



**Brighton
Council**

ATTACHMENTS

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

20 AUGUST 2024





Brighton Council

MINUTES OF THE ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING
OF THE BRIGHTON COUNCIL, HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS,
COUNCIL OFFICES, 1 TIVOLI ROAD, OLD BEACH
AT 5.30P.M. ON TUESDAY, 16 JULY 2024

PRESENT: Cr Gray; Cr Curran; Cr De La Torre; Cr Geard; Cr Irons; Cr McMaster; Cr Murtagh; Cr Owen and Cr Whelan

IN ATTENDANCE: Mr J Dryburgh (General Manager); Ms G Browne (Director Corporate Services); Mr C Pearce-Rasmussen (Director Asset Services); Mr D Allingham (Director Development Services) and Ms A Turvey (Manager, Community Development and Engagement)

1. Acknowledgement of Country

2. Apologies / Applications for leave of absence

All members were present.

3. Confirmation of Minutes

3.1 Ordinary Council Meeting

The Minutes of the previous Ordinary Council Meeting held on the 18th June 2024 are submitted for confirmation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the previous Ordinary Council Meeting held on 18th June 2024, be confirmed.

DECISION:

Cr De La Torre moved, Cr Irons seconded that the Minutes of the previous Ordinary Council Meeting held on 18th June 2024, be confirmed.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

3.2 Planning Authority Meeting

The Minutes of the Planning Authority Meeting held on the 2nd July 2024 are submitted for confirmation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the Planning Authority Meeting held on the 2nd July 2024, be confirmed.

DECISION:

Cr Geard moved, Cr Owen seconded that the Minutes of the Planning Authority Meeting held on 2nd July 2024, be confirmed.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

3.3 Community Development Committee Meeting

The Minutes of the Community Development Committee Meeting held on the 2nd July 2024 are submitted for confirmation.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Minutes of the Community Development Committee Meeting held on the 2nd July 2024, be confirmed.

DECISION:

Cr De La Torre moved, Cr McMaster seconded that the Minutes of the Community Development Committee Meeting held on 2nd July 2024, be confirmed.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

4. Declaration of Interest

In accordance with the requirements of Part 2 Regulation 8 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, the chairperson of a meeting is to request Councillors to indicate whether they have, or are likely to have, a pecuniary interest or conflict of interest in any item on the Agenda.

In accordance with Section 48(4) of the *Local Government Act 1993*, it is the responsibility of councillors to then notify the general manager, in writing, the details of any interest(s) that the councillor has declared within 7 days of the declaration.

There were no declarations of interest.

5. Public Question Time and Deputations

In accordance with the requirements of Part 2 Regulation 8 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, the agenda is to make provision for public question time.

There was no requirement for public question time.

6. Reports from Council**6.1 Mayor's Communications**

The Mayor's communications are as follows:

- 27/6 TasWater General Meeting
- 1-5/7 ALGA National General Assembly, Canberra
- 9/7 Meeting with Senator Wendy Askew (+ GM in attendance)
- 10/7 STCA STRLUS Steering Committee Meeting
- 11/7 Meeting with Minister Roger Jaensch (+ GM in attendance)
- 15/7 STCA Meeting
- 16/7 Council Meeting

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Mayor’s communications be received.

DECISION:

Cr Owen moved, Cr De La Torre seconded that the Mayor’s communications be received.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

6.2 Reports from Council Representatives

- Cr Geard Brighton Bowls Christmas in July.
- Cr Curran opening of Greenbanks Distillery.
- Cr Irons joined waste tour of MRF and FOGO facility.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the verbal reports from Council representatives be received.

DECISION:

Cr Irons moved, Cr McMaster seconded that the verbal reports from Council representatives be received.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

7. Miscellaneous Correspondence

- Letter, Decision and Draft Amendment from the Tasmanian Planning Commission dated 11 July 2024 in regard to Amendment RZ 2023-002 – 203 & 205 Old Beach Road, Old Beach.

8. Notification of Council Workshops

In accordance with the requirements of Section 8(2)(c) of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015.

One (1) Council workshop has been held since the previous Ordinary Council meeting.

A workshop was held on the 2nd July 2024 at 4.00 pm to discuss the following:-

- Presentation from Cricket Tasmania;
- Presentation regarding Climate Adaptation Plan;
- Presentation regarding response to Coastal Hazards;
- State of Play Report; and
- Sorell Street Masterplan.

Attendance: Cr Curran; De La Torre; Geard; Irons, McMaster, Owen & Whelan

Apologies: Cr Gray; Cr Murtagh

9. Notices of Motion

Nil.

10. Consideration of Supplementary Items to the Agenda

In accordance with the requirements of Part 2 Regulation 8(6) of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, the Council, by absolute majority may approve the consideration of a matter not appearing on the agenda, where the General Manager has reported:

- (a) the reason it was not possible to include the matter on the agenda, and
- (b) that the matter is urgent, and
- (c) that advice has been provided under Section 65 of the *Local Government Act 1993*.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Council resolve by absolute majority to deal with any supplementary items not appearing on the agenda, as reported by the General Manager in accordance with the provisions of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.

DECISION:

The General Manager advised that there were no supplementary agenda items.

11. Reports from Committees

11.1 Community Development Committee - 2 July 2024

The recommendations of the Community Development Committee held on 2nd July 2024 are submitted to Council for adoption.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the recommendations of the Community Development Committee held 2nd July 2024 be adopted.

DECISION:

Cr De La Torre moved, Cr McMaster seconded that the recommendations of the Community Development Committee held 2nd July 2024 be adopted.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

12. Council Acting as a Planning Authority

Under the provisions of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* and in accordance with Regulation 25 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, the Council will act as a planning authority in respect to those matters appearing under Item 12 on this agenda, inclusive of any supplementary items.

There were no Planning Authority items.

13. Officers Reports

13.1 Southcentral Workforce Network Regional Jobs Hub - Progress Report

Attachment: SWN Project Status Report (Dec 23-June 24)

Author: Janine Banks (Director, Governance & Regulatory Services)

Background

The Southcentral Workforce Network (SWN) Jobs Hub based at Pontville assists employers and job seekers in the Brighton, Central Highlands, Derwent Valley and Southern Midlands regions of Tasmania.

The Jobs Hub has proven to be an extremely valuable asset and resource for the community since it was established. SWN staff provide numerous services such as providing connections to local employers and jobs; offering training opportunities; network building; resume and interview assistance and more.

A Progress Report for the December 2023-June 2024 period is attached for Councillors information.

Consultation

Coordinator, SWN

Risk Implications

Nil.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Plan

S1.1: engage with and enable our community.

Social Implications

Supporting regional employment initiatives and providing a boost for local job creation and placement.

Environmental or Climate Change Implications

Nil.

Economic Implications

Nil.

Other Issues

Nil.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council receive the Progress Report from the Southcentral Workforce Network Regional Jobs Hub for the December 2023-June 2024 period.

DECISION:

Cr Owen moved, Cr Whelan seconded that Council receive the Progress Report from the Southcentral Workforce Network Regional Jobs Hub for the December 2023-June 2024 period.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

13.2 Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024 for Brighton Council

Attachment:	Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024
Author:	Milly Burgess (Sustainability and Climate Project Officer)
Authorised:	David Allingham (Director Development Services)

Purpose

This report aims to seek endorsement for the Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024 for Brighton Council (refer attachment).

Background

Brighton Council has had a Corporate Climate Change Adaptation Plan since 2012. In 2024, an updated Climate Change Adaptation Plan was developed for Brighton Council as part of the Southern Councils Climate Collaboration. The Adaptation Plan identifies risk statements, their risk rating, and adaptation actions for managing different climate hazards and aims to improve the capability of Brighton Council to manage the risks associated with climate change.

Consultation

The Adaptation Plan was developed with input from Brighton Directors. The Adaptation Plan was also presented to Elected Members at the July 2024 Council Workshop.

Risk implications

There are very few risks associated with endorsing the Adaptation Plan, as it is an update to the previously endorsed 2012 Adaptation Plan. However, there are risks associated with not endorsing the Adaptation Plan, as it would mean that Brighton Council would not have an adequate plan to manage the current and emerging risks from climate change. The possible risks of not having an endorsed Adaptation Plan include:

- Not being able to meet insurer expectations, which could result in loss of insurance or higher premiums
- Being at risk of litigation for negligence, which could result in financial loss to the council
- Not being prepared for climate hazards, which could result in loss of public assets, disruption to service delivery, financial loss to the council and/or risks to public safety
- Not meeting our obligations under the Local Government Act (Tasmania) 1993 to provide for health, safety and welfare of the community, which could result in reputational damage to the council

Financial Implications

There are no immediate financial implications of endorsing the Adaptation Plan. However, staff time will be required to implement it and financial planning will be required to resource some of the adaptation actions outlined in the plan. Adaptation actions will have varying costs and resource requirements, but many will become embedded in the operational business of council

through appropriate governance arrangements, planning and policy. Pursuing grant funding and establishing partnerships for collaborative or common actions are also options for reducing the overall cost of action for Council.

By investing in adaptation, Council has the potential to save money in the long term on costs such as emergency response and recovery, and/or asset repairs or replacement.

Strategic Plan

The Adaptation Plan aligns with the following strategies:

- 1.2 Build resilience and opportunity
- 2.1 Acknowledge and respond to the climate change and biodiversity emergency
- 2.4 Ensure strategic planning and management of assets has a long term-sustainability and evidence-based approach
- 3.1 Implement strategic long-term asset management plan aligned to long-term financial plan
- 3.3 Community facilities are safe, accessible and meet contemporary needs
- 4.1 Be big picture, long-term and evidence-based in our thinking
- 4.4 Ensure financial and risk sustainability

Social implications

There are positive social implications associated with adapting to climate change. These include protecting cultural, natural and built assets that the community value and use, and which contribute to their health and wellbeing and to social cohesion.

Economic implications

Every dollar invested in adaptation yields net economic benefits ranging from \$2 to \$10.

Environmental or climate change implications

The Adaptation Plan is in line with Brighton Council's Climate Change and Resilience Strategy 2023 Key Focus Area 4 to reduce corporate climate change risk and increase organisational resilience.

Other Issues

None.

Assessment

Managing risk is core business for local governments and the Adaptation Plan provides a comprehensive plan for Brighton Council to manage the risks associated with climate change. Therefore, it is recommended that Council endorse the Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024.

Options

1. Endorse the Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024; or
2. Do not endorse the Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024; or
3. Other

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Council endorse the Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024 for Brighton Council.

DECISION:

Cr Geard moved, Cr De La Torre seconded that Council endorse the Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2024 for Brighton Council.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

13.3 Coastal Hazards In Brighton Council

Attachment:	A – Derwent River Foreshore Coastal Hazards Report by SGS B – Formal Response to Coastal Hazards Report
Author:	Milly Burgess (Sustainability and Climate Project Officer)
Authorised:	David Allingham (Director Development Services)

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to request that Council note the Derwent River Foreshore Coastal Hazards Report by SGS (Attachment A) and to seek endorsement for the Formal Response to Coastal Hazards Report (Attachment B).

Background

Brighton Council secured funding through the Australian Government's Preparing Australian Communities – Local Stream Program, to develop a project to investigate coastal hazards in the municipality. SGS Economics & Planning were engaged to assess current and future coastal erosion, inundation, and stormwater hazards at three sites, including:

- Site A - Sunrise Avenue, Dromedary
- Site B - Riverside Drive, Bridgewater
- Site C - Old Beach

SGS delivered a report with their findings to council in March 2024. The report found that coastal hazards have current and future potential to impact private property, Aboriginal heritage sites, natural values, and public infrastructure across the three identified sites in the Brighton municipality.

The grant deed also required that Brighton Council develop a formal response to the SGS report outlining recommendations to respond to the identified coastal hazards. The recommendations address the physical and legal risk presented by coastal hazards and investigates who is responsible for taking what action.

Recommendations include communicating the risk of coastal hazards to the community and conducting further engagement with key stakeholders; taking a coordinated approach to coastal hazards with other councils and state government; developing a coastal hazards policy and considering the need for coastal management plans for impacted sites; using a climate legal risk decision-making framework to consider possible actions; reviewing coastal hazard modelling as new data becomes available; and, considering possible planning provisions.

Consultation

Derwent River Foreshore Coastal Hazards Report by SGS

SGS consulted with a number of different stakeholders, including residents in the affected areas and the Kutalayna Collective. They also presented the findings of their report at a Council workshop.

Formal Response to Coastal Hazards Report

Wide consultation was done with other Tasmanian local councils to understand how they are responding to coastal hazards. Meetings were also held with the author of the Regional Strategy – Adapting to a Changing Coastline in Australia, and the Tasmanian representative to the Australian Coastal Councils Association. A draft of the formal response was presented to a number of Brighton Directors and the General Manager, as well as to Elected Members at the July workshop.

Risk implications

Legal risk

As outlined in the Formal Response, there are legal risks inherent to all decision-making related to coastal hazards. However, failure to disclose hazard risk information may be considered negligent.

Community backlash

There may be some backlash from the community if the coastal hazard information results in a decrease in property values or an increase in insurance premiums. However, the report does not provide any new information that is not already publicly available and able to influence these things.

Community expectations

There may be expectations among the community that Council should build defences to protect private property from coastal hazards. Developing a coastal hazards policy, as per the recommendation in the formal response, will provide clarity on the role council will and will not take in responding to coastal hazards.

Financial Implications

There are no anticipated financial implications, however staff time will be required to implement the recommendations in the formal response.

Strategic Plan

The reports align with the Strategic Plan through the following strategies:

- 1.1 Engage with and enable our community
- 1.2 Build resilience and opportunity
- 2.1 Acknowledge and respond to the climate change and biodiversity emergency
- 2.4 Ensure strategic planning and management of assets has a long-term sustainability and evidence-based approach
- 3.3 Community facilities are safe, accessible and meet contemporary needs
- 4.1 Be big picture, long-term and evidence-based in our thinking
- 4.4 Ensure financial and risk sustainability

Social implications

There are positive social implications for proactively addressing the issue of coastal hazards through the recommendations in the formal response. These include ensuring public safety and investigating options that may help to preserve Aboriginal heritage sites and public infrastructure, like paths and parks, that contribute to community health and wellbeing.

Economic implications

Coastal hazards will have negative economic implications for private property owners as well as public landowners and asset managers, including council. However, these negative economic implications could be minimised by planning and preparing for future impacts now and having a clear pathway to adapt to these hazards as recommended in the formal response.

Environmental or climate change implications

Coastal hazards are already negatively impacting natural values in the municipality. Climate change is expected to exacerbate coastal hazards in the Derwent River Foreshore through increased frequency and severity of storm events, flooding and erosion.

Other Issues

None.

Assessment

Coastal hazards are already impacting sites across Brighton municipality. The council and community need to understand the current and future risk of coastal hazards in order to respond effectively. Therefore, it is recommended that the Council both note the Derwent River Foreshore Coastal Hazards Report and endorse the Formal Response to the Coastal Hazards Report.

Options

1. Note the Derwent River Foreshore Coastal Hazards Report and endorse the Formal Response to the Coastal Hazards Report; or
2. Note the Derwent River Foreshore Coastal Hazards Report and suggest amendments to the Formal Response to the Coastal Hazards Report; or
3. Do not note the Derwent River Foreshore Coastal Hazards Report and do not endorse the Formal Response to the Coastal Hazards Report; or
4. Other

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Council note the Derwent River Foreshore Coastal Hazards Report and endorse the formal response to the Coastal Hazards Report.

DECISION:

Cr Irons moved, Cr Curran seconded that Council note the Derwent River Foreshore Coastal Hazards Report and endorse the formal response to the Coastal Hazards Report.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

13.4 Corporate and Community Emissions Profiles for Brighton Council

Attachment:	A – Carbon and Energy Footprint – Brighton Council B – Community Carbon Emissions & Energy Footprint – Brighton LGA
Author:	Milly Burgess (Sustainability and Climate Project Officer)
Authorised:	David Allingham (Director Development Services)

Purpose

This report requests that the Council Carbon and Energy Footprint (Attachment A) and the Community Carbon Emissions and Energy Footprint (Attachment B) be noted by Council.

Background

The Council Footprint and Community Footprint reports have been developed as part of the Southern Councils Climate Collaboration and depict the carbon emissions and energy use from the council's operations and the community, respectively. The reports support Brighton Council to understand where its largest sources of emissions and energy use are in order to identify opportunities for reducing these. The Council Footprint is also critical in tracking Brighton's corporate emissions over time and the progress it is making towards the target of 85% emissions reduction on 2021 levels by 2030.

Consultation

Consultation was not undertaken for these reports as their purpose is to present data in an objective way.

Risk implications

Noting the two reports is very low risk as they were developed by experts in line with national carbon accounting methods set out by the Australian Government. All 12 southern councils received the reports for their municipality, and other councils have already made their reports publicly available.

Financial Implications

There are no financial implications.

Strategic Plan

The reports align with the Strategic Plan through the following strategies:

- 2.1 Acknowledge and respond to the climate change and biodiversity emergency
- 2.3 Demonstrate strong environmental stewardship and leadership
- 2.4 Ensure strategic planning and management of assets has a long-term sustainability and evidence-based approach
- 4.1 Be big picture, long-term and evidence-based in our thinking

Social implications

Providing information about the community’s carbon footprint may lead some households and businesses to consider their own emissions and energy use, and empower them to make changes to reduce these. Many climate actions that the community can take also lead to financial savings and better health outcomes.

Economic implications

There are no economic implications.

Environmental or climate change implications

These reports provide Brighton Council with the data required to make effective, evidence-based decisions related to emissions reduction efforts and in tracking emissions reductions progress over time. They may also prompt households and businesses to reduce their own emissions.

Other Issues

There are no other issues.

