availability of water in a drier climate will however have direct implications to the ability to maintain a safe and stable mine void. New job creation opportunities which might otherwise be enabled from historical water allocations previously set aside for energy generation will be significantly reduced, if this water is to be committed for mine rehabilitation and maintenance of land stability.

The Regional Water Study: Synopsis does briefly consider keeping both Hazelwood and Loy Yang mine areas dry, stating that this would require ongoing groundwater pumping to maintain safety and stability. Whilst this would likely result in ongoing regional and local ground subsidence to continue, no other impacts are indicated. This option appears to have reduced risk and certainty, in contrast to those unknown risks associated with ‘a full pit lake’ rehabilitation outcome and inability to guarantee water availability and price.

The attached submission to the LVRRS Preliminary Land Use Vision provides the opportunity for Council to again communicate its position on mine rehabilitation, particularly for the Hazelwood Mine, emphasising that the State Government’s objectives for a *Safe, Stable and Sustainable* rehabilitation solution is not one which cannot be realised for several decades, or which would comprise Latrobe City’s natural resource advantages including water security and future low carbon coal opportunities which are currently being progressed in partnership with State and Federal Governments.

Following Council’s consideration of the attached draft submission to the LVRRS, it is considered necessary that Council communicates its position directly to mine operators, the Latrobe City community and government stakeholders.

Issues:

Strategy Implications

Latrobe 2026: The Community Vision for Latrobe Valley with the objective

'In 2026, Latrobe Valley enjoys a beautiful natural environment that is managed and protected with respect to ensure a lasting legacy for future generations'.

Council Plan 2017-2021

Objectives:

Support job creation and industry diversification to enable growth in Latrobe City;

Provide a connected, engaged and safe community environment which is improving the well-being of all Latrobe City citizens.

Improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City.

Grow the civic pride of our municipality and solidify Latrobe City's image as a regional city.

Strategies:

Develop projects that will enable the joining up of Latrobe City and reaffirm our position as a regional city.

Promote and rebrand Latrobe City to support economic growth through tourism, community and cultural events and recreation.

Provide support for the established major industries in Latrobe by:

- *Developing Council's position on power stations and coal use.*

Communication

As previously stated within this report, Council and the community were provided the opportunity to participate in the preparation of LVRRS through a variety of workshops and Council's appointment to the Latrobe Valley Mine Rehabilitation Advisory Committee.

At the time this report was prepared one community consultation event was announced by DJPR to discuss the Technical Studies completed as part of the LVRRS. This session was to be held in Morwell, evening of the 30 October 2019. No targeted information sessions have been provided specific to the draft LVRRS Land Use Vision.

Financial Implications

It is considered necessary that Council obtain copies of the full Technical Studies undertaken as part of the LVRRS. Should Council wish to seek expertise and advice it is estimated that this cost would likely range from \$70,000 to \$150,000 (estimate

only depending on scope of work required). This is currently unfunded within the 2019/20 annual budget.

It is likely that legal advice may also be necessary. This would be funded from available resources included within Council's operating budget.

Cost of rehabilitation and post rehabilitation Land Use Vision opportunities:

The opportunities for future land use and development outlined by the LVRRS Preliminary Land Use Vision will require significant resourcing to be achieved. For example, the LVRRS Preliminary Land Use Vision indicates opportunities for expansive public land for parks and related recreation as one opportunity.

Engie has indicated that the cost of rehabilitation of the mine and surrounding land is currently estimated to be over \$400 million (with the potential for this to increase) based on achieving a rehabilitated land form with a pit lake and the surrounding land reverted to farm use only. It is understood that the Victorian Government is conducting its own independent assessment of the cost and associated bond. No assessment of financial requirements or costings is provided within the LVRRS Preliminary Land Use Vision.

The attached draft Submission again advocates for a component of the coal royalties raised be diverted to a Latrobe Valley Brown Coal Royalties Fund to provide ongoing support for diversification and transition initiatives, including mine rehabilitation and post closure land use and development.

Risk Analysis

Identified risk	Risk likelihood*	Controls to manage risk
That the full pit-lake option of rehabilitating the Hazelwood mine void has become a fait accompli without considering other options that may provide better outcomes for the community.	Likely (4)	That Council communicates its position on future mine rehabilitation directly to mine operators, the Latrobe City community and government stakeholders. That Council become an active participant in the development of the Central and Gippsland Sustainable Water Strategy, with a particular focus on implications for long term water availability from 'lake based' mine rehabilitation.
That 'lake based' mine rehabilitation does not fully consider immediate and long term social, economic and	Possible (3)	Obtain copies of the full Technical Studies completed by the State Government and Engie. Explore opportunities for

<p>environmental implications, or alternative 'value added' uses of water.</p>		<p>independent advice and review of technical reports from other parties to the LVRRS.</p> <p>Request that the LVRRS process fully consider environmental, social and economic impacts (now in the long term) and this best be facilitated with the preparation of an Environmental Effects Statement.</p>
<p>Should Council determine that expert advice is required to review Technical Studies (if made available) the ability to obtain this assistance may be difficult due to availability of consultancies.</p>	<p>Likely (4)</p>	<p>Ensure procurement process can be undertaken as soon as possible if technical review is required.</p> <p>Investigate opportunities for legal representation to procure consultants, this has been undertaken previously when consultants were difficult to find and advice can be managed in confidence.</p>
<p>As indicated within the LVRRS Preliminary Land Use Vision, that private land tenure arrangements reduce the opportunity for coordinated mine rehabilitation, repurposing of land assets and public access.</p>	<p>Almost certain (5)</p>	<p>That Council communicates its position on future mine rehabilitation directly to mine operators, the Latrobe City community and government stakeholders, including Council's preference for the transfer of land holdings to Government to ensure coordinated planning approach and community benefit.</p>
<p>That the achievement of land uses and development opportunities presented by the LVRRS require significant investment.</p>	<p>Likely (4)</p>	<p>That Council again advocate for a substantial component of the coal royalties raised by the State Government from Latrobe Valley mining operations be diverted to a Latrobe Valley Brown Coal Royalties Fund to provide ongoing support for diversification and transition initiatives, including mine rehabilitation.</p>

* For example, likelihood ratings: 1 (Rare); 2 (Unlikely); 3 (Possible); 4 (Likely); 5 (Almost Certain)

Legal and Compliance

The ownership of the void, power station and surrounding land of Hazelwood present challenges to an integrated rehabilitation strategy being developed in the best interests of the community.

In correspondence received by the Minister for Resources received 12 September 2019, the Minister advised that:

Work is underway to establish a new Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority in the Latrobe Valley, by amendment to the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990. The Authority is due to commence from 1 July 2020, subject to Parliament passing the proposed amendments to legislation.

In the event that the mine operators sell all or part of their current landholdings in the Latrobe Valley, the purchaser would assume responsibility for the long-term monitoring and maintenance of the site. I, as Minister for Resources, will have the power to enforce the post-closure plan requirements.

The Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Amendment Bill 2019 was passed through the Victorian Parliament 10 September 2019. This will guide how landowners will monitor and maintain former mines and establish a Latrobe Valley-based Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority and Post Closure Fund. The Authority will replace and succeed the Latrobe Valley Mine Rehabilitation Commissioner, who has been monitoring mine rehabilitation since May 2017, in time for the completion of the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy in June 2020.

Community Implications

Whilst Latrobe City Council and the broader community understand the economic importance of the coal resource; there is a level of sensitivity about existing and future land use conflicts as well as associated community health and safety concerns.

Mine rehabilitation of Latrobe Valley brown coal mines and future land use opportunities currently being explored by the LVRRS process provides the opportunity to either positively (or negatively) influence Latrobe City's capacity to serve as Gippsland's Regional City. Mine rehabilitation represents the most significant landscape change since the initial 'opening up' of coal resources in the Latrobe Valley.

Environmental Implications

The environmental implications associated with current future rehabilitation of Latrobe Valley brown coal mines cannot be underestimated.

It is for this reason, that the attached draft Submission requests that future mine rehabilitation solutions proposed by mine operators be to prepare an Environmental Effects Statement (EES). EES Guidelines require analysis of potential effects on environmental assets, exploration of relevant alternatives, and actions to minimise and manage adverse effects. It also includes public involvement.

The Minister for Planning can decide that an EES should be prepared. The Minister may also appoint an independent Panel of Inquiry as part of this process. Ministerial Guidelines explain that *'A project with potential adverse environmental effects that, individually or in combination, could be significant in a regional or State context should be referred.'*

Consultation

See above commentary provided regarding Communication.

Declaration of Interests:

A large proportion of Council staff and Councillors may be considered to have a perceived conflict of interest given the far reaching extent of the LVRRS having implications locally, and more broadly across the region. Previous legal advice has confirmed the following: that Section 77A(5) of the *Local Government Act 1989* provides that a relevant person does not have a conflict of interest in a matter if the direct interest is held in common with a large class of persons and does not exceed the interests generally held by the class of persons.

Supporting Documents:

1. Ordinary Council Meeting Minutes 04 June 2018 – Agenda Item 14.1 (Council Position on Rehabilitation of Hazelwood Mine).
2. Correspondence sent to Minister for Resources from Latrobe City Council Mayor regarding mine rehabilitation and future land use of Hazelwood Mine (sent 27 June 2019).
3. Correspondence received from Minister for Resources to Latrobe City Council regarding mine rehabilitation (received 12 September 2019).
4. LVRRS Draft Preliminary Land Use Vision
5. LVRSS Geotechnical Study Synopsis Report
6. LVRSS Regional Water Study Synopsis Report

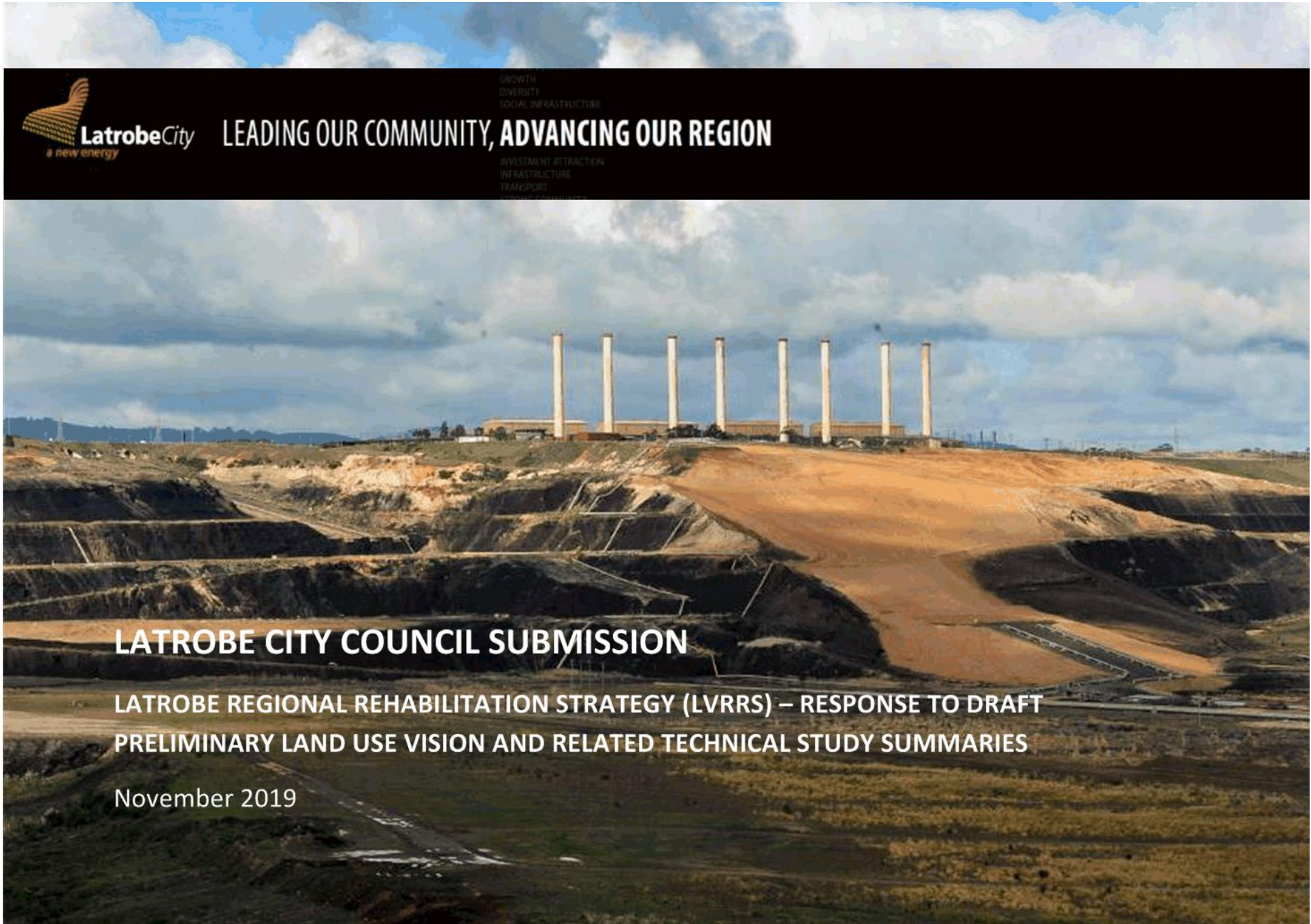
Attachments

1 [↓](#). Final Draft Submission to LVRRS NOVEMBER 2019 V.3

14.3

Draft Submission to the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy - Preliminary Land Use Vision and Technical Study Summaries

- 1 Final Draft Submission to LVRRS NOVEMBER 2019 V.3 159**



Latrobe City Council Submission to LVRSS - November 2019

PREFACE

The following comments are based on an internal assessment of the available reports prepared as part of the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy, participation in workshops and consideration of rehabilitation planning presently being undertaken by the mine operators.

Latrobe City Council acknowledges the highly technical nature of the mine rehabilitation and that the rehabilitation of brown coal mines by creating artificial lakes at the scale and depth of what is being proposed is unprecedented in the Latrobe Valley context. Due to the immediacy of Hazelwood mine rehabilitation works presently underway by the mine operator and their stated intention to commence filling the mine with water from January 2021, this submission primarily considers the implications of mine rehabilitation within and surrounding Hazelwood mine. Further consideration of Yallourn and Loy Yang mines will be necessary and provided in the future.

Latrobe City Councillors have considered this submission at a Councillor Briefing held 28 October 2019 and will have the opportunity to formally endorse the submission at the ordinary Council meeting to be held 11 November 2019. Should any changes be requested by Council at this time, Latrobe City Council may seek to provide an addendum to this submission.

SUBMISSION OVERVIEW

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Latrobe City Council acknowledges the significant contribution the Victorian Government has made with the initiation of the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy (LVRRS) led by the Department Jobs, Precincts and Regions (DJPR) in partnership with the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning (DELWP).

The draft *Preliminary Land Use Vision* (LVRRS Vision) represents the opportunity to consolidate efforts for the long-term planning of land-uses and activities that may follow the sequential rehabilitation and closure of the Latrobe Valley's coal mines. This marks the commencement of significant industry transition and transformation of the landscape, the mine voids representing the geographic and economic centre of the Latrobe City economy and landscape.

Emergent planning now being undertaken as part of the LVRRS to guide future mine rehabilitation will determine the legacy and future of coal mining in the Latrobe Valley region. Mine rehabilitation planning must therefore seek to leverage the competitive advantages of Latrobe City to support transition of the regional economy, including opportunities to access globally significant coal reserves and preserve the regions valued water security.

The manner and timeframe in which each mine area will be rehabilitated will greatly influence the achievement of opportunities outlined by the draft LVRRS Vision along with major infrastructure and urban growth planning now and into the future. It is therefore in this context that this submission also considers the LVRRS Technical Study Summaries.

The geotechnical, water and land use planning studies carried out by technical specialists from 2017 to 2019 have yet to be made available, however the Technical Study summaries do provide a number of concluding statements which indicate that opportunities to fill and maintain large scale artificial lake systems present a range of challenges and 'unknown risks' requiring further investigation to ensure a *safe, stable* and *sustainable* rehabilitation outcome.

It is the position of Latrobe City Council that mine rehabilitation should not increase land instability risk in the short, medium or long term or result in a significant time delay to viable land use options being achieved both within or adjoining mine areas. It is also critical that the risk of mine fire is resolved in the short term and that this must be an immediate priority of mine operators and State Government.

Whilst it is acknowledged that non pit lake options are not without challenges, it is our view that the risks associated with non-pit lake options are well understood and demonstrably managed. An overview of Council's position to the LVRRS and mine rehabilitation planning follows:

- **Council has consistently sought to achieve not only the State Government's position of a safe, stable and sustainable land use outcome, but one that is also 'useable' and 'visually attractive.'** A safe, stable and sustainable rehabilitation solution is not one which will require several decades to achieve, will result in large land areas remaining inaccessible for extended periods and does not resolve the immediate risk of mine fire again impacting the community.

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- **Proposed lake based mine rehabilitation is likely to inhibit Gippsland's long standing water and coal resource advantages.** The indication that the future management of water resources in the Latrobe Valley (and broader region), should be adaptive to support 'lake based' rehabilitation in a drying climate is not supported given the opportunity cost for anticipated higher and more critical future uses of water. (i.e. food production, population growth, environmental flows, changing climate adaptation etc.). The opportunity to utilise existing coal mine voids for future coal winning as encouraged by the State Government Coal Statement is also considered to be compromised by this option.
- **Alternatives beyond lake based mine rehabilitation have yet to be fully investigated in a manner that would allow a comparative assessment of risk, economics, outcomes and opportunities.** Additional technical studies are required to enable a comparative assessment of options, including alternatives identified by the community such as the Great Latrobe Park.
- **Current land tenure arrangements present challenges to the achievement of opportunities identified by the LVRRS Vision.** An obligation should be placed on the owner of the land following mine rehabilitation with a long-term goal of government obtaining ownership to minimize post-rehabilitation risks and facilitate strategic landscape repurposing.
- **It is a reasonable expectation that a component of the coal royalties raised by the State Government from Latrobe Valley mining operations be diverted to a Latrobe Valley Brown Coal Royalties Fund.** This would provide ongoing support for diversification and transition initiatives, including mine rehabilitation, monitoring and investment in post closure land use and development opportunities outlined by the LVRRS Vision and the community.
- **The preparation of an Environmental Effects Statement (EES) is considered necessary to inform the assessment and approval of current and future mine rehabilitation planning.** Without access to the full Technical Studies or an assessment of economic, environment or community impacts and risk, it is difficult to consider the feasibility of opportunities presented by the draft LVRRS Vision which may, or may not be enabled from mine rehabilitation. An EES process will ensure that a range of alternative mine rehabilitation solutions are fully explored and will allow a comparative assessment of risks and how each option may contribute to renewed opportunities now and in the long term future.

Latrobe City Council seeks to ensure that mine rehabilitation supports rather than inhibits opportunities for the economy and community and anticipates that further opportunities to participate will be made available to the community and Council as the LVRRS progresses.

Latrobe City Council look forward to continuing to work collaboratively with the Victorian Government to establish mine rehabilitation outcomes that will enhance the community and economic opportunities to grow Gippsland's Regional City. With a commitment to collaborative planning for mine rehabilitation, future economic growth and enhanced liveability outcomes may be achieved.

2. LATROBE CITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

Latrobe City Council seeks to achieve not only the State Government's position of a safe, stable and sustainable land use outcome, but one that is also 'useable' and 'visually attractive.'

Councillors have held a series of briefings to consider Latrobe City Council's position on present mine rehabilitation and the work of the LVRRS. From these discussions it was considered important that a non-pit lake option holds equal weight to that of a pit-lake option as part of wider community considerations; rather than being discounted early as is presently the case.

Provided below is a summary of relevant Council Resolutions.

Council received correspondence from a local community group regarding the Great Latrobe Park, which was considered at the Ordinary Council Meeting of 7 May 2018, Council resolving:

That Council:

- 1. Supports in principle the proposal for the Great Latrobe Park as an alternative strategy for rehabilitation of the Hazelwood coal mine*
- 2. Advocates and promotes the addition of the words "visually attractive" and "useful" to the goals for the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy, so that the specified rehabilitation goals would become: "safe", "stable", "visually attractive", "useful" and "sustainable"*
- 3. Supports and advocates further exploration of the principles and concepts of the development of a world-class "Great Latrobe Park" through the rehabilitation of the Hazelwood Mine.*

The LVRRS Vision should further expand on this opportunity presented by members of the community. Engie Australia is progressively rehabilitating the Hazelwood Mine and seeks to achieve a full pit lake outcome, despite this conflicting with the highest and best use of the land and water resources in the immediate and long term future.

In response Council considered it necessary to form an in-principle position on mine rehabilitation, particularly with regards to Hazelwood Mine, in order to help shape consultation within the community and advocacy to government. Copies of this resolution have previously been made available (and are again referenced below).

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At the Council meeting held 4 June 2018, Council resolved that Council:

- 1. Adopts the following position regarding the rehabilitation of the Hazelwood Mine:
 - a. Once the land form is stable a section of the mine is retained for coal winning and the remainder is made available to explore community and other commercial uses for the benefit of the Gippsland economy and community*
 - b. The land holdings of Engie, Hazelwood Power and other companies associated with the Hazelwood Power Station and Mine are transferred to the ownership of the Victorian or Federal government to provide a coordinated planning approach to the continued use of the mine and community benefit following mine closure*
 - c. That a substantial component of the coal royalties raised by the State Government from Latrobe Valley mining operations be diverted to a Latrobe Valley Brown Coal Royalties Fund to provide ongoing support for diversification and transition initiatives;*
 - d. That at least a 30 year obligation be placed on the owner of the land following mine rehabilitation with a long-term goal of government obtaining ownership to guarantee care and maintenance and minimisation of post-rehabilitation risks.**
- 2. Retains this position for consideration of the Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy with regards to strategies for the rehabilitation of Loy Yang and Yallourn coal mines; and*
- 3. Advocate for the Latrobe Valley Mine Rehabilitation Commissioner and Department of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport and Resources (DEDJTR) to engage the community and the region in its views as to the best overall approach for each mine.*

Council remains concerned to what has been limited consideration afforded to Council and community alternatives identified for future mine rehabilitation.

Latrobe City Council considers that the proposed mine rehabilitation plans should not occur without proper consideration and comparative assessment of all options, associated risks and outcomes which may be achieved. This has yet to occur. The immediate needs of current mine operators and landownership arrangements must not be the driving motive for the scope and timeframe in which the LVRSS process is undertaken.

3. CONTEXT FOR CHANGE

Latrobe City has a well-documented history of economic and structural change involving the mining and energy sectors.

Latrobe City's narrative over the previous 100 years is not one of gradual evolution, rather, of reaction to outside intervention on a major scale. That is- the establishment of the power industry and relocation of workers; the deregulation of the power industry and sometimes pervasive negative impact on the community.

As in history, bold policy and major infrastructure investments will again be required to support a changing economy and a reforming of the landscape. A significant amount of work has already been completed at a Local and Regional level over the previous decade in response to adjustments that will be necessary in a carbon-constrained future.

Latrobe City Council is working to leverage the inherent advantages of Latrobe City serving as Gippsland's Regional City and population centre. Proximity to Melbourne, unique mix of industry, natural resources including coal and water, skilled workforce, infrastructure, expanding agriculture and natural environment values are examples of some of the opportunities yet to be fully realised. Many of these opportunities are captured within the draft LVRSS Vision, which draws from local and regional planning undertaken in recent years in response to the changing energy market.

Council has developed a range of policies and actions to ensure that we are ready for a low carbon future, including Council's Economic Development Strategy, Live Work Latrobe land use strategies and major infrastructure investments including the Traralgon Creative Precinct and Regional Aquatic Centre. Following conversations with the community, Latrobe City Council delivered the 'Strength-Led Transition Plan' as a vision for transitioning into a strong, sustainable and prosperous future in the aftermath of the closure of Hazelwood Power Station and Mine. The LVRSS draft Vision aligns with many of these opportunities.

Gippsland Regional Growth Plan 2015

The Gippsland Regional Growth Plan 2015 (2015 GRGP) seeks to promote the continued growth for Latrobe City as the Regional City of Gippsland, as follows:

"As Gippsland's regional city, Latrobe City will be a focal point for growth, infrastructure and service investment. Growth will be planned in a way that integrates the four centres so that they function as a single urban system. This will provide a focus for future regional investment and support continued growth in the Princes Highway corridor, including the regional centres of Warragul, Sale and Bairnsdale.

The 2015 GRGP identifies that the region has aspirations to:

'diversify from a coal region to a region that produces low emissions energy resources and technology; and from an agricultural commodities region to a region that increasingly value-adds to its commodities for domestic and export markets'.

Live Work Latrobe

Live Work Latrobe land use strategies provide a long term plan for Latrobe City, setting a direction for future growth and leveraging key assets and resource advantages that will underpin changing industry and employment opportunities for the region. Although Live Work Latrobe does not consider mine rehabilitation specifically, it does identify strengths and opportunities of Latrobe City amidst structural changes occurring across the energy sector.

The project encompasses the development of three distinct, yet complementary strategies including:

- *Housing Strategy*
- *Rural Land Use Strategy*
- *Industrial and Employment Strategy*

Together, these strategies establish a municipal-wide framework for growth that targets investment and collaborative action with businesses, community agencies and authorities. Key opportunities to be collectively facilitated by the Live Work Latrobe land use strategies include:

GROWTH TO SUPPORT REGIONAL CITY ROLE

The Live Work Latrobe strategies support the growth of Latrobe City to 100,000 residents to reinforce and fulfil its role as Gippsland's only Regional City. Latrobe City will compete strongly with other regional cities to attract investment, youth and skilled labour, meaning that factors such as employment, education, lifestyle, amenity and transport will be fundamental in supporting future growth. The Strategies encourage Morwell and Traralgon to grow together to create a single Regional City population centre, supported by Moe-Newborough and Churchill.

DIVERSIFY JOBS AND PROVIDE LONG TERM EMPLOYMENT

Industry diversification and employment generation are major priorities of Live Work Latrobe. These Strategies contain initiatives to strengthen Latrobe City's role as a regional services hub, realise the City's role as a food processing, manufacturing and distribution centre for the Gippsland food bowl and to build on our strengths as the engineering capital and home to State-significant heavy industry and electricity grid infrastructure.

ATTRACTIVE AND INCLUSIVE LIVING ENVIRONMENTS

Latrobe City contains a variety of residential settings, ranging from compact urban areas, to conventional Australian suburbs and expansive rural acreages. The Live Work Latrobe Strategies secure and encourage a range of residential opportunities across the City. It advocates that future growth is commensurate with access to services, infrastructure, transport and the protection of natural resources and responding to environmental risks and hazards.

ENHANCE AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES

Gippsland contributes significantly to Victoria's overall food production. Based on 2010/11 figures, the farm-gate value of food produced in Gippsland reached \$1.5 billion, gross value added exceeded \$1.3 billion and industry employment was over 16,000, with 52% of Gippsland businesses involved in or supporting agribusiness.

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Planned expansion of irrigation, underpins the continued importance of agriculture to the regional economy and landscape, with Gippsland food exported to national and international markets, particularly Asia. Live Work Latrobe identifies locations where commercial scale agriculture can be sustained and protected as the primary land use in the future, including Intensive agriculture which has the potential to generate local employment both on farm and across the value chain, attracting opportunities for locally based manufacturing, research and development, training and technological advancements.

ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

Latrobe City includes a number of major environmental features and areas of biodiversity significance including waterways and their tributaries, lakes and waterbodies as well as views, vistas to natural features and landscapes. The municipality also contains areas of productive agricultural land. These environmental assets need to be carefully protected from any negative impacts of land use and development. Rivers throughout the area are considered to be in moderate health however the health in the Latrobe River fluctuates in different areas. The enhancement of river health, water quality and environmental flows and wetland habitats will be imperative to the long-term sustainability of water resources and estuarine environments of the region, including the Gippsland Lakes.

The directions to be established by the LVRRS and resultant State Government Policy for the rehabilitation of coal mines will greatly influence the sustainability and liveability of Latrobe City whilst also having implications for the broader Gippsland region, and with this many of the options outlined by Live Work Latro



4. RESPONSE TO THE DRAFT PRELIMINARY LAND USE VISION

The achievement of opportunities outlined by the Land Use Vision, to greater or lesser degrees, will be determined by the mine rehabilitation method, timeframe and final landform.

The initiation of the LVRSS Vision responds to the transition of the energy industry and resultant transformation of the Latrobe City's landscape and economy. Provided below is discussion of key themes, opportunities and outcomes outlined within the Preliminary LVRSS Vision.

4.1 FUTURE ENERGY

Preparing for transition to a lower carbon economy is both important and exciting for Latrobe City.

Latrobe City is uniquely placed in the Victorian economy, providing the state's base load electricity generation which accounts for around 20% of Latrobe City's Gross Regional Product. The future however appears to be very different, with shifts in world energy markets and changing environmental standards leading to the restructure of the power generation sector. A significant amount of work has already been done at a Regional level in regard to adjusting to a carbon-constrained future, with the completion of various planning initiatives and road maps by state and commonwealth governments which all recognise that Latrobe City is in transition. The LVRSS Vision draws from much of this work.

Council's Economic Development Strategy and Live Work Latrobe Initiative introduce a number of policies aimed at supporting the transition from the region's economic reliance on coal fired power stations. The strategies include investment action activities for the renewable energy sector and leveraging from the state significant electricity grid infrastructure, opportunities which are presently being progressed. As outlined in its policy *Positioning Latrobe City for a Low Carbon Emission Future* (April 2010) Latrobe City Council supports the sustainable use of brown coal as an energy source and will continue to support generators, clean coal researchers and government agencies to develop clean coal energy pilot plants and associated research facilities in Latrobe City. Latrobe City Council also understands that future opportunities for brown coal will be largely dependent on projects that are technically sound, commercially viable and socially acceptable.

The need to preserve future development of brown coal is driven by the emergence of potential new coal uses including dried coal products such as high efficiency coal pellets, liquids and gasses and the transformation of the coal into fertilisers such as Urea. Although many of the proposals are at concept or pilot phase, the potential development of the brown coal resource would promote a sizeable expansion of the region's manufacturing sector as well as present major opportunities for the construction, engineering and transport sectors.

Current research and development for low emission alternatives uses include hydrogen and related products. The Hydrogen Energy Supply Chain (HESC) pilot is currently being progressed with the support of the Victorian and Commonwealth governments in partnership with AGL (Loy Yang), Kawasaki Heavy Industries and other Japanese companies. Success in the HESC pilot may help secure new markets for coal-derived energy products. This project and other opportunities will be further enhanced by the establishment of potential carbon capture and storage work currently being undertaken.

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Should a coal derivatives export industry be developed, the consequent increase in employment opportunities would be expected to stimulate significant growth, whilst the infrastructure requirements would be of national significance and require the support from all levels of government.

In an attempt to support utilisation of coal reserves, Latrobe City Council has sought support from both State and Federal Governments for the establishment of a Regional Carbon Innovation Centre (RCIC) in the Latrobe Valley as a hub for innovation, research and development from an early technological stage to pre-commercialisation stage. A feasibility study on the proposed Centre has been recently commissioned by Australian Carbon Innovation (ACI). The establishment of such a facility may be appropriately referenced within the LVRRS Vision within themes of Energy, Education and Training.

Council notes other innovations such as geothermal technologies for heat and energy generation drawing from vast aquifers of heated water beneath Latrobe Valley. Major developments to utilise the heated aquifer are currently in construction and include the Gippsland Regional Aquatic Centre and Creative Precinct. Australian Paper's waste to energy project represents another emergent opportunity for the transformation of energy generation, whilst reducing pressure on existing landfill sites and providing a net reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. This is a key opportunity and representative of broader recyclable industry investments to which Latrobe City land zoning, industry history and expertise are well positioned. These opportunities may be further expanded upon within the LVRRS Vision.

Acknowledging the many and varied land use constraints which are already present within the Latrobe Valley, it follows that policy direction for future mine rehabilitation to be established by the LVRRS should seek to ensure that future energy opportunities are not compromised or introduce further complexity to future coal utilisation. Final rehabilitated landforms based on good engineering and mine rehabilitation practices should be able to maintain a reasonable level of on-going access to both resources and land assets.

4.2. WATER SECURITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FROM ENERGY MARKET TRANSITION

Securing new job creation opportunities from historical water allocations previously set aside for energy generation provides a key opportunity that would underpin economic transition across the region.

Latrobe City is fortunate to be located in an area with a high degree of water security in comparison to other regions, bolstered by the large water storages established for the energy generation, which required significant amounts of surface water and groundwater. Job creation opportunities which may result from water allocations previously set aside for energy generation represent a key opportunity that may underpin economic transition across the region.

On the surface, the Latrobe area is well serviced for water given its relatively high reliability rainfall and ample winter run-off to fill dams. However the reality is that licenses for the diversion of water for irrigation from the Latrobe River and its tributaries are fully capped at present - meaning the extent of irrigation development is also effectively capped. Water is tradable in the Latrobe River system but with some restrictions pertaining to upstream trades (which are determined on a case-by-case basis, partly linked to the current dewatering of mine batters and voids). The availability of permanent water rights is an issue for new investors and a major factor in location selection.

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Expansion of irrigation in Gippsland is currently being investigated by Southern Rural Water through the Southern Victorian Irrigation Development Project, with preliminary assessments completed in April 2017. The Project assessed land suitability and potential water sources to be achieved through the Macalister Irrigation District Modernisation works and unallocated groundwater and surface water resources, including Blue Rock reservoir.

An investigation into future agriculture opportunities commissioned by Latrobe City Council (*Intensive Agriculture Opportunities Scoping Study, McKinna 2016*), identified potential sources of water for agriculture could eventuate following the announcement of the closure of the Hazelwood power station, which identified high quality water suited for intensive agriculture. A current opportunity for water in the region is demonstrated by Australian Paper and Victoria Government, who are progressing a \$1.2 million aquaculture feasibility study into the production of barramundi from the Latrobe Valley, representing a possible 190 ongoing jobs. This opportunity and others could be expanded upon should new water resources be made available from large reserves previously required for energy production.

The *Gippsland Region Sustainable Water Strategy* (2011) sets out long-term plans to secure each region's water future, identifying threats to water availability over the next 50 years and identifying policies and actions to help water users, water corporations and catchment management authorities respond. The Strategy suggests that Gippsland is well placed to meet its water supply needs; whilst acknowledging that major industrial customers will need to reduce water consumption in order to support long term water sustainability and enable alternative users to leverage from the reallocation of water assets in the future.

The Regional Water Strategy is currently being reviewed and will respond to the directions established by the LVRRS. The current planned “full pit water body” proposed for rehabilitation of mines will require on-going access to highly sought after water resources. The social license and sustainability of this water being redirected to maintain mine stability in perpetuity over other opportunities in the region is yet to be tested. The amount, cost and conditions attached to water for mine rehabilitation is unknown at present and is not considered by LVRRS Water Technical Study Summary.



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The draft LVRRS Vision rightly identifies future agriculture opportunities as part of economic transition, including indications that Latrobe Valley would become a 'key part of Victoria's food bowl.' Current planning for expanded agriculture in the region, in particular irrigated agriculture is however considered to be significantly compromised by a mine rehabilitation outcome reliant on large volumes of water to maintain stability to be drawn in perpetuity from the Latrobe River catchment and aquifers. The LVRRS process and resultant policy should seek to support opportunities to utilise historical water allocations previously set aside for energy generation (understood to be in the range of 100 GL per year), acknowledging that this represents a key advantage and immediate opportunity to transition the Gippsland economy and support future food and water security for Victoria.

To inform any future request to redirect existing water allocations from energy generation to mine rehabilitation, a better understanding of the relationship between various rehabilitation options and their impact to future water use, water pricing, downstream irrigation along with the economic and natural environment values of the lower Latrobe River wetlands and Gippsland Lakes will be essential. The preparation of an Environmental Effects Statement would provide further confidence to this process.

4.3. CLIMATE CHANGE

At a time when many of the traditional growing areas are being disadvantaged by forecast changes to climate and water, Latrobe City will have a number of advantages.

The *Gippsland Regional Growth Plan- Background Report* identifies the following implications of climate change, including:

- *implications for water supply and reliability, within and outside the region, due to reduced rainfall;*
- *increased water demand;*
- *shorter drier winters quality;*
- *pressures on natural ecosystems.*

Modelling reported by McKinna as part of the *Intensive Agriculture Opportunities Scoping Study* (2016) indicates that in terms of suitability for agriculture, there will be a reduced impact to the production of most crops and pastures. At a time when many of the traditional growing areas are being disadvantaged by forecast changes to climate and water, Latrobe City will have a number of advantages compared to other parts of Victoria and northern States.

The LVRRS Water Study summary indicates that future water allocations for mine rehabilitation may be drawn during flood events in order to hasten the filling of mine voids. Floodwaters do not indicate an 'excess' of water rather are necessary to maintain river health and downstream environments, this becoming increasingly important in a drying climate. The importance of the Latrobe River catchment to the Gippsland Lakes is currently demonstrated, with all other Gippsland Rivers experiencing drought conditions.

The opportunity to 'drought proof' agriculture in Gippsland as a result of changing energy sector was demonstrated through 2019, whereby Gippsland Water was able to allocate water previously set aside for Energy Brix to downstream irrigators on the lower Latrobe River. It is also understood that drought reserves were relied upon from Blue Rock reservoir through the first half of 2019, whilst dewatering undertaken by mine operators produce in the order of 13-14mg each year, with this water being split between irrigation and environmental flows for the Latrobe River.

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Mine rehabilitation must be effective for decades if not centuries. It is considered that lake based mine rehabilitation that is reliant upon large volumes of valued water being available in perpetuity is not resilient to climate change and would be in direct competition with current and future water users given forecast drought periods.

In the event that a full lake level could not be maintained, the receding water level would result in exposed coal batters reappearing and likely result in associated land stability and fire risk (as is indicated within the Technical Study summaries). Planning for a 'climate change resilient' approach to mine rehabilitation is therefore critical, acknowledging the inter-generational challenge and risks for the community now and in the long term.

4.4. IMPLICATIONS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

Coordinated investment in infrastructure and utilities will be necessary to realising opportunities presented within the Land Use Vision.

Coal mining and energy generation has seen the establishment of significant infrastructure including energy distribution networks and large water storages and the power station sites. Leveraging new value adding uses by repurposing these assets represents a key opportunity for the transition of the regional economy and therefore must be a key consideration in the preparation of the LVRRS Vision and resultant directions.

A clear understanding of timeframes in which a safe and stable final land form will be achieved will also be critical to assisting current and future land use planning along with the prioritisation of necessary infrastructure upgrades and investments. A present example of this is the progression of the Traralgon Bypass, which is essential to the achievement of the Morwell and Traralgon corridor developing as an employment precinct, function of the Traralgon Activity Centre whilst giving access to broader Gippsland and eastern States. The critical role that the Princes Highway plays is recognised through its inclusion on the Commonwealth Government's National Network. The Melbourne-Sale Corridor Strategy is also a reflection of the shared strategic importance given to this corridor by the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments (Gippsland Freight Strategy 2013).

Following the initiation of the LVRRS, indications from stakeholders suggest that the established route for the Traralgon Bypass may now be compromised as a result of future mine rehabilitation. This is unexpected given the previous appointment of Advisory Committees (2004, 2007), subsequent Planning Scheme amendments in 2009, planned land acquisition and commencement of detailed engineering design now underway.



4.5. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Mine rehabilitation planning and investment should seek to enhance natural environment outcomes and tourism job creation opportunities.

Latrobe City includes a number of important areas of biodiversity which are home to flora and fauna of national and State significance. Locally significant native habitat, waterways, lakes, forests, and rural views and vistas to natural landscapes greatly add to the liveability and amenity of Latrobe City.

Enhancing natural environment values is a key opportunity in supporting the transition of the Latrobe City and Gippsland economies, including opportunities for the Great Latrobe Park. Planning policy and actions to strengthen the Strzelecki-Alpine Biolink is one such example, and is considered to complement this opportunity.

Latrobe City Council is currently supporting a multi- agency and industry Working Group formed to strengthen habitat corridors for the genetically significant Strzelecki Koala. Both Engie and Energy Australia are represented on the working group, recognising the opportunities current and future mine rehabilitation provides to support improved biodiversity connections in the landscape. This opportunity is acknowledged within the LVRRS Vision, which indicates expansive public land for parks and related recreation. This is supported and aligns with the community initiated proposal for the Great Latrobe Park. Resources to facilitate appropriate land tenure arrangements and associated ongoing stewardship, beyond mandatory post rehabilitation monitoring and maintenance will be necessary to achieve many of these opportunities.



Rehabilitated open space corridor at Yallourn Mine Area north of Morwell, 2018.

5. MINE REHABILITATION IMPACTS TO LANDSCAPE, RESOURCES AND ECONOMY

The rehabilitation of coal mine voids represents the most significant landscape transformation since the initial 'opening up' of coal resources in the Latrobe Valley

The municipality has benefited from its association with energy production, owing to the State Significant brown coal resources. The manner in which the Latrobe City mine areas are rehabilitated will directly influence landscape and economic opportunities outlined by the LVRRS Vision. The method of mine rehabilitation will also impact upon the delivery of major project opportunities, infrastructure and urban growth planning currently underway and the sustainability of important natural environment values of the region. Referring to the various themes within the draft LVRRS Vision and technical studies, the following commentary is provided.

5.1. CONSIDERATION OF NON-LAKE BASED REHABILITATION OPTIONS

A full pit-lake option of rehabilitating the Hazelwood mine void may have become a fait accompli without investigating alternatives.

Council remains concerned to what has been limited consideration afforded to Council and community alternatives identified for future mine rehabilitation; and that indications within the LVRRS Vision that the aspiration for pit water bodies arose from stakeholder consultation with community is not accurate.

In 2016, the Hazelwood Mine Fire Inquiry concluded that the pit lake rehabilitation options, which include both full and partial pit lake options, are the most viable rehabilitation options for the Latrobe Valley's three brown coal mine voids based on current information. The Inquiry also noted that further research is required and that these options may become less viable once research is undertaken. Based a preliminary assessment of the Technical Study summaries, it is Latrobe City Council's assessment that these studies remain inconclusive and indicate a number of challenges requiring further investigation. The technical studies also indicate that important considerations have not been assessed including the 'examination of future water level changes in the rehabilitated mines arising from either planned or climate-induced changes in water supply'.

As part of the LVRRS process, lake based mine rehabilitation has consistently been presented at workshops and within communications of the Hazelwood mine operator as the preferred option. It has also been the primary focus of the three technical studies initiated to inform the completion of the LVRRS Vision, with no other similar studies into alternatives yet commenced.

In November 2017, the LVRRS hosted a series of community consultation sessions to provide information about the project. Responding to questions from the community about alternative options to a pit lake, the LVRRS representatives stated that:

"...it is testing the feasibility of the pit lake option only". However, "in the event that a mine operator puts forward an alternative rehabilitation proposal, this would be considered through the appropriate regulatory processes."

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There does not appear to be a mechanism for formally considering non-pit lake proposals from the community or any other entity outside the current mine operators. This statement highlights the challenges of private land tenure arrangements to the exploration of alternative outcomes.

More recently, comments made by the Latrobe Valley Mine Rehabilitation Commissioner in a Latrobe Valley Express news article (8 April 2019) entitled 'No unity on mine rehab', reported the Commissioner 'to defend pit lakes as a method of mine rehabilitation.' The article included a quote from the Commissioner stating:

*"... the LVRRS [Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy] is working towards establishing a basis for creating pit lakes.
"It could be said if we were to abandon it and just let it fill through ground water only, the consequences would be very severe indeed, but we have a very clear obligation to provide a good, appropriate accessible body of water with an appropriate water quality."*

The views of the Commissioner were later reaffirmed by DELWP representative facilitating the LVRRS at the Council briefing 20 May 2019, where there was a clear preference for a 'full lake' solution. Following this briefing, the Mayor reiterated Council's position to the Minister for Resources in letter dated 27 June 2019.

The LVRRS project has stated that the final LVRRS and Regional Impact Assessments will be completed by March 2020. This work parallels the rehabilitation activity of Engie, at which time Engie could foreseeably be filling its mine with water drawing upon existing water allocation.

It is a likely risk that a full pit-lake option of rehabilitating the Hazelwood mine void may have become a fait accompli without investigating alternatives. Latrobe City Council however retains the strong view that the consideration of the proposed mine rehabilitation plans should not occur without proper consideration of all options, associated risks, timeframes, economics and outcomes which may be achieved.

The LVRRS Vision indicates that it will provide the basis for future more detailed land use investigations at the mine and precinct level. The Minister for Resources also recently advised Latrobe City Council that the preparation of Latrobe Valley Regional Rehabilitation Strategy does not preclude the consideration of alternative rehabilitation options to pit lakes including a dry pit option. This is supported and considered to be essential to the further development of alternative mine rehabilitation options and comparison of various land use and development opportunities, outcomes and risk.

Acknowledging the progression of rehabilitation works and planning being progressed by Engie for the Hazelwood mine area, and that all technical studies undertaken as part of the LVRRS to date have considered pit lake options only, Latrobe City Council request that the State Government commence technical investigations to explore the suitability of alternative rehabilitation solutions. This is particularly important given the potential for unfavourable impacts and extended rehabilitation timeframes likely to result from lake based solutions described by Technical Study summaries.

5.2. ACHIEVING SAFE, STABLE AND SUSTAINABLE REHABILITATION

The ongoing availability of water in a drier climate has direct implications to the ability to maintain a safe and stable land form.

It is understood that the supporting technical studies (Geotechnical and Water) have been completed, with summary reports now released and that these studies explore lake based mine rehabilitation options only. Although the full studies have yet to be made available, the summary reports indicate that 'lake based' rehabilitation will introduce a host of new and unknown complications to land stability and long term water security in the region.

Based on a preliminary review of the Technical Study summaries (see appendices to this report), it is Latrobe City Council's assessment that these studies remain inconclusive and indicate a number of challenges requiring further investigation. The technical studies also indicate that important considerations have not been assessed including the 'examination of future water level changes in the rehabilitated mines arising from either planned or climate-induced changes in water supply'. The inability to assure the ongoing availability of water to maintain a full pit lake outcome in a drier climate future is likely to have direct implication to fire risk and the ability to maintain a safe, stable and sustainable mine void. Water availability must also be considered alongside other competing water uses, including job creation opportunities and health of the Latrobe River and downstream environments into the future.

Safe: A mine rehabilitation method which will result in coal batters being left exposed for 15- 20 or 40 years or more is not considered to achieve a safe outcome within a reasonable timeframe. This is of particular concern given historical and more recent mine fire events. Further if water isn't available in the future to fill and then maintain a full lake, this may result in a lowering of the water level leading to land instability and re-emergence of mine fire risk.

Stable: Introducing a rebound effect to land which may see land move as much as 1 meter or more and necessitate the exclusion of public access for what may be decades, is not considered to achieve a stable landform. Given instability concerns to the Princess Highway and southern parts of the Morwell Township in recent times, it is the position of Latrobe City Council that mine rehabilitation options should not increase instability risk in the short, medium or long term or result in a significant time delay to viable land use options being achieved.

Sustainable: Diverting large quantities of high quality water (in a drying climate) away from rivers or other productive uses like irrigated agriculture for eternity is not considered to be sustainable. Whilst reports indicate that filling the lake with water may be achieved within existing entitlements, this can only be guaranteed when water is available and would likely limit access to historical water allocations previously set aside for energy generation.

Within their 2015 submission to the Hazelwood Mine Fire Inquiry entitled *Review of Future Rehabilitation Options for Loy Yang, Hazelwood and Yallourn Coal Mines in the Latrobe Valley 2015*, Jacobs identified a number of significant risks to both groundwater and surface water quality and availability within the Latrobe catchment area as being 'high' and 'critical.'

Key findings from this report included:

"Water resource issues arise for the Pit Lake landform due to the volume of groundwater required to the fill the lake and therefore the potential limited availability of water for other users."

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“The Pit Lake landform as envisioned in this option has a very large volume and is likely to require a large volume of water to fill and maintain.

As water would provide the bulk of weight balance for underlying aquifer pressures there would be an imperative to maintain Pit Lake level even in times of low catchment water availability, which is likely to see the Pit Lake as a competitor for other users; and

The Pit Lake may not result in the freeing up of any entitlement back to the catchment in the long term.”

The above risks outlined by Jacobs are significant and must be clearly understood in terms of impacts to land stability, the impact of foregoing other beneficial uses of water in the future and the importance of maintaining water quality of the aquifer and surface water now and in the long term.

The opportunity of this water for current and future value adding uses should not be foregone in order to achieve and maintain stability of mine areas and surrounding land. A mine rehabilitation solution that is reliant on water being available in a ‘drier climate future’ in order to maintain land stability and mitigate fire risk cannot reasonably be supported as a safe, stable or sustainable outcome.

5.3. LAND OWNERSHIP

Current land tenure of mine areas present challenges to achieving an integrated rehabilitation strategy.

Achieving the LVRRS Vision will require State Government to facilitate coordinated planning and development will be necessary. It is the position of this submission that the privatisation of mine operations in the Latrobe Valley has failed to achieve community and safety outcomes, demonstrated by the mine fire and major collapses in recent times. The view that mine rehabilitation will now be undertaken in the interest of public good is therefore also questionable, as is confidence in Government regulations.

Recognising the mine areas are owned by a mixture of entities, rather than in single ownership, this presents further challenges. Engie has consistently indicated a strategy to gradually end its coal activities and that the land would then be sold progressively. This outcome may present challenges to achieving an integrated rehabilitation strategy now and in the longer term. This challenge is recognised within the LVRRS Vision which states:

“Much like any private landowner, the current owners may seek to reuse or sell parts or all of this land, subject to the need for rehabilitation and the planning scheme controls of the day. This will make planning for the sites complex, including allowing for public access.”

The simplest way that this risk could be mitigated is if all of the land is sold or transferred to a single entity. To find a single private entity with the means to buy all of the land would be an additionally difficult prospect. It is reasonable therefore to explore a government ownership option as a complementary acknowledgment to the regions contribution to the State of Victoria and importance of mine rehabilitation and opportunities this now provides for the community and region. As previously stated within the submission, Council resolved at the 4 June 2018 Council meeting that:

- *The land holdings of Engie, Hazelwood Power and other companies associated with the Hazelwood Power Station and Mine are transferred to the ownership of the Victorian or Federal government to provide a coordinated planning approach to the continued use of the mine and community benefit following mine closure; and,*

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- That at least a 30 year obligation be placed on the owner of the land following mine rehabilitation with a long-term goal of government obtaining ownership to guarantee care and maintenance and minimisation of post-rehabilitation risks.

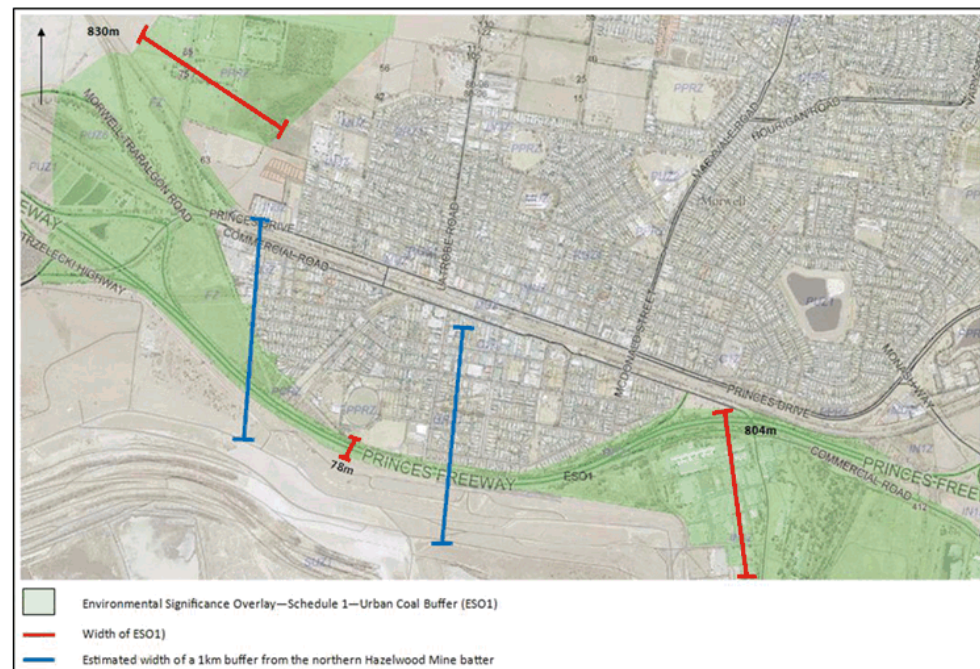
The ability of Government to undertake this function is understood to now be enabled by the Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Amendment Bill 2019, passed through the Victorian Parliament 10 September 2019 which introduces the establishment of a Latrobe Valley-based Mine Land Rehabilitation Authority and Post Closure Fund.

5.4. LAND STABILITY

There is a degree of sensitivity about existing and future land use conflicts and the associated community health and safety concerns resulting from coal mining operations.

While the broader community understands the economic importance of the coal resource, council advises there is a degree of sensitivity within the community from coal mining operations and mine rehabilitation. This view is emphasised by recent events including mine collapses and stability concerns impacting the Princess Highway and urban areas of Morwell, the Hazelwood mine fire, AGL's submission to Amendment C87 Traralgon Growth Areas Review (which highlighted landslip and subsidence concerns resulting from open cut mining to both future and existing urban areas).

The need to consider locations with potential to experience greater degrees of land movement or associated risk is critical. One such area is land south of Morwell, which due to concerns regarding the northern batter of the Hazelwood Mine, the Princes Highway was closed in 2014, with traffic being diverted through the Morwell Township and alternate routes via nearby small towns. This event reinforced the importance of the Princes Highway and the impact that damage to critical infrastructure can have on a region.



The above map shows the close proximity of the Princess Highway and Morwell urban area to the mine void, which currently has no guiding overlay controls which are generally applied for a distance of the 1 kilometre buffer (shaded green).

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In 2014 Earth Resources Regulation (EER) provided a submission to Planning Panels Victoria regarding proposed changes to residential land rezoning south of Commercial Road Morwell, stating that:

“The potential for adverse impacts as a result of movement, within the immediate area of the mine, and events such as fire is significantly increased due to the proximity of community to the mine boundary. Although mine stability is being actively managed, it should be recognised that the mine can potentially influence the immediately surrounding area.

An increase in the development density, in the area south of Commercial Road, effectively raises the potential consequences associated with the mine’s influence.”

There is presently no planning control in place to manage risks associated with the adjoining coal mine area. The LVRRS Progress Report 2018-19 states that:

‘The extent to which ground subsidence will reverse when the mines are rehabilitated has also been investigated. This rebound effect will require further research and long term monitoring, with adaptive management measures as necessary.’