Assessment

The Council and Community footprint reports provide critical information to council and the community about carbon emissions and energy use and help to guide where efforts should be made to reduce emissions. Therefore, it is recommended that these two reports are noted by Council.

Options

1. Both reports are noted by Council.
2. Neither report is noted by Council; or
3. Other

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Council notes both the Council Carbon and Energy Footprint and the Community Carbon Emissions and Energy Footprint reports.

DECISION:

Cr Geard moved, Cr Irons seconded that Council notes both the Council Carbon and Energy Footprint and the Community Carbon Emissions and Energy Footprint reports.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	

Cr Gray
Cr Irons
Cr McMaster
Cr Murtagh
Cr Owen
Cr Whelan

13.5 Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy - State of Play Report

Attachment: State of Play Report

Author: David Allingham (Director Development Services)

Purpose

This report informs Council of the progress to date in the comprehensive review and update to the Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy (STRLUS) and provides the State of Play Report for noting.

Background

STRLUS Review

The STRLUS is a long-term plan to facilitate and manage change, growth, and development, whilst protecting our natural values, within Southern Tasmania to 2035.

Since the preparation of the STRLUS, the Southern Tasmanian region has experienced population growth, and new economic and social conditions are driving change.

There have also been changes to the Tasmanian planning framework including the introduction of the Tasmanian Planning Scheme. Draft Tasmanian Planning Policies (TPPs) are currently under consideration. The STRLUS must be consistent with the TPPs.

In the context of this change, the 12 southern region councils committed to conduct a comprehensive review and update of the STRLUS. The comprehensive review and update program is co-funded by the 12 councils and the State government.

A Regional Planning Coordinator was appointed in August 2023 to coordinate the comprehensive review and development of the updated STRLUS. The Regional Planning Coordinator reports to a project steering committee and is supported by a regional working group.

ETHOS Urban, a leading consultancy comprising of planners, economists, social strategists, and designers, has been engaged to support the delivery of the State of Play and updates to the STRLUS.

State of Play

The State of Play report is the first step in updating the STRLUS. It summarises available data and information on a range of issues to understand the key issues and influences in the Region and the causes of growth and change. It addresses what we know from experience, what is currently happening, and (for some issues) projections of what may occur over the next 25-30 years.

The document is designed to be a community facing document enabling initial conversations around:

- How our region is changing and will continue to change.

- Changes we need to make to create a more equitable and resilient region for future generations.
- How planners determine where and how we accommodate growth.
- What great outcomes could look like and how the STRLUS can support this.
- Why it is important people are involved.

In drafting the State of Play some key principles for shaping the region have emerged. The principles seek to respond to the diversity of our region and are informed by the draft Tasmanian Planning Policies. Following input from stakeholders they may set key principles in developing the STRLUS. Shaping the region

- Planning for the Region is grounded in understanding of, respect for, and connections to culture, history, and Country.
- Land use and economic activity respect, respond sustainably to and protect the Region's unique natural environment.
- Communities across Southern Tasmania are safe and resilient to natural hazards and climate change.
- Communities in the Region are sustainable, connected, and diverse.
- Social services and infrastructure are planned and delivered to support a growing and changing community.
- Employment and economic clusters are accessible and transport networks support how, where, and why people and goods move within, to and from the Region.
- The Region's economy leverages its unique strengths and provides a stable base for employment growth and diversification.

Next Steps

Following noting by Councils and the Tasmanian Government Minister for Housing and Planning, the State of Play report will be placed on the project website where it will be used to begin consultation with stakeholders around updates to the STRLUS. Feedback gathered through consultation will be used to inform the STRLUS review.

ETHOS Urban in consultation with the working group is currently reviewing the current STRLUS. It is anticipated that a draft revised STRLUS will be provided to Council for endorsement late 2024 – early 2025. Following which it will be placed on formal public exhibition. It is anticipated the final STRLUS will be provided to the Minister for consideration mid-2025.

Consultation

James Dryburgh and David Allingham are members of the steering committee and working group respectively and have provided input into the State of Play Report and the STRLUS review.

A Council workshop on the State of Play report was held in July.

The State of Play and associated materials are to be made publicly accessible via a project website.

Each Council within the region is requested to publicly exhibit the State of Play making copies available for viewing by the public at Council premises and made available for viewing and downloading via Council's website and or linking to the project website.

Councils are requested to promote project engagement activities via their own engagement channels.

Risk implications

Other than reputational and normal project management risk considerations, no specific legal, risk and legislative issues are seen to apply to the proposed State of Play.

Financial Implications

There are no current or proposed funding implications associated with the State of Play or the STRLUS. Funding for the STRLUS review was allocated within the 23/24 budget.

There are no asset related implications associated with the project.

Strategic Plan

The STRLUS review and State of Play aligns with the following strategies:

- 1.1 Engage with and enable our community
- 3.2 Infrastructure development and service delivery are guided by strategic planning to cater for the needs of a growing and changing population
- 4.1 Be big picture, long-term and evidence based in our thinking
- 4.3 Ensure strong engagements and relationships to shape the agenda and advocate for our community

Social implications

The State of Play considers the social opportunities and challenges facing the region.

Economic implications

The State of Play considers the economic opportunities and challenges facing the region.

Environmental or climate change implications

The State of Play considers the environmental and climate opportunities and challenges facing the region.

Other Issues

None.

Assessment

The STRLUS review is well underway and it is important that it continues to progress in a timely manner. The State of Play provides an important snapshot of the region that will inform stakeholder engagement to inform the drafting of the updated STRLUS.

Options

1. Council note the State of Play report and the beginning of stakeholder consultation on the comprehensive review and update to the STRLUS;
2. Council do not note the State of Play report and the beginning of stakeholder consultation on the comprehensive review and update to the STRLUS; or
3. Other

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council note the State of Play report and the beginning of stakeholder consultation on the comprehensive review and update to the STRLUS.

DECISION:

Cr Whelan moved, Cr Curran seconded that Council note the State of Play Report and the beginning of stakeholder consultation on the comprehensive review and update to the STRLUS.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

13.6 Brighton Regional Sports Centre - Upgrade to sporting facilities

Author: Project Engineer (L Ali-Lavroff)

Authorised: Callum Pearce-Rasmussen (Director Asset Services)

Background

The Brighton Football Club has successfully secured funding of approximately \$145,000 (excl. GST) to upgrade the interchange boxes and goal netting at the Brighton Regional Sports Centre, aiming to make the infrastructure suitable for the Premier League. The cost of purchasing all necessary materials, excluding installation is estimated to be approximately \$100,000 (excl. GST). Quotes for these materials have been provided to council by the club.

Therefore, the Brighton Football Club is seeking support from the Brighton Council to carry out civil works, including the construction of footings for the new interchange boxes and netting posts, as well as administrative assistance to ensure compliance with all relevant building codes. The Brighton Football Club will be responsible for designing and managing the project.

Council were provided with the above information at the June OCM and additional information was sought from the football club as to the where remaining funding from the grant would be spent in order to assist in determining whether a contribution from council was appropriate.

Should the football club complete the works for less than the \$145,000 grant amount, remaining funds would be used to undertake the following projects with pricing as provided by the club:

- Upgrading The Gate Keepers Box approximately \$5000
- Seating for interchange benches \$4000
- Vinyl wrap (Brighton heritage and sports theme) for sliding wall approximately \$12000
- Trophy Cabinet \$3500
- 70 Restaurant Chairs \$4900
- Flooring for Gym \$1500
- Goal Padding \$3200
- Floor and wall sealing storage area approximately \$3000

The costings provided are for items that would be suited to an application via the community grants program under normal circumstances.

Consultation

Director Asser Services (C Pearce-Rasmussen) and President Brighton Football Club (D Clark).

Risk Implications

Nil.

Financial Implications

Not accounted for within the budget. Cost of concrete for slabs and footings is estimated to be approximately \$23,000 (excl. GST). In order to fund a contribution, staff have identified the following items that may be considered for reduction or removal from the capital budget:

- Constructing ramp to Old Beach Foreshore Track from Calm Place \$22,500
- New play equipment budget \$23,690
- Reduction of Shelters, Shade and Seating budget for walkways \$42,436

Strategic Plan

S1.1 Engage with and enable our community

S1.2 Build resilience and opportunity

S1.3 Ensure attractive local areas that provide social, recreation and economic opportunities

S1.4 Encourage a sense of pride, local identity and engaging activities

S3.3 Community facilities are safe, accessible and meet contemporary needs

S3.4 Advocate and facilitate investment in our region

Social Implications

Not providing funding may result in disappointment for the Brighton Football Club and a missed opportunity to support low cost sporting options in the area.

In assessing the request for funding, consideration should be given to the lost benefits that would have come with construction of the capital items listed in Financial Implications. The benefits in constructing the capital items would include improved disability access to recreational spaces, improved playground equipment and higher amenity of the walking trail network.

Environmental or Climate Change Implications

Nil.

Economic Implications

Nil.

Other Issues

Nil.

Assessment

Council staff have discussed Brighton Football Club's proposal with the club's president.

Providing in-kind support for this project would be see benefit from a community perspective as it would enhance local sports infrastructure, foster community engagement, and promote health and well-being through increased physical activity opportunities.

However, given that the grant funding appears to be adequate to achieve the outcomes of the grant, and the additional items provided by the club appear to be suited to a community grant submission, council need to consider whether appropriate to reduce funding from the capital items identified in the Financial Implications section in order to fund this contribution to the club.

Options

1. As per recommendation.
2. Council approve the full \$23,000 request for funding, and council staff remove one of the items listed under Financial Implications from budget.
3. Council approve an alternative amount of funding and staff reduce the budget for one of the identified capital items accordingly.

RECOMMENDATION:

Council decline the request to approve a \$23,000 contribution to undertake the design and construction of footings for the new interchange boxes and netting posts due to the additional costings provided being suited to the community grants program and the club having adequate funding to achieve the grant outcomes without additional funding from council.

DECISION:

Cr Irons moved, Cr Owen seconded that Council decline the request to approve a \$23,000 contribution to undertake the design and construction of footings for the new interchange boxes and netting posts due to the additional costings provided being suited to the community grants program and the club having adequate funding to achieve the grant outcomes without additional funding from council.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

13.7 Draft Private Works Policy

Attachment(s): Draft Private Works Policy AP24

Author: James Dryburgh (General Manager)

Background

The Tasmanian Audit Office has conducted a Private Works review of Tasmanian Council's and has recommended that Council formalise their position on private works and make them publicly available. Council have now developed a Private Works Policy for consideration that supports clear and transparent decision making processes in regard to any Private Works.

This draft policy aims to ensure that Council complies with its statutory obligations, acts in the public interest, and manages its resources effectively. Council's policy position is that priority use of Council's plant, equipment, labour and other resources is to be given to Council's own work program at all times, before entering into any private works arrangement.

This draft policy is presented to Council for consideration.

Consultation

Director Asset Services; Director Corporate Services; Audit Panel

Risk Implications

Nil.

Financial Implications

Nil.

Strategic Plan

S4.2 be well-governed, providing quality service and accountability to our community

S4.4 ensure financial and risk sustainability

Social Implications

Nil.

Environmental or Climate Change Implications

Nil.

Economic Implications

Nil.

Other Issues

Nil.

Options

1. As per the recommendation;
2. As per the recommendation with amendments;
3. Other.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council endorse the Private Works Policy (subject to any amendments) and that the policy be made publicly available on council’s website.

DECISION:

Cr De La Torre moved, Cr Whelan seconded that Council endorse the Private Works Policy and that the policy be made publicly available on council’s website.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

14. Questions on Notice

There were no Questions on Notice for the July 2024 meeting.

15. Closed Meeting

Regulation 15 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* provides that Council may consider certain sensitive matters in Closed Meeting.

Matters are listed in the Closed Meeting section of the Council Agenda in accordance with Regulation 15 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*.

RECOMMENDATION:

That in accordance with Regulation 15 of the *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015*, Council move into Closed Session and the meeting be closed to members of the public to deal with the following items:

Item:	Closed under:
15.1 – EOI – Cheswick Crescent, Bridgewater	15(2)(f)

DECISION:

Cr Irons moved, Cr Curran seconded that in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015, Council move into Closed Session and the meeting be closed to members of the public to deal with the following item:

15.1 – EOI – Cheswick Crescent, Bridgewater 15(2)(f)

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

15.1 EOI - Cheswick Crescent, Bridgewater

Authorisation to Move Out of Closed Session & Release of Information to the Public

RECOMMENDATION:

That Council, having met and dealt with its business formally moves out of Closed Session and resolves to report that it has determined the following:

Agenda item	Matter	Outcome
15.1	EOI – Cheswick Crescent, Bridgewater	

DECISION:

Cr De La Torre moved, Cr Curran seconded that Council, having met and dealt with its business formally moves out of Closed Session and resolves to report that it has determined the following

Agenda item	Matter	Outcome
15.1	EOI – Cheswick Crescent, Bridgewater	Will continue to explore options for the site at Cheswick Crescent, Bridgewater.

CARRIED

VOTING RECORD

In favour	Against
Cr Curran	
Cr De La Torre	
Cr Geard	
Cr Gray	
Cr Irons	
Cr McMaster	
Cr Murtagh	
Cr Owen	
Cr Whelan	

Meeting closed: 6.20pm

Confirmed: _____
(Mayor)

Date: _____
20 August 2024



15th August 2024

Eric Abetz MP

Minister for Transport

Minister for Business, Industry and Resources

Email: eric.abetz@parliament.tas.gov.au

Dear Minister

Thank you for taking the time to meet with me, our General Manager (James Dryburgh), and Director of Development Services (David Allingham) on the 5th August 2024.

I wish to summarise our key discussion points and follow up actions and appreciate your agreement to refer certain issues to the appropriate Minister(s).

Public Transport

We discussed poor public transport consistently being raised as the number 1 issue for our community, impacting greatly on peoples' access to opportunity, not least access to employment and education. We are seeking a review of the system and services across the southern region and within our municipality, with a clear recognition of the impact of recent and projected population growth.

We are also seeking that work undertaken to bring the Northern Suburbs Transit Corridor to life, either include the ultimate extension of this corridor across the new bridge to Bridgewater and through Brighton to Pontville or recognition and planning for integration with improved services on this route.

We also sought an update on the Derwent River Ferry Study, which Council made submissions to last year, but is still waiting on follow up from DSG. We believe that a ferry terminal at Bridgewater is a viable option, provides a wide range of benefits and should be taken seriously by government.

DSG Landscaping Standards and Maintenance (New Bridgewater Bridge, East Derwent Highway and Brighton Hub)

Brighton Council is trying to create attractive gateways for the Brighton Industrial Hub and Bridgewater Bridge to encourage a more attractive prospect for future investors, build community pride and to support growth. Council assumes that this aligns with DSG's own strategies given the investment in landscape treatments along the Tasman Highway and recent Geilston Bay upgrades. We understand this has all been done at DSG's cost.

Council believes that the proposal isn't a situation where DSG are left out of pocket. DSG would pay a contribution to Council equivalent to what they pay their existing contractors for the Brighton Hub. In return Council will fully landscape the Brighton Hub at its own cost

creating a far more attractive entrance experience. This is the same situation with the new Bridgewater Bridge. This is obviously a hugely significant project and is the entrance to Greater Hobart and the Brighton municipality. Council want the landscaping at a high level so that it remains an attractive and inviting experience for the thousands of people travelling on this route.

DSG's response is that this does not fit with their budget or agreed levels of service. At a minimum, Council would at least like to be allowed to be able to undertake the landscaping works to create an attractive gateway to the Brighton Hub in accordance with our Brand & Place Strategy.

Bridge Growth Precinct *(see attached)*

We discussed the need to collaborate between the three tiers of government to realise the broader return on investment opportunities presented by the \$800 million Bridgewater Bridge. Namely, that there is a golden opportunity to masterplan, rezone and release to private investment a whole new suburb of approximately 2,000 dwellings (which is already within the Urban Growth Boundary). It is an extremely rare opportunity in Tasmania, to plan out a suburb and get densities, commercial and services precincts, a range of housing types and tenancies, public transport nodes and open space integrated right from the beginning – all within short walking distance of the region's primary employment centre, the Brighton Industrial Hub. This project is a perfect visit with Commonwealth funding streams for precinct development and housing stimulus. The commitment of the State Government to this work is essential, not least because the state owns some of the highest value parcels of land that were acquired for the Bridge project and the precinct is intersected by the Midlands Highway and Boyer Road.

Brighton Council recently received \$320k in Federal funding to master plan a section of this precinct, has already prepared concept master planning with the Bridge Team for another section of the precinct and is currently pursuing zoning consultation and reviews on the middle section. We seek a commitment from the State to work together on this incredibly exciting project and to jointly seek Federal funding to bring the entire project to fruition.

I look forward to your response on these important matters.

Yours sincerely



Cr Leigh Gray
MAYOR

*Attachments: Map - Bridgewater Urban Renewal Precinct
Bridgewater Waterfront Master Plan*



12th August 2024

ATTACHMENT

AGENDA ITEM

7

Michael Ferguson MP

Minister for Infrastructure

Email: michael.ferguson@parliament.tas.gov.au

Dear Minister

EAST DERWENT HIGHWAY / MIDLAND HIGHWAY INTERCHANGE

I am writing to you in relation to the East Derwent Highway / Midland Highway interchange.

As you may recall, the original plan for the Bridgewater Bridge project included a fly-over and a continuation of the four-lane highway at this interchange, which would greatly improve traffic flow and reduce the risk of accidents. Since this time, the traffic volume and the demand for this interchange have only increased, and the current situation is unsustainable. The lack of a timeframe for this important project will undermine the excellent improvements of the Brighton Bypass and the new Bridgewater Bridge, significantly reducing the efficiency and safety gains from the improvements either side.