Without having access to the full technical reports, it is assumed that the rebound effect referred to here is on the basis of a lake option pushing against batters, which depending on fill times described as taking 20 + years or much longer. Those locations likely to experience rebound as a result of artificially filling the Hazelwood mine void with water, extend well into the established urban area of Morwell and will have direct impacts to the stability of Princess Highway. The indication that further research, long term monitoring with ‘adaptive management’ as necessary does not indicate confidence in what may occur once filling the mine void commences neither does it suggest a ‘passive’ rehabilitation outcome.

The ability to reduce the associated risks with the introduction of adequate buffers is also difficult to achieve noting the close proximity of the mine to key assets and community, given the crest of the Hazelwood mine is situated approximately 80 meters from the Morwell’s urban boundary. Analysis of lake rehabilitation options undertaken as part of the LVRRS indicates that if water is used as the rehabilitation solution, extended fill periods or a lowered final fill level could present additional challenges with respect to the management of stability and fire risks both during the fill period and as part of the final landform.

Acknowledging that the quantity and quality of water required to fill and maintain a ‘full pit lake’ mine rehabilitation outcome is not able to be confirmed within a predicted drier climate, it then follows that stability and fire risk have not been adequately considered in terms of the achievement of safe, stable or sustainable outcome. It is recommended that this information be communicated clearly as part of the continued discussion with community and within the draft LVRRS Vision and that the full Technical Studies be made available in order to allow a lake based rehabilitation solution to be transparently considered by all stakeholders. The preparation of the Environmental Effects Statement as part of the consideration of future mine rehabilitation proposals would provide greater transparency of options, impacts and risks.

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5.5. REVIEW OF COAL PLANNING PROVISIONS TO ENABLE CHANGE

Latrobe City's association with coal mining has delivered economic benefit, but has also constrained the way in which land can now be used and developed. Coal related planning provisions has for over 30 years remained unchanged and represented a 'single industry view' with a 'coal at all costs' approach, which failed to provide adequate direction for other beneficial land uses.

Working with Regional DELWP and DJPR representatives, approximately 460ha of industry 1 and 2 zoned land south of Morwell was identified as having unnecessary Coal Overlay restrictions in place due to the resource in this area being 'too deep for open cut mining.' Following advocacy efforts of multiple stakeholders, the Minister announced the removal of the State Resource Overlay during May 2018. This is an example of a changing view to the future of Latrobe City – and represents significant opportunity to further diversify the economy beyond traditional energy and mining sectors. A large scale battery recycling plant is now being proposed within the Morwell Heavy Industry Precinct demonstrating how the review of coal planning policy in this location is now 'freeing' up new industry investment opportunity.

Council is of the view that the long term preservation of coal resources does not necessitate the deferral of more immediate opportunities to diversify the regional economy, attract new investment and create jobs. Similar opportunities for economic diversification may be identified via the development of the LVRSS and its recommendations for future Planning Scheme changes and related coal planning policy.



Minister removed State Resource Overlay from 460 ha Morwell Heavy Industry Precinct, which had previously prevented non- coal or energy related industry being established.

5.6. IN REASONABLE TIME

The timeframe in which a useable landform and benefits might be achieved must be a central consideration in determining the most appropriate form of mine rehabilitation.

The environmental, social and economic implications associated with current and future rehabilitation of Latrobe Valley brown coal mines cannot be underestimated.

The LVRRS Vision indicates that the phasing of land use change will reflect projected order of mine closure and the potentially extended rehabilitation periods that may be required, depending on the form and timing of rehabilitation of each mine area. This is acknowledged given the scale of landscape change; however mine rehabilitation that will result in the deferral of useable or value adding outcomes being achieved for 50 to 100 years is not likely to be acceptable given the more immediate need to transition the economy.

The timeframe in which various mine rehabilitation options might be achieved, and how each option may support or inhibit the need for immediate economic transition must be a critical consideration to the preparation of the LVRRS, given the direct and indirect interactions with the social, economic and urban environments including:

- established and developing urban and industry areas;
- land valuations and investor confidence;
- infrastructure planning and investment;
- protection of major assets;
- future food and water security; and
- access and availability to natural resources.

Understanding that the rehabilitation of the Latrobe Valley mine areas is likely to be inter-generational, this submission requests that adequate time and resourcing is provided to allow consideration of a range of mine rehabilitation solutions in order to fully explore potential opportunities, impacts and timeframes in which 'useable' landforms may be achieved. The immediate objectives and interests of mine operators must not determine the timeframe and scope of the LVRRS being completed.

This submission requests that rehabilitation solutions proposed by mine operators would be best supported with the preparation of an Environmental Effects Statement (EES). The *Environment Effects Act 1978* provides for assessment of proposed projects (works) that are capable of having a significant effect on the environment. The general objective of the assessment process is: *To provide for the transparent, integrated and timely assessment of the environmental effects of projects capable of having a significant effect on the environment.* Importantly the EES Guidelines require that process provides for the analysis of potential effects on environmental assets, exploration of relevant alternatives, and actions to minimise and manage adverse effects. It also includes public involvement and the opportunity for an integrated response to a proposal.

Council officers have been advised by DELWP's Environment Assessment Unit that no referral has been made by DELWP or DJPR regarding mine rehabilitation planning currently underway.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The significance of mine rehabilitation to the future liveability of Latrobe City and region cannot be underestimated.

Given the prominence of coal mining in the landscape and economy, the preparation of the *draft Preliminary Land Use Vision* (LVRRS Vision) and related outputs should seek to secure and leverage the workforce and natural resource advantages that Latrobe City has to transition the economy and avoid significant time delays to viable land uses being achieved.

Recognising the interrelationship of mine rehabilitation to the surrounding landscape, regional resource strengths and broader economy, State policy for future mine rehabilitation of coal mines will, to greater or lesser degrees, determine the sustainability and liveability of Latrobe City and broader region now and in the long term future. This requires careful consideration of a range of matters many of which outlined within the Technical Summaries.

The Technical Study Summaries do not however provide an assessment of broader environmental, economic or social impacts so it is therefore difficult to determine the impact of 'full pit lakes' in this way. It is however the position of Latrobe City Council that a *safe, stable* and *sustainable* mine rehabilitation is not one which will take several decades to achieve, or comprise the significant natural resource advantages of the region including the future utilisation of coal, water security and related investment opportunities.

Latrobe City Council requests the State Government's commitment to providing the time and resources necessary to 'getting this right' for Latrobe City and the broader Gippsland Region. To achieve this, further technical studies are needed to explore alternative mine rehabilitation and re-use opportunities are needed to enable a comparative assessment of all options and associated risks.

A summary of Council's position to the draft LVRRS Vision, Technical Studies and current mine rehabilitation planning currently underway is provided within the Executive Summary of this submission.

7. APPENDIX

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO PRELIMINARY LAND USE VISION

The below table provides responses to specific elements and key statements included within the draft LVRSS Vision.

Specific comments to the Preliminary Land Use Vision	
<p>Understanding the interrelationship of mine rehabilitation and future land use and development opportunities which might be achieved, it is unclear as to how the LVRSS Vision may be finalised ahead of the technical studies being integrated during November – December 2019.</p>	<p>Latrobe City Council supports the intension of the Vision document to achieve positive social, economic and environmental outcomes for future land use and development. This deserves appropriate time and resourcing.</p> <p>The need to respond to immediate needs of current mine operator rehabilitation planning must not be driving motive for the scope and timeframe in which the LVRSS process is undertaken (as is currently demonstrated by the assessment of Engie’s preferred lake based mine rehabilitation as the only option considered by the LVRSS Technical Studies).</p>
<p>Indications within the LVRSS Vision that the aspiration for pit water bodies arose from stakeholder consultation with community is not accurate.</p>	<p>Lake based mine rehabilitation has consistently been presented at Workshops and associated media. It has also been the primary focus of the three technical studies initiated in tandem with community engagement to inform the Land Use Vision (as stated by LVRSS representatives at Community Forums).</p> <p>From the initiation of the LVRSS, the process has focused on lake based mine rehabilitation outcome. This is acknowledged within the LVRSS Vision which explains that the Hazelwood Mine Fire Inquiry concluded that the pit lake rehabilitation options, which include both full and partial pit lake options, are the most viable rehabilitation options for the Latrobe Valley’s three brown coal mine voids based on current information. The Inquiry also noted that further research is required and that these options may become less viable once research is undertaken. During November 2017, the LVRSS hosted a series of community consultation sessions to provide information about the project. Responding to questions from the community about alternative options to a pit lake, the LVRSS representatives stated that:</p> <p><i>“...it is testing the feasibility of the pit lake option only”. However, “in the event that a mine operator puts forward an alternative rehabilitation proposal, this would be considered through the appropriate regulatory processes.”</i></p>

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	<p>There does not appear to be a mechanism for formally considering non-pit lake proposals from the community or any other entity outside the current mine operator proposals. If so, it is requested that the State Government support the investigation of alternative rehabilitation options to allow a comparative assessment of opportunities, outcomes and risks.</p>
<p>Further Studies into alternative rehabilitation required</p>	<p>It is stated <i>'that the Preliminary Land Use Vision will provide the basis for future more detailed land use investigations at the mine and precinct level.'</i></p> <p>This is supported and considered to be essential to the further development of alternative mine rehabilitation options and corresponding land use and development opportunities, given the unfavourable impacts and extended rehabilitation timeframes to result from lake based solutions described within the LVRRS Progress Report and Technical Study summaries.</p> <p>As stated above, Latrobe City Council request the commencement of further technical investigations to explore the suitability of alternative rehabilitation solutions, to be led independently by State Government. All technical studies undertaken to date have considered pit lake options only. The commencement of these investigations is considered to be potentially time critical, given the current rehabilitation works and planning activity being progressed by Engie for the Hazelwood mine area and environs.</p> <p>Appreciating the interrelationship of mine rehabilitation and the resultant land use and development opportunities which might be achieved, it is unclear as to how the Land Use Vision may be finalised ahead of the technical studies being integrated during November – December 2019.</p>
<p>Long term plan and programmed delivery of infrastructure.</p>	<p>Discussion of future implementation and infrastructure delivery would be improved to reference the necessary State Government commitment to support the delivery of critical utilities and service infrastructure required to support future commercial, tourism and new industry growth opportunities identified.</p>
<p>Implementation and Timing of when land assets may be 'useable.'</p>	<p>It is stated that <i>the phasing and actions for land use change reflect projected order of mine closure and the potentially extended rehabilitation periods that may be required.</i></p> <p>Council has consistently sought to achieve not only the State Government's position of a safe, stable and sustainable land use outcome, but one that is also 'useable'. Future Technical Studies assessments should outline likely timeframes in which useable land form outcomes would be achieved. A sustainable rehabilitation solution is not likely to be one which will not be realised for 50 – 100 years.</p>

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	<p>Commentary within the LVRRS referring to lake based uses should be revised and informed by key conclusions provided by the technical studies.</p>
Policy Context	<p>Energy: Reference to new power generating technologies and renewable energy opportunities are supported. Grid infrastructure and engineering expertise provide a strong platform to Latrobe City to remain a key contributor to both State and interstate power generation. This should be reflected within the Vision statements. Opportunities for the future utilisation of coal resources are supported.</p> <p>References to 'Green Hydro' within the LVRRS Vision are unclear in the context of the Latrobe Valley and the current Pilot Project for the Hydrogen Energy Supply Chain (HESC). While it is acknowledged that DELWP have been considering 'green hydrogen' this would appear to be in contradiction to DJPR view of current opportunities now and over the next 10 – 15 years for hydrogen production from coal within the Latrobe Valley. Reference to 'green hydrogen' is considered 'out of place' in the draft LVRRS Vision given the cost of hydrogen production from renewables is presently uneconomic.</p> <p>A renewed Landscape and Economy: Current commentary referring to lake based uses should be reviewed based on technical study findings, which indicate inconclusive results and need for further investigation.</p>
Constraints and Challenges	<p>The discussion of constraints and challenges is supported, given the importance of sharing the challenges transparently with community, and supporting informed discussion of options and potential outcomes.</p>
Geotechnical Impacts	<p>Commentary indicates that investigation of potential impacts of current and future mining activity is being undertaken. The implications of mine rehabilitation to future coal utilisation opportunities must be understood.</p> <p>The policy direction for future mine rehabilitation to be established by the LVRRS should seek to ensure that these opportunities are not compromised or introduce further complexity to future coal utilisation, acknowledging the many and varied land use constraints which are already present including floodplain areas, bushfire risk, established urban and industry, state energy distribution and major pipelines.</p> <p>It is unclear if the additional investigations will be in addition to the Geotechnical Study which considers lake rehabilitation options only.</p>

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References to Latrobe Valley	In the context of the LVRRS, the Latrobe Valley region is not specified. Previous State Policy has identified Latrobe Valley to be the Baw Baw, Latrobe and Wellington municipalities combined. Referring to the Vision Study Area it refers to locations solely within Latrobe City. The narrative throughout the LVRRS Vision document might be made clearer if references to Latrobe Valley were replaced with Latrobe City.
Section 3.1.1.	<p>The need to commit long term water supply is not considered to achieve as a sustainable rehabilitation solution, the LVRRS Progress Report indicating limited water availability, potential for declining water quality and possibility of long term land stability implications. It would be beneficial if these implications were articulated within the draft LVRRS Vision.</p> <p>Creative Arts Hub & Reinforced creative arts hub discussion would benefit from being updated to refer to the Latrobe Creative Precinct project in Traralgon (Major Capital Work investment of \$38M) to which the State Government is a funding partner.</p> <p>Caption under image needs to be updated. This is out of date in context of current upgrade works.</p>
Section 3.1.3.	Latrobe City Council recently reviewed and adopted the <i>Latrobe City Events and Tourism Strategy 2018-2022</i> . This should be reflected.
Framework Plan 1: Tourism, Liveability, Recreation	<p>Opportunities which are considered suitable for inclusion on the Framework Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of Lake Narracan should be identified for Tourism expansion and existing water based recreation.
3.2. 1.	Mature Urban centre discussion might better reflect commentary introduced to Policy by Amendment C105 (i.e. description of towns – in particular Morwell – Traralgon combined as the population centre, diverse housing mix, including medium density living within close proximity to CBD locations etc.
3.2.2.	Reference to the need for ‘enabling infrastructure’ is supported. This requirement is also critical to achieving high amenity housing outcomes (i.e. Lake Narracan Precinct Structure Plan area); given this issue extends beyond commercial and industrial investment opportunity.
3.2.3.	Long term plan and programmed delivery of infrastructure. Discussion of this action would be improved to reference preparation of long term utility servicing strategy for Latrobe City to support future commercial, residential and new industry growth.
Framework Plan 2: Industry, Business, Commerce	Information informing all elements is not available. It is therefore difficult to provide detailed comments to some opportunities shown (i.e. renewable energy opportunities east of North East of Traralgon).

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	<p>Opportunities which are considered suitable for inclusion/increased focus on the Framework Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expanded health precinct location could be better represented running parallel to Princess Highway. - Yellow block areas are not included within the legend; it is therefore unclear as to what these represent. - Opportunities for future coal utilisation and extraction are not represented. - The draft LVRRS Vision does not clearly articulate or acknowledge innovative technologies proposed as part of projects such as the waste to energy plant proposed by Australian Paper. Projects such as these are imperative to Latrobe City's economic transformation. <p>Any proposed rehabilitation solution must allow for low emission technologies and alternative uses of carbon which is considered to be a present and proven opportunity for the region.</p>
3.3.1 Agriculture, Energy and Water	<p>As stated previously, consideration of water being used as a rehabilitation solution should be qualified by the likely impacts identified by technical studies.</p> <p>Reference to intensive agriculture is not clear in text for Framework Plan (i.e. Pink shaded area over heavy industry precinct?). Still incorrect – should reflect locations we had prioritised/ identified. Areas identified as being suitable for such uses were exhibited and included at Clause 22.01 of the Amendment C105 (Live Work Latrobe).</p> <p>Opportunity to include discussion of geothermal technologies for heat and energy generation drawing from vast aquifers of heated water beneath Latrobe Valley.</p> <p>Australian Paper's waste to energy plant in Latrobe Valley represents key opportunities for the transformation of energy generation in the future. This is a key opportunity and representative of broader recyclable industry investments to which Latrobe City land zoning, industry history and expertise are well positioned. These opportunities may be further expanded upon within the LVRRS Vision.</p>
3.4. Services, Education and Training	<p>Emphasis on Latrobe City's Regional role is supported.</p> <p>Opportunity to indicate R&D Partnerships considering new ways of meeting new infrastructure and utility demands for growing population and economy.</p>
Framework Plan 3 Agriculture, Energy, Water	<p>Opportunities which are considered suitable for inclusion or review on the Framework Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is unclear what the expanded education precinct locations shown on Highway east of Hospital represent. - Support representation of Lake Narracan as an expanded tourist node.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Spine discussion shown on map should align with the Morwell-Maryvale Industry corridor. - Opportunities for future coal utilisation and extraction are not represented, beyond Area H. It is suggested that viable reserves are located within and adjoining the existing mine areas.
Part 4 Implementation and Timing	<p>It is stated that the phasing and actions for land use change reflect projected order of mine closure and the potentially extended rehabilitation periods that may be required.</p> <p>Part 4 of the Draft Land Use Vision indicates the need for further more detailed land use investigations at the mine and precinct level. During the next phases of the LVRRS preparation, it would be valuable that additional technical investigations of non-lake based solutions are completed.</p> <p>Council has consistently sought to achieve not only the State Government's position of a safe, stable and sustainable land use outcome, but one that is also 'useable' and 'visually attractive.' Future assessments should include indicative timeframe in which useable land form outcomes would likely be achieved. A sustainable rehabilitation solution is not likely to be one which will not be realised for 50 – 100 years, as indicated within the draft Land Use Vision document.</p>
Framework Plan 4: Services, Education, Training	It is not clear what the Tourism Nodes are representing east of Traralgon and south of Loy Yang mine area.
Part 5 Further Studies	<p>It is stated 'that the Preliminary Land Use Vision will provide the basis for future more detailed land use investigations at the mine and precinct level. '</p> <p>This is supported and considered to be essential to further development of alternative mine rehabilitation options and corresponding land use and development opportunities, given the unfavourable impacts likely to result from lake based solutions described within the LVRRS Progress Report and Technical Study summaries. Acknowledging this, It is considered necessary to commence further technical investigations to explore the suitability of alternative rehabilitation solutions, to be led independently by State Government. This will allow comparative assessment of risks and benefits to be considered.</p> <p>The commencement of new studies is potentially time critical, given current rehabilitation works and planning activity being progressed by Engie for the Hazelwood mine area and environs.</p>

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO THE TECHNICAL STUDY SUMMARIES

Latrobe City Council acknowledges the highly technical nature of the mine rehabilitation and that this will necessitate Council seeking appropriate expert assistance. Due to the short timeframe in which submissions are now being sought, and that the full Technical Studies were not available at the time this submission was prepared, the opportunity to procure such expertise was not possible. The following comments are therefore based on an internal assessment of the available reports.

TABLE 1: Regional Geotechnical Study Synopsis Report (Response to key statements and conclusions)

***'As the mines close it will be necessary to transition to passive controls to manage stability and fire risk, to ensure that post-closure risks to the community and environment are minimised and that maintenance of the rehabilitated landform is environmentally and economically sustainable.'* (Page 4)**

The strategy refers to the opportunity to discontinue the maintenance of ground water bores and monitoring. It is however understood that should the filling of the mines with water proceed, this will similarly require the ongoing operation of infrastructure to provide water to the mine, and require ongoing monitoring of ground stability (a responsibility that Engie intends to transfer with planned land sales). This requirement was confirmed by Engie representatives at a recent community forum held 25 September 2019.

The proposed pit lake option cannot be considered to be a 'passive control' citing concerns to the environmentally or economically sustainability of this option (i.e. availability of water in the short and longer term, likely increasing price of water and alternatives valued adding uses which may be foregone). The increasing cost and opportunity of water into the future and how it may otherwise be used for productive and value added uses in our region being of primary concern. The social license for the diversion of valued water assets from energy generation (revenue creation) to mine rehabilitation with limited economic benefit is yet to be tested. Further information will be necessary regarding future pricing of water, now and in the long term to understand both direct and indirect economic implications of lake based mine rehabilitation.

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***'Extended fill periods or not filling to a level that provides the required counterweight for lateral pressures presents stability challenges, both during the fill period and for the final landform design. This may necessitate significant changes to the mine batters (e.g. major earth moving to create buttresses) and long-term active management of ground and water movements.'* (Page 9)**

The draft LVRSS Vision and Regional Water Study Synopsis both indicate that extended fill times would be likely due to a continuation of reduced rainfall now and in the future. It then follows that 'stability challenges' would result and therefore need to be managed on an ongoing basis.

This commentary indicates the need for ongoing maintenance and care, whilst also suggesting that a 'lake based rehabilitation' outcome is not entirely passive particularly in the likely event of a slower fill time or future lowering of the water level due to water shortages within a drying climate (as is stated within the both the Progress Report and Regional Water Study).

In the event the region experienced a prolonged period of drought (as is presently the case) it is likely that water would not be available to maintain a full lake level, and with this a reseeding water level and associated batter stability concerns would then result. The proposed lake rehabilitation outcome is therefore not considered to achieve either safe or sustainable outcome.

It is acknowledged that whilst a lake based rehabilitation outcome may reduce the need to actively control batter movement (once full), it would however introduce a host of new uncertainties and management requirements, much of which is not yet fully understood (as is acknowledged by the reports). In risk based planning – it is a clear and recognised principle – that known risks are preferred to unknown risks. The apparent support for this course of action is therefore difficult to understand.

Appreciating Engie's intention to divest itself of land assets (including the mine void) it is concerning that this risk may potentially be 'handed over' to a third party to manage. The Technical Studies indicate potential for ground movements and that this will require ongoing monitoring and if impacts arise will need to be addressed. It is our assessment that the Technical Studies appear to be inconclusive and indicate the need for further detailed studies being necessary.

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***'The study did not examine future water level changes in the rehabilitated mines arising from either planned or climate-induced changes in water supply. Since ground movements could occur under dynamic water level changes, this is an area that requires further consideration as part of rehabilitation planning and implementation.'* (Page 9)**

Given the stated limitations to water availability outlined by the Regional Water Study and with this, acknowledgement of the likely extended fill times and future shortages; it is surprising and concerning that the geotechnical study did not examine stability in the context of oscillating water levels within the rehabilitated mine. This is a key concern to the safety and sustainability of lake based mine rehabilitation of the Hazelwood mine area.

Further, Engie representatives have previously explained that the coal batters will be capped to a meter below the ideal full pit lake level. This proposed scenario will see exposed coal faces (for what may be several decade) whilst the filling process is undertaken, and in the event that water levels drop in the future (due to drought conditions), exposed coal faces may then reappear.

The assessment of water level changes is of a critical concern given the likelihood of future extended drought periods being experienced in the region, which may see competing pressures for both surface water and groundwater resources. It is considered essential that investigation into land stability within an episode(s) of a lower (or lowering water level) be completed prior to lake based mine rehabilitation planning being progressed.

Areas outside of the pit requiring ongoing management of surface water and/or planning zone controls would be reduced compared to current requirements if water levels are at or above the minimum required to achieve counterweight to future vertical and horizontal groundwater pressures.
(Page 9)

Referring to above commentary and conclusions within the Technical Studies regarding the ability to maintain water levels at or above minimum levels required to maintain batter stability, the suggestion that planning controls might be reduced is misguided. In contrast it is expected that planning controls might necessarily increase in order to ensure community safety and protection of assets and critical infrastructure, potentially increasing from the 1 kilometre buffer presently represented by the Environmental Significance Overlay – Schedule 1.

Areas where significant movement has already occurred and/or block sliding, which may have opened tension cracks or joints in the coal, will present a greater potential for sink hole formation. (Page 10)

Sinkholes developed across the Morwell Main Drain in 2011 adjoining the Princess Highway south of Morwell after the ground cracked in response to ground movement, and water entered the cracks or open joints after a heavy rainfall event. Based on the above commentary, it is unclear if this is therefore an example location which would present greater potential for sink hole formation.

It is acknowledged that work has occurred to rehabilitate the northern batter of the Hazelwood Mine, south of the Morwell urban area following this event.

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Extended fill times arising from limited water availability present greater stability challenges and fire risks (due to the extended period of exposed coal) that would need to be managed compared to a shorter fill time. (Page 16)

A rehabilitation method that results in extended period of exposed coal faces (for what may be several decades) is not a rehabilitation outcome that is considered to appropriately resolve present mine fire risk, or meet the objectives of achieving a safe rehabilitation outcome.

Ground movements will occur in response to filling a mine with water, due to a 'lake loading' effect. These are not expected to be a problem and are expected to be limited to the areas already subject to mining-induced ground movements. Lake loading movements will need to be monitored to ensure that any adverse impacts that might arise to existing and future infrastructure are addressed as part of the mine rehabilitation process. (Page 16)

Latrobe City Council acknowledges the highly technical nature of the mine rehabilitation and that the establishment of pit lakes of brown coal mines at the scale and depth of what is being proposed is unprecedented.

Referring to the above commentary, it is highlighted that the impacts of lake loading and associated land movement extend well into the urban area of Morwell and implicate major infrastructure assets including the Princess Highway (previously closed due to stability concerns).

Policy to be developed as part of the LVRRS must seek to ensure that mine rehabilitation does not increase land stability risk in the short, medium or long term, nor result in a significant time delay to viable land uses being achieved. The LVRRS investigations and Engie's preference for lake based mine rehabilitation solution is not consistent with this outcome.

Again, the Technical Studies indicate that potential adverse impacts will need to be monitored a responsibility that is understood to be transferred to future private land owners. This does not indicate certainty to the achievement of a safe or stable rehabilitation outcome nor indicate a 'passive' management outcome.

It is also noted that the Regional Technical Study has not fully considered seismicity induced by filling the mines with water, explaining that further assessment will be necessary. It is the position of this assessment that the results of the Technical Studies undertaken in association with the LVRRS remain inconclusive.

TABLE 2: Regional Water Study: Synopsis (Response to key statements and conclusions)

Reference to the LVRRS Progress Report 2018-19 is also included in relation to water.

'The Latrobe Valley has experienced dry conditions since 1997, and the LVRRS will need to be able to account for uncertainty around future climate and water availability by planning for a continuation of this drying trend and a drier future. If the dry conditions currently being experienced in Gippsland continue into the future, there is a risk of impacts if surface water is supplied for mine rehabilitation without conditions that protect other water users and the environment.' (Page 4)

Suggestions that future management of water in the Latrobe Valley, should be adaptive to support lake based rehabilitation option is not supported given the opportunity cost for anticipated higher and more critical future uses of water in our region now and in the longer term (i.e. food production, population growth, environmental flows, changing climate etc.). The opportunity cost of water to underpin future economic transition opportunities in our region must not be compromised by mine rehabilitation.

On the surface, the Latrobe area is well serviced for water given its relatively high reliability rainfall, which supports its 'drought proof' status and ample winter run-off to fill dams. However, most agriculture businesses need secure supplementary water to varying degrees, at affordable prices. The reality is that the availability of permanent water rights is an issue for new investors and a major factor in location selection.

The Technical Studies or Land Use Vision have not provided an economic assessment regarding the preferred pit lake rehabilitation outcome in comparison to other opportunities which the community and region may unknowingly be foregoing – in particular opportunities and cost of water now proposed for redirection from energy generation to ongoing mine rehabilitation.