I believe there is a current study regarding the duplication of the East Derwent Highway, as it is expected to result in higher traffic volume. I respectfully request any updates and possible timeframes associated with this project.

I appreciate your attention and response to this matter.

Yours sincerely

Cr Leigh Gray
MAYOR



Senator Wendy Askew

Liberal Senator for Tasmania
Chief Opposition Whip in the Senate

ATTACHMENT

AGENDA ITEM 7

Hon Eric Abetz MP
Minister for Transport
Parliament House
Hobart TAS 7000

29 July 2024

Dear Minister, *Eric*

I recently met with constituents and community leaders in the local government areas of Brighton, the Tasman Peninsula, and Glamorgan Spring Bay and I wish to draw your attention to a common concern for all three localities.

All three councils raised their concerns regarding inadequate public transport options for their regions, isolating their constituents socially and physically.

Constituents in the Tasman Peninsula, including young people, have only one option to get into Hobart: catch a bus at 6am and then return to the peninsula at 6pm. Students on school buses going from Brighton to Hobart are missing buses or not going to school at all because of the inflexibility of the services and the complete lack of alternatives.

Glamorgan Spring Bay residents are finding it difficult to access adequate public transport services that allow them to use alternative transport for appointments and social visits.

I understand Metro Tasmania has challenges with bus services, including antisocial behaviour in some areas and ongoing driver shortages. So, I can appreciate the complexity of delivering reliable public transport service to metropolitan areas, let alone regional ones.

However, considering Tasmania's regional population, I believe the Tasmanian Government has an obligation to facilitate innovative and community-led solutions.

The people in these communities deserve a reliable public transport option, especially as regional Tasmania will be crucial in assisting the Tasmanian Government in reaching its population and housing targets and addressing critical skill shortages in the state.

While I appreciate Metro may not be able to fill these transport gaps, the Tasmanian Government should support community-led solutions to provide alternative options and reduce the isolation felt by many people in these communities.

Reliable public transport is important to help facilitate social cohesion and provide people with the independence they need to participate fully in their lives, particularly as they get older. It's also an important tool to help support those on lower incomes or who may not have access to a private vehicle.

I urge you to consider the concerns raised by the mayors and general managers of these communities, assess the experience of all residents in regional Tasmanian communities, and investigate options to facilitate public transport services.

Regards,



Senator Wendy Askew
Liberal Senator for Tasmania
Chief Opposition Whip in the Senate

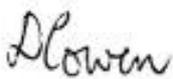
TASMANIAN PLANNING COMMISSION

DECISION

Planning scheme	Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Brighton
Amendment	Draft amendment RZ 2023-005 - Rezone land at Old Beach from Rural Living Zone A to Future Urban and remove the Urban Rural Interface Specific Area Plan
Planning authority	Brighton Council
Applicant	Brighton Council
Date of decision	9 July 2024

Decision

The draft amendment is modified under section 40N(1)(b) of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* as set out in Annexure A and is approved under section 40Q.



Dianne Cowen
Delegate (Chair)



Dan Ford
Delegate



Katrena Stephenson
Delegate

REASONS FOR DECISION

Background

Amendment

The draft amendment was prepared by the planning authority of its own motion to implement the recommendations adopted by Council in the Old Beach zoning review by ERA Planning and Environment (ERA) dated 2023. The draft amendment proposes to:

- rezone various properties from the Rural Living Zone A to the Future Urban Zone; and
- remove the Urban Rural Interface Specific Area Plan (SAP) from those properties proposed to be rezoned.

Site information

The subject site is comprised of 84 properties ranging from 1,287m² to 11.43ha with an aggregate area of approximately 90ha located on the eastern side of the East Derwent Highway.

The site has a distinct rural residential character and, with the exception of 11 vacant properties, is predominantly developed with single dwellings. Access to the site from the East Derwent Highway is via Old Beach Road and all properties have access to existing local collector roads developed to a rural standard.

All of the subject properties within the site are connected to TasWater's reticulated water system. While several properties are connected to and serviced by TasWater's reticulated sewer system, the majority rely on onsite wastewater disposal systems.

There is natural vegetation scattered throughout the site, interspersed with modified vegetation reflecting established residential uses. While the northern area of the site is relatively flat, the properties to the south of the site are elevated sloping up at an average grade of 5% with views to the north and west.

The site encompasses all of the land zoned Rural Living Zone A, accessed from Old Beach Road and to the east of the East Derwent Highway. The entire site is subject to the Urban Rural Interface SAP, covered by the Bushfire-prone Area Code, and partially covered by the Natural Assets Code's Priority Vegetation Area and Waterway and Coastal Protection Area overlays.

The surrounding land is zoned General Residential to the south, Low Density Residential to the north and Rural to the east. The land on the western side of the East Derwent Highway is a combination of General Residential and Rural Living Zone A.

Issues raised in representations

Eleven representations were received by the planning authority during the exhibition period. The representors raised the following issues:

- insufficient proposal analysis;
- inadequate infrastructure;
- access to public and active transport networks;
- traffic impacts;
- impacts on privacy and amenity;

- character of the area;
- visual impacts;
- impacts on natural values and climate change;
- insufficient community engagement; and
- inconsistency with Brighton Council's "Vision for 2050".

The draft amendment was referred to TasWater under section 56S of the *Water and Sewerage Industry Act 2008*. In response TasWater made a representation stating it had no objection to the draft amendment and that TasWater did not want to attend any hearing.

Planning authority's response to the representations

The planning authority resolved that the representations received during advertising did not warrant modifications to the draft amendment.

Date and place of hearing

The hearing was held at the Commission's office on Level 3, 144 Macquarie Street, Hobart on 23 May 2024.

Appearances at the hearing

Planning authority: Brian White (Brighton Council, Strategic Planner)
Leigh Wighton (Brighton Council, Senior Development Engineer)

Applicant: Brian White (Brighton Council, Strategic Planner)
Leigh Wighton (Brighton Council, Senior Development Engineer)

Representors: Natalie Robinson
Tamika and Colin Banks
Ricky and Irene Cowen
Phillip Owen

Consideration of the draft amendment

1. Under section 40M of the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993* (the Act), the Commission is required to consider the draft amendment to the Local Provisions Schedule (LPS) and the representations, statements and recommendations contained in the planning authority's section 40K report and any information obtained at a hearing.
2. A hearing was convened to assist the Commission's consideration of the issues in the representations.
3. The Commission must also consider whether the draft amendment meets the LPS criteria as set out under section 34(2) of the Act:
 - (a) contains all the provisions that the SPPs specify must be contained in an LPS; and
 - (b) is in accordance with section 32; and
 - (c) furthers the objectives set out in Schedule 1; and
 - (d) is consistent with each State policy; and

- (da) satisfies the relevant criteria in relation to the TPPs; and
- (e) as far as practicable, is consistent with the regional land use strategy, if any, for the regional area in which is situated the land to which the relevant planning instrument relates; and
- (f) has regard to the strategic plan, prepared under section 66 of the *Local Government Act 1993*, that applies in relation to the land to which the relevant planning instrument relates; and
- (g) as far as practicable, is consistent with and co-ordinated with any LPSs that apply to municipal areas that are adjacent to the municipal area to which the relevant planning instrument relates;
- (h) has regard to the safety requirements set out in the standards prescribed under the *Gas Safety Act 2019*.

Application of the Future Urban Zone

4. In its supporting report the planning authority submitted that the draft amendment implements the recommendations of the Old Beach Zoning Review Report dated May 2023, prepared by ERA as endorsed by the Brighton Council.
5. The ERA report outlined several Old Beach rezoning options available to the Council, each of which investigated the potential rezoning of Rural Living Zone A on either side of the east Derwent Highway. The options in the report refer to two precincts A and B, Precinct A to the east accessed from Old Beach Road and Precinct B to the west accessed from Compton Road. Ultimately the Council supported a modified version of Option 2 (rezoning Precinct A and Precinct B to the Future Urban Zone immediately) resolving to pursue the rezoning of Precinct A only and not Precinct B.
6. The planning authority relied on ERA's report, submitting that there were minimal constraints that limited the development potential of the site, and that subject to future infrastructure upgrades, the site could likely be developed at the urban density consistent with the General Residential Zone.
7. Based on its findings, the planning authority confirmed that the ERA report recommended that:
 - the site be rezoned to Future Urban, with simultaneous removal of the Urban Rural Interface SAP;
 - The Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy's (regional strategy) Urban Growth Boundary (UGB) be extended to include the entirety of the site; and
 - a master plan be developed by Council that includes a detailed road and pathway layout, infrastructure assessment and scenic landscape analysis.
8. The planning authority submitted that the ERA recommendation is consistent with the purpose of the Future Urban Zone. ERA noted that the Future Urban Zone should be applied to ensure that the future development of the area is not compromised, providing time for further precinct structure planning or master planning to be prepared for the site and the subsequent release of land for urban development.
9. Similarly, the planning authority submitted that the ERA report further noted that it is not appropriate that the site remains in the Rural Living Zone given that the land is earmarked for residential development and is within the UGB.
10. At the hearing, the planning authority agreed with ERA's submission that the application of the Future Urban Zone is the most appropriate zone for the site, and considers that if the draft amendment were approved, a subsequent master planning process would enable the concerns raised by representors (as part of this draft

amendment process and those received during Council's initial community consultation) to be worked through and appropriately addressed. The planning authority submitted that concerns relating to natural values, scenic values, amenity and traffic impacts could be further considered and potentially reflected in a future SAP for the site.

Commission consideration

11. The Commission notes that the regional strategy was amended on 17 May 2023 post the finalisation of the ERA report and prior to the planning authority's certification of the draft amendment. The amendment to the regional strategy specifically included expansion of the UGB to include the entirety of the subject site. The Commission considers that the Future Urban Zone is consistent with the regional strategy and Guideline No.1 LPS zone and code application (the Guidelines).
12. Under the Tasmanian planning system, the application of zones is the primary method of implementing adopted strategy. Section 3.4 of the Guidelines prescribe that the application of the zones should be to achieve the zone purpose to the greatest extent possible and reinforces section 5.2.1 of the State Planning Provisions (SPP's) which specify that the primary controls for the use and development of land are set out in the zones. Within this framework the Commission agrees with the planning authority that the application of the Future Urban Zone is the most appropriate zone to be applied to the site, in that the Future Urban Zone should be applied to ensure that:
 - future development of the site for urban purposes is not compromised; and
 - further structure or master planning for the site can be prepared to inform a suitable future planning scheme amendment before it is released for urban development.
13. The Commission notes that these reasons further the Future Urban Zone purpose statements which are:
 - 30.1.1 To identify land intended for future urban use and development.
 - 30.1.2 To ensure that development does not compromise the potential for future urban use and development of the land.
 - 30.1.3 To support the planned rezoning of land for urban use and development in sequence with the planned expansion of infrastructure.
14. The Commission considers the draft amendment, in the context of the site's potential for services upgrades, is consistent with this Zone Purpose Statement.
15. The Commission agrees with the planning authority that a subsequent master planning process would enable relevant land use matters to be further considered.
16. The Commission is satisfied that the application of the Future Urban Zone reflects adopted strategy and is the most suitable zone for the site.

Urban Rural Interface SAP

17. The Tasmanian Planning Scheme Brighton LPS contains an Urban Rural Interface SAP. The SAP was a transitioning local provision under Schedule 6 of the Act and applies to the entire site but also to other areas requiring similar considerations throughout the municipality.
18. Under section 32(4) of the Act, a LPS may only include a local provision (a particular purpose zone, SAP or a site-specific qualification) if:
 - (a) a use or development to which the provision relates is of significant social, economic or environmental benefit to the State, a region or a municipal area; or

- (b) the area of land has particular environmental, economic, social or spatial qualities that require provisions, that are unique to the area of land, to apply to the land in substitution for, or addition to, or modification of, the provisions of the SPPs.

19. The draft amendment proposes to delete the subject site from the SAP area.
20. At the hearing, the planning authority submitted that removal of the SAP was warranted, as rezoning the site for future urban use and development no longer required unique urban/rural interface planning controls. Further, the planning authority submitted that once rezoned, the site would no longer meet the tests under section 32(4)(b) of the Act.

Commission consideration

21. The Commission agrees with the planning authority that in the absence of the Rural Living Zone, the site would no longer have the unique qualities that warrant the retention of the SAP.
22. The Commission agrees that the SAP should be removed from the site.

Suitability of the site

Transport Network

23. With respect to the transport network, the planning authority submitted that:
 - Old Beach is the key collector road running through the precinct and feeds the local roads to the East Derwent Highway (EDH). Shelmore Drive and Myna Park Road are local roads which provide connection through the precinct to the General Residential zoned land to the south. The roads are of a rural standard with no kerb and channel or footpaths throughout.
 - The EDH is classified "Category 3 Road" under the Tasmanian State Road Hierarchy and is a key link in Greater Hobart's transport network between the Tasman Highway at Montagu Bay, and the Midland Highway at Bridgewater, on Hobart's Easter shore.
 - Hubble Traffic (Hubble) provided a Traffic Report [Traffic Impact Assessment] which analysed the capacity of the EDH between Old Beach and the Bowen Bridge to accommodate future residential growth in the precincts. The TIA [Traffic Impact Assessment] concluded that once the Tivoli Green Estate was fully developed that the EDH would have limited capacity for further growth without significant upgrades occurring.
24. At the hearing, the planning authority further submitted that the modelling of the Traffic Assessment Report did not consider the potential lot yield of a separate concurrent draft amendment on nearby land at Old Beach Road, Old Beach. The planning authority therefore considered that:
 - amendment to the traffic assessment would be required at the master planning stage to consider the additional lots, and
 - the extent of the area for potential rezoning to the General Residential Zone may be retracted.
25. The planning authority noted that the State Government is currently carrying out its East Derwent Highway (Bridgewater to Bowen Bridge) corridor study to investigate opportunities for upgrades to the highway to meet the future transport needs of the area.
26. The planning authority further noted that the outcome of the corridor study:
 - is expected to be completed toward the end of 2024; and

- is likely to identify required upgrades to the transport network at key trigger points rather than present a finalised design of an improved corridor.

Natural Values and constraints of the site

27. With respect to the natural values, the planning authority submitted that there is minimal natural vegetation scattered throughout the site.
28. At the hearing, Natalie Robinson raised concerns regarding the lack of consideration given to:
 - the potential impacts on the natural values of the site; and
 - the topography and geology of the site.

Community Consultation

29. Ms Robinson raised concerns that the Council had not sufficiently engaged with the residents of the site and the broader community as part of the proposal's consultation process.

Infrastructure Services

30. With respect to infrastructure services, the planning authority submitted that the site is not fully serviced by reticulated sewer. The planning authority did however note that both TasWater and TasNetworks indicated that the site is within servicing capacity and future demand can be accommodated through upgrades to their networks.

Commission consideration

31. The Commission acknowledges the planning authority's submission that the Hubble Traffic Impact Assessment does not reflect current conditions. Specifically, it did not consider the potential lot yield of a concurrent draft amendment at 203 and 205 Old Beach Road. However, it did include the ERA Option 2 Precinct B catchment, which is not being pursued by the Council and does not form part of this amendment.
32. The Commission also acknowledges the planning authority's submission that the site is capable of extensive upgrades of infrastructure services.
33. The Commission acknowledges Ms Robinson's submission and notes that additional investigation would be required prior to any future rezoning of the site.
34. The Commission considers the draft amendment is suitable for the site and notes that the future master planning process envisaged by the regional strategy to convert from the Future Urban Zone to an alternative urban zone will allow for sufficient consideration of these matters. Specifically, the future master planning process should consider the site's characteristics, onsite and off-site constraints, attributes, service capacity and community needs informed by stakeholder engagement, public consultation and workshops.

Regional land use strategy

35. The relevant regional land use strategy is the Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy 2010-2035.
36. In its supporting report, the planning authority submitted that the draft amendment is directly consistent with the intent of settlement strategies SRD 2.1, SRD 2.6 and SRD 2.7 as it seeks to set aside land within the UGB for future residential growth.
37. The planning authority also considered the draft amendment against the regional strategy's policies regarding Physical Infrastructure, submitting that the draft

amendment is consistent with Policy PI 2.2 as it will set aside the land whilst infrastructure is worked through via a future masterplan.

38. In response to the regional strategy's policies regarding Land Use and Transport Integration (LUT 1.1) the planning authority noted that the site is located in a favourable position regarding access to transport.
39. The planning authority concluded that:
 - As such it is considered that the proposed amendment continues to further the requirements of the Southern Tasmania Regional Land Use Strategy.
40. The planning authority contended that the application of the Future Urban is the zone most consistent with the intent and policies of the regional strategy.

Commission consideration

41. The Commission notes that Map 10 of the regional strategy was amended in May 2023 to extend the UGB to include the entirety of the site.
42. The Commission is satisfied with the justification provided by the planning authority and considers that the draft amendment is consistent with the regional strategy's policies regarding the regional settlement network and physical infrastructure.
43. The Commission considers that the draft amendment will facilitate the urban use and development potential of the site, consistent with the intent of the Future Urban Zone. The draft amendment will also facilitate provision of supply of land for housing in Old Beach.
44. The Commission finds that the draft amendment is, as far as practicable, consistent with the regional strategy.

Local strategies

Brighton Council Strategic Plan 2023-2033

45. In its supporting report, the planning authority noted that the relevant strategic document is the Brighton Council Strategic Plan 2023-2033 (Strategic Plan).
46. The planning authority submitted that:
 - The proposed amendment is consistent with the following relevant strategies from the Brighton Council Strategic Plan 2023-2033:
 - 1.3 - Ensure attractive local areas that provide social, recreational and economic opportunities.
 - 2.4 - Ensure strategic planning and management of assets has a long term sustainability and evidence-based approach.
 - 3.2 - Infrastructure development and service delivery are guided by strategic planning to cater for the needs of a growing and changing population.