In their submission to the Hazelwood Mine Fire Inquiry (*Review of Future Rehabilitation Options for Loy Yang, Hazelwood and Yallourn Coal Mines in the Latrobe Valley 2015*), Jacobs consulting identified a number of significant risks to both groundwater and surface water quality and availability within the Latrobe catchment area as being 'high' and 'critical.' Key findings from this report included:

"Water resource issues arise for the Pit Lake landform due to the volume of groundwater required to the fill the lake and therefore the potential limited availability of water for other users.

As water would provide the bulk of weight balance for underlying aquifer pressures there would be an imperative to maintain Pit Lake level even in times of low catchment water availability, which is likely to see the Pit Lake as a competitor for other users; and

The Pit Lake may not result in the freeing up of any entitlement back to the catchment in the long term."

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'Although filling the mine voids with water would pose a significant demand on the Latrobe system, supply of water for this purpose could be feasible if it is accepted that the filling rate is limited to the power stations' current annual net usage and that filling is restricted or halted under dry conditions to prevent unacceptable impacts on water security, other water users and values including river function and the Lower Latrobe wetlands and Gippsland Lakes.'

'New water demands or future growth in the Latrobe Valley could reduce the amount of water available for mine rehabilitation if water availability is limited in the future and new sources of water are not found.' (Page 4)

'Existing groundwater extraction and supply from the Latrobe River, its tributaries and storages are therefore considered the most feasible source of water, subject to appropriate access arrangements, infrastructure and management constraints.' (Page 8)

According to the Regional Water Study: Synopsis, existing groundwater extraction and supply from the Latrobe River, its tributaries and storages are considered by the Regional Water Strategy to be the most feasible source of water, subject to appropriate access arrangements, infrastructure and management constraints. No new or alternative water sources were found to be feasible for mine rehabilitation.

It is important to note that the waterways in the Latrobe River and tributaries are licensed with licenses fully capped. This means that at present new investors need to buy a water licence from an existing licensee with no net benefit in terms of economic investment. Water is tradable in the Latrobe River system but with some restrictions pertaining to upstream trades (which are judged on a case-by-case basis). New dams can be built in the area, subject to a permit, however areas on waterways require a licence, and because these are fully capped, they must be purchased from an existing user.

Should water previously set aside for energy generation, be diverted to fill and maintain stability of mine voids, this will essentially remove opportunities for expansion of irrigated agriculture and other value adding uses which might otherwise be enabled to support economic transition in Latrobe City and broader Gippsland Region.

This includes opportunities recently investigated by Southern Rural Water Expansion for expanded irrigation opportunities as part of the Southern Victorian Irrigation Development Project, with preliminary assessments completed in April 2017. The Project assessed land suitability and potential water sources to be achieved through the Macalister Irrigation District Modernisation works and unallocated groundwater and surface water resources, including Blue Rock reservoir.

'Under recent and current conditions or a drier future climate, average water availability is less than that needed to supply all consumptive demands and mine rehabilitation while meeting minimum river flow requirements in the Latrobe River system.' (LVRRS Progress Report, Page 4)

This statement indicates that lake based rehabilitation will not be sustainable given current and predicted water availability, whilst meeting present demands. It is assumed that water availability for new job creation opportunities which might otherwise be available will also be limited should approval be given to rehabilitate mine areas with water (as is presently being pursued for the Hazelwood mine area).

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According to the Regional Water Study *'Hazelwood has a void volume of 640 GL, and using a combination of groundwater (pumped for stability) and surface water, would take 15 to 20 years to fill without interruption.'*

'Under current climate conditions, about 4-6 GL per year per mine void would be needed to maintain water levels, totalling about 15 GL/y for all three mines. This is likely to increase under a drying climate.'

For comparison, over 2017/18, Gippsland Water supplied about 13 GL of water to its residential and non-residential customers (excluding major industry).

The Regional Water Strategy indicates that the most feasible source of water, subject to appropriate access arrangements would be from the Latrobe River Catchment and groundwater. It is noted that new water licenses within this catchment are presently capped. No alternative water sources were found to be feasible for mine rehabilitation. Indications that future management of water in the Latrobe Valley, should be adaptive to support this 'lake based' rehabilitation is not supported given the opportunity cost for anticipated higher and more critical future uses of water in our region now and in the longer term (i.e. food production, population growth, environmental flows, changing climate etc.).

A mine rehabilitation solution that is reliant on water being available in the environment in a 'drier climate future' in order to maintain land stability and mitigate fire risk cannot reasonably be supported as a safe, stable or sustainable outcome.

'It is recognised, however, that filling the mines with water, without connection to the regional surface water system (i.e. without inflow and outflow), would likely result in an unavoidable decline in water quality over the long term...' (LVRRS Progress Report, Page 5)

Considering that 'water availability is less than that needed to maintain a full pit lake (flow in – flow out system), it follows that overtime water quality would then decline as is explained by the above statement.

Opportunities for recreational lake based uses presently indicated within the draft Vision document should be further informed by narrative outlining the findings of the technical studies. This would assist in informing community expectation, implications and their consideration of alternative land use outcomes (including impacts on environment, timeframes, associated risks and community access to a potential full water pit lake).

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'Keeping Hazelwood and Loy Yang dry would require ongoing groundwater pumping' (Page 5)

The Region Water Study explains that keeping Hazelwood and Loy Yang mine voids empty would require significant ongoing groundwater pumping to maintain the safety and stability of the mine voids. This would likely result in ongoing regional and local ground subsidence. No other risks are identified.

It is our view that this approach may also result in additional water being available for irrigation (as is presently the case), contrary to a lake based rehabilitation that will see water being diverted away from current and future irrigation opportunities.

Whilst it is acknowledged that non pit lake options are not without challenges, it is our view that these risks are well understood and demonstrably managed.

Minister for Resources recently advised Latrobe City Council that the preparation of LVRRS does not preclude the consideration of alternative rehabilitation options to pit lakes including a dry pit option. This is supported and considered to be essential to the further development of alternative mine rehabilitation options and comparison of various land use and development opportunities, outcomes and risk.

Council is not aware however of any detailed studies being completed or commenced into alternative rehabilitation options, and that the commencement of such studies must now be a priority.

'Failure to deliver minimum flow requirements in the Latrobe River would likely result in unacceptable impacts.' (Page 6)

The Region Water Study explains that sustained shortfalls in minimum flow requirements are likely to result in ongoing salinisation of previously freshwater wetlands and ecological areas, noting that shortfalls in flows from the Thomson and Macalister rivers also contribute to such impacts in the lower Latrobe estuary and Lake Wellington. This places greater importance and reliance of freshwater inflows from the Latrobe River. The study also explains that freshwater flushing has been deficient in recent years, resulting in significant salinisation impacts in the estuary and dependent wetlands.

The importance of the Latrobe River catchment and floodwaters to the Gippsland Lakes is currently demonstrated, with all other Gippsland Rivers experiencing drought conditions.

The LVRRS Water Study summary indicates that future water allocations for mine rehabilitation may be drawn during flood events in order to hasten the filling of mine voids. Floodwaters do not indicate an 'excess' of water rather represent necessary operation of the floodplain to maintain river health and downstream environments, this becoming increasingly important in a drying climate.

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Under a dry climate, flows in the Latrobe system could decline significantly by 2060 to about 400 GL/y on average. Such a decline would drive an incremental change in character for the Latrobe River system, and would require re-assessment of the minimum environmental flow requirements for the system.

(Page 13).

Planning for climate change and building in a climate change resilience approach to mine rehabilitation planning is critical. It is considered that lake based mine rehabilitation that will commit future water resources does not achieve this, particularly in the event of a receding water level exposing uncapped mine batters leading to future land stability and mine fire risk is not acceptable nor is this considered to meet the LVRSS objectives of safe, stable and sustainable. The likelihood of this scenario increases in a dry climate future.

Water extraction from the Latrobe River under arrangements similar to the existing arrangements for power generation would be limited to the current level of consumption (Page 13).

Future mine rehabilitation should not inhibit the expansion of irrigation opportunities in Latrobe City or region, now or in the long term. This is considered to be important also in a State context given the likelihood that traditional growing regions may become increasingly marginal in a drier climate future.

The social license and sustainability of the regions water assets being redirected to maintain mine stability in perpetuity is yet to be tested. No assessment of the broader economic or social impacts is provided within the Regional Water Study synopsis. It is unclear if similar water pricing structures would be retained, whereby water is presently heavily discounted for energy generation.

Assessment of potential economic return and job creation opportunities which might otherwise be enabled from water allocations currently set aside for energy generation will be necessary in order to understand the short to long term implications for both the region.

Agenda Item: 14.4

**Agenda Item: Joint Council Response to City of Sydney's Climate
Emergency Declaration: Statement of Commitment**

**Sponsor: General Manager, Regional City Growth and
Investment**

**Council Plan Objective: Support job creation and industry diversification to
enable economic growth in Latrobe City.**

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council endorses the draft Statement of Commitment, to inform further discussions with other Australian councils hosting power stations, with a view to developing a joint position in relation to power station closures and related impacts.

Executive Summary:

At the Councillor Briefing on 23 September 2019, Councillors provided feedback that they were interested to pursue the development of a draft Statement of Commitment, as a response to City of Sydney's declaration of a 'climate emergency' which called for the closure of all coal-fired power stations.

The purpose of the draft Statement of Commitment is to inform further discussions with other affected Australian Councils on a possible Latrobe City-led joint response to the power station closures and related impacts.

The Statement of Commitment has been developed as a considered response to the changes in the Australian energy sector, their impact on the transitioning communities, and the potential to leverage emerging technology and innovation opportunities.

The following key issues could form the guiding principles for the Statement:

- Economic Diversification and Utilisation of Carbon from Coal
- Secure and Stable Baseload Power through Low Emission Technologies
- Effective Planning, Engagement and Consultation in support of Just

Transition

It is strategically recommended that the response does not directly address the Climate Change Declaration, given the politically sensitive nature of this matter.

Background:

Coal-fired power stations in Australia

The following table outlines the currently operating coal-fired power stations in Australia, estimated closure dates, and their host municipalities.

In addition, in Whitsunday LGA a high efficiency low emissions coal-fired power station is currently proposed for Collinsville.

Generator - NSW	Council
Bayswater (scheduled for closure in 2035)	Muswellbrook LGA
Liddell (scheduled for closure in 2023)	
Eraring (scheduled for closure in 2034)	Lake Macquarie LGA
Mt Piper (scheduled for closure in 2043)	Lithgow LGA
Vales Point B (scheduled for closure in 2028)	Wyong LGA (Central Coast)
Generator – Queensland	Council
Kogan Creek	Western Downs LGA
Millmerran (scheduled for closure in 2020/30)	Toowoomba LGA
Tarong (scheduled for closure in 2036)	South Burnett LGA
Callide B (re-scheduled for closure from 2039 to 2028)	Banana LGA
Gladstone (scheduled for closure in 2035)	Gladstone LGA
Stanwell (scheduled for closure in 2046)	Rockhampton LGA
(Collinsville – site of Shine pre-feasibility proposal)	Whitsunday LGA

Generator - Victoria	Council
Loy Yang A (scheduled for closure in 2048)	Latrobe City Council
Loy Yang B (scheduled for closure in 2048)	
Yallourn (scheduled for closure in 2032)	
Generator – Western Australia	Council
Collie (state owned)	Shire of Collie
Muja A and B comprise units 1-4. They are scheduled for closure in 2022. Muja C and D comprise units 5-8. Units 5 and 6 are scheduled for closure in 2030, and units 7 and 8 are scheduled for closure in 2040.	
Bluewaters (privately owned; selling coal to industry)	

Climate Emergency Declaration

A Climate Emergency Declaration or Climate Emergency Plan, declaring a State of Climate Emergency, has been issued since 2016 by some countries, and other local and regional administrations to set priority and take action on climate change.

To date, 985 jurisdictions in 18 countries have declared a Climate Emergency. Populations covered by jurisdictions that have declared a Climate Emergency amount to 212 million citizens, with 47 million of these living in the United Kingdom.

In Australia, 45 local administrations and local Councils have declared a Climate Emergency.

The complete and most up to date list is available at the following website:
<https://climateemergencydeclaration.org/climate-emergency-declarations-cover-15-million-citizens/>

Issues:

Strategy Implications

The subject matter in this report aligns with *Council Plan's Objective 1: Support job creation and industry diversification to enable economic growth in Latrobe City* and *Strategy 3: Provide support for the established major industries in Latrobe by:*

- *Developing Council's position on power stations and coal use*

- *Explore economic opportunities in waste and recycling*
- *Advocating for the innovative uses of our local natural resources (timber, paper, brown coal, chemicals, agriculture etc.)*

Communication

The Statement of Commitment could be utilised for media leverage to gain publicity and support for Councils' position and advocacy on these matters.

Should all host Councils participate in and support the Statement of Commitment, and release a joint press release, it could be politically less controversial and more influential.

The issue of Climate Emergency Declaration might be raised by the media given that a number of Councils, including Bass Coast Shire and City of Melbourne have recently declared a Climate Emergency and this issue is currently topical in the media.

Therefore, Council is advised to discuss its possible media response in advance, and possibly a joint response with other Councils.

Financial Implications

No implications on Council Budget from this report.

Risk Analysis

Identified risk	Risk likelihood*	Controls to manage risk
Media enquiries in relation to Climate Emergency Declaration	4 (Likely)	Pre-determined media response by Council(s)
Council elections related impacts (e.g. in WA next Council Elections will take place in October 2019, in QLD in March 2020, in NSW September 2020); Councils maybe reluctant to participate for political reasons	3 (Possible)	Open negotiation on common outcomes and messaging
Political controversy (for instance from the environmental groups or the Greens)	3 (Possible)	Pre-determined media response by Council(s)

* For example, likelihood ratings: 1 (Rare); 2 (Unlikely); 3 (Possible); 4 (Likely); 5 (Almost Certain)

Legal and Compliance

No legal nor compliance implications from this report.

Community Implications

Community impacts can be better assessed once the Statement of Commitment has been finalised.

Environmental Implications

Environmental impacts can be better assessed once the Statement of Commitment has been finalised.

Consultation

Internal engagement; external engagement limited to participating Councils.

Other

Nil

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Nil

Attachments

1 [↓](#). Draft Statement of Commitment

14.4

Joint Council Response to City of Sydney's Climate Emergency Declaration: Statement of Commitment

- 1 Draft Statement of Commitment..... 205**

DRAFT STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

Title

PURPOSE

This Statement of Commitment reflects our intent and commitment as the Australian municipalities currently hosting the coal-fired power generation infrastructure to provide our joint and considered response to the impending changes in the Australian energy sector, their impact on our transitioning communities and the emerging opportunities in the diversified market.

STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

The signatories to this Joint Statement of Commitment (hereafter referred to as the Undersigned) recognise and jointly request that:

1. The Australian Government establishes a policy statement on coal development in Australia to provide a clear policy direction on the future use of coal, and certainty and clarity for industry, potential project proponents, investors, and affected local communities;
2. The Australian and State Governments actively support low emission technologies and alternative uses of carbon derived from coal, as part of the economic diversification of the regions of the Undersigned;
3. The Australian and State Governments recognise the important role of low emission coal fired power generation to supply constant, base load power to the Australian energy market, and provide strong support herein;
4. The Australian and State Governments recognise and consider the impacts on the Undersigned and their communities from the changes to the Australian energy sector, and conduct effective planning, engagement and support for Just Transition¹ to reduce disproportionate adverse impacts on the affected regions;
5. The Australian and State Governments closely consult and collaborate with the Undersigned and their communities throughout all phases of the transition.

¹ "Just Transition" describes the transition towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon economy that maximises the benefits of climate action while minimising hardships for workers and their communities.

VERSION 3.0

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

PRINCIPLE 1: Promoting Economic Diversification and Utilisation of Carbon from Coal

The Undersigned recognise that Australia's carbon resource presents a valuable and significant resource, which provide opportunities to manufacture diverse high value products and applications across industry sectors.

A long term commitment to research and investment in low emission technologies and innovation is required to realise the inherent value of regional carbon resources within the increasingly carbon-constrained environment. This needs to be supported by a strong Government position and a clear policy statement in relation to future coal development.

PRINCIPLE 2: Promoting Secure and Stable Baseload Power through Low Emission Technologies

The Undersigned recognise that secure and stable energy supply and power system security are of fundamental importance to the efficient operation of the Australian economy.

Currently, there are limitations for renewables with respect to the ability to constantly supply the required electricity demand which will have implications for the electricity industry. Thus, there is a place for low emission coal fired power generation to continue to provide constant, base load power.

There are proven large-scale operating technologies that are capable of achieving significant improvements to emission profiles while providing an abundant supply of baseload energy from coal in support of the intermittent load generated from renewable sources.

PRINCIPLE 3: Promoting Effective Planning, Engagement and Consultation in support of Just Transition

The Undersigned urge the Australian Government to introduce a strategic and staged transition plan, combined with a program of proactive and timely measures to ensure that the investment in the regions delivers value for money through targeted and prioritised approaches, any interventions are appropriate, and that all relevant parties are heard and appropriately engaged in this process.

This would ensure that the economic costs of Australia's energy sector transition are not disproportionately felt in the host regions which rely heavily upon coal-fired power generation industry as their economic backbone.

The Undersigned invite Australian and State Governments to engage in partnership in all discussions, policy and program planning and design with regards to the regions' continued transition. Creating a long-term, considered plan for transition towards a future of economic and social prosperity for these regions is necessary and achievable, and can be best driven with involvement from the local communities.

VERSION 3.0

SIGNATORIES

VERSION 3.0

ASSETS AND PRESENTATION

15. ASSETS AND PRESENTATION

Agenda Item: 15.1

Agenda Item: Recreation Needs Assessment - Review of Assessment matrix

Sponsor: General Manager, Assets and Presentation

Council Plan Objective: Improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City.

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

- 1. Endorses the amendments to the Recreation Needs Assessment matrices 2019; and**
- 2. Seeks a further report to be presented at the 10 February 2020 Ordinary Council meeting to present the priority projects identified through the Recreation Needs Assessments for 2019 and future funding priorities.**

Executive Summary:

- The Recreation Needs Assessment, Recreation Infrastructure Funding Policy and the Assessment matrices were endorsed by Council at the 23 October 2017 Ordinary Council Meeting. The Assessment Matrices are an objective assessment tool used to assist with the prioritisation of all recreation projects across Latrobe City Council.
- As part of the annual review of the Assessment matrices, a review of the assessment criteria used in the matrices has been undertaken, to ensure that projects continue be assessed fairly, objectively and relevantly.
- Key assessment criteria changes include the following:
 - Amend the weighting of participation plans within the matrix to make the resulting score better reflective of the impact of having a plan.
 - Add 'Other use' criteria to acknowledge additional usage/events that take place at a reserve, as well as capturing additional participation

related activities at reserves such as school sports and participation by other sporting clubs and associations.

- Changing the method to account for participation of girls and women from a percentage to actual number to reduce the volatility created by small changes in participation at very small clubs.
- Update the use of the weekly usage data from the Grass Based Surface review for the ground condition assessment to reflect the current use by clubs and other users of facilities.
- Simplify the assessment method for Sporting Trends and Compliance of facilities and lighting.

Following the endorsement of the revisions to the matrices, all outstanding projects identified in a master plan or received as an Expression of Interest will be reassessed to determine priorities and guide recommendations for funding opportunities for the next two years.

A further report will be presented to a future Briefing for Councillors review and feedback, prior to the presentation of recommendations for future funding priorities for the next two years.

Background:

The Recreation Needs Assessment, Recreation Infrastructure Funding Policy and the Assessment matrices were endorsed by Council at the 23 October 2017 Ordinary Council Meeting. At this meeting Council resolved:

That Council:

1. *Endorses the Recreation Needs Assessment report (attachment 4), Recreation Infrastructure Funding Policy (attachment 6) and Infrastructure Policy Assessment matrices (attachment 7);*
2. *Requests that a further report detailing the assessment of all recreation projects outstanding from existing master plans that are the responsibility of Latrobe City Council be provided to the 13 November 2017 Ordinary Council meeting; and*
3. *Requests that Council officers prepare a report for Council consideration that identifies options to waive and/or reimburse planning permit fees and building permit fees for approved projects on Council controlled land or facilities by not-for-profit clubs/organisations.*

Recreation Needs Assessment Matrices

All recreation related projects identified in a Latrobe City Council master plan and/or strategy is assessed through an assessment matrix. Clubs or organisations that have identified recreation projects not identified in a Latrobe City Council endorsed

master plan or strategy, have been afforded an opportunity to submit an Expression of Interest, which will be assessed through the appropriate assessment matrix.

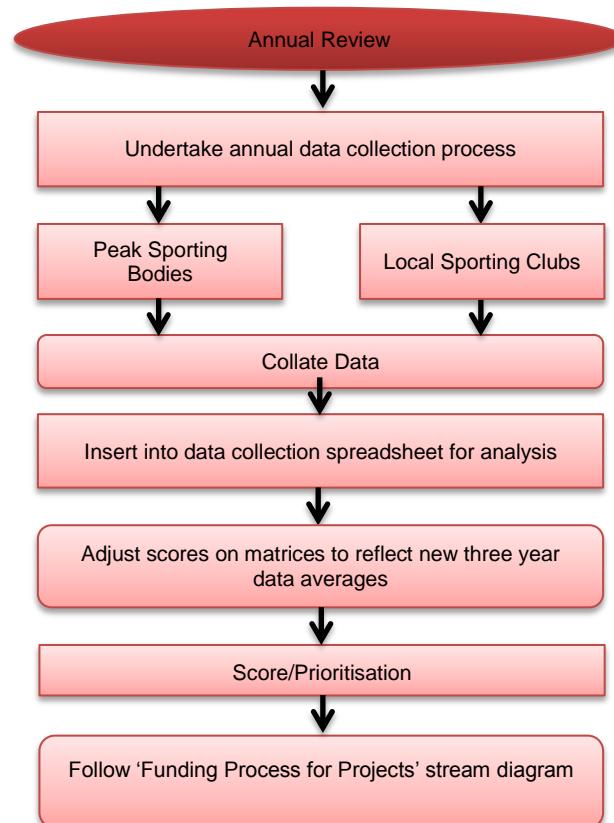
Following a review of the Recreation Needs Assessment process in 2018, Council agreed that projects identified as a priority are valid and eligible for funding for two years, as opposed to being reviewed each year.

Reviewing projects every two years allows Councillors and sporting user groups some certainty about projects identified as a priority in Year one (1) and Year two (2) of a Four (4) Year Funding Plan. This process also allows sporting clubs to address issues relating to their participation data to better position their projects in the assessment of projects.

Each year, all projects previously identified in a Council endorsed master plan or submitted through an Expression of Interest, are updated to include the previous three (3) years of participation data, and any other information collected through the Assessment matrix criteria that may have altered, and reassessed.

2019 Review Process

Each year, the process for assessing recreation projects is reviewed to ensure that it remains consistent, objective and relevant.



An example of this review will be participation data. For the 2019 Assessment, the previous three (3) years participation data (2016, 2017 and 2018) will be used.

This annual review process ensures that the participation data assessed in the matrix is up to date, whilst it provides clubs who have increased their participation an opportunity to be rewarded within the assessment matrix. It also provides an opportunity to reflect on priorities and the strategic direction of external funding partners such as Sport and Recreation Victoria.

Latrobe City Council uses three matrices to assess recreation infrastructure projects. These matrices are:

- Pavilion projects (including construction of new, upgrade of existing)
- Grass Surfaces & Hard Courts (including drainage, irrigation, reshaping, court construction)
- Sports Lighting (includes construction or upgrade)

Latrobe City Council has recently undertaken a review of all the matrix criteria to assess the efficacy and objectivity during the past two (2) years, along with their suitability, relevance and potential effect in prioritising recreation infrastructure projects for the next two (2) years.

This year's review of the assessment matrices has highlighted the need to update and improve the matrices, so that Latrobe City Council can accurately respond to feedback received during the past year from sporting user groups, peak sporting bodies, funding partners, GippSport and peak sporting bodies.

Table one (1) below outlines the previous matrix assessment criteria and the proposed new assessment criteria.