Commission consideration

47. The Commission agrees with the planning authority that the draft amendment is consistent with the Strategic Plan by providing development opportunities in an area with an identified growing and changing population.
48. The Commission considers that the draft amendment is consistent with the Strategic Plan.

Brighton Structure Plan 2018

49. In its report, ERA noted that the Brighton Structure Plan 2018 (Structure Plan) identifies that:
- Old Beach will continue to experience significant population growth;
 - there is likely to be an under supply of residential zoned land in Old Beach; and
 - the site is appropriate to accommodate residential growth in Old Beach.
50. In its supporting report, the planning authority submitted that the proposal is directly consistent with the strategies of the Structure Plan, in that the proposal:
- implements the recommendation to review the site for more intensive infill development (Structure Plan - Housing Strategy 1); and
 - allows for the preparation of a masterplan/precinct structure plan (Structure Plan - Housing Strategy 2).

Commission consideration

51. The Commission acknowledges that the Structure Plan identifies the site as a potential growth option and agrees with the planning authority that the draft amendment is consistent with the strategies of the Structure Plan.
52. The Commission considers that the draft amendment is consistent with the Structure Plan.

State Policies

State Coastal Policy 1996

53. The planning authority considered that the *State Coastal Policy 1996* is relevant to the draft amendment.
54. In its supporting report, the planning authority considered that:
- The proposed rezoning is only to apply the Future Urban Zone to land within the UGB which is more restrictive than the current Rural Living Zone.

State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997

55. The planning authority considered that *State Policy on Water Quality Management 1997* is relevant the draft amendment.
56. In its supporting report, the planning authority considered that:
- There will be no direct impact on water quality as a result of the amendment. Any impact on water quality will be considered in future projects.

State Policy on the Protection of Agricultural Land 2009

57. The planning authority considered that *State Policy on the Protection of Agriculture Land 2009* does not apply as the site is not agricultural land as defined in the State Policy.

National Environment Protection Measures

58. The planning authority considered that the *National Environment Protection Measures* as State Policy do not have application to the draft amendment.

Commission consideration

59. The Commission finds that the draft amendment is consistent with the relevant State Policies. The Commission notes that water quality management associated with the site is capable of being managed through the SPP's standards by TasWater and the Council through future development applications.

Resource Management and Planning System Objectives

60. The planning authority considered that the draft amendment furthers the Objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System.

61. In relation to Part 1, the planning authority submitted:

The proposal is to rezone the site to Future Urban which is more restrictive than the current Rural Living Zone in terms of subdivision potential. Furthermore, only a part of the site is mapped as containing priority vegetation and waterway buffer areas under the Natural Assets Code.

A comprehensive natural values assessment will form part of the masterplan and future rezoning to General Residential.

The proposal is to apply a holding zone onto an area of land within the UGB which has been identified for future growth in strategies endorsed by Council. Finding ways to provide housing within the UGB and nearby to existing infrastructure and activity centres is far more sustainable than seeking out more marginal land on the urban fringe.

The community have been engaged throughout the project and will be provided an opportunity to make submissions and attend hearings under LUPAA should council initiate the amendment.

The proposal will begin the process of rezoning the site to provide additional housing which has obvious economic benefits.

The proposal amendment has had input from the community, the Tasmanian Government and Brighton Council officers. If approved, ongoing responsibility will continue through the planning process.

62. With respect to Part 2, the planning authority submitted:

The proposed amendment is to implement the recommendations of regional and strategic planning documents and is consistent with relevant policies in the Southern Tasmanian Regional Land Use Strategy.

The proposed amendment has been found to be consistent with the contents of the LPS and has been drafted to achieve specific objectives policies recommended in strategic planning documents endorsed by Council.

The land is mapped as containing only minimal environmental values of any known significance.

In terms of social and economic effects the proposal is only for a Future Urban Zone which will not have any significant social/economic impacts.

The proposal is recommended in local strategic planning documents endorsed by the Council and is consistent with regional planning documents and State Policies and legislation.

The approvals process is generally prescribed and the planning scheme amendment process has little impact on co-ordination of approvals.

One of the purposes of the planning scheme amendment is to set aside land for future growth within the UGB which is close to existing infrastructure and services.

There are no buildings or areas of interest within the site.

A key reason for the proposal is to set aside land for future growth whilst issues with infrastructure (such as the East Derwent Highway) are resolved and considered in a future master plan.

The land is currently zoned Rural Living.

Commission consideration

63. The Commission is satisfied that the draft amendment furthers the objectives of the Resource Management and Planning System at Schedule 1 of the Act.

Modifications required to draft amendment

64. Under section 40M of the Act, the Commission must consider whether modifications to a draft amendment of an LPS ought to be made.
65. The Commission makes the following modifications to the draft amendment:
1. amend the draft amendment zone mapping to include adjacent reserved roads to comply with Commission drafting practices.
 2. amend Table 1 of the draft amendment to accurately indicate all property details of the land proposed to be rezoned and removed from the SAP; and
 3. the modification to the draft amendment is outlined in Annexure A.

Decision on draft amendment

66. Subject to the modifications described above and set out in Annexure A, the Commission is satisfied that the draft amendment meets the LPS criteria and gives its approval.

Attachments

Annexure A - Modified amendment

Annexure A

Modified amendment RZ 2023-005 - Tasmanian Planning Scheme - Brighton

1. Rezone the properties shown in the figure below and described in Table 1 from Rural Living A to the Future Urban Zone.
2. Remove the Urban Rural Interface Specific Area Plan from the properties shown in the figure below and described in Table 1.

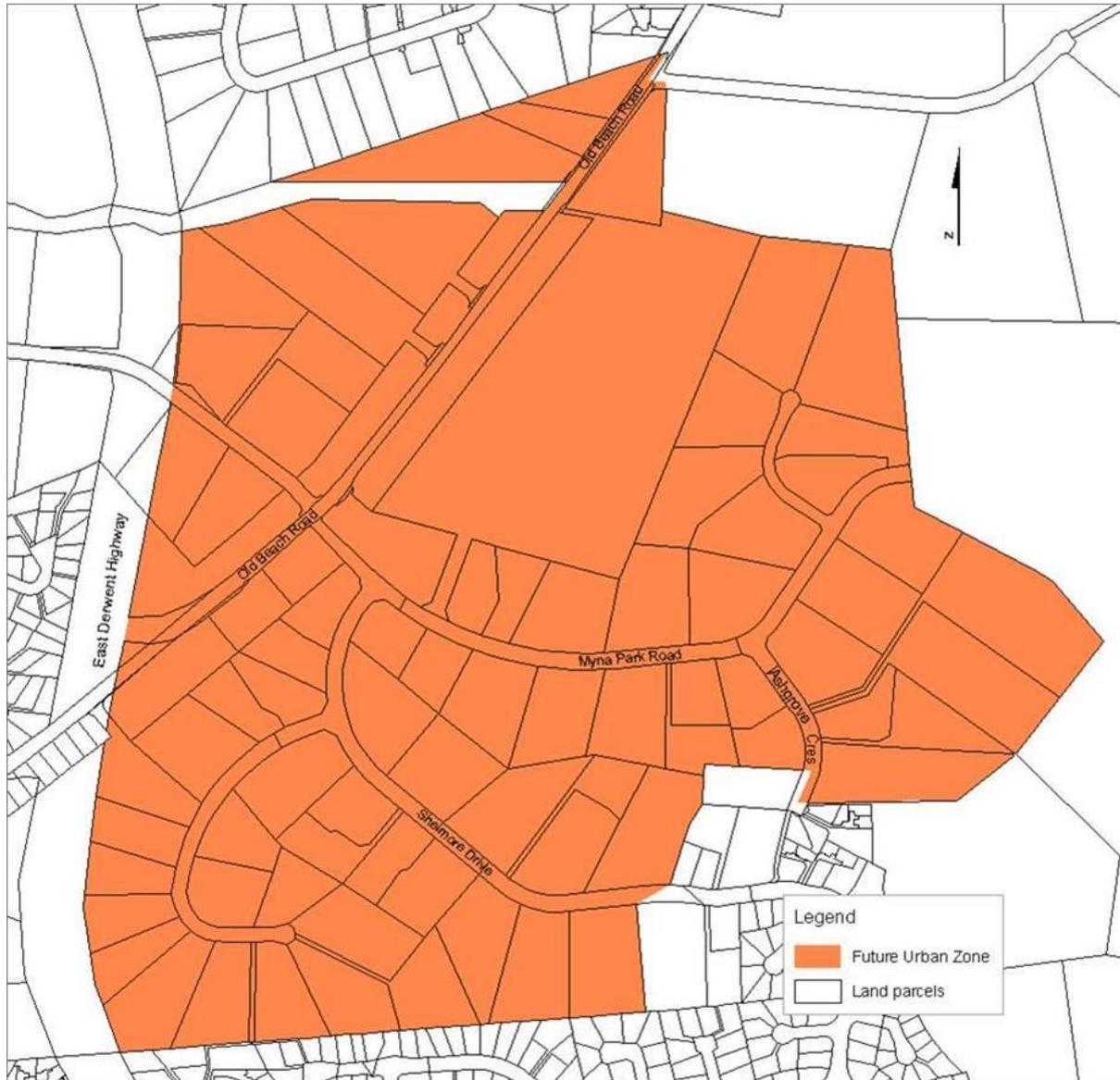


Table 1. Property Details

CT	Address
115837/2	14 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
43050/8	4 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
115837/7	9 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
173628/2	20 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
179418/4	17 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
173751/2	2 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
26806/3	38 Old beach Road, Old Beach
179823/1	9 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
44591/14	7 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
179823/2	7A Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
53748/3	LGA Subdivision Road
100656/25	15 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
100656/29	18 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
140717/4	19 Ashrove Crescent, Old Beach
115837/4	12 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
110431/1	2 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
115837/1	15 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
115837/14	2 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
127210/1	4 Mollineaux Drive, Old Beach
28243/10	1 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
173628/1	30 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
31068/2	2 Mollineaux Drive, Old Beach
115837/10	6 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
181745/1	99 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
100656/31	14 Myna Park Road, Old Beach

7175/8	Acquired Road (Crown land)
115837/5	11 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
44591/11	1 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
173751/1	2 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
115837/9	7 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
115837/11	5 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
176456/1	1 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
103432/6	6 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
100656/18	4 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
175939/1	3 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
64546/96	LGA Subdivision Road
180673/1	10 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
173154/1	21 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
100656/2101	LGA Subdivision Road
140717/2	11 Ashgrove Crescent, Old Beach
115837/15	LGA land
168406/1	16 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
184126/2	8 Mollineaux Drive, Old Beach
184126/1	8 Mollineaux Drive, Old Beach
126934/1	5 Mollineaux Drive, Old Beach
31068/1	3 Mollineaux Drive, Old Beach
60978/94	57 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
27139/2	59 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
175775/1	4 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
181745/3	67 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
103432/12	11 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
100656/27	19 Myna Park Road, Old Beach

55/6390	Part of Acquired Road
64547/3	LGA Subdivision Road
173859/1	2A Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
26806/1	1 Mollineaux Drive, Old Beach
44591/15	5 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
100656/17	6 Myna Park, Old Beach
100656/16	8 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
180673/2	10A Myna Park Road, Old Beach
53748/22	9 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
173154/2	21A Myna Park Road, Old Beach
43050/7	LGA Subdivision Road
115837/3	13 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
44591/16	3 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
60978/101	LGA Subdivision Road
44591/1	1 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
175939/2	3A Myna Park Road, Old Beach
60978/95	67 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
136944/10	LGA Subdivision Road
110700/1	Part of LGA Subdivision Road
53748/21	7 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
103432/2000	LGA Subdivision Road
143708/2	1B Myna Park Road, Old Beach
100656/24	13 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
171870/1	12 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
100656/26	17 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
180777/2	15 Ashgrove Crescent, Old Beach
100656/30	16 Myna Park Road, Old Beach

115837/13	3 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
179418/3	17A Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
115837/16	LGA Subdivision Road
115837/8	8 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
175774/1	2C Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
176456/2	2A Myna Park Road, Old Beach
60978/100	LGA Subdivision Road
44591/21	LGA Subdivision Road
27139/1	67 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
103432/7	8 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
181745/2	97 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
103432/8	10 Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
143708/3	LGA Subdivision Road
143708/1	94 Old Beach Road, Old Beach
171870/2	18 Ashgrove Crescent, Old Beach
100656/23	11 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
180777/1	17 Ashgrove Crescent, Old Beach
115837/6	10 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
115837/12	4 Rosella Crescent, Old Beach
173859/2	2B Shelmore Drive, Old Beach
53748/20	5 Myna Park Road, Old Beach
64545/99	LGA Subdivision Road
140717/100	LGA Subdivision Road
140717/1	9 Ashgrove Crescent, Old Beach
7175/4	Part of Acquired Road
60978/98	Part of Acquired Road

From: Michelle Macpherson <[REDACTED]>
Sent: Saturday, August 10, 2024 10:00:44 am
To: De La Torre, Aaron (Councillor) <cr.delatorre@brighton.tas.gov.au>
Subject: Sorell Street Master Plan

Dear Councillor De La Torre,

I respectfully request that you formally accept this petition and it is considered as part of the deliberations on this matter.

Please note there has been no change to the opening statement or body of petition since its creation and 516 signatures have been collected.

I have placed a link to the petition at the bottom of this email and have also inserted the opening statement of Petition here for your reference:

Halt the Rezoning of Cobbs Hill Area from Rural-Residential to Residential

Attached full list of signatures. Please note it appears a technical glitch has automated postcodes and suburbs when people signed and this appears to have been missed by some signatories. I have not touched the original download for obvious reasons but can verify that the first person on the list - Michelle Vince (my google account must be registered in my maiden name and picked up my old suburb. My daughter Michaela Mitchell is showing Melbourne 3000 yet she lives at 5 Tranquillity Cres, just to name two. I am unsure what impact this has but wanted to make you aware.

Please let me know if any further information is required at this time.

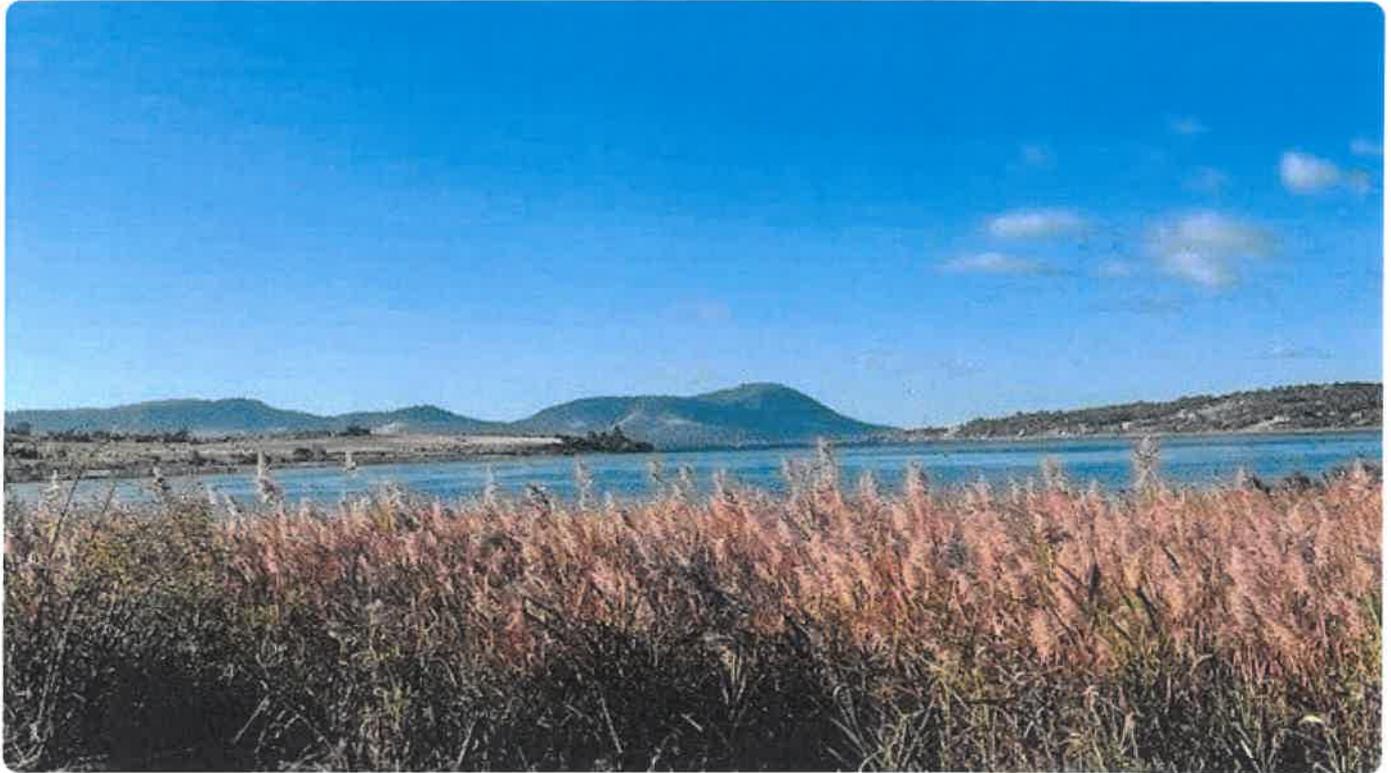
My details are:

Michelle Macpherson
11 Tranquillity Crescent
Bridgewater

Kind Regards
Michelle

[Petition · Halt the Rezoning of Cobbs Hill Area from Rural-Residential to Residential - Bridgewater, Australia · Change.org](#)

Petition details Comments



Halt the Rezoning of Cobbs Hill Area from Rural-Residential to Residential

Started
Petition to

1 August 2024
[Brighton Council](#)

545

Signatures

1,000

Next goal

people signed this week

Sign this petition

Why this petition matters



Started by [Michelle Macpherson](#)

The tranquility and value of Cobbs Hill, particularly Sorell and Samuel streets, Tranquillity Crescent, Serenity Drive and surrounding area in Bridgewater, are under threat due to a proposal to rezone the area from rural-residential to residential. This area is home to many who chose it specifically for its rural living benefits. We are individuals who invested in this area, who carved out a peaceful home amidst the hustle and bustle. We now risk losing the very essence of our chosen lifestyle due to this proposal.

Our concerns extend beyond just our homes and way of life. The rezoning could disrupt the existing ecology, and will increase population density with 280 new dwellings allowed under rezoning classification, potentially leading to infrastructure strain and increased traffic and crime. Australia's Housing Industry Association states that such rezoning often results in strains on public amenities and services, noise pollution, and various environmental impacts.

We implore the Brighton Council and the relevant authorities to reconsider the proposed rezoning. Let us preserve the qualities that make Cobbs Hill and surrounding area a unique and desirable place to live in. Let us remember that homes are not merely properties; they hold memories, dreams, and the promise of a peaceful life. We urge everyone who cherishes their right to choose their lifestyle to sign this petition. Together, we can safeguard the rural allure of Cobbs Hill and surrounds.



Share this petition in person or use the QR code for your own material.

[Download QR code](#)

 [Report a policy violation](#)

Decision makers



Brighton Council

 **people** signed this week

Sign this petition



Halt the Rezoning of Cobbs Hill Area from Rural-Residential to Residential

Petition details [Comments](#)

Reasons for signing

See why other supporters are signing, why this petition is important to them, and share your reason for signing (this will mean a lot to the starter of the petition).



[Michelle Lasek](#)

5 days ago

People purchased in this area with the knowledge that they can enjoy a rural/residential lifestyle for their families. To change in to purely residential is pandering to the real estate fat cats. Please keep the area as is for future generations to enjoy and not be

♡ 1

Report



[April Ponder](#)

6 days ago

Cobbs Hill needs to retain its current zoning to maintain its identity and the asset value for properties in the area

♡ 1

Report



[Vicki Mclaughlin](#)

7 days ago

V mclaughlin

♡ 0

Report



[Andrew Lovell](#)

7 days ago

Andrew lovell

♡ 0

Report



[Sandra Donaghy](#)

1 week ago

The resident of this area picked it because of the rural aspect and now the council wants to change that just to make more money

♡ 1

Report



[Lee-Anne Dawson](#)

1 week ago

My daughter, son in law and grandchildren live in the area, they brought a house with land in a quiet area., why change it

♡ 1

Report



[Selena Gleeson](#)

1 week ago

Selena Gleeson

♡ 0

Report



[Michaela Mitchell](#)

1 week ago

I worked bloody hard to get here and absolutely love the place it is. I can connect with culture here and I've been able to call this home. I love being able to help the community and be able to share 'all about tranquil' with others but it won't keep this if rezoning and a through road occurs 😞 I have hope ☐ Also it's taking mine and my neighbouring communities choice as no one in the street has supported 🙏

♡ 2

Report



[Maxine Godley](#)

1 week ago

The rural area around Bridgewater/Serenity Drive etc....allows wildlife corridors and peace and safety for not only animals and birds - but for the residents who specifically chose (and paid) to live quietly and in peace. High density pushes our wildlife and habitat further and further out...sometimes to extinction. Please reconsider this rezoning and leave quality environments to maintain lifestyles for residents and animals. Thank you.

♡ 2

Report



[Tammy Townsend](#)

1 week ago

We pay big money to choose where we live. We have rights!

♡ 2

Report



[natasha-maree wall](#)

2 weeks ago

If this were part of the plan to start with im sure these residents would have faught against it just as they are now. They should have a choice in this decision because it effects their homes and lifestyles

♡ 2

Report



[Craig Roberts](#)

2 weeks ago

This region needs to remain rural residential for the peace and quality of life of those who've chosen to live here. Rezoning it would be transparently greedy and completely inconsiderate of the residents.

♡ 2

Report

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Name	City	State	Postal Code	Country	Signed On
Kerri Monaghan	Adelaide		5000	Australia	1/08/2024
Christeen James	Adelaide		5000	Australia	4/08/2024
Laura Smith	Adelaide		5000	Australia	9/08/2024
Dominique Antoniazza	Angers		49100	France	2/08/2024
Cindy Moore	Ashfield		2131	Australia	5/08/2024
Katie Robertson	Austins Ferry		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Jason Banham	Austins Ferry		7011	Australia	4/08/2024
Meegan Palmer	Austins Ferry		7011	Australia	7/08/2024
Lisa Fogarty	Austins Ferry		7011	Australia	9/08/2024
Libby Kube	Bagdad		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Janny Ross	Balintore		3237	Australia	9/08/2024
Harpreet singh cheema	Beaudesert		4119	Australia	2/08/2024
Darren Thompson	Beerburrum		4517	Australia	5/08/2024
Emma Belstead	Bellerive		7010	Australia	3/08/2024
Josh Leslie	Bellerive		77018	Australia	5/08/2024
Kara Fielding	Bellmere		4510	Australia	5/08/2024
Amanda Cooke	Benalla		3672	Australia	7/08/2024
Cornelia Schroeder	Bicton		6157	Australia	2/08/2024
Dale Ward	Birdgewater		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Kathy Downs	Booval, Qld		4304	Australia	1/08/2024
Danni Bonney	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	31/07/2024
Ian Roberts	Bridgewater		7321	Australia	31/07/2024
Jonathon Mcculloch	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	31/07/2024
Sondra Roberts	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	31/07/2024
T Mitchell	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	31/07/2024
Tamika Whitney	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	31/07/2024
G Martin	bridgewater		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Kylee Chivers	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Luke Whitney	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Matthew Bowden	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Sallie Bowden	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Sarah Arnott	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Stuart Macpherson	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Andrew Undy	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Francis & dianne McDonell	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Gerard Sullivan	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Hannah Atwell	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Jim Graham	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Lisette Graham	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Maddi Visser	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Noel Cannan	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Sophie Doyle	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Sunny Wishart	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Susan Sullivan	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Brett allen	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Daniel Hill	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Garry Travers	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Gerardo Lacapra	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Lacey Price	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Larissa Hall	Bridgewater		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Hannah Mitchell	Brighton		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Jess Halloran	Brighton		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Kellie Watson	Brighton		7030	Australia	1/08/2024

Rebecca Hardy	Brighton		7p30	Australia	1/08/2024
Rebecca Wilton	Brighton		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Tamara Selems	Brighton		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Trish Robinson	Brighton		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Phil Moss	Brighton		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Natasha Howlett	Brighton		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Jenelle Jennings	Brighton		7030	Australia	5/08/2024
Rebekah Shearing	Brighton		7011	Australia	8/08/2024
Shae Mitchell	Brighton		7030	Australia	9/08/2024
Donna Donaghy	Brighton tasmania		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Anthony Dillon	Brisbane		4169	Australia	1/08/2024
Glenys Dean	Brisbane		4000	Australia	1/08/2024
Raminder Kaur	Brisbane		4000	Australia	1/08/2024
Carolyn Higgs	Brisbane		4101	Australia	2/08/2024
David Bryant	Brisbane		4150	Australia	2/08/2024
Elizabeth-Ann Maher	Brisbane		4000	Australia	2/08/2024
Esha Glory	Brisbane		4067	Australia	2/08/2024
Harsh Chaudhari	Brisbane		4152	Australia	2/08/2024
Krystyna Werynski	Brisbane		4000	Australia	2/08/2024
Adam Luck	Brisbane		4000	Australia	3/08/2024
Janelle Clayton-Wilks	Brisbane		4000	Australia	3/08/2024
Rob Williams	Brisbane		4030	Australia	3/08/2024
Susan Self	Brisbane		4005	Australia	3/08/2024
Jessica Manser	Brisbane		4109	Australia	6/08/2024
Zoe Matthews	Brisbane		4101	Australia	6/08/2024
Lily Dean	Brisbane		4000	Australia	7/08/2024
Patricia Flynn	Burnie		7320	Australia	2/08/2024
Pam Fehlberg	Cambridge		7018	Australia	6/08/2024
Jack Collie	Camden South		2570	Australia	3/08/2024
Courtney Wellard	Campbell town		7210	Australia	1/08/2024
Mark Cunnington	Capalaba		4157	Australia	1/08/2024
Caroline Roberts	Chelsea		3977	Australia	1/08/2024
diana kolaski	Chicago	Illinois	60610	US	3/08/2024
Tim Rogers	Chigwell		7011	Australia	1/08/2024
Aleesha Ball	Claremont		7011	Australia	2/08/2024
Suzanne Duyster	Congarinni North		2447	Australia	4/08/2024
Linda Reilly	Cypress	California	90630	US	4/08/2024
Kay Mitchell	Devonport		7310	Australia	1/08/2024
Lesley Soper	Devonport		7310	Australia	3/08/2024
Jewel Riley	Don		7310	Australia	6/08/2024
Sarah Schmidli	Doncaster		3108	Australia	3/08/2024
Brittany Featherstone	Dromedary		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Juanita Wilson	Dromedary		7030	Australia	6/08/2024
Phoebe Wilson-McLean	Dromedary		7030	Australia	7/08/2024
joyce alexander	Edinburgh	Scotland	eh151le	UK	3/08/2024
John Nimmo	Elizabeth Bay, Sydney		2011	Australia	2/08/2024
Wayne Robenn	footscray		3011	Australia	2/08/2024
Payge Grining	Forcett		7173	Australia	2/08/2024
Jeanette Watson	Fremantle	Western Australia	6160	Australia	1/08/2024
Louise Davidson	Gagebrook		7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Kristie Grant	Gagebrook		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Michelle Vince	Geilston Bay			Australia	31/07/2024
Gama Leong	George Town		11060	Malaysia	2/08/2024
Pypy Pypy	Georgetown			Malaysia	1/08/2024

Ange Holbrook	Glenorchy		7010	Australia	1/08/2024
Crystal Churchill	Glenorchy		7010	Australia	1/08/2024
Lyndall Brown	Glenorchy		7010	Australia	1/08/2024
Genia Caulfield	Glenorchy		7010	Australia	2/08/2024
Shelley Chambers	Glenorchy		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Rachel Nichols	Glenorchy		7010	Australia	8/08/2024
Jessica Torrisi	Gold Coast		4226	Australia	3/08/2024
Bec Woolley	Goodwood		7010	Australia	1/08/2024
Geraldine Browning	Granton		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Wendy James	Granton		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Janne Nash	Granton		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Grace Moles	Granton		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Lilly Browning	Granton		7030	Australia	7/08/2024
Michael White	Granton		7030	Australia	8/08/2024
Mandy Standen	Gruyere		3770	Australia	4/08/2024
Ann Poulter	heatherton	Victoria	3202	Australia	2/08/2024
Emma Horswell	Herdsman's Cove		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Anna Macpherson	Hibart		7000	Australia	3/08/2024
Aida Joy	Highgate Hill		4101	Australia	9/08/2024
Angela Downhamd	Hobart		7001	Australia	31/07/2024
Toby deverell	Hobart		7176	Australia	31/07/2024
Adam Gordon	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Alina Hoddy	Hobart		7001	Australia	1/08/2024
Allira Canham	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Allison Cleary	Hobart		7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Amber Robinson	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Andrew Goodwin	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Ash Stewart	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Caitlyn Fazackerley	Hobart		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Carol Purton	Hobart		7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Clint Spinks	Hobart		7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Dimity Davies	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Gary Allen	Hobart		7011	Australia	1/08/2024
Grace Siggers	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Janine Thomas	Hobart		7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Jason Graham	Hobart	Tasmania	7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Jayden Harris	Hobart		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Jenese West	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Jennifer oak	Hobart		7004	Australia	1/08/2024
Jess Tolman	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Jodie Paice	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Julie Simpson	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Kane Knight	Hobart		7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Kassie Ellis	Hobart		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Kerryn Lovell	Hobart		7008	Australia	1/08/2024
Khristina Canham	Hobart		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Kirsty Bannister	Hobart		7171	Australia	1/08/2024
Krystal Story	Hobart		7005	Australia	1/08/2024
Kylie Triffitt	Hobart		7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Laura Cowen	Hobart		7001	Australia	1/08/2024
Lou Cornish	Hobart		7005	Australia	1/08/2024
Michael Peters	Hobart		7009	Australia	1/08/2024
Michelle Braslin	Hobart		7001	Australia	1/08/2024
Michelle Green	Hobart		7005	Australia	1/08/2024

Mike McGuire	Hobart	7001	Australia	1/08/2024
Nat Manser	Hobart	7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Natalie Hanley	Hobart	7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Natasha Gafar	Hobart	7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Peta Kelly	Hobart	7009	Australia	1/08/2024
Peter Fraser	Hobart	7004	Australia	1/08/2024
Phil Stine	Hobart	7008	Australia	1/08/2024
philip vince	Hobart	7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Rachel Bluett	Hobart	7011	Australia	1/08/2024
Rhiannon Yeaman	Hobart	7015	Australia	1/08/2024
sally parsey	hobart	7015	Australia	1/08/2024
Sarah Jones	Hobart	7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Shane Geappen	Hobart	7001	Australia	1/08/2024
Shantel Forrest	Hobart	7001	Australia	1/08/2024
Sharon Lavell	Hobart	7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Stacey Blackwell	Hobart	7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Steph McMaster	Hobart	7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Suzanne Burrow	Hobart	7015	Australia	1/08/2024
Tania Billinghamurst	Hobart	7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Tegan Wheatley	Hobart	7018	Australia	1/08/2024
Wagner Andrea	Hobart	7000	Australia	1/08/2024
Bianca Radford	Hobart	7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Elizabeth Sproule	Hobart	7001	Australia	2/08/2024
Gamble Matt	Hobart	7018	Australia	2/08/2024
Jack Mason	Hobart	7018	Australia	2/08/2024
Janelle Castle	Hobart	7173	Australia	2/08/2024
Josh Charlton	Hobart	7000	Australia	2/08/2024
Karen Maryniak	Hobart	7018	Australia	2/08/2024
Katrina McPherson	Hobart	7000	Australia	2/08/2024
Kelly Jennings	Hobart	7000	Australia	2/08/2024
Laura Goldsmith	Hobart	7250	Australia	2/08/2024
Linda Canham	Hobart	7010	Australia	2/08/2024
melissa brown	Hobart	7001	Australia	2/08/2024
Michael Fazackerley	Hobart	7010	Australia	2/08/2024
Naomi Massey	Hobart	7000	Australia	2/08/2024
Natasha Mifsud	Hobart	7004	Australia	2/08/2024
Nicki Arnol	Hobart	7018	Australia	2/08/2024
Stevie Evans	Hobart	7000	Australia	2/08/2024
Tameika Davenport	Hobart	7018	Australia	2/08/2024
Tammy Townsend	Hobart	7009	Australia	2/08/2024
Tarnia Bones	Hobart	7001	Australia	2/08/2024
Theresa Hutcheon	Hobart	7109	Australia	2/08/2024
Tina Matson	Hobart	7004	Australia	2/08/2024
Tony Campbell	Hobart	7009	Australia	2/08/2024
Austin Hollingsworth	Hobart	7001	Australia	3/08/2024
Blair Rogers	Hobart	7001	Australia	3/08/2024
Connor Griffith	hobart	7019	Australia	3/08/2024
Dayna Harris	Hobart	7001	Australia	3/08/2024
Erin Downham	Hobart	7001	Australia	3/08/2024
Jordyn Webb	Hobart	7000	Australia	3/08/2024
Kristie Mann	Hobart	7000	Australia	3/08/2024
Leanne Noye	Hobart	7000	Australia	3/08/2024
Margaret Wilmott	Hobart	7018	Australia	3/08/2024
Neil Hunter	Hobart	7009	Australia	3/08/2024