Table 1: Previous and proposed assessment criteria

Assessment Criteria	Previous criteria	Proposed changes	Comments
Participation	Assessed participation for ALL as a percentage increase/decrease from the past three (3) years Assessed participation for girls/women as a percentage increase/decrease from the past three (3) years Average of the past	Assesses participation for ALL as a percentage increase/decrease from the past three (3) years Assesses participation for girls/women on the basis of actual participation numbers from the past three (3) years Average of the past	It is proposed that participation by girls and women be scored on the basis of numbers of participants. Only projects that can demonstrate participation by girls and women (more than 10 females – sport specific) will be scored in this criterion. This amendment incentivises clubs to actively engage and program to attract girls and women to their club, whilst also addressing some scoring

Assessment Criteria	Previous criteria	Proposed changes	Comments																								
	three (3) years	three (3) years	<p>inconsistencies that have arisen as a result of calculating as a percentage.</p> <p>An example of this is as below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Club A</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>Av. 3 yrs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>45</td> <td>39</td> <td>42</td> <td>-3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Club A has a significant female participation base, however has a three (3) percent decrease average over three years. Club A would receive minus five (-5) points.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Club B</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>Av. 3 yrs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>5</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Club B have a significantly smaller participation base, however the participation in its current format has correlated to a 23 percent average increase. Club B would score full 30 points for this.</p> <p>The current methodology is inconsistent and does not provide a true reflection of female participation within the matrix, nor an incentive to actively program and prioritise women and girls at</p>	Club A				2015	2016	2017	Av. 3 yrs	45	39	42	-3%	Club B				2015	2016	2017	Av. 3 yrs	5	7	5	23%
Club A																											
2015	2016	2017	Av. 3 yrs																								
45	39	42	-3%																								
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2015	2016	2017	Av. 3 yrs																								
5	7	5	23%																								

Assessment Criteria	Previous criteria	Proposed changes	Comments
			<p>their clubs.</p> <p>The proposed changes look to address the scoring inconsistency by recognising participation bases as a nominal figure as opposed to a percentage, however will not significantly disadvantage smaller clubs as we attempt to incentivise this criteria.</p>
<i>Sporting Trends</i>	Assesses the trends of a sport and scores projects based on increases, steady or decreases based on juniors and seniors.	Assesses the trends of a sport and score projects based only on an increase or decrease for all participation	This criterion has been simplified and applied to all general trends. There will be no distinguishing between juniors and seniors. Only the trend of the sport overall is required. Sporting trends is based upon local participation data, not a Victorian or National trend.
<i>Cash Contribution</i>	Clubs making a cash contribution to core components only of a project will be assessed on the level of contribution	No changes	<p>During the past three (3) years, no clubs have made a cash contribution towards a project funded and delivered by Latrobe City Council.</p> <p>However, it should be noted that over the past two years, a number of clubs have made significant cash contributions to their projects, which have been funded by the Latrobe Valley Authority.</p> <p>This criteria still provides an incentive and opportunity for clubs to make a cash contribution towards a Latrobe City Council project to potentially assist with its prioritisation.</p>

Assessment Criteria	Previous criteria	Proposed changes	Comments
<p><i>Alignment with a Council endorsed master plan or strategy</i></p>	<p>If a project is identified in a master plan, a score will be allocated to this criterion.</p>	<p>No changes</p>	<p>As with the original matrix, projects not previously identified in a master plan are able to be submitted as an EOI and still be assessed through the Assessment matrices.</p>
<p><i>Multi-Use</i></p>	<p>Projects that will benefit more than one user group will receive a score.</p> <p>Projects where there is only one user group per seasonal allocation or where the project only benefit one user group will be scored zero.</p>	<p>The score and weighting for this criterion has been amended and decreased in score and weighting.</p>	<p>Facilities that are multi-use have a greater demand and requirement for infrastructure, subsequently multi-use facilities are scored higher than single use facilities.</p> <p>An example of this is Apex Reserve in Traralgon, which has two (2) junior AFL clubs utilising the reserve during the winter seasonal allocation.</p> <p>However, given that clubs can have little impact or influence on whether their facility is single use or multi-use, the score and weighting have been amended to reflect this.</p> <p>Some concerns have been identified with small single use facilities, predominantly in small towns, such as Toongabbie Recreation Reserve.</p> <p>Following recent engagement and correspondence from some rural reserves, it's been identified that these reserves are finding it challenging to attract funding to maintain their facilities.</p> <p>Latrobe City Council's capital works allocations and the Recreation Needs Assessment process are not</p>

Assessment Criteria	Previous criteria	Proposed changes	Comments
			<p>designed to provide funding for ongoing maintenance.</p> <p>Funding is provided by Council specifically to rural reserves through the Annual Maintenance grant each year. A further review of this grant may be necessary, in light of the deterioration of assets at rural reserves.</p>
<p>Compliance</p>	<p>Pavilion matrix</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the club have change rooms? • Do the club have change rooms but not unisex compliant? • Does the club have full unisex compliance? • Is the pavilion in serious condition or contain asbestos? • Is the pavilion DDA compliant? <p>Lighting matrix</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No lighting • Non-compliant lighting • Number of existing lighting poles 	<p>Pavilion matrix</p> <p>Projects will be scored as to whether or not the club has change facilities or has a change facility but no unisex facilities.</p> <p>Projects with existing unisex change facilities will be scored zero.</p> <p>Lighting matrix</p> <p>Projects will be scored as to whether a club has lighting or non-compliant lighting.</p> <p>Projects with compliant training (local level) lighting will be scored zero.</p>	<p>This criterion has been simplified and applies to projects assessed through the Pavilion and Lighting matrices.</p>
<p>Grass Based Surfaces review</p> <p>Hard Court Audit</p>	<p>Lighting & Surfaces Matrix</p> <p>Current ground condition/usage as per the Grass Based Surfaces review:</p>	<p>Lighting & Surfaces Matrix</p> <p>Current ground condition/usage(see comments):</p>	<p>The Grass Based Surfaces Audit was completed in 2015. The weekly usage data in this document is now out of date.</p> <p>As part of the updated collection of data for the Assessment matrices,</p>

Assessment Criteria	Previous criteria	Proposed changes	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overused • Matches potential use (within 4 hours of matching potential use) • Underutilised <p>Hard Court Audit priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short • Medium • Long • Compliancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overused • Matches potential use (within 4 hours of matching potential use) • Underutilised <p>Hard Court Audit priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short • Medium • Long • Compliancy 	<p>seasonal users provide detailed information on their usage as part of their annual seasonal allocation license agreement. Sporting users have always been required to provide this information for their Seasonal Allocation requests.</p> <p>Users are being requested to provide usage Sunday through to Monday with specific hours of use. Officers will work with clubs to ensure that they are able to accurately reflect their daily usage.</p> <p>For non-seasonal allocated users, a template will be required to be completed so that criterion can be scored. Officers will make contact with clubs to assist with this process.</p> <p>The updated weekly surface usage will be calculated and benchmarked against the maximum usage per week as outlined within the Grass Based Surfaces Audit 2015.</p>
Other Use	Not previously assessed	<p>All Matrices</p> <p>Additional usage and events at a facility outside of the scope of an annual seasonal allocation</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events • Relocation due to maintenance or schedule major event • School 	<p>This is a new criterion.</p> <p>This criterion will assess additional sporting usage and events at a reserve outside of the usual use/events by a seasonal user group/s.</p> <p>Feedback suggested from various user groups was that a mechanism to capture additional usage and impact of additional usage should be considered; given the direct and indirect impact additional events/sporting use have on</p>

Assessment Criteria	Previous criteria	Proposed changes	Comments
		<p>events/usage A score will be allocated per 'additional use'.</p> <p>Additional score will be allocated if the event/additional use utilise or require a core piece of infrastructure i.e. school use of a sporting pavilion.</p>	<p>a facility.</p> <p>Direct impacts examples include additional ground usage/events that impact the facility and/or surface. i.e. Bull Riding event Traralgon Recreation reserve & Showgrounds</p> <p>Indirect impact examples include scheduled maintenance in relation to particular events at a facility which results in a tenant club re-locating for a period of time i.e.: BBL at Ted Summerton Reserve, Moe.</p> <p>Using a combination of the Priava booking system and direct club responses, an analysis into the 'additional use' at a facility will take place. Scores will be allocated for each additional usage at a facility.</p>
<p>Participation Plan</p>	<p>Has the club worked with GippSport to develop strategic plans/documentation to encourage the broadest participation, focusing on girls and women.</p>	<p>Retain the participation plan criteria; however reduce the scoring allocated to these criteria.</p>	<p>Participation plans have been retained as a criterion for 2019, however the scoring for this criterion has been reduced to reflect the findings below;</p> <p>The original intent of the participation plan was to provide an incentive to encourage clubs to implement additional programs at their facility to increase participation and this would be subsequently reflected with an increase in overall participation.</p> <p>Unfortunately the intention of the participation plan has not correlated to a measurable or</p>

Assessment Criteria	Previous criteria	Proposed changes	Comments
			<p>meaningful outcome.</p> <p>Some clubs would significantly benefit from undertaking a participation plan with no intent to implement and measure outcomes.</p> <p>Officers still recognise the work that some clubs do in this space and have allocated a lower score than previously allocated for the development of a participation plan.</p> <p>It is intended that further work will be done in 2020 to standardise participation plans so that there are consistent objectives and measures that can be assessed and therefore scored.</p>

Participation Plans

As indicated in the table above, an amendment to the assessment matrices is the proposed reduction in scoring for this criterion.

In 2017 when the Recreation Needs Assessment was endorsed by Council, participation plans were included in the matrix assessment.

It was prioritised in the matrix, with the intention of the plans being the impetus for clubs to plan for increased programming opportunities at their clubs for all participants, and with a weighted focus on programming for girls and women.

This criterion has been problematic because not all clubs had an opportunity to develop a participation plan and participation plans that have been completed have not had standardised objective measures which has led to the participation plans not being able to be assessed accurately on a comparison basis.

It is intended that further work will be done in 2020 to standardise participation plans so that there are consistent objectives and measures that can be assessed and therefore scored.

Other Use

Feedback has been provided by stakeholders during the Recreation Needs Assessment workshops and recent meetings about the Assessment matrices. This feedback relates to scoring or acknowledging additional use at sporting reserves by the community, other than the seasonal users/stakeholders.

For example, many of Council's sporting facilities are used by other stakeholders, other than seasonal sporting users. Schools use Council owned and managed facilities for seasonal school sports such as cricket, AFL and football.

Other Council facilities have stakeholders hosting significant events that potentially impact on stakeholders' use of a facility or impact the condition of a facility. For example, regional facilities such as Ted Summerton Reserve and Morwell Recreation Reserve host significant cricket and AFL events, with Traralgon Recreation Reserve & Showgrounds hosting cultural events such as the Bull Riding Event. These events whilst not adding to the facilities sporting participation can effect user groups' utilisation of the facility.

It is proposed to acknowledge both direct and indirect impacts of events and additional sporting use in the assessment criteria. Should the event/additional usage directly relate to using key pieces of infrastructure ie: school event using change facilities, a score will be allocated for this.

The methodology of calculating 'other use' will derive primarily from the Priava booking system, which provides information on the annual seasonal allocated user and any events/bookings that occur outside of that scope. For rural areas including committees of management facilities, a request for this information will be sought, however it is unlikely that these reserves receive significant additional usage such as events.

Issues:

Strategy Implications

The report relates to recreation infrastructure developments and subsequently aligns with Objective 3 of the Council plan of improving the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City. The presentation of this report also ensures that Council operates openly, transparently and responsibly (Objective 6) in the decision making process of funding recreation projects.

Communication

Feedback provided by user groups has been considered in this report. Changes to the Recreation Needs Assessment and criteria will be communicated to all stakeholders including sporting clubs, state sporting associations via the facilitation further workshops.

Financial Implications

The level of matching funding available for the delivery of recreation projects will be dependent upon Council's future discretionary funding. The amount of discretionary funding for these types of projects has been in decline for a number of years.

The level of capital works funding provided by Council in the 2019/20 financial to fund new and upgraded recreation infrastructure projects was only for two projects with an investment of approximately \$500,000.

It is therefore important that projects are assessed in an objective and thorough manner, in order to maximise the benefit to the community from potentially limited funding availability.

Risk Analysis

Identified risk	Risk likelihood*	Controls to manage risk
The proposed assessment criteria changes are not supported.	3 (Possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a comprehensive analysis and evidence to support the intent and direction of the proposed criteria amendments.
The current criteria and scoring system is retained, which may impact on the type of projects being recommended for prioritisation.	3 (Possible)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a comprehensive analysis and evidence to support the intent and direction of the proposed criteria amendments.

* For example, likelihood ratings: 1 (Rare); 2 (Unlikely); 3 (Possible); 4 (Likely); 5 (Almost Certain)

Legal and Compliance

No legal and compliance issues in relation to this matter.

Community Implications

Clubs/user groups have provided feedback to Latrobe City Council during formal and informal consultation activities. This report provides a positive response to this feedback.

Environmental Implications

There are no environmental implications in relation to this report.

Consultation

This report has been informed by consultation undertaken with sporting user groups and stakeholders from the Recreation Needs Assessment Workshops held in February and March 2019 as well as informal meetings held with users during the year.

Stakeholder engagement will occur again in March 2020, following the endorsement of the matrix changes.

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Recreation Needs Assessment 2017

Recreation Infrastructure Funding Policy

Attachments

Nil

Agenda Item: 15.2

Agenda Item: Community Infrastructure Loan Scheme review

Sponsor: General Manager, Assets and Presentation

Council Plan Objective: Improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City.

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

- 1. Endorses the action of officers to apply for a loan up to the value of \$10 million through the Community Infrastructure Loan Scheme for the construction of the Moe Revitalisation Project Stage 2; and**
- 2. Requests officers to provide a report outlining the outcome of the application and future plans if successful.**

Purpose:

The Victorian Government has recently released details of a loan scheme for community based facilities. This paper seeks to provide the background to the Community Infrastructure Loan Scheme (CILS) and seeks endorsement for Council officers to progress the prescribed application process for a loan of up to \$10 million for the design and construction of the Moe revitalisation Project Stage 2.

Executive Summary:

The CILS is a new loans program similar to the previous Community Sports Infrastructure Loan Scheme that Latrobe City has successfully taken up for the Gippsland Regional Aquatic Centre and the Traralgon Sports Stadium.

It is provided through the Department of Land Water and Planning (DELWP) and has been made available only to Local Government Authorities. The details of the scheme are provided in the attached power point presentation furnished by DELWP however a summary of the key components is provided below:

- The total scheme is \$100 million with loans being available between \$500,000 and \$10,000,000 per project
- Interest subsidies will be provided at 50% of the applicable interest rate

obtained by Treasury

- The loans are only available to be applied to community based facilities and will be assessed in accordance with their impact on community amenity provision
- The LGA must consult the CILS team prior to November 15, 2019 to ensure their project meets initial expectations and is potentially eligible
- The scheme is a “one off” program at this stage
- Loan applications close on November 29, 2019
- Announcements of successful bids will be in February 2020
- Construction must commence within 18 months of a successful application and be completed within 36 months
- The Moe Revitalisation Project Stage 2 has been listed as priority project by Council for a number of years
- Stage 1 of the Moe Revitalisation Project included the construction of the Moe Service Centre inclusive of the Moe Library complex
- It is proposed that the funding of \$10 million would be sufficient to deliver the works planned for the east side of the service centre inclusive of the youth activation zone, public open space and car parking. It would not (at this time) include works previously planned for Moore Street
- Attempts to secure external grant funding in the past for the Moe Revitalisation Project Stage 2 have been unsuccessful and the understanding is that future opportunities are limited and potentially not available in the short to medium term
- The ability for Council to service a loan of \$10 million over either a 10 or 15 year period (as offered through this scheme) has been established as within Council’s capacity to borrow and service if desired
- If circumstances change, Council has the ability to decline the loan even it were successful

Background:

The attached PowerPoint presentation provided by DELWP contains further detail on the program and can be used as support information for the discussion.

Council has previously established a list of priority projects that would be suitable for utilising the CILS to activate. Examples include but are not limited to Moe Revitalisation Project Stage 2 (MRP2) and Kernot Hall Redevelopment. The most

recent list of priority projects as agreed at the October 2018 Council meeting is provided as Attachment 2.

The MRP2 has previously sought grant funding however has been unsuccessful to date and it is understood that future opportunities may be limited.

The current estimated cost to complete all works on MRP2 inclusive of the works to Moore St is \$15-\$16 million. Further work is being undertaken but officers believe that by separating the portions of the overall works, it would be possible to deliver the plans along the eastern end of the Service Centre. These works would include the youth activity zone, public open space and car parking. A schematic of the proposed works is in the attachments to this report.

The opportunity to secure a loan at 50% of current government rates (0.71% as 50% of 1.42% latest rate) is considered to be a worthy mechanism to explore further. There is no guarantee that Council would be successful in its application as the fund is limited to \$100 million and it is believed that a large number of LGAs will be seeking to access the opportunity and it will be oversubscribed.

The application must be completed by November 29, 2019 and officers will work to deliver the appropriate paper work following the decision by Council. If circumstances change, it is possible for Council to reject the offer even it were successful.

Issues:

Strategy Implications

The loan scheme provides Latrobe City with the opportunity to undertake further priority projects utilising low interest loans that are only available at this time.

Communication

There is no need for communication of this information outside of the Council at this point. If Council is successful with the application and chooses to accept the offer then a full communications program can be implemented.

Financial Implications

The loan scheme whilst provided at low interest rates, still has financial implications in terms of Council's ability to repay the loans and this must be approved as part of the acceptance process should Council be successful in its application.

Risk Analysis

A risk analysis is not required at this early stage of the process.

Legal and Compliance

Not required at this early stage.

Community Implications

Not applicable until direction is provided.

Environmental Implications

NA

Consultation

Not required at this stage.

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Nil

Attachments

- 1 [↓](#). Schematic of MRP2
- 2 [↓](#). CILS presentation from DELWP showing details
- 3 [↓](#). Priority Project list

15.2

Community Infrastructure Loan Scheme review

- 1 Schematic of MRP2 228**
- 2 CILS presentation from DELWP showing details 229**
- 3 Priority Project list..... 230**







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Project	Merit Criterion 1 – Economic Benefit	Merit Criterion 2 – Social Benefit	Merit Criterion 3 – Project Delivery	Merit Criterion 4 – Impact of Grant Funding
1. Moe Revitalisation Project (Stage 2)	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
2. Latrobe Convention Centre - Kernot Hall upgrade	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓
3. Flynn Hall and Tennis Courts (redevelopment of existing facility)	✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓
4. Gaskin Park Multi-Use Pavilion	✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓
5. Newborough Football Club Junior Oval (2nd oval).	✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓
6. Burrage Reserve – Baseball/Cricket Pavilion (change rooms)	✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓
7. Traralgon Youth Precinct	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓	✓
8. Morwell East AFL Oval lighting	✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Lighting and Grandstand for Cycling/Athletics Track, Moe	✓	✓	✓	✓
10. Yinnar Hall Redevelopment	✓	✓	✓	✓
11. Municipal Pound Facility	✓	✓	✓	✗
12. Saleyards	✓	✗	✓	✓
13. Catterick Crescent Basketball Stadium - Road redirection to provide school link	✓	✓	✓	✗
14. Multi-level Car Park – Seymour Hotham additional level	✓ ✓	✗	✓	✗
15. Car parking – Morwell CBD	✓ ✓	✗	✓	✗
16. Table Tennis Centre, Newborough (extension to existing facility - Keenagers)	Federal funding already received subject to matching state funding	Federal funding already received subject to matching state funding	Federal funding already received subject to matching state funding	Federal funding already received subject to matching state funding
17. Churchill Soccer Club change rooms	Funded from other sources	Funded from other sources	Funded from other sources	Funded from other sources
18. Gippsland Regional Aquatic	Funded from	Funded from	Funded from	Funded from



Councillor Briefing Agenda 22 October 2018

Centre - Waterslide	other sources	other sources	other sources	other sources
19. Gippsland Regional Aquatic Centre - Geothermal Heating	Funded from other sources	Funded from other sources	Funded from other sources	Funded from other sources
20. Motor Sports Complex	Business Case Development is ineligible expenditure	Business Case Development is ineligible expenditure	Business Case Development is ineligible expenditure	Business Case Development is ineligible expenditure

Agenda Item: 15.3

**Agenda Item: Appointment of Councillors to Fill Vacancies in
Project Reference Groups**

Sponsor: General Manager, Assets and Presentation

**Council Plan Objective: Ensure Council operates openly, transparently and
responsibly.**

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

- 1. Appoints Cr Dale Harriman to the Ted Summerton Reserve Project Reference Group in replacement of Cr Brad Law;**
- 2. Appoints Cr Darren Howe to the Monash Reserve Newborough Project Reference Group in replacement of Cr Brad Law;**
- 3. Appoints Cr Kellie O'Callaghan to the Gippsland Aquatic Centre Project Reference Group in replacement of Cr Brad Law; and**
- 4. Appoints Cr Dale Harriman to the Latrobe Creative Precinct Project Reference Group in replacement of Cr Brad Law.**

Executive Summary:

- On Friday October 18, 2019 Councillor Bradley Law sent an email to the CEO, Steven Piasente notifying him that he wished to resign his membership as a Council representative from the following Project Reference Groups (PRG) immediately:
 - Ted Summerton Reserve
 - Monash Reserve Newborough
 - Gippsland Regional Aquatic Centre
 - Latrobe Creative Precinct
- In accordance with the approved Terms of Reference (ToR) for each PRG, the replacement of membership vacancies needs to follow a process whereby

nominations are to be endorsed by Council in an Ordinary Council Meeting

- This report seeks to present the nominated replacements and to secure the endorsement of Council for their membership as prescribed

Background:

Council has established individual Project Reference Groups (PRG) to assist with the guidance of the delivery of the selected major projects.

Each PRG has an agreed Terms of Reference (ToR) which outlines the membership of the committee and the process to replace members should they resign or need to change.

Each PRG has either two or three Councillors appointed to them (depending on the size and complexity of the project) with one of the appointed Councillors acting as Chair.

Cr Brad Law was appointed to be a member of four PRGs and has recently tendered his resignation (October 18, 2019) from all four groups via an email to the CEO Steven Piasente.

In accordance with the ToR, Council needs to endorse the proposed replacements for Cr Law.

The following nominations have been received and are presented for endorsement:

- Ted Summerton Reserve – Cr Dale Harriman
- Monash Reserve Newborough – Cr Darren Howe
- Gippsland Regional Aquatic Centre – Cr Kellie O’Callaghan
- Latrobe Creative Precinct – Cr Dale Harriman

This report is seeking the formal endorsement of Council for the nominated replacements.

Issues:

Strategy Implications

The PRGs require membership of Councillors to chair the meetings but also require attendance to constitute a quorum.

Communication

Once endorsed, the new membership will be communicated to the individual PRGs and to the public where and as appropriate.

Financial Implications

Nil

Risk Analysis

Identified risk	Risk likelihood*	Controls to manage risk
Having a reduced number of Councillors on the PRGs may mean that the meetings do not meet the quorum requirements and therefore are not endorsed meetings	3 Possible	Appoint the required number of Councillors to each PRG

* For example, likelihood ratings: 1 (Rare); 2 (Unlikely); 3 (Possible); 4 (Likely); 5 (Almost Certain)

Legal and Compliance

Having the required number of members meets the endorsed Terms of Reference for compliance.

Community Implications

NA

Environmental Implications

NA

Consultation

NA

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Nil

Attachments
Nil

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLBEING

16. COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Agenda Item: 16.1

**Agenda Item: Latrobe City Council Disability Action Plan 2018-2021
Year One Actions and Year Two Priorities**

Sponsor: General Manager, Community Health and Wellbeing

Council Plan Objective: Improve the amenity and accessibility of Council services.

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

- 1. Notes the Disability Action Plan Year One achievements as outlined in the report; and**
- 2. Endorses the Disability Action Plan Year Two priorities as outlined in Attachment 1.**

Executive Summary:

- The Latrobe City Council Disability Action Plan 2018 – 2021 (DAP) was adopted at the Council Meeting held on 6 August 2018.
- The first forum for this year was to review the Year One actions outlined in the DAP and set priorities for Year Two.
- The forum was held on 18 July 2019 at the High Street Community Hub in Moe, facilitated by an external facilitator and attended by 26 people including staff from local disability service providers, community members and Council staff.
- The Disability Action Plan Year Two Priorities have been developed and are presented for Council endorsement.
- A second disability action forum will be held in December 2019, which will continue to engage local people with a disability, and provide them with an opportunity to raise their concerns within the region.
- These priorities will then be used to plan areas of focus for future direction.

Background:

At the Council Meeting held on 23 May 2016, it was resolved that Council:

- *Dissolve the Disability Reference Committee.*
- *Endorse the establishment of a Latrobe Disability Network and hold two community forums annually to focus on key issues impacting on people with a disability, their Carers and the sector.*
- *Receives annually, a report summarising achievements within Council and of the actions and outcomes of the engagement forums and associated activities.*

As a result of this resolution, Council officers have delivered a forum to review the Year One actions outlined in the DAP and set priorities for Year Two. A second disability action forum will be held in December 2019, which will continue to engage local people with a disability, and provide them with an opportunity to raise their concerns within the region.

Actions in the DAP are based around the Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Priorities. Year One achievements include:

Social and community connectedness

- International Day of People with Disability event held on 3 December 2018.
- Updated Communication Boards located in all Latrobe City Service Centres.
- Disability Access Grants Program with nine successful applications.

Active living

- Two Guided Tours for people with vision impairment at Latrobe Regional Gallery, attended by 16 people.
- Installation of sensors in accessible parking spaces for data collection.
- Development of a 'Changing Places' promotional flyer.

Safety at home and in the community

- Accessible parking, footpaths and lighting upgrades.
- Public toilet upgrade program to improve accessibility to Council owned facilities.
- Installation of grab rails in prioritised public toilets to improve safety for people with mobility issues.

Healthy living

- Development of the Thrifty & Fun brochure.
- Undertook a review of the Access Audits for Leisure Centres.
- Disability awareness training offered to the whole organisation.
- Communications and Building teams provided with accessibility training.

Lifelong learning and opportunities

- Creation of the Workplace Inclusion & Diversity Strategy.
- Promote and facilitate information on the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).
- Support local peer advocacy groups to elevate their voices.

The forum held on 18 July 2019 engaged attendees to identify the priority areas for Year Two. The following five priority areas were identified.

Priority areas identified for Year Two (Attachment 1):

- Improve access to information and services.
- Increase employment opportunities for people with disability.
- Increase community participation of people with disability.
- Improve transport options for people with additional requirements.
- Focus on preventing violence against women with disability.

Issues:

Strategy Implications

The DAP Year Two priorities relate to a number of objectives in the current Council Plan, specifically *Improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City* and *Improve the amenity and accessibility of Council services*.

Communication

A consultation forum was held on 18th July 2019 at the High Street Community Hub in Moe, facilitated by Linda Stoneman Consulting and was attended by 26 people including staff from local disability service providers, community members and Council staff.

A report summarising the Year Two activities and achievements will be provided to Council following July 2020.

Financial Implications

The DAP Year Two Priorities are funded as Council BAU. The current Rural Access program, which oversees the DAP is externally funded until June 2020.

Risk Analysis

Identified risk	Risk likelihood*	Controls to manage risk
Not completing priority tasks within 12 months.	3	Forward planning, continuous communication with the community and embedding inclusive and best practice across Council through policy and procedures.
Rural Access Program funding ceases June 2020.	5	Management and delivery of actions under the DAP will be reviewed.

* For example, likelihood ratings: 1 (Rare); 2 (Unlikely); 3 (Possible); 4 (Likely); 5 (Almost Certain)

Legal and Compliance

Nil.

Community Implications

The community will be further strengthened and connected as Council continues to prioritise inclusiveness and accessibility for people with a disability through setting achievable goals in the DAP Year 2 Priorities.

Environmental Implications

Nil.

Consultation

Engagement has been conducted via a community forum. Once adopted, the DAP Year Two Priorities will be circulated through the community via website, service centres and email distribution to all networks. Key stakeholders, including local peer action groups and service providers, will be further engaged in the planning and delivery of activities.

Other

Nil

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Latrobe City Council Disability Action Plan 2018 – 2021.

Attachments

1 [↓](#). Latrobe City Council Disability Action Plan Year Two Priorities 2019/2020

16.1

Latrobe City Council Disability Action Plan 2018-2021 Year One Actions and Year Two Priorities

- 1 Latrobe City Council Disability Action Plan Year Two Priorities 2019/2020 242**

Latrobe City Council Disability Action Plan

Year Two Priorities 2019/2020

IMPROVE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND SERVICES

- Support people with disability to build capacity in self-advocacy
- Expand on ways to advertise and promote accessible events and information
- Provide specific Disability Awareness training for service staff
- Support Council Services to be more inclusive
- Assist members of the community to access appropriate supports

INCREASE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

- Focus on improving inclusive employment practice within Council with the implementation of the Workplace Inclusion and Diversity Strategy
- Seek information and training from specialist organisations to ensure our workplace is accessible and inclusive
- Identify and seek opportunities to advocate to local business about the benefits of employing people with a disability

INCREASE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

- Consult people with disability, their family and support services to identify local infrastructure access issues
- Continue upgrading and developing accessible infrastructure
- Support and deliver accessible events

IMPROVE TRANSPORT OPTIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- Consult people with disability, their family and support services regarding local transport issues
- Seek solutions for better transport services and connectivity

FOCUS ON PREVENTING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITH DISABILITY

- Continue partnerships with specialist organisations to educate and raise awareness for people with a disability to live a healthy and safe life
- Support programs that build capacity of people with a disability



Agenda Item: 16.2

Agenda Item: Draft Cultural Diversity Action Plan 2020-2024

Sponsor: General Manager, Community Health and Wellbeing

Council Plan Objective: Improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City.

Status: For Decision

Proposed Resolution:

That Council:

Endorses the final Draft of the Cultural Diversity Action Plan (CDAP) 2020-2024.

Executive Summary:

- The final draft of the Cultural Diversity Action Plan (The Plan) 2020 - 2024 has undergone a robust development process. The Plan has been developed following consultation with the Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee, Latrobe City staff and key organisations that represent and work with culturally diverse groups.
- Further to this the draft Plan 2020 – 2024 was released for community consultation for a six week period, commencing Tuesday 6 August to Tuesday 17 September 2019. The Plan has been amended, reviewed and endorsed by the Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee.
- The final draft has incorporated the majority of submissions received (10 in total) during the community consultation which officers feel has enhanced the overall plan.
- The process taken to develop the final draft has increased confidence in the document as a platform to create meaningful change both within Latrobe City Council and the community.
- The overall aim of the plan, to acknowledge diversity and build inclusivity, is demonstrated in the final draft and should allow for Latrobe City Council to make achievements in this area during the next four years.

Background:

Since 2004, Latrobe City Council has implemented three Cultural Diversity Action Plans to demonstrate its ongoing commitment to building an inclusive community that acknowledges diversity. Following the successful implementation of the last Plan 2014 – 2018, Latrobe City has engaged with a range of stakeholders over the last eight months to develop a fourth plan.

The development of the draft Plan 2020– 2024 was led by a consultant working in close consultation with the Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee (CDAC), Latrobe City Council staff, key organisations within Gippsland and other relevant bodies who work with culturally diverse groups. The Plan has been informed by research of best practice principals, including human rights and anti-discrimination legislation and national and state commitments to inclusion, multiculturalism and equality.

At its meeting on 5 August 2019, Council resolved 'That Council approve the release of the draft Cultural Diversity Action Plan (CDAP) 2020 – 2024 for public consultation for a six week period, commencing Tuesday 6 August to Tuesday 17 September 2019'.

During this period, the document was promoted for feedback via a number of channels, including through the LV Express, Gippsland FM, Latrobe City's website and Facebook page, media release, hard copies in Latrobe City's Service Centres and Libraries and direct email/mail out to local social ethnic groups and organisations supporting culturally diverse community members. It was promoted that the document could be made available in alternative languages and formats upon request. Officers also made themselves available to meet directly with community members and groups to discuss the draft Plan.

The submissions received enhanced the overall plan, in summary these were:

- Further development of outcome measures to ensure clearer actions
- Improved readability and understanding
- Inclusion of relevant statistics and background information
- Build upon messages that empower, educate and welcome people from a culturally diverse background
- Inclusion of new actions to support storytelling and practical supports

Compared with previous plans, the 2020 – 2024 Plan concentrates on fewer, more strategic actions that go beyond celebrating and raising awareness to creating meaningful change. It centres on capturing areas beyond Council's existing culturally inclusive day to day functions and responsibilities through improving access and equity, being more responsive as an organisation and strengthening our own leadership, and culturally diverse leadership in our community.

The 2020 - 2024 Plan encourages and allows collaboration, partnership and in depth work to be completed by Latrobe City Council and will support the delivery of a

number of key community strengthening activities. Following endorsement by Council, the Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee and relevant stakeholders will be able to commence work on Year 1 actions.

Issues:

The development of the 2020 – 2024 Plan most closely aligns to Objective 3 of the Council Plan, to ‘improve the liveability and connectedness of Latrobe City’.

Communication

Following final endorsement of the Plan information will be shared via a number of channels, including Council’s Website, Facebook Page, and direct contact with local ethnic social groups, agencies and organisations who work with culturally diverse groups. Acknowledgement of the work put into the Plan by the CDAC and relevant stakeholders will also be recognised at its next meeting.

Reporting to Council on progress towards and achievement of actions will occur on a yearly basis.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications. Once the Plan is adopted, the actions will fall within the general operating budgets of the various teams and departments who have responsibility for deliverables.

Risk Analysis

Identified risk	Risk likelihood*	Controls to manage risk
Respondents who have provided feedback on the document feel their comments have not been incorporated to their level of satisfaction.	3	The feedback received has been thoroughly considered by Latrobe City staff and the Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee. All feedback that aligns with the objectives of the Plan and ease of readability has been incorporated. If certain feedback has not been incorporated, this has been communicated directly with the concerned community member, including with a rationale.
The CDAP plan receives negative feedback from	3	The robust process and multiple reviews of the

the community		Plan have given community, organisations and Latrobe City Council staff the opportunity to feed into the plan. The addition of the majority of community consultation comments should support acceptance of the final plan.
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* For example, likelihood ratings: 1 (Rare); 2 (Unlikely); 3 (Possible); 4 (Likely); 5 (Almost Certain)

Legal and Compliance

Nil

Community Implications

The actions identified in the Plan aim to produce improved outcomes for the organisation and community.

Environmental Implications

Nil

Consultation

Upon adoption, consultation and engagement with Latrobe City’s Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee (CDAC), key stakeholders and community will continue to be carried out throughout the life of the 2020 – 2024 Plan. This will ensure actions are delivered in a way that meets the objectives of the Plan and the needs of our community.

Yearly reporting against actions will be completed, this will be presented to the CDAC initially and provided to Council via a briefing.

Other

Nil

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

Final Draft Cultural Diversity Action Plan 2020-2024.

Attachments

1 [↓](#). Final Draft Cultural Diversity Action Plan 2020-2024

16.2

Draft Cultural Diversity Action Plan 2020-2024

- 1 Final Draft Cultural Diversity Action Plan 2020-2024..... 249**

Draft Cultural Diversity

ACTION PLAN
2020-2024





Welcome

Latrobe City acknowledges the Gunaikurnai Nation as the Traditional Owners of this land and pays respect to their Elders past and present. Latrobe City recognises and values the ongoing contribution that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make to our community.

The City also celebrates and appreciates the considerable contributions made by successive generations of migrants and refugees who have chosen to call Latrobe City home. These migrants and refugees have brought a broad range of skills, experiences, language and cultures to our municipality.

Cultural diversity is the term used to describe many different cultures co-existing within one larger culture. The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity states that "This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of

humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations".

This *Cultural Diversity Action Plan* (CDAP) builds on the 2014-18 CDAP, which saw the successful implementation of twenty actions. Our aspirations for the next three years go beyond simply raising awareness and celebrating the diverse cultures that make up Latrobe City. Through our actions, we will focus on improving access and equity, being more responsive as an organisation and strengthening our own leadership, and culturally diverse leadership in the community.

Latrobe's Multicultural Past and Present

Latrobe City has a proud history of welcoming people from diverse backgrounds and cultures into the community. Their arrival has enriched our culture, strengthened our industry, added a diverse range of businesses, and made Latrobe City a more exciting and vibrant place to live. More than 30% of our community has one or both of their parents born overseas.

Since the largely European post-war migration wave, the profile of more recent arrivals to Latrobe City is changing. See our community profile at Appendix One.

Many businesses within Latrobe City have international links as a direct result of our diverse and highly skilled workforce. There has also been considerable economic investment by large-scale international industry within the municipality.

Our Sister City relationships with Takasago in Japan and Taizhou in China are key drivers for economic, educational and cultural exchange. Our cultural diversity is also evident in regular annual high-profile cultural celebrations such as our Sister Cities Festival.

Latrobe City is now a Refugee Welcome Zone. A Refugee Welcome Zone is a Local Government Area which has made a symbolic commitment to welcoming refugees into the community, upholding their human rights, demonstrating compassion and embracing cultural and religious diversity in the community.

It signifies our commitment to support people who have been forced to leave their country to escape war or persecution.

The State and Federal governments are considering new policies to manage issues such as congestion and housing prices in the major cities by creating incentives for migrants to study, live and work in regional areas. Latrobe is well placed to benefit socially and economically from these policy approaches. We can't forget that our success depends upon community cohesion and harmony and this requires effort and commitment from all of us.

About this plan

The 2019-23 *Cultural Diversity Action Plan (CDAP)* will guide our activities in three crucial focus areas for cultural diversity over the next four years:



Access and equity



Responsiveness



Leadership

Developed in consultation with the Council's Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee (CDAC), the aim of this action plan is to have a meaningful impact on improving the lived experience of culturally diverse communities in Latrobe City. This plan affirms the organisation's commitment to meet the challenges and opportunities of genuinely embracing cultural diversity in our municipality.

Our 2014-18 *Cultural Diversity Action Plan* focused on raising awareness, celebrating diverse cultures and acknowledging the valuable contribution made by a growing culturally diverse population.

As a leader, service deliverer and policymaker, there is scope for us to move beyond just celebrating and raising awareness of diverse cultures. We know that people in our community experience discrimination because of their cultural backgrounds or racial or religious differences. Racial discrimination and bias are barriers to social cohesion and harmony. It also has negative impacts on individual members of our community. This plan seeks to mitigate racial discrimination so that diverse cultures are embraced and enjoy full and equal participation in all aspects of community life.

By focusing on fewer, more meaningful actions during the life of this plan and measuring our progress, we hope to build understanding and empathy in our organisation and the community.

The actions we will take to address the three themes are contained in the table beginning on page 4.

The benefits of Interculturalism

Embracing cultural diversity has significant social and economic benefits. It creates an environment where all individuals, regardless of their cultural background, can positively contribute to society and play a constructive role in building a resilient, harmonious and vibrant community. We believe that a free, diverse and open society, where the law and human rights of all people are respected, makes for a stronger, safer, more prosperous and harmonious community.

In the 2014 Victorian Population Health Survey, the proportion of the Gippsland community who think multiculturalism makes life better is low (40%), compared to Victoria (55%); especially in Wellington (31%), Latrobe (32%) and East Gippsland (37%). The many benefits of cultural diversity may not always be plain to people in the community, however, through this action plan we hope to make those benefits more visible and valued by more people.

Policy context

Human rights and anti-discrimination legislation along with national and state commitments to inclusion, multiculturalism and equality have informed the development of the CDAP. The policy context, from the international to the local level, is summarised in Appendix 2.

Action Plan

The actions outlined in the following pages are not intended to represent all the services and activities we support and deliver across culturally diverse communities. This plan represents a shift away from documenting the 'routine' or 'business as usual' actions of Council's services and programs. Those things are important and we will keep doing them. Our ongoing commitment is to celebrate cultural diversity through local events, and continue to improve, for example, how we publish materials in multiple languages. However, the purpose of this plan is to focus on fewer actions that build upon 'food and festivals' and will help achieve meaningful change.

Accountability

We will monitor our progress using the measures and targets contained in this plan. In some cases, we will need to gather data in certain areas for the first time so that we can better understand how we are currently doing. In principle, our approach is to collect this new 'baseline' data during the first year of the Plan and then to use that information to review and update our measures and targets at the mid-way point. This review should result in new measures and targets being set for the remaining period of the plan and reflects our commitment to continuous improvement.

Latrobe City's Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee

Latrobe City is grateful for the input and advice provided by the Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee during the preparation of the CDAP

The members of the CDAC are:

- **Councillor Darrell White OAM**
Latrobe City Council
- **Councillor Dan Clancey**
Latrobe City Council
- **Dr Michael Spisto**
- **Mr Praveen Chandra**
- **Mrs Julie Fenley**
- **Ms Lisa Sinha**
Gippsland Multicultural Service
- **Dr Christine Lee**
Gippsland Ethnic Communities Council
- **Ms Soula Kanellopoulos**
International Women's Group
- **Ms Christalla Marcou**
Greek Community
- **Mr Aameruddin Khan Mohammed**
Gippsland Australian Muslim Community Inc.
- **Ms Anne Camier**
Latrobe Community Health Service

Ex-officio members include Manager Active Communities and Partnerships; Coordinator Community Strengthening; and Community Development Officer, Latrobe City Council.

2019-2023

Cultural Diversity Action Plan



THEME: Access and equity

OUR GOAL	ACTIONS	MEASURES/TARGETS	OUTCOMES
Residents from culturally, linguistically and religiously diverse backgrounds have equal opportunities to access culturally appropriate services and participate fully in the Latrobe City community.	Report annually on how principles contained in the <i>Community Access and Inclusion Policy</i> have been applied in respect to cultural diversity. <i>(See Appendix 3 for the principles)</i>	A report is provided to CDAC once during each year of this plan.	Social connectedness enhanced Greater empathy and understanding of needs developed
To support the provision of programs (in Economic Development) that help facilitate economic and entrepreneurial activity within the multicultural community	Support the multicultural Coffee cart initiative across Latrobe City Support the Young Change Agents Social Entrepreneurs program and other similar programs which focus on building entrepreneurial skills with diverse young people	Sustainability and potential expansion of the program to other locations Target two programs to be offered	Individual economic well-being and entrepreneurial skills increased



THEME: Responsiveness

OUR GOAL	ACTIONS	MEASURES/TARGETS	OUTCOMES
Council services and processes are responsive and empathetic to the needs of people from culturally diverse backgrounds.	<p>Develop, implement and embed an ongoing program of cultural competency training tailored for specific staff groups as follows:</p> <p>Year 1 (2020-21):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a list of target staff groups and prepare a training schedule. Implement training for target staff groups with frequent, high volume contact with the public (eg. Contact Centre staff, key frontline staff in leisure and recreation, libraries, preschools, rates, planning, local laws, and aged and disability services). <p>Year 2 (2021-22):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement training for other targeted staff groups who deal with the public, eg. HR staff, recruiters (managers team leaders), economic development, community development, engineering and infrastructure. <p>Year 3 (2022-2023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remaining staff who deal with the public, however infrequently. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of target staff groups and a training schedule developed by February 2020. 80% of target staff are trained by the end of 2022-23. Maintain training at 80% or above beyond 2023. Report on the customer experience of people from culturally diverse backgrounds annually. 	<p>Social differences are bridged</p>
	<p>Embed cultural competency training as part of the induction process for all new staff and volunteers.</p>	<p>Induction process for staff and volunteers adjusted to include tailored cultural competency training by the end of 2021.</p>	<p>Diversity of Cultural Expression Appreciated</p>



THEME: Community and Organisational Leadership

OUR GOAL	ACTIONS	MEASURES/TARGETS	OUTCOMES
Leadership in both our long standing and more recent migrant communities is encouraged and nurtured.	<p>Advocate to the Office of Multicultural Affairs for ongoing funding for the New and Emerging Communities Leadership Program conducted by Leadership Victoria.</p> <p>If funded, support training with venues and speakers.</p>	Representations are made to the Office of Multicultural Affairs in 2020-2021.	Access to Beneficial Networks and Other Resources Increased
Demonstrate leadership as an organisation.	<p>Assign a small group to jointly complete the Human Rights Workplace Cultural Diversity Tool and report results to the Executive Management Team and the CDAC.</p> <p>Host a cultural diversity forum between the Council, the Cultural Diversity Advisory Committee, and key organisations (such as police and government departments) twice during the life of this plan to report on progress on actions in this plan and discuss community issues.</p>	<p>Assessment tool completed and results reported by June 2020.</p> <p>Forums are delivered in 2021 and 2024.</p>	<p>Access to Beneficial Networks and Other Resources Increased</p> <p>Agency and Voice Enabled</p>
Establish a baseline of data to better understand and deal with cultural diversity.	<p>Conduct a voluntary online survey of members of all council advisory committees to establish baseline data of their cultural backgrounds.</p> <p>Conduct a biennial online survey of all council staff and registered volunteers to establish baseline data for cultural backgrounds and languages spoken.</p>	<p>Survey completed in 2021-2022.</p> <p>Survey completed in 2021-2022.</p>	Sense of Belonging to a Shared Cultural Heritage Deepened
Stronger intercultural connections within the community and genuine embracing of cultural diversity.	<p>Facilitate opportunities and support festivals, events and activities to help build trust and understanding and nurture intercultural connections.</p> <p>Content and format for all events to consider cultural inclusivity.</p> <p>Provide opportunities for migrants and refugees to tell their story.</p> <p>Facilitate the development of a volunteer assistance program to support newer arrivals to connect with community, services and supports.</p> <p>Produce an appropriate directory of services available in Latrobe City for services, organisations and community (with translation on request).</p>	<p>The proportion of the community who think multiculturalism makes life better increases in Latrobe above 32% to at least the Gippsland average of 44%.</p> <p>Appropriate referrals and supports for new arrivals increased.</p>	<p>Diversity of Cultural Expression Appreciated</p> <p>Empathic approaches embedded</p>

APPENDIX 1

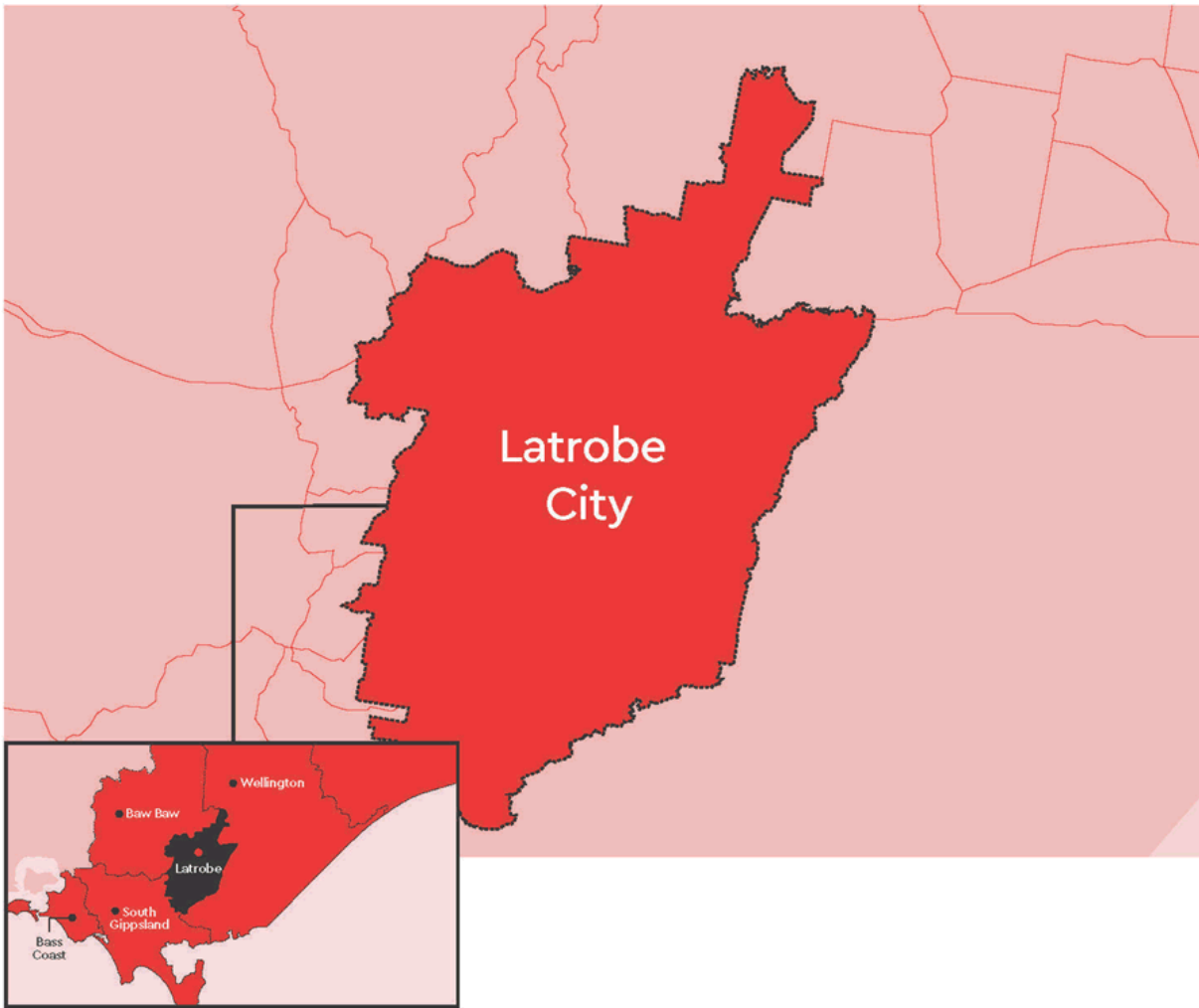
Latrobe City Community Profile

The community profile is from the Gippsland Multicultural Strategic Plan, funded through the Victorian Government under the Office of Multicultural Affairs and Citizenship (OMAC).

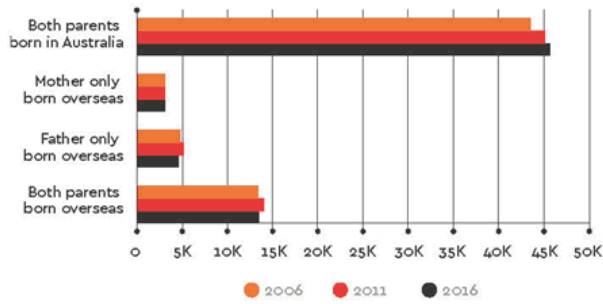
Latrobe City also has the largest multicultural settlement within Gippsland.



MAP OF LATROBE CITY



BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS



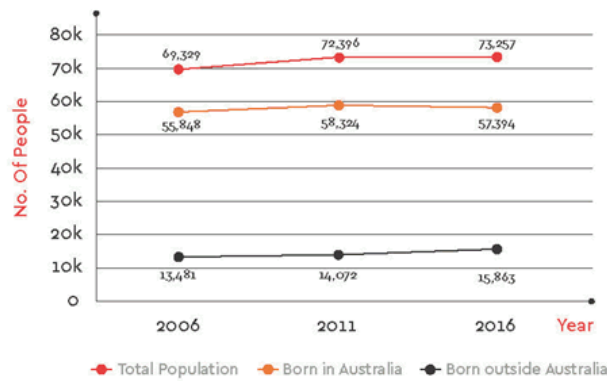
COMMON COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

2016	
Country	No. of People
England	1,967
Netherlands	687
New Zealand	650
Italy	615
Scotland	545

2011	
Country	No. of People
England	2,244
Netherlands	788
Italy	718
Scotland	704
New Zealand	657

2006	
Country	No. of People
England	2,243
Netherlands	847
Scotland	772
Italy	751
Germany	572

COUNTRY OF BIRTH COMPARED TO TOTAL POPULATION

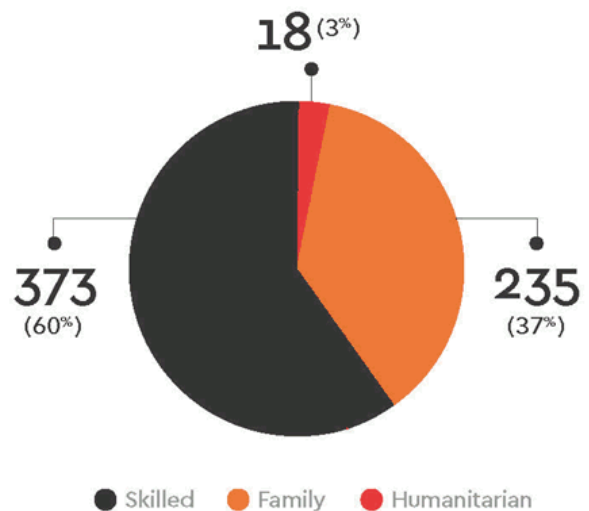


*Note: The numbers may include people who did not state their country of origin. Interpret with caution.

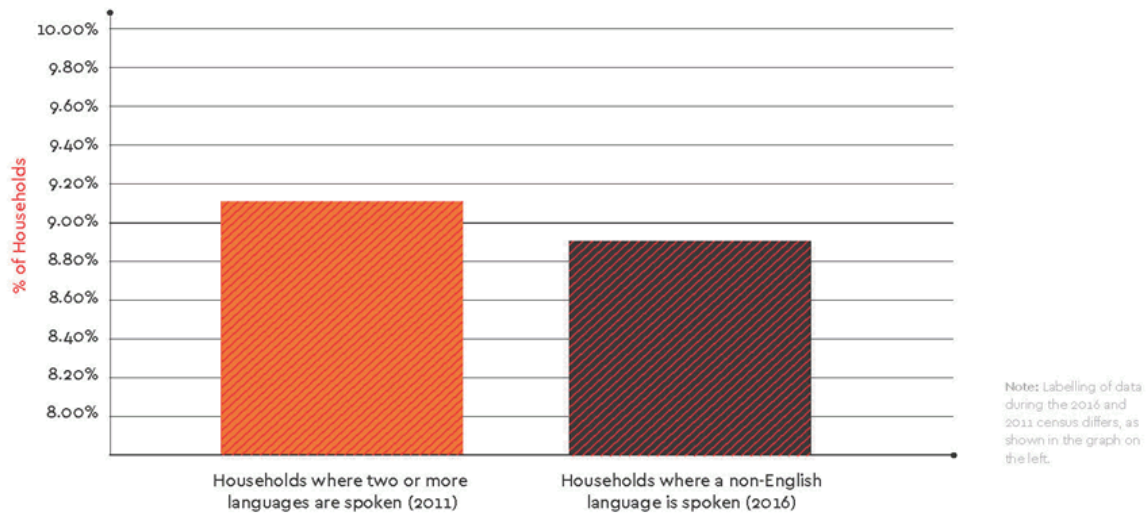
COMMON COUNTRIES OF MIGRANTS JAN 2012 TO DEC 2016

Country	Humanitarian	Family	Skilled	Total
India	0	8	42	50
Philippines	0	36	8	44
UK	0	9	13	22
China	0	14	7	21
Nigeria	0	1	8	9
Vietnam	0	9	0	9

MIGRATION STREAM JAN 2012 TO DEC 2016



HOUSEHOLDS WHERE A NON-ENGLISH LANGUAGE IS SPOKEN



COMMON LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

Year	Other Common Languages	Number of People	% Compared to Total Population
2016	Italian	840	1.10%
	Greek	357	0.50%
	Mandarin	303	0.40%
	Dutch	232	0.30%
	Maltese	214	0.30%
2011	Italian	1,003	1.40%
	Greek	387	0.50%
	Dutch	289	0.40%
	Mandarin	281	0.40%
	Maltese	260	0.40%
2006	Italian	961	1.40%
	Greek	394	0.60%
	Dutch	305	0.40%
	Maltese	299	0.40%
	German	292	0.40%

APPENDIX 2

Policy Context - Additional Information

A comprehensive policy framework informs the CDAP, including human rights and anti-discrimination legislation and national and state commitments to inclusion, multiculturalism and equality. Documented below are the details of the international, Australian, Victorian and local context.

International

As a member of the United Nations and a member of the United Nations Economic and Scientific Cooperation Organisation, the Commonwealth of Australia is a signatory to:

- *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*
- *UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity*

Australia is also a party to The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

Australia

- *Racial Discrimination Act 1975*
- *Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Act 1986*
- *Access and Equity Strategy and Policy Framework*
- *Australian Human Rights Framework 2010*
- *The People of Australia – Australia's Multicultural Policy (2013)*, Commonwealth of Australia

Victoria

Victoria's Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities (2006) requires public authorities, including local councils to act compatibly with human rights, and to consider human rights when developing policies, making laws, delivering services and making decisions.

The following four categories of human rights in the Charter are pertinent to the Cultural Diversity Action Plan:

- **Freedom:** of thought, consciousness, peaceful assembly, movement, expression;
- **Respect:** of culture including religion, language, and background;
- **Equality:** before the law and opportunity to participate in public life; and

- **Dignity:** of privacy and reputation

In addition to the Charter, we considered the following documents in the development of the Cultural Diversity Action Plan:

- *Multicultural Victoria Act (2011)*
- *Victoria's Advantage - Unity, Diversity, Opportunity (2014)*
- *Racial and Religious Tolerance Act (2001)*
- *Victorian Equal Opportunity Act (2010)*

- *MAV Statement of Commitment to Cultural Diversity*
- *Accessible Government Services for all, a revised framework for access and equity reporting*
- *Local Government Act (1989)*

Latrobe City

The *2019-23 Cultural Diversity Action Plan* is informed at a local level by the *Gippsland Multicultural Strategic Plan 2017-20 (GMSP)*, the *2017-2021 Council Plan* and *Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan*. The *2019-23 Cultural Diversity Action Plan* is also aligned with *Latrobe City Council's Access and Inclusion policy*.

Gippsland Multicultural Strategy

Latrobe City Council supported the development of the GMSP, which contains the demographic profile of Latrobe's culturally diverse community and the priorities identified through broad based consultation during the development of the GMSP.