Selena Gleeson	Hobart		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Sharon Evans	Hobart		7018	Australia	3/08/2024
Sharon Purdy	Hobart		7005	Australia	3/08/2024
Tania Morgan	Hobart		7170	Australia	3/08/2024
Alicia Nilsson	Hobart		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Anita Woods	Hobart		7010	Australia	4/08/2024
Christian McLean	Hobart		7010	Australia	4/08/2024
free Shane	Hobart		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Jackie White	Hobart		7018	Australia	4/08/2024
Jaxyn Gatty	Hobart		7001	Australia	4/08/2024
Jess Nelson	Hobart		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Jodie Bennett	Hobart		7001	Australia	4/08/2024
Julie Driessen	Hobart		7000	Australia	4/08/2024
Kate Rompa	Hobart		7000	Australia	4/08/2024
Lucy Banks	Hobart		7140	Australia	4/08/2024
Melissa Lawrence	Hobart		7053	Australia	4/08/2024
Nichola Donaghy	Hobart		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Samuel Hasell	Hobart		7010	Australia	4/08/2024
Sandra Donaghy	Hobart		7030	Australia	4/08/2024
Sandra Woods	Hobart		7010	Australia	4/08/2024
Sharon Parkinson	Hobart		7010	Australia	4/08/2024
Trish Longman	Hobart		7008	Australia	4/08/2024
Zeke Moore	Hobart		7001	Australia	4/08/2024
Alysha King	Hobart		7050	Australia	5/08/2024
Andrew Daft	Hobart		7001	Australia	5/08/2024
Chantelle Richards	Hobart		7018	Australia	5/08/2024
Gill Wilson Smith	Hobart	Tasmania	7053	Australia	5/08/2024
Michelle Bearman	Hobart		7011	Australia	5/08/2024
Nicole Salter	Hobart		7018	Australia	5/08/2024
Rose Oates	Hobart		7000	Australia	5/08/2024
Sharon Nichols	Hobart		7004	Australia	5/08/2024
Wendy Graham	Hobart		7001	Australia	5/08/2024
Amanda Archer	Hobart		7001	Australia	6/08/2024
April Ponder	Hobart		7030	Australia	6/08/2024
Carlia Lanci	Hobart		7001	Australia	6/08/2024
Carol Calvert	Hobart		7018	Australia	6/08/2024
Emma Ikin	Hobart		7000	Australia	6/08/2024
Howie Hyland	Hobart		7018	Australia	6/08/2024
Liz Tew	Hobart		7018	Australia	6/08/2024
Marianne Smith	Hobart		7010	Australia	6/08/2024
Amy Munting	Hobart		7000	Australia	7/08/2024
Bella Windfeld-Petersen	Hobart		7000	Australia	7/08/2024
Margaret Baker	Hobart		7001	Australia	7/08/2024
Matthew Phillips	Hobart		3000	Australia	7/08/2024
Rowena Conway	Hobart		7009	Australia	7/08/2024
Andrew Dickinson	Hobart		7000	Australia	8/08/2024
Anthony Devries	Hobart		7030	Australia	8/08/2024
Blake Green	Hobart		7001	Australia	8/08/2024
Courtney Evans	Hobart		7173	Australia	8/08/2024
David Griffiths	Hobart		7000	Australia	8/08/2024
Dylan Charlton	Hobart		7009	Australia	8/08/2024
Emily Salter	Hobart		7000	Australia	8/08/2024
Hayley Brown	Hobart		7000	Australia	8/08/2024
Jack Hawkins	Hobart		7011	Australia	8/08/2024

Jacqui Bedford	Hobart		7030	Australia	8/08/2024
Jesse Evans	Hobart		7001	Australia	8/08/2024
Madison Walker	Hobart		7001	Australia	8/08/2024
Mark Morgan	Hobart		7010	Australia	8/08/2024
Martin Demangone	Hobart		7000	Australia	8/08/2024
Megan Rainbird	Hobart		7000	Australia	8/08/2024
Natalie Smedley	Hobart		7001	Australia	8/08/2024
Paige Dale	Hobart		7001	Australia	8/08/2024
Terry Hammond	Hobart		7000	Australia	8/08/2024
Helen Crossin	Hobart		7015	Australia	9/08/2024
Sally Ferguson	Hobart		7030	Australia	9/08/2024
danielle sproule	Hobart Tasmania		7010	Australia	2/08/2024
Claire O'Loughlin	Hobart, TAS		3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Sue Cone	Hull	England	HU13 9DS	UK	2/08/2024
Kate Jones	Huonville		7109	Australia	1/08/2024
Patrick Eid	Illawong		2234	Australia	1/08/2024
stavros roberts	Illawong		2234	Australia	3/08/2024
Amanda Floyd	Jacksonville	Florida	32234	US	4/08/2024
Dominique Koppen	Judbury		7109	Australia	1/08/2024
Janna Leaman	Kempton		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Tania Foster	Kingston		7050	Australia	4/08/2024
Jackie Fraser	Lachlan		7140	Australia	1/08/2024
Patrick Blake	Lauderdale		7021	Australia	1/08/2024
Leah Lowry	Launceston		7248	Australia	1/08/2024
Tony Mitchell	Launceston		7248	Australia	1/08/2024
Alana Berry	Launceston		7248	Australia	4/08/2024
Aaron Billinghamurst	Launceston		7248	Australia	6/08/2024
Ashleigh Billinghamurst	Launceston		7005	Australia	7/08/2024
Tash B	Launceston		7249	Australia	8/08/2024
Sian Watson	Lindisfarne		7015	Australia	6/08/2024
Susana Muñoz	Madrid		28019	Spain	1/08/2024
Joanna Davis	Malvern		3145	Australia	1/08/2024
Michele Wescombe	Margate		7054	Australia	4/08/2024
Dominique Girard	Marseille		13001	France	2/08/2024
Khambia Clarkson	Marshalltown		50158	Australia	1/08/2024
Jo Moses	Melbourne		3122	Australia	31/07/2024
Laura Murray	Melbourne		3181	Australia	31/07/2024
Luke Parsey	Melbourne		3000	Australia	31/07/2024
Tim Spink	Melbourne		3056	Australia	31/07/2024
Brayden Coulson	Melbourne		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Catherine Cruse	Melbourne		3053	Australia	1/08/2024
Chris Dawson	Melbourne		3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Craig Claridge	Melbourne		3205	Australia	1/08/2024
Daniel mahon	Melbourne		3012	Australia	1/08/2024
Daniel Mason	Melbourne		3068	Australia	1/08/2024
Emma Coles	Melbourne		3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Emma Robertson	Melbourne		3068	Australia	1/08/2024
Erin Osbourne	Melbourne		3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Jaclyn Fehlberg	Melbourne		3006	Australia	1/08/2024
Jade Cleaver	Melbourne		3205	Australia	1/08/2024
Jarrood Oates	Melbourne		3205	Australia	1/08/2024
Jordyn Blizzard	Melbourne		3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Karina Mozes	Melbourne		3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Kirra-lee Burnett	Melbourne		3000	Australia	1/08/2024

Kylie Steele	Melbourne	3068	Australia	1/08/2024
Leisa Baker	Melbourne	3152	Australia	1/08/2024
Michaela Mitchell	Melbourne	3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Naomi Goodwin	Melbourne	3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Nick Bailey	Melbourne	3013	Australia	1/08/2024
Nicky Peters	Melbourne	4601	Australia	1/08/2024
Patricia Moebus	Melbourne	3043	Australia	1/08/2024
Prince Jacob	Melbourne	3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Sam Chivers	Melbourne	3000	Australia	1/08/2024
Scharlene Shelton	Melbourne	3006	Australia	1/08/2024
Sean Basham	Melbourne	3923	Australia	1/08/2024
Tracie Bowes	Melbourne	3048	Australia	1/08/2024
Chris Dillon	Melbourne	3000	Australia	2/08/2024
Fe Dorosan	Melbourne	3101	Australia	2/08/2024
Geoff Price	Melbourne	3001	Australia	2/08/2024
Iris Laing	Melbourne	3145	Australia	2/08/2024
Jarrold Hurley	Melbourne	3078	Australia	2/08/2024
Jason Roughley	Melbourne	7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Julie Parker	Melbourne	3046	Australia	2/08/2024
Keriann Hopkinson	Melbourne	3147	Australia	2/08/2024
Martyn hayton	Melbourne	3055	Australia	2/08/2024
Sam K	Melbourne	3000	Australia	2/08/2024
Sarah Pearson	Melbourne	3006	Australia	2/08/2024
Sondra Lovell	Melbourne	3124	Australia	2/08/2024
Tiffany Webb	Melbourne	7030	Australia	2/08/2024
Amanda Bostock	Melbourne	3000	Australia	3/08/2024
Anne-Marie Cate	Melbourne	3142	Australia	3/08/2024
Arben Murga	Melbourne	3001	Australia	3/08/2024
Aspin Lupina	Melbourne	3181	Australia	3/08/2024
Dimity clark	Melbourne	3000	Australia	3/08/2024
Hayden Hall	Melbourne	3029	Australia	3/08/2024
Janelle Bonney	Melbourne	7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Krissy-ann Watkins	Melbourne	3003	Australia	3/08/2024
Lyn Bruce	Melbourne	3000	Australia	3/08/2024
Scott Neil	Melbourne	3000	Australia	3/08/2024
Victoria B	Melbourne	3000	Australia	3/08/2024
Adrion Demiri	Melbourne	3001	Australia	4/08/2024
Donna Stone	Melbourne	3000	Australia	4/08/2024
Georgia Perry	Melbourne	3068	Australia	4/08/2024
Jesse Downham	Melbourne	3000	Australia	4/08/2024
Linda Robertson	Melbourne	3147	Australia	4/08/2024
Sandhiarani Krishnankutty	Melbourne	3000	Australia	4/08/2024
Shykya Devine	Melbourne	3070	Australia	4/08/2024
Dakoda Lovell	Melbourne	3124	Australia	5/08/2024
Linsa V Varghese	Melbourne	3000	Australia	5/08/2024
Billie Goss	Melbourne	3149	Australia	6/08/2024
Lauren Chapple	Melbourne	3000	Australia	6/08/2024
Leeann Davis	Melbourne	3056	Australia	6/08/2024
Raymond Quarrell	Melbourne	3142	Australia	6/08/2024
Dawn Freeman	Melbourne	3001	Australia	7/08/2024
Nick Cowan	Melbourne	3000	Australia	7/08/2024
Sarah Shade	Melbourne	3000	Australia	7/08/2024
Ashlee Jones	Melbourne	3183	Australia	8/08/2024
Ella Price	Melbourne	3066	Australia	8/08/2024

Joeann McKenzie	Melbourne		3067	Australia	8/08/2024
Kate Tennant	Melbourne		3000	Australia	8/08/2024
Tamara Young	Melbourne		3000	Australia	8/08/2024
Koushik Bhattacharjee Piyal	Melbourne		3012	Australia	9/08/2024
Zoe Nicholson	Midway Point		7171	Australia	6/08/2024
Lindsay Marshall	Moonah		7009	Australia	8/08/2024
Tracey Schofield	Moonah		7000	Australia	8/08/2024
robert branch	mt forbes		4340	Australia	3/08/2024
Tessa Murphy	Naracoorte		5271	Australia	4/08/2024
susan devereaux	new castle	Delaware	19720	US	2/08/2024
Heidi-Marie Lyte	New Norfolk		7140	Australia	3/08/2024
Tameeka Jamieson	New Norfolk		7140	Australia	3/08/2024
Lee-Anne Dawson	New Norfolk		7140	Australia	4/08/2024
Julie-Anne Munnings	Nubeena		7184	Australia	8/08/2024
armer teufel reger	Nurnberg		90443	Germany	2/08/2024
Andrew Hilder	Old beach		7017	Australia	1/08/2024
Craig Roberts	Old Beach		7017	Australia	1/08/2024
Lorraine Clayton	Old Beach		7017	Australia	3/08/2024
Courtney Peterson	Old Beach		7017	Australia	7/08/2024
Beth Healey	Orbost		3888	Australia	2/08/2024
jaimee wall	Parramatta		2123	Australia	2/08/2024
Thanrada Siri	Parramatta		2150	Australia	4/08/2024
Elizabeth Swanson	Pascoe Vale		3044	Australia	3/08/2024
Faye Carlin	Pascoe Vale		3044	Australia	3/08/2024
Anjitha Anilkumar Nair	Perth		6000	Australia	1/08/2024
Sally Hebbard	Perth		6211	Australia	1/08/2024
Georgie Sullivan	Perth		6107	Australia	2/08/2024
Karin Kralupper	Perth		6000	Australia	2/08/2024
Lea Hancock	Perth		6000	Australia	2/08/2024
Lynn Smith	Perth		6004	Australia	2/08/2024
Renee Marasco	Perth		6100	Australia	2/08/2024
Celia Jones	Perth		6027	Australia	4/08/2024
Sue Dawson	Perth		6000	Australia	5/08/2024
Andrew Le Grange	Perth		6027	Australia	7/08/2024
Rachel Wilkinson	Pontville		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Hanneke Mol	Poortvliet	Nebraska	4693EG	US	1/08/2024
Ry Richards	Port Lincoln		5606	Australia	1/08/2024
Jocelyne CALVISIO	Rambervillers		88700	France	2/08/2024
Wez Davie	Richmond		7025	Australia	6/08/2024
Kyle Brealey	Roelands		6226	Australia	1/08/2024
Nadine Dixon	Roma		4455	Australia	3/08/2024
Molly Gimpl	Rose Bay		7015	Australia	6/08/2024
Nadine Collins	Rosetta	Tasmania	7010	Australia	4/08/2024
Katie Williams	Rosetta		7010	Australia	6/08/2024
Scott Davis	Roseville	California	95661	US	2/08/2024
Béatrice Demoulines de Riols	Saint-Paul-l'Abbaye-Dax		40990	France	2/08/2024
CATHERINE CHENEVAL	Saint-Pierre-d'Albigny		73250	France	2/08/2024
Andréa Branco	Sao Paulo		04110	Brazil	2/08/2024
Brayden Blizzard	St. Helens		7216	Australia	2/08/2024
Lyn Woodhall	Summerleas		7050	Australia	5/08/2024
Mat Hawes	Summerleas		7050	Australia	7/08/2024
Andrew Althorpe	Summerleas		7050	Australia	8/08/2024
Cameron Buss	Summerleas		7050	Australia	8/08/2024
Chris Burgess	Summerleas		7050	Australia	8/08/2024

Cindy Drake	Summerleas		7050	Australia	8/08/2024
Lydia Connolly	Summerleas		7050	Australia	8/08/2024
Rod Kidd	Summerleas		7050	Australia	8/08/2024
Emma Sutton	Sunbury		3429	Australia	4/08/2024
Leonard Brown	Surry Hills		2010	Australia	1/08/2024
Anita Gore-Jones	Sydney		2094	Australia	1/08/2024
Clare Falconer	Sydney		2000	Australia	1/08/2024
Johanna Bianco	Sydney		2041	Australia	1/08/2024
Myah Reid	Sydney		2195	Australia	1/08/2024
Eliana Miller	Sydney		2026	Australia	2/08/2024
Flynn O'Reilly	Sydney		2204	Australia	2/08/2024
Jaime O'Neile	Sydney		2000	Australia	2/08/2024
Jerry Zhang	Sydney		2768	Australia	2/08/2024
john hayes	Sydney		2036	Australia	2/08/2024
Katerina Bartholomew	Sydney		2000	Australia	2/08/2024
Mark M	Sydney		2768	Australia	2/08/2024
Mohammed Javid	Sydney		2000	Australia	2/08/2024
Monica Haddad	Sydney		2146	Australia	2/08/2024
Sameer Kabir	Sydney		2001	Australia	2/08/2024
Seda Self	Sydney		2000	Australia	2/08/2024
Elizabeth Soper	Sydney		2046	Australia	3/08/2024
shakiah simpson	Sydney		2000	Australia	3/08/2024
John Nimmo	Sydney		2000	Australia	4/08/2024
nicole crotty	sydney	New South Wales	2168	Australia	5/08/2024
Nahid Sultana	Sydney		2116	Australia	7/08/2024
Shreyasi Sas	Sydney		2199	Australia	7/08/2024
Luke Matthews	Sydney		2127	Australia	8/08/2024
Inthuthas Raventhiran	Sydney		2190	Australia	9/08/2024
J H	Sydney		2763	Australia	9/08/2024
LongXing Su	Sydney		2761	Australia	9/08/2024
Katalin Kónya-Jakus	Szatymaz			Hungary	1/08/2024
Allison Ayres	Tasmania		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Jess Oakley	Tasmania		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
koby Polley	Tasmania		7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Chantelle Lovell	Tasmania		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Hanna Lovell	Tasmania		7030	Australia	3/08/2024
Andrew Lovell	Tasmania		7017	Australia	5/08/2024
Vicki McLaughlin	Tasmania		7178	Australia	5/08/2024
Angela Rodgers	Townsville		4814	Australia	3/08/2024
Rachel Kitchener	Townsville		4817	Australia	3/08/2024
Justin Young	Traralgon		3844	Australia	2/08/2024
Joanne Campione	Tweed Heads		2485	Australia	2/08/2024
Kell Arm	Victoria		3000	Australia	2/08/2024
Tinu Thomas	Wagga Wagga NSW		2560	Australia	3/08/2024
Alison Notara	Westerway		7140	Australia	2/08/2024
Zoe Jones	White Beach		7184	Australia	2/08/2024
Gerald Smits	White Flat		5607	Australia	3/08/2024
Philip Roberts	Wollongong		2500	Australia	5/08/2024
Sanchita Dewanjee	Wollongong		2500	Australia	7/08/2024
Leisa Moore	Woodville		5011	Australia	1/08/2024
Brodie Marschall	Wurtulla, QLD		4575	Australia	2/08/2024
josie challen	young		2594	Australia	5/08/2024
Andrew McGlashan			3134	Australia	1/08/2024
angelika+ thomas wegner			51399	Germany	1/08/2024

Caitlin Emma		Australia	1/08/2024
Donna Forey	7011	Australia	1/08/2024
Elly Neilsen	2088	Australia	1/08/2024
Gazza Kowal		Australia	1/08/2024
Jason moorby	3156	Australia	1/08/2024
matthew self	4680	Australia	1/08/2024
natasha-maree wall	7030	Australia	1/08/2024
Neale Apps	7172	Australia	1/08/2024
David Blake	3337	Australia	2/08/2024
Gail Erickson	4556	Australia	2/08/2024
Kezban Kentel	2144	Australia	2/08/2024
lee-anne harris	703p	Australia	2/08/2024
Maxine Godley	4740	Australia	2/08/2024
Nick goodwin	7011	Australia	2/08/2024
Nicole Abel	7018	Australia	2/08/2024
seana ackroyd	7140	Australia	2/08/2024
Tigerlily Hayward	2196	Australia	2/08/2024
Uwe Vietzke		Germany	2/08/2024
Bambi Mayr		Austria	3/08/2024
Fay Rohrlach	5087	Australia	3/08/2024
Susan Mckechnie	2018	Australia	4/08/2024
Malina Sharpe	7009	Australia	5/08/2024
Michelle Lasek	7173	Australia	6/08/2024
Suzie Calvert	7018	Australia	6/08/2024
Christine Jennings	4508	Australia	7/08/2024
christine nguyen	2170	Australia	7/08/2024
Colin Newland	6054	Australia	7/08/2024
Wendy Hebron	4124	Australia	7/08/2024
Maddi Evans	7019	Australia	8/08/2024
Melanie Leney	7170	Australia	8/08/2024
seika purdy	7018	Australia	8/08/2024



**Brighton
Council**

**Brighton Community
Volunteer Strategy**



DATE: 20 AUGUST 2024



We acknowledge the traditional owners who once walked this country: the Mumirimina people.