The GMSP has four objectives:

1. Education and Employment
2. Access to information services
3. Social Cohesion and Leadership
4. Health

While the reach of the GMSP is Gippsland

wide, Latrobe City will support local endeavours in each of these areas. Latrobe City will place increased emphasis on education and employment, which was cited as the highest priority issue for culturally diverse communities in the region. In part, this will be achieved by the CDAP and in part by two significant internal policies and plans that are under development at the time of preparing this draft CDAP.

Latrobe City Council Plan 2017-21

The *Council Plan 2017-21* outlines Council's strategic direction. The CDAP aims to achieve the Council's desired outcomes under Objective 5 'Provide a connected, engaged and safe community environment, which is improving the well-being of all Latrobe City citizens.'

Living Well Latrobe Municipal Public Health and Wellbeing Plan 2017-21

The MPHWP aims to build positive health and wellbeing outcomes for all residents who live, learn, work and play in Latrobe City. The key strategic direction of 'Staying Connected' encourages an active, diverse and connected community within Latrobe by ensuring access and equity for all.

APPENDIX 3

The Principles of Latrobe City Council’s Community Access and Inclusion Policy

The Latrobe City Council’s Community Access and Inclusion Policy contains a series of principles, reproduced in the table below. Each year, the CDAC will receive a report showing how these principles have been applied as they relate to cultural diversity.



The Latrobe City Disability Action Plan, Cultural Diversity Action Plan and Reconciliation Action Plan’s will provide guidance and direction on how the objective of this Policy will be managed. These Plans will be reviewed every four years and the outcomes reported to Council annually.



The Cultural Diversity Action Plan has been produced by Latrobe City Council.

**For more information contact
Latrobe City Council:**

Community Strengthening

Phone: 1300 367 700

Email: latrobe@latrobe.vic.gov.au

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PROUDLY PRINTED IN
LatrobeCity



ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

17. ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE

Agenda Item: 17.1

Agenda Item: Finance Report - September 2019

Sponsor: General Manager, Organisational Performance

Council Plan Objective: Ensure Council operates openly, transparently and responsibly.

Status: For Information

Proposed Resolution:

That Council receives and notes the Finance Report for the three months ended 30 September 2019, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 1989.

Executive Summary:

- The September 2019 Finance Report is presented for Council's consideration.
- This report meets the requirements of the Local Government Act 1989 (Act) to report to Council at least every three months comparing budget and actual revenue and expenditure for the financial year to date.
- The report shows that Council overall is operating within the parameters of its adopted budget with most variances relating to carry forward funds from the previous year and the timing of revenue and expenditure within the current financial year.
- The report is provided for Council's information.

Background:

Under Section 138 (1) of the Act, at least every three months, the Chief Executive Officer must ensure that a statement comparing the budgeted revenue and expenditure for the financial year with the actual revenue and expenditure to date is presented to Council at a Council meeting which is open to the public. This report ensures compliance with this legislative requirement.

The attached report as at 30 September 2019 is provided for the information of Council and the community. The financial report compares budgeted income and

expenditure with actual results for the first quarter of the financial year. The key issues of note are:

- The “Income Statement” report forecasts a surplus result for the full financial year of \$46.6M which is a favourable variance of \$4.5M to the original budget.
- The “Balance Sheet” shows that Council maintains a strong liquidity position with \$187.9M in current assets compared to \$36.8M current liabilities (a liquidity ratio of 5.1:1).
- The “Statement of Cash Flows” shows that Council has \$110.2M in Cash and Financial assets (i.e. investments). The level is higher than anticipated due to carry forward funds from previous financial years including capital works, reserves funds and government grants advanced earlier than expected.
- The “Capital Works Statement” shows a forecast expenditure of \$112.9M compared to the budget of \$108.6M. This is mainly a result of carry forward works and successful grant applications.
- The “Financial Performance Ratios’ indicate that Council remains within the industry expected ranges.

Further details on these and other items are provided in the attached report including year to date and full year forecast income and expenditure variances and explanations, balance sheet and cash flow movements to date, capital works expenditure to date and full year forecasts, together with the financial performance ratios as per the Local Government Performance Reporting Framework (LGPRF).

Issues:

Strategy Implications

This report provides information to the Council and community on how Council is performing against its adopted budget and supports the Council Plan objective of ensuring openness, transparency and responsibility.

Communication

No consultation required.

Financial Implications

The attached report provides details of budget variances for the year to date and the forecasted full financial year. The result indicates that Council remains in a strong financial position and has sufficient funds to meet current and forecast financial commitments.

Risk Analysis

This report ensures legislative requirements are met and informs Council as to whether it is acting within the parameters of its Adopted Budget.

Legal and Compliance

This report meets the requirements of the Section 138 (1) to report to Council at least every three months comparing budget and actual revenue and expenditure for the financial year to date.

Community Implications

Not applicable.

Environmental Implications

Not applicable.

Consultation

No engagement.

Other

Not applicable

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Supporting Documents:

2019/20 Annual Budget

Attachments

1 [↓](#). September 2019 Finance Report

17.1

Finance Report - September 2019

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Quarterly Finance Report

September 2019

LATROBE2026

In 2026 the Latrobe Valley is a liveable and sustainable region with collaborative and inclusive community leadership.

**Quarterly Finance Report
September 2019**



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- Balance Sheet	10
- Statement of Cash Flows	11
- Statement of Capital Works	12
- Financial Performance Ratios	14

September 2019 Quarterly Report Summary**KEY ISSUES**

The attached report provides the overall outcomes to the end of the first quarter of the 2019/2020 financial year together with forecasted year end results compared to budget. The key issues of note are:

- The "Income Statement" report forecasts a surplus result for the full financial year of \$46.6M which is an favourable variance of \$4.5M to the original budget.
- The "Balance Sheet" shows that Council maintains a strong liquidity position with \$187.9M in current assets compared to \$36.8M current liabilities (a liquidity ratio of 5.1:1).
- The "Statement of Cash Flows" shows that Council has \$110.2M in Cash and Financial assets (i.e. investments). The level is higher than anticipated due to carry forward funds from previous financial years including capital works, reserves funds and government grants advanced earlier than expected.
- The "Capital Works Statement" shows a forecast expenditure of \$112.9M compared to the budget of \$108.6M. This is mainly a result of carry forward works and successful grant applications.
- The "Financial Performance Ratios" indicate that Council remains within the industry expected ranges.

BACKGROUND

Under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989 Section 138 (1)*, at least every three months, the Chief Executive Officer must ensure that a statement comparing the budgeted revenue and expenditure for the financial year with the actual revenue and expenditure to date is presented to Council at a Council meeting which is open to the public

INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS**Overview**

The surplus amounts shown in the Income Statement are required to be generated to enable Council to invest in new assets and to upgrade and expand our existing assets. They also enable Council to repay its borrowings. On a cash basis Council budgets for a break even result, with any cash remaining at year end required to meet current and future liabilities together with current commitments. Therefore any variances to budget in the operating result are generally caused by changes in non-cash items (e.g. depreciation), variances in grants and monetary contributions for capital works and expenditure that is funded from revenue that has been received in a previous financial year. At the end of the 2018/19 financial year Council held \$122.8M in cash and investments which was \$11.6M favourable to budget largely due to funds generated that had not yet been spent for ongoing projects and commitments.

The "Income Statement" report forecasts a surplus result for the full financial year of \$46.6M which is an favourable variance of \$4.5M to the original budget. This result is due to a number of variances with a forecast increase in income of \$8.5M and additional expenditure of \$4.0M. The increased income is mainly a result of capital grants largely due to timing variances related to funds that were expected to be received in the 2018/19 financial year e.g Gippsland Regional Aquatic Centre \$15.9M. The forecasted additional expenditure in materials and services (\$5.8M) is primarily a result of funding carried forward from the higher than expected cash surplus in 2018/19 together with unbudgeted government grants to be received in 2019/20.

Year to date

The year to date result shows an operating position of \$64.3M surplus which is \$1.3M favourable to budget. The key items that make up this variance are as follows;

- User fees - (\$0.5M favourable) mainly a result of higher than expected child care income \$202K, aged care fees \$166K, landfill fees \$74K, pre-school fees \$68K and performing arts \$34K. Partially offset by lower than expected fees in leisure facilities \$41K.
- Grants – Operating (\$0.5M favourable) mainly due to a grant receipt for Major Recreation Projects Project Director's Office (PDO) \$0.3M which was budgeted to be received in the previous financial year, together with higher than expected pre school grants \$0.1M.
- Materials and Services (\$0.6M unfavourable) mainly due to unexpended funds carried over from the 2018/19 financial year to complete projects in 2019/20, combined with the allocation of surplus funds to undertake new projects and unbudgeted government grant funding to be received.

September 2019 Quarterly Report Summary**Full year forecast**

The full year forecasted result shows an operating surplus of \$46.6M which is an \$4.5M favourable variance to the adopted budget. The key items that make up this variance are as follows;

- Grants – Capital (\$12.0M favourable) mainly due to a timing variance related to a Gippsland Regional Aquatic Centre project milestone payment originally expected in 2018/19 financial year.
- Grants – Operating (\$5.4M unfavourable) mainly due to the State Government advancing 50% of the 2019/20 Victorian Grants Commission funding in the previous financial year.
- Other Income(\$1.4M favourable) reflects additional income, Yinnar South Bushfire Recovery \$0.8M, interest on investments \$0.3M, interest on rates & charges \$0.1M and other unbudgeted insurance claims, contributions & reimbursements.
- Employee Costs (\$2.0M favourable) mainly due to a classification issue in the adopted budget for employee costs associated with the Regional Sporting Infrastructure Projects Project Directors Office, these costs should have been budgeted in capital expenditure rather than operating expenditure.
- Materials and Services (\$5.8M unfavourable) mainly due to unexpended funds carried over from the 2018/19 financial year to complete projects in 2019/20, combined with the allocation of surplus funds to undertake new projects and unbudgeted government grant funding to be received.

BALANCE SHEET

The significant movements in the balance sheet over the quarter were as follows;

- Cash and Cash Equivalents together with Other Financial Assets (i.e. investments). The overall reduction of \$12.6M is mainly due to expenditure of funds carried over from prior financial years..
- Trade and Other receivables (\$68.4M increase) this is primarily due to the annual rates notices being raised in the first quarter and is part of the normal pattern. This amount will continue to reduce as rate payments are received over the remainder of the year in line with the quarterly instalment and full payment due dates.
- Other Assets (\$2.1M decrease) is primarily due to prepayments and accrued revenue as at 30 June 2019 having now been reversed/received in the current financial year.
- Property, Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment (\$6.3M increase) total capital expenditure has exceeded depreciation to date as expected due to the large capital works program in 2019/20.
- Payables (\$5.4M decrease) is primarily due to amounts that were outstanding to suppliers at 30 June 2019. These amounts have now been paid in the current financial year.
- Trust funds and deposits (Current) (\$2.1M increase) relates to the collection of first quarterly instalments of the Fire Services Property Levy which will be passed on to the State Revenue Office in October..

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The budgeted cash & investments at the beginning of the year was \$111.2 million, the actual opening balance was \$122.8 million. The additional \$11.6 million was largely the result of higher than anticipated surplus funds and carry forward funding for capital and operational projects and programs. Total Cash and financial assets (investments) as at the end of the quarter stand at \$110.2M which represents a net outflow cash movement of \$12.6M from the start of the financial year.

September 2019 Quarterly Report Summary**STATEMENT OF CAPITAL WORKS**

The statement of capital works includes all expenditure that is expected to be capitalised during the financial year, it excludes some amounts which for "Accounting" purposes are not capitalised e.g. Landfill Rehabilitation which is a reduction in a provision liability and other items which are included in operating expenditure e.g. Community Minor Capital Grants Program.

As at the 30 September 2019 Council had spent \$13.3M on capital works mostly on Property (land & buildings) \$8.1M and Infrastructure projects \$4.6M (including Roads projects \$2.5M) . Full year forecasted capital expenditure is \$112.9M compared to the budget of \$108.6M. This is mainly a result of funds carried forward from 2018/19 and additional government funding received for roads programs.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE RATIOS

The final part of the report is the Financial Performance Ratios as per the *Local Government Performance Reporting Framework (LGPRF)*. The results of the financial year to date show that Council is expected to remain within the expected ranges by the end of the financial year. Some of the ratios when measured part way through the year will fall outside the ranges in the year to date figures purely because they are designed to look at an annual result.

INCOME STATEMENT
For The Quarter Ended 30 September 2019

	NOTE	YTD Actual \$'000	YTD Budget \$'000	Variance YTD Act/Bud \$'000	Variance Type (P)ermanent/ (T)iming	Full Year Forecast \$'000	Annual Budget \$'000	Variance Annual Budget /Forecast \$'000
INCOME								
Rates and charges	1	80,315	80,207	108	P	80,358	80,250	108
Statutory fees and fines	2	393	346	46	P	2,296	2,266	30
User fees	3	3,210	2,698	512	T	12,594	12,657	(63)
Grants - operating	4	5,895	5,389	506	T	20,460	25,858	(5,398)
Grants - capital	5	3,810	3,662	148	P	53,916	41,925	11,991
Contributions - monetary	6	64	15	49	P	534	90	444
Contributions - non monetary	7	0	0	0	P	3,000	3,000	0
Net gain (loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	8	137	0	137	T	0	0	0
Other income	9	1,173	953	219	P	5,008	3,587	1,420
TOTAL INCOME		94,996	93,271	1,726		178,165	169,633	8,532
EXPENSES								
Employee costs	10	14,882	15,109	226	P	58,283	60,267	1,983
Materials and services	11	8,064	7,499	(564)	P	41,192	35,429	(5,763)
Bad and doubtful debts	12	0	1	1	T	8	9	0
Depreciation and amortisation	13	7,026	7,020	(7)	P	28,397	28,367	(30)
Borrowing costs	14	161	218	57	P	398	615	217
Other expenses	15	520	364	(155)	P	3,324	2,885	(439)
TOTAL EXPENSES		30,653	30,211	(442)		131,603	127,571	(4,032)
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		64,343	63,059	1,284		46,562	42,061	4,500

NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT - Year to Date and Full Year Variances**1. Rates and charges****Year to Date - \$0.108M Favourable**

Higher than expected garbage charge income due to increased kerbside collection assessments.

Full Year - \$0.108M Favourable

Higher than expected garbage charge income due to increased kerbside collection assessments.

2. Statutory fees and fines**Year to Date - \$0.046M Favourable**

Higher than expected asset protection and building permits income.

Full Year - \$0.030M Favourable

Higher than expected asset protection and building permits income.

3. User fees**Year to Date - \$0.512M Favourable**

Higher than expected child care income \$202K, aged care fees \$166K, landfill fees \$74K, pre-school fees \$68K and performing arts \$34K. Partially offset by lower than expected fees in leisure facilities \$41K.

Full Year - (\$0.063M) Unfavourable

An minor unfavourable overall result is forecasted mainly due to expected shortfalls in leisure facilities fees, based on current utilisation rates.

4. Grants - operating**Year to Date - \$0.506M Favourable**

Higher than expected grant receipt for Major Recreation Projects Project Director's Office (PDO) \$275K which was budgeted to be received in the previous financial year, higher than expected pre school grants \$100K and earlier than expected receipt of Victoria Grants Commission funding \$95K.

Full Year - (\$5.398M) Unfavourable

The unfavourable variance is mainly due to the State Government advancing \$6.0 million of the 2019/20 Grants Commission funding to Council in the 2018/19 financial year. Overall including the funding received in 2018/19 Council's Victorian Grants Commission funding is \$0.26 million in excess of the budgeted amount. Partially offsetting this additional unbudgeted grant income expected for Latrobe Valley Authority (LVA) funded events \$188K and the International Rose Garden Festival \$125K.

NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT - Year to Date and Full Year Variances**5. Grants - capital****Year to Date -****\$0.148M Favourable**

The favourable variance is mainly due to an unbudgeted grant for public toilets at the Traralgon Railway Reservoir Conservation Reserve.

Full Year -**\$11.991M Favourable**

The favourable variance is mainly due to timing variances related to funding that was expected to be received in the previous financial year.e.g. for Regional Sporting Infrastructure Projects \$15.854 million, Future Morwell project \$0.899M and Morwell to Traralgon Shared Pathway \$0.803M, together with additional unbudgeted funding for Fixing Country Roads & Roads to Recovery \$0.685M and Yinnar Hall Redevelopment \$\$0.318M. These variances are partially offset by grants budgeted in 2019/20 but now expected to be received in future years e.g. Latrobe Creative Precinct \$6.0M and Gippsland Logistics Precinct \$2.041M.

6. Contributions - monetary**Year to Date -****\$0.049M Favourable**

The favourable variance mainly a result of the earlier than unbudgeted receipt of public open space contributions.

Full Year -**\$0.444M Favourable**

The favourable variance is mainly due to unbudgeted capital contributions for the Latrobe Regional Hospital Footpath project \$0.375 million.

7. Contributions - non monetary**Year to Date -****\$0.000M Nil Variance**

No variance.

Full Year -**\$0.000M Nil Variance**

No variance identified to date.

8. Net gain (loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment**Year to Date -****\$0.137M Favourable**

Favourable variance is mainly due to surplus on disposal of fleet and plant to date.

Full Year -**\$0.000M Nil Variance**

At this stage no variance is forecasted for the full year

9. Other income**Year to Date -****\$0.219M Favourable**

The favourable variance is primarily due to higher interest on investments due to higher cash and investments holdings as a result of grants received in advance and other funds carried forward from the 2018/19 financial year.

Full Year -**\$1.420M Favourable**

The favourable variance reflects additional income forecast for Yinnar South Bushfire response \$0.765M, interest on investments \$0.313M, interest on rates & charges \$0.130M and other unbudgeted insurance claims, contributions & reimbursements.

NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT - Year to Date and Full Year Variances**10. Employee costs**

Year to Date - \$0.226M Favourable

The favourable variance is mainly due to a classification issue in the adopted budget for employee costs associated with the Regional Sporting Infrastructure Projects Project Directors Office, these costs should have been budgeted in capital expenditure rather than operating expenditure.

Full Year - \$1.983M Favourable

The reduced expenditure forecasted in mainly due to a classification issue in the adopted budget for employee costs associated with the Regional Sporting Infrastructure Projects Project Directors Office, these costs should have been included in capital expenditure rather than operating expenditure.

11. Materials and services

Year to Date - (\$0.564M) Unfavourable

The unfavourable variance is mainly due to unexpended funds carried over from the 2018/19 financial year to complete projects in 2019/20, combined with the allocation of surplus funds to undertake new projects and unbudgeted government grant funding to be received.

Full Year - (\$5.763M) Unfavourable

The additional expenditure is due to unexpended funds carried over from the 2017/18 financial year to complete projects in 2018/19, combined with the allocation of surplus funds to undertake new projects and unbudgeted government grant funding to be received.

12. Bad and doubtful debts

Year to Date - \$0.001M Favourable

Minor variance.

Full Year - \$0.000M Favourable

Minor variance.

13. Depreciation and amortisation

Year to Date - (\$0.007M) Unfavourable

Minor variance.

Full Year - (\$0.030M) Unfavourable

Minor variance.

14. Borrowing costs

Year to Date - \$0.057M Favourable

Reduced loan repayment expenditure due to a decision to fund internally Council's 2018/19 contribution to the Latrobe Creative Precinct rather than borrow \$5 million as budgeted.

Full Year - \$0.217M Favourable

Reduced loan repayment expenditure due to a decision to fund internally Council's 2018/19 contribution to the Latrobe Creative Precinct rather than borrow \$5 million as budgeted.

15. Other expenses

Year to Date - (\$0.155M) Unfavourable

The unfavourable variance is mainly due to unexpended community grants funds carried over from the 2018/19 financial year to be paid out in 2019/20.

Full Year - (\$0.439M) Unfavourable

The unfavourable variance is mainly due to unexpended community grants and internal audit funds carried over from the 2018/19 financial year to be spent in 2019/20 together with higher than expected landfill EPA levies.

RECONCILIATION OF INCOME STATEMENT TO CASH BUDGET
For The Quarter Ended 30 September 2019

NOTE	YTD Actual \$'000	YTD Budget \$'000	Variance YTD Act/Bud \$'000	Full Year Forecast \$'000	Annual Budget \$'000	Variance Annual Budget /Forecast \$'000
Operating Surplus (Deficit)	64,343	63,059	1,284	46,562	42,061	4,500
Reconciliation to Cash Budget						
Plus Depreciation	7,026	7,020	7	28,397	28,367	30
Plus Written Down Value of Assets Disposed	101	118	(17)	914	714	200
Less Developer Contributed assets	0	0	0	(3,000)	(3,000)	0
Less Capital Expenditure	(13,269)	(13,924)	655	(112,898)	(108,605)	(4,294)
Less Loan Principal Repayments	(266)	(360)	94	(9,238)	(9,639)	401
Less Landfill Rehabilitation Expenditure	(578)	(1,130)	552	(7,401)	(5,000)	(2,401)
Plus Internal Transfers	46,009	24,735	21,274	45,122	42,451	2,670
Plus Loan Proceeds	0	0	0	12,650	12,650	0
Net Other Non-Operating Items	0	0	0	(0)	0	(0)
Net Total Non-Operating items	(39,023)	(16,459)	(22,564)	45,454	42,061	3,393
Cash Budget Surplus (Deficit)	103,366	79,519	23,847	1,108	(0)	1,108

INCOME STATEMENT
For The Quarter Ended 30 September 2019 Compared To Previous Financial Year

	2019/20			2018/19		
	YTD Actuals	YTD Budgets	Variance YTD Act/Bud	YTD Actuals	YTD Budgets	Variance YTD Act/Bud
INCOME						
Rates and charges	80,315	80,207	108	77,934	80,207	(2,273)
Statutory fees and fines	393	346	46	390	346	43
User fees	3,210	2,698	512	2,984	2,698	286
Grants - operating	5,895	5,389	506	5,341	4,355	986
Grants - capital	3,810	3,662	148	7,884	162	7,722
Contributions - monetary	64	15	49	22	15	7
Contributions - non monetary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net gain (loss) on disposal of property, infrastructure, plant and equipment	137	0	137	24	118	(94)
Other income	1,173	953	219	1,259	953	305
TOTAL INCOME	94,996	93,271	1,726	95,838	88,856	6,983
EXPENSES						
Employee costs	14,882	15,109	226	12,193	15,109	2,915
Materials and services	8,064	7,499	(564)	7,787	7,499	(287)
Bad and doubtful debts	0	1	1	(0)	1	1
Depreciation and amortisation	7,026	7,020	(7)	6,633	7,092	459
Borrowing costs	161	218	57	188	218	31
Other expenses	520	364	(155)	419	364	(55)
TOTAL EXPENSES	30,653	30,211	(442)	27,220	30,283	3,064
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	64,343	63,059	1,284	68,618	58,572	10,046

BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 September 2019

	Current Balance \$'000s	Opening Balance 1/07/2019 \$'000s	Movement for Year to Date \$'000s	Balance as at 30/09/18 \$'000s
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	41,394	26,117	15,277	4,952
Other Financial Assets	68,826	96,712	(27,886)	82,056
Other Assets	1,197	3,336	(2,138)	1,292
Trade and Other Receivables	76,449	8,080	68,368	73,884
Non-Current Assets Held for Sale	0	0	0	0
Total Current Assets	187,866	134,245	53,621	162,183
NON CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, Infrastructure, Plant and Equipment	1,174,231	1,167,919	6,311	1,150,903
Intangible Assets	1,205	1,374	(170)	108
Trade and Other Receivables	15	15	0	18
Financial Assets	2	2	0	2
Total Non-Current Assets	1,175,453	1,169,311	6,142	1,151,031
TOTAL ASSETS	1,363,319	1,303,556	59,763	1,313,215
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables	4,082	9,473	(5,391)	2,618
Interest-bearing Liabilities	8,973	9,239	(266)	1,226
Provisions - Employee Benefits	12,230	12,691	(461)	12,459
Provisions - Landfill	6,724	7,302	(578)	6,261
Trust Funds and Deposits	4,755	2,640	2,116	3,230
Total Current Liabilities	36,763	41,344	(4,580)	25,794
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Interest-bearing Liabilities	5,826	5,826	0	15,061
Provisions - Employee Benefits	1,763	1,763	0	1,903
Provisions - Landfill	19,249	19,249	0	20,530
Total Non-Current Liabilities	26,839	26,839	0	37,494
TOTAL LIABILITIES	63,602	68,183	(4,580)	63,288
NET ASSETS	1,299,717	1,235,374	64,343	1,249,927
EQUITY				
Current Year Surplus/(Deficit)	64,343	46,868	17,475	68,618
Accumulated Surplus	744,201	697,391	46,810	697,518
Reserves	491,172	491,115	57	483,791
TOTAL EQUITY	1,299,717	1,235,374	64,343	1,249,927

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Quarter ended 30 September 2019

NOTE	YTD Cash Flow	Adopted Budget Annual Cashflow	Cash Flow 2018/19
	\$'000s	\$'000s	\$'000s
	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)	Inflows (Outflows)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Rates and charges	15,590	80,081	77,990
Statutory Fees & Fines	392	2,267	2,315
User fees	3,080	13,256	14,441
Grants - operating	5,906	25,924	29,103
Grants - capital	4,667	41,925	50,021
Contributions - monetary	64	90	1,295
Interest received	938	1,500	2,921
Trust funds and deposits taken/(repaid)	2,116	42	526
Other receipts	(2,943)	2,244	1,994
Net GST refund/(payment)	356	3,069	2,541
Employee costs	(16,386)	(60,243)	(56,850)
Materials & services	(10,511)	(43,893)	(46,177)
Other Payments	(520)	(2,906)	(3,214)
Net cash from operating activities	2,748	63,356	76,906
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from Property, Plant & Equipment	238	714	658
Proceeds from Investments	42,056	191,000	143,518
Payments for Property, Plant & Equipment	(15,290)	(108,605)	(40,441)
Payments for Investments	(14,169)	(150,000)	(175,712)
Net Cash Flows used in investing activities	12,835	(66,891)	(71,977)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Finance costs	(40)	(615)	(702)
Proceeds from borrowings	-	12,650	0
Repayment of borrowings	(266)	(9,639)	(1,569)
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(306)	2,396	(2,271)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash held	15,277	(1,139)	2,658
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of year	26,117	21,173	23,459
Cash & cash equivalents at end of period	41,394	20,034	26,117
Summary of Cash & Investments			
	Current Balance	Current year Movement	Opening Balance
Cash & Cash Equivalents	41,394	15,277	26,117
Other Financial Assets (Investments)	68,826	(27,886)	96,712
Total Cash & Investments	110,220	(12,609)	122,829
Budgeted Opening Balance of Cash & Investments			111,173
Variance in Opening Balance			11,656

NOTES

1. The budgeted cash & investments at the beginning of the year was \$111.2 million, the actual opening balance was \$122.8 million. The additional \$11.7 million was largely the result of higher than anticipated surplus funds and carry forward funding for capital and operational projects and programs.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL WORKS
For The Quarter Ended 30 September 2019

	NOTE	YTD Actuals \$'000	Full Year Forecast \$'000	Annual Budget \$'000	Variance Annual Budget /Forecast \$'000
Property					
Land	1	22	300	0	(300)
Buildings	2	8,047	74,451	79,306	4,855
Heritage buildings	3	0	224	0	(224)
Total Property		8,069	74,975	79,306	4,331
Plant and Equipment					
Plant, machinery & equipment	4	538	3,071	2,652	(419)
Fixtures, fittings & furniture	5	0	10	10	0
Computers & telecommunications	6	57	554	600	46
Artwork collection	7	0	15	15	0
Total Plant and Equipment		595	3,650	3,277	(373)
Infrastructure					
Roads	8	2,476	12,880	10,450	(2,430)
Bridges & culverts	9	47	698	600	(98)
Footpaths & cycleways	10	394	2,874	1,031	(1,843)
Drainage	11	148	506	154	(352)
Waste management	12	20	1,690	100	(1,590)
Parks, open space and streetscapes	13	263	4,813	3,569	(1,244)
Recreational, leisure & community facilities	14	1,110	9,704	6,116	(3,588)
Aerodromes	15	0	0	0	0
Offstreet carparks	16	0	50	50	0
Other infrastructure	17	147	1,058	3,952	2,894
Total Infrastructure		4,605	34,273	26,022	(8,251)
Total Capital Works expenditure		13,269	112,898	108,605	(4,293)
REPRESENTED BY;					
New asset expenditure	18	5,583	65,482	74,254	8,772
Asset renewal expenditure	19	3,154	22,580	17,532	(5,048)
Asset expansion expenditure	20	151	275	0	(275)
Asset upgrade expenditure	21	4,381	24,561	16,819	(7,742)
Total Capital Works expenditure		13,269	112,898	108,605	(4,293)

NOTES TO THE CAPITAL WORKS STATEMENT - Full Year Forecast Variances

1. Land (\$0.300M) Unfavourable

The unfavourable variance is in relation to funds carried forward from 2018/19 in relation to a land exchange in relation to the Churchill Central Activity Plan.

2. Buildings \$4.855M Favourable

The forecast reduced expenditure is due to the timing of costs of projects spanning over multiple financial years now expected to be spent in the 2020/21 financial year e.g. Latrobe Creative Precinct \$11.8M. These variances are partially offset by additional expenditure as a result of financial year timing for the Traralgon Sports Stadium \$1.6M, Apex Park pavilion \$0.9M, Ronald Reserve changeroom facilities \$0.7M and an Traralgon South pavilion (\$0.5M).

3. Heritage buildings (\$0.224M) Unfavourable

The additional expenditure relates to funding carried forward from 2018/19 in relation to the Traralgon Court House upgrade project.

4. Plant, machinery & equipment (\$0.419M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure mainly relates to unexpended funds carried over from the 2018/19 financial year for the fleet replacement program.

5. Fixtures, fittings & furniture \$0.000M Nil Variance

No variance

NOTES TO THE CAPITAL WORKS STATEMENT - Full Year Forecast Variances**6. Computers & telecommunications \$0.046M Favourable**

The forecast favourable variance relates mainly to IT expenditure on items that don't meet Council's capitalisation criteria.

7. Artwork Collection \$0.000M Nil Variance

No variance

8. Roads (\$2.430M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure mainly relates to funds carried forward from 2018/19 and unbudgeted government funding e.g. Fixing Country Roads Program (\$1.23M) National Blackspot program (\$0.4M) and Roads to Recovery Program (\$0.34M) projects.

9. Bridges & culverts (\$0.098M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure relates to carry over funded works for Downies Lane and other renewal works.

10. Footpaths & cycleways (\$1.843M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure mainly relates to works on the Morwell to Traralgon Shared pathway (\$1.25M) which have carried over from the 2018/19 financial year and new externally funded pathway works at the Latrobe Regional Hospital \$0.6M).

11. Drainage (\$0.352M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure mainly relates to drainage augmentation works on the Furlonger/Nixon Court area Traralgon (\$0.25M) and Stormwater Outfall rehab program (\$0.1M) funded from drainage reserves.

12. Waste management (\$1.590M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure relates to funds carried forward from 2018/19 in relation to the Landfill Biogas to Energy project.

13 Parks, open space and streetscapes (\$1.244M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure relates to funds carried forward from 2018/19 in relation to various playground renewal and upgrade projects.

14. Recreational, leisure & community facilities (\$3.588M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure relates to government funding mainly for Latrobe Valley Sports and Community Initiative projects e.g. Morwell Recreation Reserve (\$2.8M) and Latrobe City Sports and Entertainment Stadium (\$0.3M), together with Monash Reserve upgrade (\$0.4M) and Community Managed Spaces program (\$0.15M).

15. Aerodromes \$0.000M Nil Variance

No current year projects.

16. Offstreet carparks \$0.000M Nil Variance

No variance

17. Other infrastructure \$2.894M Favourable

The reduced expenditure reflects reduced funding for the Gippsland Logistics Precinct due to the timing of some of the state government funding which will push out into future financial years.

18. New asset expenditure \$8.772M Favourable

The overall reduction is due the timing of project works spanning multiple financial years, with the Latrobe Creative Precinct and the Gippsland Logistics Precinct expenditure now expected to push out into future years.

19. Asset renewal expenditure (\$5.048M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure is mainly due to unexpended funds carried over from the 2018/19 financial year which is largely relating to the Landfill Biogas project and additional government funding for roads programs.

20. Asset expansion expenditure (\$0.275M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure is mainly due to unexpended funds carried over from the 2018/19 financial year which is largely relating to drainage works.

21. Asset upgrade expenditure (\$7.742M) Unfavourable

The forecast additional expenditure is mainly due to unexpended funds carried over from the 2018/19 financial year and government grants timing which is largely relating to Latrobe Valley Sports and Community Initiative projects e.g. Morwell Recreation Reserve (\$2.8M) and Traralgon Sports Stadium (\$1.6M).

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE RATIOS

As at 30 September 2019

	Year to Date Ratios			Forecast at 30/06/20	Budget at 30/06/20	Expected Range
	\$'000s	Ratio at 30/09/2019	Ratio at 30/09/2018			
OPERATING POSITION						
Adjusted Underlying Result Indicator						
(Indicator of the broad objective that an adjusted underlying surplus should be generated in the ordinary course of business. A surplus or increasing surplus suggests an improvement in the operating position)						
Adjusted underlying surplus (or deficit)						
	<u>Adjusted net Surplus/(Deficit)</u>	60,469				
	Adjusted underlying revenue	91,122	66.4%	42.4%	(7.5%)	(1.3%)
-20% - +20%						
The ratio takes out the effect of once off capital grants & developer contributions.						
Note: The forecasted lower ratio of (6.5%) is mainly a result of unspent 2018/2019 recurrent project and program expenditure which led to a greater than expected 'cash' surplus result at the end of the financial year together with government funding advanced to Council in 2018/19 that was budgeted in 19/20.						
LIQUIDITY						
Working Capital Indicator						
(Indicator of the broad objective that sufficient working capital is available to pay bills as and when they fall due. High or increasing level of working capital suggests an improvement in liquidity)						
Current assets compared to current liabilities						
	<u>Current Assets</u>	187,866				
	Current Liabilities	36,763	511.0%	630.2%	261.3%	261.3%
100% - 300%						
Unrestricted Cash Indicator						
(Indicator that sufficient cash which is free of restrictions is available to pay bills as and when they fall due. High or increasing level of cash suggests an improvement in liquidity)						
	<u>Unrestricted Cash</u>	36,639				
	Current Liabilities	36,763	99.7%	148.2%	57.9%	57.9%
0.0% - 200%						
Note: Unrestricted cash does not include funds held in term deposits with a maturity term of greater than 90 days. These deposits are managed to ensure they mature in time for payment runs and are available to meet liabilities when they fall due.						

	Year to Date Ratios			Forecast at 30/06/20	Budget at 30/06/20	Expected Range
	\$'000s	Ratio at 30/09/2019	Ratio at 30/09/2018			
OPERATING POSITION						
OBLIGATIONS						
Loans and borrowings Indicator						
(Indicator of the broad objective that the level of interest bearing loans and borrowings should be appropriate to the size and nature of a council's activities. Low or decreasing level of loans and borrowings suggests an improvement in the capacity to meet long term obligations)						
Loans and borrowings compared to rates						
<u>Interest Bearing loans and borrowings</u>	14,799	18.4%	20.2%	23.0%	28.8%	0% - 50%
Rate Revenue	80,315					
Note: The reduced ratio forecast is due to Council not borrowing the planned \$5.0M for the Latrobe Creative Precinct in 2018/19.						
Loans and borrowings repayments compared to rates						
<u>Interest & principal repayments</u>	427	0.5%	1.7%	12.0%	12.8%	0% - 10%
Rate Revenue	80,315					
Note: This ratio is expected to be in line with the budgeted result.						
Indebtedness Indicator						
(Indicator of the broad objective that the level of long term liabilities should be appropriate to the size and nature of a Council's activities. Low or decreasing level of long term liabilities suggests an improvement in the capacity to meet long term obligations)						
Non-current liabilities compared to own source revenue						
(to ensure Council has the ability to pay its long term debts & provisions)						
<u>Non Current Liabilities</u>	26,839	31.5%	35.4%	38.0%	38.6%	0% - 50%
Own Source Revenue	85,091					
Own Source Revenue is adjusted underlying revenue excluding revenue which is not under the control of council (including government grants)						
Asset Renewal Indicator						
(Indicator of the broad objective that assets should be renewed as planned. High or increasing level of planned asset renewal being met suggests an improvement in the capacity to meet long term obligations)						
<u>Asset Renewal Expenditure</u>	3,154	45.2%	60.9%	81.7%	63.5%	50%-100%
Depreciation	6,979					
Note: The forecasted increase in this ratio is a result of renewal works carried forward from the previous financial works.						

	Year to Date Ratios			Forecast at 30/06/20	Budget at 30/06/20	Expected Range
	\$'000s	Ratio at 30/09/2019	Ratio at 30/09/2018			
OPERATING POSITION						
STABILITY						
Rates Concentration Indicator						
(Indicator of the broad objective that revenue should be generated from a range of sources. High or increasing range of revenue sources suggests an improvement in stability)						
Rates compared to adjusted underlying revenue						
	<u>Rate Revenue</u>	80,315				
	Adjusted underlying revenue	91,122	88.1%	78.8%	65.6%	63.7%
						40% - 80%
Rates Effort Indicator						
(Indicator of the broad objective that the rating level should be set based on the community's capacity to pay. Low or decreasing level of rates suggests an improvement in the rating burden)						
Rates compared to property values						
	<u>Rate Revenue</u>	80,315				
	property values (CIV)	11,200,811	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
						0.2% to 0.7%
EFFICIENCY						
Expenditure Level Indicator						
(Indicator of the broad objective that resources should be used efficiently in the delivery of services. Low or decreasing level of expenditure suggests an improvement in organisational efficiency)						
Expenses per property assessment						
	<u>Total expenses</u>	30,653				
	Number of property assessments	39	\$ 791	\$ 1,443	\$ 3,396	\$ 3,292
						\$2000 - \$4000
Note: The forecasted increase in expenses per assessment is mainly related to employee costs and materials and services expenditure funded from additional government funding and carry forward funds.						
Revenue Level Indicator						
(Indicator of the broad objective that resources should be used efficiently in the delivery of services. Low or decreasing level of rates suggests an improvement in organisational efficiency)						
Average residential rate per residential property assessment						
	<u>Residential Rate Revenue</u>	60,609				
	Number of residential property assessments	35	\$ 1,731	\$ 1,608	\$ 1,731	\$ 1,731
						\$800 - \$1,800

Agenda Item: 17.2

Agenda Item: Tabling of 'Assembly of Councillors' Records

Sponsor: General Manager, Organisational Performance

Council Plan Objective: Ensure Council operates openly, transparently and responsibly.

Status: For Information

Proposed Resolution:

That Council receives and notes the Assembly of Councillors records tabled for the period 13 August 2019 to 8 October 2019.

Executive Summary:

The following Assembly of Councillor records have been submitted for tabling since the last ordinary Council meeting:

Date	Assembly Details	In Attendance	Confidential	Declarations of Interest
13 August 2019	Churchill & District Community Hub Advisory Committee	Councillors Cr White OAM Officers Paul Holton Carole Ayres	No	Nil
2 September 2019	Early Years Reference Committee meeting	Councillors Cr O'Callaghan Cr Clancey Officers Kate Kerslake Donna Whitehead	No	Nil

Date	Assembly Details	In Attendance	Confidential	Declarations of Interest
3 September 2019	Traralgon Sports Stadium Redevelopment Project Reference Group	Councillors Cr Harriman Cr Howe Cr Clancey Officers Larry Sengstock Brian Feltham Sally Eggens	No	Nil
17 September 2019	Traralgon CBD Safety Committee	Councillors Cr Howe Officers Audrey Matthews	No	Nil
23 September 2019	Councillor Briefing	Councillors Cr McFarlane Cr Middlemiss Cr White OAM Cr Harriman Cr O'Callaghan Cr Howe Cr Clancey Cr Law Cr Gibson Officers Steven Piasente Gail Gatt Larry Sengstock Kate Kerlake Greg Drumm Hanna Steevens Jody Riordan Nathan Misiurka	Yes – Section 89(2)(e) Proposed developments Section 89(2)(h) Prejudicial matters	Yes – Cr Harriman
24 September 2019	Morwell Recreation Reserve Project Reference Group	Councillors Cr McFarlane Cr Middlemiss Officers Brian Feltham Laura Dinsdale	Yes – Section 89(2)(e) Proposed developments	Nil

Date	Assembly Details	In Attendance	Confidential	Declarations of Interest
30 September 2019	Councillor Briefing	<p>Councillors Cr McFarlane Cr Middlemiss Cr White OAM Cr Harriman Cr O'Callaghan Cr Howe Cr Clancey Cr Law Cr Gibson</p> <p>Officers Gail Gatt Larry Sengstock Kate Kerslake Greg Drumm Hanna Steevens</p>	<p>Yes – Section 89(2)(h) Prejudicial matters</p> <p>Section 89(2)(e) Proposed developments</p>	Yes – Cr Harriman
2 October 2019	Traralgon Sports Stadium Redevelopment Project Reference Group	<p>Councillors Cr Harriman Cr Clancey</p> <p>Officers Larry Sengstock Brian Feltham Sally Eggens</p>	Yes – Section 89(2)(e) Proposed developments	Nil
8 October 2019	Churchill & District Community Hub Advisory Committee	<p>Councillors Cr White OAM</p> <p>Officers Shay Ferguson Carole Ayres Gina Zammit Beckea Jones</p>	No	Nil

Date	Assembly Details	In Attendance	Confidential	Declarations of Interest
8 October 2019	Latrobe Creative Precinct Project Reference Group	<p>Councillors Cr McFarlane Cr Clancey</p> <p>Officers Larry Sengstock Gail Gatt Clint Hong Kathleen Roberts Trevor Dando Andrea Stanlake Michael Chapman</p>	Yes – Section 89(2)(d) Contractual Matters	Nil

Declaration of Interests:

Officers preparing this report have declared they do not have a conflict of interest in this matter under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1989*.

Reasons for Proposed Resolution:

The attached *Assembly of Councillors* records have been submitted for tabling.

Section 80(A)2 of the *Local Government Act 1989* states 'The Chief Executive Officer must ensure that the written record of an assembly of Councillors is, as soon as is practicable - (a) reported at an ordinary meeting of the Council; and (b) incorporated in the minutes of that Council meeting'.

Attachments

1. Churchill & District Community Hub Advisory Committee
2. Early Years Reference Committee meeting
3. Traralgon Sports Stadium Redevelopment Project Reference Group
4. Traralgon CBD Safety Committee
5. Councillor Briefing
6. Morwell Recreation Reserve Project Reference Group
7. Councillor Briefing
8. Traralgon Sports Stadium Redevelopment Project Reference Group
9. Churchill & District Community Hub Advisory Committee
10. Latrobe Creative Precinct Project Reference Group

17.2

Tabling of 'Assembly of Councillors' Records

1	Churchill & District Community Hub Advisory Committee	295
2	Early Years Reference Committee meeting.....	296
3	Traralgon Sports Stadium Redevelopment Project Reference Group.....	297
4	Traralgon CBD Safety Committee	298
5	Councillor Briefing	299
6	Morwell Recreation Reserve Project Reference Group.....	301
7	Councillor Briefing	302
8	Traralgon Sports Stadium Redevelopment Project Reference Group.....	304
9	Churchill & District Community Hub Advisory Committee	306
10	Latrobe Creative Precinct Project Reference Group	308



Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Churchill & District Community Hub Advisory Committee
Date:	Tuesday 13 August, 2019
Time:	4.54pm to 5.45pm
Assembly Location:	CNC Meeting Room, Churchill Hub, 9-11 Philip Parade Churchill

In Attendance

Councillors: Arrival / Departure Time:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM 4.54pm to 5.45pm
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson
Officer/s:	Paul Holton (Executive Officer) Carole Ayres (Secretariat Support)		
Matters discussed:	Air lock door update - completion. Pooh Corner/Federation expansion plans. Community Hub Four Year Strategic Plan Libraries patronage data		
<p>Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.</p>			

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No

Record Completed by: Carole Ayres, Executive Assistant Community Services
(Please use the **Quick Add Profile No - 563** when registering this form on ECM)



Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Early Years Reference Committee meeting
Date:	Monday 2 September, 2019
Time:	2.10 pm to 4.00 pm
Assembly Location:	Meeting Room 3 (large), LCC Headquarters

In Attendance

Councillors: Arrival / Departure Time:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson
Officer/s:	Kate Kerslake (Executive Officer) Donna Whitehead (Secretariat Support)		
Matters discussed:	Early Years Workforce Planning Forum Childrens Expo 2019 Planning for 3 year old preschool Central enrolments preschool 2020 Find Your Tribe and Early Years connections Early Years Reference Committee membership		
<p>Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.</p>			

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No

Record Completed by: Carole Ayres - Executive Assistant Community Services



Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Traralgon Sports Stadium Redevelopment Project Reference Group
Date:	3 September 2019
Time:	5.32pm - 6.20pm
Assembly Location:	Macfarlane Burnett Room- Traralgon Service Centre 34-38 Kay Street, Traralgon

In Attendance

Councillors:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM
Arrival / Departure Time:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman Arrived 5.35pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe Arrived 5.20pm
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey Arrived 5.20pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson
Officer/s:	Larry Sengstock, Brian Feltham, Sally Eggens		
Matters discussed:	Junior synthetic pitch (Kosioszko Street Primary School) Patron Traffic Management options Timber flooring progression Temp fencing and lighting progression Site progress and timing		
Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.			

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No

Record Completed by: Sally Eggens



Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Traralgon CBD Safety Committee
Date:	17/9/19
Time:	7.30-9am
Assembly Location:	Latrobe Room Latrobe City Council Library and Service Centre, Kay St, Traralgon.

In Attendance

Councillors: Arrival / Departure Time:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson
Officer/s:	Audrey Matthews		
Matters discussed:	Safety matters current to Traralgon CBD including: - Youth in Search Program at Stockland Plaza - Latrobe Health Advocate activities - 12 Month action plan - Committee terms of reference		
Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.			

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No

Record Completed by: Audrey Matthews

(Please use the **Quick Add Profile No - 563** when registering this form on ECM)



Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Councillor Briefing
Date:	23 September 2019
Time:	6.00pm to 9.00pm
Assembly Location:	Nambur Wariga Room , Latrobe City Council

In Attendance

Councillors: Arrival / Departure Time:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM Left the meeting at 8.05pm
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson
Officer/s:	<p>Steven Piasente</p> <p>From 6.15pm - Gail Gatt, Larry Sengstock, Kate Kerslake, Greg Drumm and Hanna Steevens.</p> <p>Between 6.15pm and 6.50pm Jody Riordan and Nathan Misiurka.</p>		
Matters discussed:	<p>Tonight's Presentations</p> <p>Future Presentations</p> <p>Upcoming Significant Items</p> <p>Mayor's Update</p> <p>CEO General Update</p> <p>Transition Briefing - Confidential Under Section 89(2) (e) Proposed developments</p> <p>Organisational Report</p> <p>Major Project Reference Group Update</p> <p>Review of Risk Management Policy</p> <p>Regional Aboriginal Justice Advisory Committee Request for Councillor Representative</p> <p>2019/2020 Stem Exchange to Sister Cities</p> <p>Amendment C101 - Recreational Signage & Corrections Amendment: Authorisation Request Update</p> <p>Amendment C114 - Notification of Authorisation and Exhibition to Rezone Land North of the Traralgon North Development Plan Area for Residential Development and Update to the Traralgon North Development Plan 14</p>		



	<p>Funding Application: Men as Role Models for Preventing Violence Against Women</p> <p>2019/20 Community Grants Program Recommendations</p> <p>2020 Council Meeting Dates and Council Meeting Cycle and Structure Review</p> <p>Joint Council Response to City of Sydney's Climate Emergency Declaration</p> <p>Outcome of Investigations into Altering The Ellavale East Development Plan</p> <p>Traralgon Bypass Detention Basin</p> <p>Victoria's Creative Industries Strategy 2020-2024: Latrobe City Council Submission</p> <p>Progress Report on Representation and Participation of Traditional Owners on Council Committees</p> <p>Latrobe City Trust - Annual Report 2017 - 2019 23</p> <p>Outstanding Issues - Confidential under Section 89(2) (h) Prejudicial matters</p>
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Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the *Local Government Act 1989*?

Yes **No**

Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No
Cr Dale Harriman	No

Record Completed by: Hanna Steevens, Coordinator Governance

*(Please use the **Quick Add Profile No - 563** when registering this form on ECM)*



Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Morwell Recreation Reserve Project Reference Group Meeting 14
Date:	Tuesday 24 September 2019
Time:	5.30 pm – 6.30 pm
Assembly Location:	Nambur Wariga - Large Meeting Room - Latrobe City Council HQ, 141 Commercial Road Morwell 3840

In Attendance

Councillors: Arrival / Departure Time:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane 5.30 - 6.30 pm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss 5.30 - 6.30 pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson
Officer/s:	Brian Feltham Lauren Dinsdale		
Matters discussed:	1. Project Status update 2. Updates on construction of new shared sports pavilion, new synthetic oval development, Keegan Street design detail and concept designs of Morwell Football Netball Club facilities upgrades for consideration and feedback - Confidential under section 89(2)(e) proposed developments.		
Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.			

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No

Record Completed by: Lauren Dinsdale

(Please use the **Quick Add Profile No - 563** when registering this form on ECM)



Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Councillor Briefing
Date:	30 September 2019
Time:	6.03pm to 9.15pm
Assembly Location:	Nambur Wariga Room , Latrobe City Council

In Attendance

Councillors: Arrival / Departure Time:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson left the meeting at 8.55pm
Officer/s:	From 6.03pm - Gail Gatt, Larry Sengstock, Kate Kerlake, Greg Drumm and Hanna Steevens.		
Matters discussed:	<p>Tonight's Presentations - Confidential under Section 89(2) (h) Prejudicial matters</p> <p>Future Presentations</p> <p>Upcoming Council Meeting</p> <p>Notice of Motion Requests</p> <p>Points of Clarification</p> <p>Alternate Motion Requests</p> <p>Mayor's Update</p> <p>CEO General Update</p> <p>Transition Briefing - Confidential Under Section 89(2) (e) Proposed developments</p> <p>Organisational Report</p> <p>Recreation Needs Assessment - Review of Assessment matrix</p> <p>Latrobe City Regional Deal</p> <p>Traralgon South Recreation Reserve Tennis Court - Tree Removal</p> <p>Volunteering in the Valley (HandsUp Latrobe)</p> <p>Intern Program</p> <p>Removal of Single use Water Bottles</p> <p>New Legislation for Pool and Spa Barrier Registration</p>		



	<p>Capital Works Status - 2018/19 year end</p> <p>Outstanding Issues - Confidential under Section 89(2) (h) Prejudicial Strategic Issues for Future Briefings</p>
<p>Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.</p>	

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No
Cr Dale Harriman	Yes

Record Completed by: Hanna Steevens, Coordinator Governance

*(Please use the **Quick Add Profile No - 563** when registering this form on ECM)*



Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Traralgon Sports Stadium Redevelopment Project Reference Group
Date:	02 October 2019
Time:	5.47pm - 6.29pm
Assembly Location:	Macfarlane Burnett Room- Traralgon Service Centre 34-38 Kay Street, Traralgon

In Attendance

Councillors:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM
Arrival / Departure Time:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman Arrived 5.47pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey Arrived 5.47pm	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson
Officer/s:	Larry Sengstock, Brian Feltham, Sally Eggens		
Matters discussed:	<p>Junior synthetic pitch (Kosioszko Street Primary School)</p> <p>Sports Pavilion</p> <p>High works of sports hall, so all trades can vacate for flooring installation</p> <p>Glazing & Cladding works</p> <p>Lighting Plan</p> <p>Training Nets construction awarded to Gabba Sporting Products</p> <p>Sports field irrigation</p> <p>Holiday works</p> <p>Av Screens usage for all users, Live streaming and recording options</p> <p>Traffic management at Kosciuszko Street Primary School</p> <p>Confidential under section 89(2)(e) proposed developments.</p>		
<p>Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>			



Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No

Record Completed by: Sally Eggens

*(Please use the **Quick Add Profile No - 563** when registering this form on ECM)*



Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Churchill & District Community Hub Advisory Committee
Date:	Tuesday 8 October, 2019
Time:	4.06pm to 5.18pm
Assembly Location:	CNC Meeting Room, Churchill Hub, 9-11 Philip Parade Churchill

In Attendance

Councillors: Arrival / Departure Time:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson
Officer/s:	Shay Ferguson (Executive Officer) Carole Ayres (Secretariat Support) Gina Zammit (Team Leader Preschools) Beckea Jones (Team Leader Family Health)		
Matters discussed:	User group members updates on services. Pooh Corner/Federation childcare centre future plans. Community Hub Four Year Strategic Plan Glass cabinets - shared usage Evacuation practice drill update		
<p>Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.</p>			

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No
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Record Completed by: Carole Ayres, Executive Assistant Community Services
*(Please use the **Quick Add Profile No - 563** when registering this form on ECM)*





Assembly of Councillors Record

Assembly details:	Latrobe Creative Precinct Project Reference Group
Date:	8 October 2019
Time:	3.30 pm
Assembly Location:	Macfarlane Burnet Room, Traralgon Service Centre

In Attendance

Councillors:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr McFarlane	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Middlemiss	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr White OAM
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Harriman	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr O'Callaghan	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Howe
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cr Clancey	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Cr Gibson
Arrival / Departure Time:			
Officer/s:	Larry Sengstock, Gail Gatt, Clint Hong, Kathleen Roberts, Trevor Dando, Andrea Stanlake, Michael Chapman		
Matters discussed:	Project Update (d) Operational Issues PRG Member Reports		
<p>Are any of the matters discussed, considered confidential under the <i>Local Government Act 1989</i>?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please list the confidentiality reasoning next to the matter discussed, as per the example in the guidance notes.</p>			

Conflict Of Interest Disclosures:

Councillor / Officer making disclosure	Left Meeting: Yes / No
Nil	

Record Completed by: Michael Chapman

(Please use the **Quick Add Profile No - 563** when registering this form on ECM)

URGENT BUSINESS

18. URGENT BUSINESS

Business may be admitted to the meeting as urgent business in accordance with clause 19 of the Meeting Procedure Local Law by resolution of the Council, if it relates to a matter which has arisen since distribution of the agenda and cannot safely or conveniently be deferred until the next Ordinary meeting.

MEETING CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

19. MEETING CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC

Section 89(2) of the *Local Government Act 1989* enables the Council to close the meeting to the public if the meeting is discussing any of the following:

- (a) Personnel matters;
- (b) The personal hardship of any resident or ratepayer;
- (c) Industrial matters;
- (d) Contractual matters;
- (e) Proposed developments;
- (f) Legal advice;
- (g) Matters affecting the security of Council property;
- (h) Any other matter which the Council or Special Committee considers would prejudice the Council or any person;
- (i) A resolution to close the meeting to members of the public.

Nil reports