The Mumirimina belonged to the Oyster Bay tribe. This was the largest tribe in Tasmania and covered 8000 square kilometres. kotalayna levee in Brighton was a significant meeting place where hundreds of generations of Aboriginal families hunted, gathered, corroboreed, camped and traded.

In the course of colonisation, dispossession of the Mumirimina was early, rapid and extensive.

We acknowledge the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community today as the continuing custodians of this land, and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

Through our words and actions we strive to build a community that reflects and respects the history and hopes for all the people of Brighton.



Our Volunteer Strategy

Introduction

The nature of our communities and the ways in which the people of Tasmania connect and support each other through volunteering is changing. Like other sectors, there are rapid changes in technology, regulations and societal expectations that impact the volunteering workforce. People are looking for new ways to contribute or are becoming less inclined or aware of how they can contribute as citizens. As society becomes more and more individualistic, people are potentially less and less conscious of themselves as members of a broader community. Both our community and volunteer organisations need to adapt to these changes.

Community needs and demographic shifts are impacting volunteer supply and demand. In 2019 there were an estimated 5,287 volunteers in the Brighton area providing both social and economic benefits. Based on current trends in volunteering, the estimated number of volunteers in Brighton in 2029 will be 5,010 people. This represents a large shortfall in volunteers for our communities given the population of the Brighton Local Government Area (LGA) is projected to be more than 30,000 people by 2030.

This situation is set against a projected state-wide trend that suggests in coming years the demand for volunteers will increase whilst the number of people volunteering decreases, particularly in areas like community health and well-being, sustainability and youth.

How we got here

Strategy Development

Brighton Council and Volunteering Tasmania worked together to support a group of community members to develop this strategy to assist with changing the downward trend in volunteering and to ensure the communities in the Brighton area continue to grow and thrive through volunteering.

This work was undertaken using a method called co-design. Co-design processes are community-led and mean the people who will be impacted by the outcomes generate the ideas and actions to achieve an objective, ensuring local 'experts' are involved in building local change from start to finish.

Stage 1 and 2: Discovery and Planning (December 2022- April 2023)

Local people involved in volunteering, including volunteers and volunteer coordinators from small, grassroots groups, community organisations and community services were invited and encouraged to join the co-design team.

During the lifetime of the project, the co-design team had project members come and go. Members across the lifetime of the project included:

Councillor Phil Owen, Brighton Council
Kylie Murphy, Brighton Council (Facilitator)
Brittany Szlezak, Brighton Council (Facilitator)
Christine Gimblett, Brighton Community Food Hub
Geoff Hull, Brighton Community Food Hub Inc.
Mel Best, Jordan River Service Inc.
Sharon Stewart, Libraries Tasmania
Jordan Wright, Material Institute
Angela Knight
Robyn Booth
Bridget Delaney, Volunteering Tasmania (Facilitator)

The co-design team facilitated by Volunteering Tasmania and Brighton Council staff were able to provide a deeper understanding of what it means to volunteer and be a volunteer in the different communities within the Brighton area, including current strengths and challenges, ideas and opportunities for the future of volunteering.

This consultation and discussion stage helped all involved gain a profound understanding of the diversity of volunteering in the Brighton communities and people's feelings about it.

The group gathered information using predominantly a qualitative approach to gathering insights and information, which included informal discussions/conversations, one-on-one interviews and focus groups.

Stage 3 and 4: Sensemaking and Prototyping (July- October 2023)

The co-design team then analysed, reviewed and sorted the information collected in Stages 1 and 2 into themes. Themes are the core ideas that run through the many comments, data and other information collected. Sorting all of the information into themes provides a clear structure for the strategy. These themes were the basis for initial brainstorming of initiatives and actions that would support them.

The themes collected, plus the ideas and actions brainstormed, were taken back out to the community. Feedback was again gathered. Community members were asked to rate the importance of the ideas/actions and vote on what they believed were priorities that would support a strong and sustainable volunteering community in the Brighton area.

Stage 5: Designing and Embedding (February 2024)

The co-design team used the identified priorities and other feedback gained through Stage 4 to refine what was to be included in the strategy. This revised draft was then shared with key stakeholders including Brighton Council staff and community representatives for final input and approval.

The supply of volunteers for 2019 was estimated using a combination of ABS census data (2011, 2016), ABS General Social Survey data (2010, 2014), Volunteering Tasmania State of Volunteering Report data (2014, 2019) and Tasmanian Treasury population projections. All estimates are based on Tasmanians over 15 years of age. For more information, please see: <https://volunteeringtas.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Brighton-LGA-Volunteer-Profile-.pdf>



Image: Brighton Community Food Hub Volunteers

The Strategy

The Vision

Through trust, kindness and respect, the diversity of our valued volunteers creates a thriving place with opportunities for all.

Using the strategy

The Brighton Community Volunteer Strategy has been developed by the community for the community. The actions are based on what community told us needed to change. It has been designed with the intention that anyone who supports volunteering in the Brighton area could use this strategy to build or improve on their approaches to attracting and working with volunteers and be better prepared for the challenges ahead.

Focus areas

The co-design team identified four (4) focus areas to support volunteering within the Brighton communities.

Focus Area 1: Culture of Volunteering

Focus Area 2: Volunteer Roles and Flexibility

Focus Area 3: Organisational Capacity Building

Focus Area 4: Governance and Compliance

Communication

Communication was highlighted in every theme as an area that required particular attention. Communication is to be in plain English, clear and concise and available via multiple mediums to ensure full coverage for the diversity of people. This is to be included in all forms of communication. For example, induction packs, training or expo information.

A communication campaign centralised on what skills you could transfer to volunteering was seen as an action that would increase the profile of volunteering and engage more community members e.g. If you are a mother who reads bed time stories to your children, you could volunteer at the library to read kids' books.

Focus Area 1

Culture of Volunteering

Brighton community members felt that their volunteers were understanding and non-judgemental, and that trust is a big reason for people to get involved. However, this was not broadly understood or experienced when navigating new opportunities. Community members highlighted stigma, physical and mental health, and emotional and physical safety were all concerns that raised fear of the unknown when people were seeking volunteering opportunities.

Consciously implementing an approach to attracting new volunteers is important for the sustainability and longevity of an organisation that relies on volunteers. This can be as simple as ensuring your existing volunteers take on an advocacy role for your organisation or implementing an annual recruitment campaign strategy.

"We need to share stories of volunteering opportunities far and wide in the community."

"Organisations that have volunteering opportunities need to have open days, so we know what's out there for us to assist with and learn new skills."

Practical actions your volunteer group could take:

- A central point to find volunteer roles and opportunities to understand what and how to get involved. For example, work with Brighton Council to create a dedicated 'My Community' volunteering section on the Brighton Council website with links to potential volunteering opportunities and promotion of specific volunteering opportunities through Brighton Council's social media channels and the Brighton Community News. This might also include a food event or annual volunteer expo run at a community wide level to promote volunteering, in a similar way to running a careers expo.
- An organisation/volunteer group information session on volunteering with your group (e.g. what the group does, role of volunteers, benefits for volunteers etc). Could be a webinar, virtual meeting or face to face.
- Vary recognition opportunities and ask volunteers how they would like to be recognised. Reward and recognition can go a long way to maintaining volunteer satisfaction and motivation.
- The idea of a 'Volunteer Passport' – this would highlight what roles a volunteer has done, relevant training and registrations (e.g. WWVP and Police checks).
 - For skills confirmation and verification purposes the Volunteer Passport should be signed / authorised by each volunteer organisation or supported by physical evidence such as references from past employers or education certificates.
- Share brief digital stories of your volunteer experiences, including why they volunteer and local impact.

- Partner with our local Jobs Hub to support volunteering as a pathway to employment and the potential to subsidise free training to support community members into volunteering roles. For example, first aid courses, applying for a Working with Vulnerable People card and resume development.

“Volunteering in community is a very important role and should be celebrated.”



Image: Under One Rainbow Volunteers

Focus Area 2

Volunteer Roles and Flexibility

Brighton community members are keen to pitch in and help their community. However, unclear expectations including the level of commitment and responsibility, and accessibility options e.g. childcare, literacy support and costs associated made it difficult for some to participate in volunteering opportunities. Having flexibility around the way community members could be involved, that recognises individual life circumstances was seen as an important area of focus for reducing barriers to participation.

“As a volunteer we need to have a clear understanding of our roles and expectations so we can focus on doing the best job we can do.”

Practical actions your volunteer group could take:

- Manage volunteering roles in a similar manner to a paid role, with structure, appropriate support and training:
 - Ensure there are clear roles, clear division of labour with distinct tasks and functions, and how much time and cost commitment is required up front.
 - Ensure opportunities to progress in role and provide some variety.
 - Promote benefits e.g. child friendly.
 - Pre and post volunteer interviews to learn what can be improved/changed.
 - Fun challenges that align with peoples interests and skills and allows for creativity.
- Ensure there are rules, responsibilities and clearly defined behavioural expectations, which can be explained in depth during the volunteer interview and induction process.
- Ensure a stable leadership group that can be relied upon to support the objectives of the group and reflect the behaviours, rules and responsibilities of the group. The organisation’s values should be continually reinforced and modelled by the leadership group, so everyone clearly understands their obligations and responsibilities.
- Promote a respectful culture, where it is demonstrated that everyone plays a valuable part, and volunteers know where to access information or who to talk to if they need support.

Focus Area 3

Organisational Capacity Building

Brighton community voiced that they were keen to support each other's activities, however felt more could be done to support organisations of all sizes who have volunteers to ensure they can contribute in the best possible way to the community. Barriers such as insufficient coordination, cost of support for volunteers, lack of resources, and insufficient availability of accessible venues were all seen as barriers to effective volunteer program management by organisations, and in particular small groups/organisations run entirely by volunteers.

“Corporate organisations could adopt a community group and help them with resourcing and offer staff who can volunteer as part of their organisations corporate social responsibility, to help with things like risk assessments.”

Practical actions your volunteer group could take:

- Availability of template induction packs for volunteers.
- Guidelines/templates for policies, procedures and position descriptions.
- Organisations resource sharing - encourage and support organisations to resource share and collaborate on things like:
 - Technology
 - Social media/website development
 - Financial records/accounting
 - Venues and high value equipment e.g. audio/visual equipment
- Prioritise volunteer coordinator roles and ensure a volunteer contact person is available to provide clear expectations and be a point of contact and support volunteers from the time they start with an organisation. Ensure the role is not person dependent/is always in existence.
- Brighton Council to encourage small and medium grant applications from volunteer organisations to fund resources such as:
 - Safety equipment, office equipment, technology, supervisor training, funds for rewarding and recognising volunteers, Volunteer Tasmania Membership to enable more access to training, resources and support.

Focus Area 4

Governance and Compliance

Brighton community members were willing to share their skills. However, the increase in processes, training and procedures required to commence involvement with an organisation was seen as a barrier. Challenges to be addressed were related to literacy and support to fill in forms, support completing necessary registrations and opportunities for foundational training.

“As a volunteer for two different organisations I have two of everything in terms of forms and checks. It would make more sense to complete one check that can be used across all the organisations I volunteer at.”

Practical actions your volunteer group could take:

- Linking with local organisations and businesses to meet community mandatory registration and training needs e.g. The Library to support WWVP card registration or police checks. The access centre to support online training.
- The group supported the idea of free Working with Vulnerable People registration and police checks for volunteers as ongoing advocacy work with State Government by Volunteering Tasmania.
- Shared community training opportunities for mandatory training requirements.
 - General introduction to volunteering.
 - Work place health and safety training.
 - Child and Youth Safety Framework training and induction procedures.
 - Community RSA training.
- Advertise and support mentoring and buddy systems within volunteer programs to support new volunteers.

“It’s vital we create the conditions for volunteering to thrive and grow – our society depends on it.”

Doug Taylor, CEO The Smith Family/Chair of National Volunteering Strategy



Image: Café Connections - Volunteers

Acknowledgements

Sincere gratitude goes to everyone in our local Brighton communities who provided input into the Brighton Community Volunteer Strategy.

A special thanks to the co-design team and in particular the following organisations and the volunteers from these organisations who gave us their invaluable insights into their personal experiences of volunteering:

- Joselle Griffin and the Cultural Craft Group - Australian Red Cross - Tasmania
- Geoff Hull and the volunteers from the Brighton Community Food Hub Inc.
- Jordan River Service Inc. volunteers at the Bridgewater and Gagebrook Community Houses
- Sharon Stewart – Libraries Tasmania
- Cr Phil Owen and the Old Beach Volunteer Fire Brigade
- **Andrea Garland – The Smith Family, Learning for Life Program Coordinator**

A big thank you to Bridget Delaney from Volunteering Tasmania for her direction and facilitation throughout the project.



Image: Brighton Youth Action Group (BYAG)

Where to find out more!

Look at the Volunteering Tas website - <https://volunteeringtas.org.au/>

Organisation to contact for volunteering opportunities

- **Lions Club** - 3rd Monday of every month at the Old Council Chambers at 262 Brighton Rd, Pontville, from 6.30 pm.
- **Bridgewater PCYC** - 24 Green Point Rd, Bridgewater.
- **Brighton Youth Action Group (BYAG)**- contact Brighton Council phone 6268 7000
- **The Smith Family** - Learning Club Tutor, <https://www.thesmithfamily.com.au/get-involved/volunteer>



Young People are **AWESOME** and have a lot to give!



Thankyou to all of the amazing volunteers and organisations that do an amazing job in our community and those that took time to chat with us.

Brighton Community Food Hub
Jordan River Learning Federation
School Farm Op - Shop
Lions Club, The Smith Family,
Communities for Children, Vinnies Tas,
Uniting Vic Tas, Bridgewater PCYC, and
Brighton Council

YOUTH VOLUNTEERING GUIDE FOR 7030

BUILD SKILLS



A COMMUNITY CREATORS PROJECT!



WHO ARE WE?

WE ARE STUDENTS FROM VARIOUS GRADES TAKING PART IN THE COMMUNITIES CREATORS PROGRAM WHO ARE PASSIONATE ABOUT DEVELOPING AND SUPPORTING THE COMMUNITY AND BEING THE VOICES OF CHANGE.

WHAT WE DID

AFTER DECIDING WE WANTED TO FOCUS ON IDENTIFYING HOW YOUNG PEOPLE CAN USE THEIR AWESOME TALENTS TO SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY THROUGH VOLUNTEERING, WE WENT ALONG TO THE JORDAN RIVER OP SHOP AND TO THE FOOD HUB IN OLD BEACH AND WE SOUGHT INFORMATION ABOUT VOLUNTEERING THAT CAN AID YOUTH IN FIGURING OUT HOW THEY CAN VOLUNTEER.

WHAT GIFTS DO YOU HAVE?

- Fresh perspectives
- Musical skills
- Technical skills
- Adaptability & Creativity
- Sports skills
- Problem-Solving
- Good communication
- Like to have fun.
- Have great organisation skills
- A team player

Student names and facilitators

Sophie. Kylie.
Jazmine. Joselle.
Jacob. Paul.
Liam. Barb.
Kourtney.
Summer.
Kaine.



SO YOU WANT TO VOLUNTEER?

Then this pamphlet is the perfect thing for you!

We asked the questions so you didn't have to!

How do I become involved?

Reflect on your interests and skills: Consider what you are passionate about, the skills you wish to learn, the skills you already possess that you want to share, and how much time you can dedicate to volunteering within your community.

What are organisations looking for?

Active engagement: Volunteers who are enthusiastic about working actively in their community.

Alignment with values: Volunteers who are willing to learn and align with the organisation's values.

How old do you need to be to volunteer?

The minimum age for volunteering varies by organisation, but many accept volunteers starting from around 13 years old.

What would be your ideal commitment from a volunteer?

- Varies by organisation: The ideal commitment depends on the specific organisation you wish to volunteer with.
- Reliability: It's crucial for volunteers to commit to the agreed-upon times with the organisation. What kind of environments will young people be working in?
- Diverse opportunities: Volunteering offers the chance to experience different roles, test and develop skills, meet new people, and learn new skills.

What's required from young people to volunteer (e.g. safety checks)?

1. Pre-volunteering interview: To ensure mutual suitability between the volunteer and the organisation.
2. Application and paperwork: Complete the necessary application forms and paperwork.
3. WWVP Check: Provide a copy of your WWVP check. If over 18 years, you may also need to complete a Police Check, which can be obtained from Service TAS.

What safety mechanisms are in place to support young people in your service?

- Induction and training: Young volunteers will participate in an induction and training session to understand their roles within the organisation.
- Clear guidelines: The organisation will provide role descriptions, processes, procedures, and policies to ensure volunteers understand their obligations and the roles of others within the organisation.
- Mentorship: A mentor or support person will be available for young volunteers to ask questions and receive assistance in their roles.



Brighton Community Draft Volunteer Strategy

The Smith Family, Brighton community submission (June 2024)

On behalf of The Smith Family, I'm writing to thank the Co-Design Team (facilitated by Volunteering Tasmania and Brighton Council) for their collaborative work in developing the Draft – Brighton Community Volunteer Strategy and for the invitation to provide feedback for further consideration.

We commend the hours of work that has gone into the document and Brighton Council's proactive role in assisting efforts to revitalise and grow awareness of local volunteering opportunities that contribute to the well-being of its residents and to sustainable volunteering in the Brighton area.

As a national organisation, dedicated volunteers are essential to the delivery of our organisational purpose, enabling our programs to be scaled across 91 communities. We are grateful for and value the skills, knowledge, passion and motivation our volunteers contribute, helping us to resource, mentor and support student education success in multiple programs. We are committed to effective volunteer recruitment strategies and establishing new ways of attracting more people and building and supporting sustainable recruitment pathways.

In 2022–23 5,760 volunteer roles at The Smith Family were filled by 5,162 committed, skilled and generous individuals (some people taking on more than one role). This equated to a total of 108,341 hours of service – valued at \$3.4 million – donated.

Locally, in the last two years, the number of Learning Clubs has increased across the Brighton and Glenorchy communities, as a result of the growth in the number of Learning for Life primary school students recruited and participating in 'catch up learning' after school Tutoring (1 day per week for a min. of two Terms). Currently, two Learning Clubs are in operation, staffed by **seven Volunteers** (one is a Brighton resident and four are from surrounding Hobart suburbs). In addition, there are an additional **seven Volunteers** (three are in Tasmania and four are interstate) supporting secondary students participating weekly in our 20 week online iTrack mentoring program and annually **up to 10 Industry Volunteers** from the community or connected to the community, share information about the world of work, inspiring primary school students via a careers-related program.

After a thorough review of the draft strategy, we have identified a few areas where we believe some additional considerations could further strengthen the document:

Focus Area 1 – Culture of Volunteering:

- In the section prior to *'Practical actions your volunteer group could take'*, highlighting the importance of a volunteer attraction strategy would give context to the practical actions section.
- The creation of a volunteering section on the Brighton Council 'My Community Hub' page would enable a localised place where volunteers can register their interest and view any volunteer opportunities that may be available (groupings of local regular activities/events eg. caring for our elderly; growing great gardens; helping students enjoy learning; lend a hand at sporting opportunities; food access in our community). This page could include links to be able to register directly with an organisation and a contact number. City of Hobart Council have this function on their website: [Volunteering – City of Hobart, Tasmania Australia \(hobartcity.com.au\)](https://www.hobartcity.com.au/volunteering)
- A 'My Community' volunteering page could also include a link to Volunteering Tasmania directing them to a range of resources & volunteer opportunities eg.
 - For Volunteering opportunities in the Brighton 7030 area [CLICK HERE](#)
 - For Organisations, membership, access to resources [CLICK HERE](#)
- Brighton Council's social media platform/s could also be an avenue for promoting volunteer opportunities in the community.
- We suggest including the following to the section ***'Practical actions your volunteer group could take'***:
 - Share brief digital stories of volunteer experiences, including why they volunteer and the local impact.
 - Organisations to develop an annual volunteer attraction/recruitment campaign strategy.
 - Organisations could partner with the Jobs Hub to support volunteering as an action pathway to employment and the potential to subsidise free training to support them into volunteering roles. Examples of training could include Work Health and Safety, First Aid, applying for a Working with Vulnerable People check and resume development for Volunteers.

We are also in support of a suggestion that Council and Local Jobs Hub explore an enhanced partnership to collaborate and cross-promote local organisations promoting volunteer involving programs/opportunities to encourage and inspire local/regional applicants eg. –



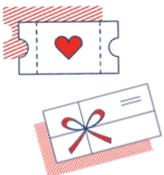
- via Brighton Council/Jobs Hub online social media platforms
- via Brighton Community Newspaper
- via an annual Expo/Open day
- via annual Scheduled Community Events
- during National Volunteer Week Celebrations/Awards

This would be a soft entry point for those interested or exploring local volunteering, however, are not sure where to start. These events/open days/site/s could also include:

- an EOI/Registration form (link) to enrol in the session.
- a brief and general Welcome and 'Introduction to Volunteering in 'my' Community' online module (with the option to for a face to face 'on demand' session).
 - eg. a face to face session/chat Facilitated by the Jobs Hub may include a 'general walk through' of local volunteering opportunities; applicants supported to understand their strengths/skills/interests, and presented with a range of volunteer opportunities and support to sign up via the Brighton Council 'My Community Hub page' and if interested.

Focus Area 3 – Organisational Capacity Building:

- We would support the provision of local annual Brighton Council grant fund opportunity to fund additional resourcing to volunteer management/volunteer support. Examples of Volunteer Management/Volunteer resourcing/support might include:
 - Equipment (inc. Safety) – stationery; office equipment; uniform/badges; protective equipment
 - Technology – small equipment devices eg. phones/SIM Cards; laptop/software
 - Volunteer Manager training – Basic First Aid; First Aid Kits; *Cultural Awareness options (?)*
 - Rewarding and Recognising Volunteers – Small Gifts for end of year Volunteer Event Celebration; Certificate printing costs (eg. via Officeworks) multi-year recognition and Volunteer Week m/tea/movie pass/coffee & cake voucher at a local café etc.
 - Volunteer Tasmania Membership (eg. 5yrs Membership) to enable more sustainable access to training, resources and support.



Focus Area 4 – Governance and Compliance:

- We often find that knowledge of screening requirements and completing screening checks/paperwork can be barriers for volunteer applicants. The inclusion of easy to access links to digital requirements could be included all together in the one place on a Brighton Council – 'My Community Hub' Volunteering page, so applicants have the screening requirement information at hand in the one place, when considering volunteer opportunities.
 - Examples of screening requirements include:
 - Working with Vulnerable Person's Check ([CBOS link](#))
 - Department for Education, Children and Young People [Safeguarding training](#)
 - Free Training examples include:
 - Safe Food Handling certificate ([DoFoodSafely link](#))

***"It's vital we create the conditions for volunteering to thrive and grow"
– our society depends on it"*** Doug Taylor, CEO The Smith Family/
Chair of National Volunteering Strategy.

We believe that by addressing these aspects, Brighton Council can further enhance the effectiveness and impact of the Volunteer Strategy, ultimately benefiting both volunteers and the broader community.

We would be grateful for the opportunity to participate in any further consultations regarding the draft strategy. Please reach out if you require any additional information or clarification.

Thanks again, for considering our input. We look forward to the continued collaboration between The Smith Family and Brighton Council in supporting volunteerism.

best regards,

Andrea Garland (*she/her*), Learning for Life Program Coordinator
Brighton/Glenorchy communities, Lutrawita/Tasmania
andrea.garland@thesmithfamily.com.au

0427 665 318

Emma Gale (*she/her*), Volunteer Engagement Advisor (VIC/TAS)
Wurundjeri land, Level 7, 50 Queen St Narm/Melbourne
emma.gale@thesmithfamily.com.au

thesmithfamily.com.au



From: [Brighton Food Hub](#)
To: [Admin Emails](#)
Subject: Brighton Community Volunteer Strategy – Comments
Date: Wednesday, 5 June 2024 1:23:04 PM

Caution: This is an external email and may be **malicious**. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Hello Brighton Council,

Re: Brighton Community Volunteer Strategy

I'd just like to make a few comments relating to the recently released Brighton Community Volunteer Strategy.

I understand the aim of the **Vision** statement but it is unnecessarily complicated and would be difficult for many people to understand. It current says – *'Through trust, kindness and respect, the diversity of our valued volunteers creates a thriving place with opportunities for all.'*

Perhaps this something like this is a little easier for people to understand - *Trust, kindness, respect and the diversity of our valued volunteers creates a safe, thriving environment with opportunities for all.*

Volunteer Passport – The foundation to all volunteer organisations is the volunteers. The business cannot operate without them and it is equally important to identify the experience and skill set each volunteer brings to the organisation. I think the Volunteer Passport is a great idea and would give prospective volunteer organisations a very good understanding of the volunteers experiences be it in paid employment, other volunteering roles or through training and education. For skills confirmation and verification purposes the Volunteer Passport should be signed / authorised by each volunteer organisation or supported by physical evidence such as references from past employers or certificate IV etc. The integrity of the document would be compromised if volunteers were able to add things that were not supported by evidence of some sort.

Volunteer Roles and Flexibility – There must a set of rules, responsibilities and clearly defined behavioural expectations which would be explained in depth during the volunteer interview and induction process. There also needs be a stable leadership group that can be relied upon to support the objectives of the group and reflect the behaviours, rules and responsibilities of the group. The organisations values are extremely important and must be continually reinforced and modelled by the leadership group so everyone clearly understands their obligations and responsibilities.

Organisational Capacity Building – It's understandable in some ways for organisations to be protective of their internal policies and procedures but it is not helpful to other organisations and only promotes separation and isolation. Sharing knowledge and resources is important for creating mutual trust, inclusiveness and for gaining the best possible outcomes.

I note in **dot point 2 on page 10** the reference to free **WWVP cards and Police checks** for volunteers (which have recently risen 50%) and we would definitely support this on the grounds that volunteers are giving their time free of charge to assist their community and the cost of these is currently borne by the volunteer organisation.

Thanks for the opportunity to provide feedback and I wish you all the best on the final product.

Regards

Geoff Hull

President - Brighton Community Food Hub Inc

Seniors Week – Positive Ageing Event

Event Overview:

We would like to run an event during Seniors Week that will focus on celebrating and engaging Brighton's senior community through a positive aging approach. Our goal is to create an inclusive and enjoyable environment where seniors can connect, participate in various activities, and learn about local opportunities.

Participation and Engagement:

We will invite existing senior programs and groups (e.g., School for Seniors, knitting groups) to participate and be a part of the planning process. The event will also have an open invitation to all seniors within community who may not be actively engaged with current programs. Food and Coffee will be provided for free as well as a range of information on local opportunities and resources for seniors to take away.

Our tenant community will be encouraged to participate with the hopes of new initiatives and projects for seniors being created and supported after the event.

Partnerships:

We will collaborate with local services that offer volunteering opportunities (e.g., Landcare, Brighton Community Food Hub, JRS).

A range of fun engagement activities will be on offer at the event. Arts, craft, music will all play a huge role in making the day enjoyable for all.

We plan to engage a local mosaic artist to conduct a mosaic art activity, with the resulting artwork displayed in the Brighton Community.

Budget Breakdown:

Activities: \$1500

Food and Drink: \$1000

Brighton Civic Centre: In-kind

Total Requested Funding: \$2500

Outcome Expectation:

We aim to create a meaningful event that fosters community engagement, provides valuable information, and promotes positive aging for seniors in Brighton. We anticipate that this event will strengthen community ties, offer new opportunities for involvement, and contribute positively to the senior community's quality of life.

We appreciate your consideration of this proposal and look forward to the opportunity to work collaboratively to contribute to Brighton's Senior Week celebrations.

From: Cheynee Pullen <cheynee.pullen@jrsinc.org.au>
Sent: Wednesday, August 7, 2024 2:04 PM
To: Kylie Murphy <Kylie.Murphy@brighton.tas.gov.au>
Subject: Waste Transfer Vouchers
Importance: High

Caution: This is an external email and may be **malicious**. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments.

Good afternoon Kylie

Wondering if we are able to obtain some waste transfer vouchers for the Gagebrook and Bridgewater Community Houses.

Warm Regards

Cheynee Pullen
House Manager
Gagebrook Community House
PO Box 120
BRIDGEWATER TAS 7030
Phone: (03) 6263 6097
Mob: 0407 851 050



We acknowledge the traditional owners who once walked this country, the Mumirimina people, the original custodians of the skies, land and water of kotalayna (Jordan River). We pay our respects to the palawa/pakana (Tasmanian Aboriginal) community as the traditional and original owners of lutruwita (Tasmania).

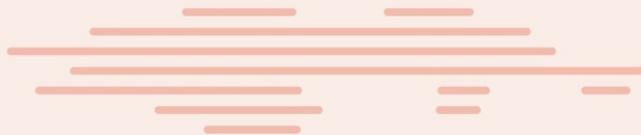


Brighton Council

Memorandum of Understanding
with Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal
Service (TALS)

Bridgewater Youth Community Hub





We acknowledge the traditional owners who once walked this country: the Mumirimina people.

The Mumirimina belonged to the Oyster Bay tribe. This was the largest tribe in Tasmania and covered 8000 square kilometres. kotalayna levee in Brighton was a significant meeting place where hundreds of generations of Aboriginal families hunted, gathered, corroboreed, camped and traded.

In the course of colonisation, dispossession of the Mumirimina was early, rapid and extensive.

We acknowledge the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community today as the continuing custodians of this land, and pay our respects to Elders past and present.

Through our words and actions we strive to build a community that reflects and respects the history and hopes for all the people of Brighton.



Memorandum of Understanding

Development of Bridgewater Youth Community Hub

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) outlines the objectives and management arrangements that govern the partnership relationship between:

- The Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service (TALS) having its principal mailing address as Level 4, 152 Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania 7000; and
- Brighton Council, 1 Tivoli Road, Old Beach, Tasmania 7017.

This is not a legal document but outlines the partnership's way of working, including communication, information sharing, consultation processes and decision making.

Additional partners may be added to the MOU as the project progresses.

The parties hereby acknowledge and agree to the following:

1. Rationale

To progress the creation of a Youth Community Hub in Bridgewater (the "Youth Hub"). This MOU outlines the terms and conditions of a partnership and collaboration with TALS, to establish a much needed Youth Community Hub in the Brighton Council area.

- Our population is very young compared to Tasmania overall and experiences much disadvantage, yet we have no consistent and holistic commitment to youth services for the 12-25 year age group in our area.
- There has been a major lack of investment in social infrastructure and community development over the decades for our area, and in particular for youth.
- It is vital that the Brighton area has a 'bricks and mortar' Youth Hub that operates with the core objective of supporting all young people including young Aboriginal community members, to ensure they are supported away from the justice system and providing much needed wrap around services to prevent, divert and reduce youth entering into crime and to create culturally safe early intervention strategies for young people.

- There are large gaps in local service provision for youth in our area, many of which are linked to determinants of contact with the justice system and/or limit youth to reach their full potential. These service gaps relate to mental health services, food security, substance use, primary health care, sexual health, education, legal services/justice needs, employment and training.
- While this will be a Youth Hub for all youth with no young person being excluded. There will however be a strong cultural presence to support both broader youth and those who identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander recognising the large proportion of youth who identify in the municipality.
- It will be a safe space for young people to meet, visit, connect and seek support services.
- This is about local government collaborating with a community service organisation (i.e. TALS) to invest at a local level in making a significant difference to health and well-being outcomes and the day to day lives of youth in the Brighton Council area.

2. Goals and objectives of partnership

- To lead and nurture a collaborative approach to developing a place based solution to meet youth needs with a lens to prevent and divert youth from contact with the justice system and provide services for the 12-25 year age group.
- Integral to the project is co-creation and design of a Youth Hub by young people in the Brighton area based on needs, services and activities/interests young people identify as important.
- To identify possible sites/locations within the Bridgewater area for a Youth Hub or precinct of this nature.
- To work with all of community (not just service providers) to co-create the best possible outcomes from the development of a specifically designed and dedicated Youth Hub to be constructed in Bridgewater as a shared multi-purpose space or precinct for young people.
- To implement self-determination at a local level through enduring and purposeful relationships with those whose lives are directly affected (critical role for e.g. Brighton Youth Action Group (BYAG) in creating a co-designed youth response). The Youth Hub can become the canvas where young community people create what they need with the assistance of related services.
- The Youth Hub is to be co-created, planned, services prioritised, and the spaces designed and managed by a **'co-operative committee of management' or steering committee** with a representative from all of the future stakeholders
- This will be a governing group to plan and prioritise the services provided at the precinct into the future. Each service will pay a fee/rent to operate in the Youth Hub.

- It is anticipated that the land and infrastructure associated with the Youth Hub will remain the property of Council but be fully managed by an incorporated steering committee.
- Develop a space that is culturally safe and considers the needs of Aboriginal Youth
- Council, TALS, the steering committee will work in collaboration to secure major grant funding available for place-based investment (that is foundational in *Closing the Gap*) related to the design and construction of the Youth Hub.

3. Roles and responsibilities

The partnership is accountable for:

- Fostering community collaboration, including the establishment of a community **co-operative committee of management**/steering committee to commence the co-creation and design of the Youth Hub project.
- Removing and minimising obstacles to the partnership's successful delivery of the project and maintain at all times the focus of the partnership on the agreed scope, outcomes and benefits.
- Monitoring and managing the factors outside the partnership's control that are critical to its success.

Brighton Council is responsible for:

- Conducting an initial analysis of possible sites/locations within the Bridgewater area for a Youth Hub or precinct of this nature to be presented to Council for approval.

TALS is responsible for:

- Engage, manage and support community consultation with a focus towards ensuring cultural representation for the Aboriginal Community and a justice diversion focus.
- Establish the site governance and ways of working documents.

4. Governance structure and reporting

- Establishment of a steering committee representative of community ensuring the broader community can provide input and discussions are transparent. This committee to be jointly agreed and managed by Brighton Council and TALS as the founding members of the steering committee.
- Once the steering committee is established, the steering committee is to agree 'Terms of Reference' for the group, including but not limited to, goals/objectives, rules of membership/representation, appointment of a chairperson, frequency of meetings, decision making processes, management of records, administration tasks, minutes of meetings, signing of confidentiality agreements, conflict resolution and conflict of interest register.
- Any decisions involving Council property or significant commitment of Council resources are to be endorsed by Council, including but not limited to, the final MOU, make-up of the steering committee, grant submissions and the proposed location/site and investment in the Youth Hub.

5. Communication, information sharing and consultation processes

Brighton Council and TALS will commit to:

- Attending all scheduled community steering committee meetings and if necessary, nominate a proxy.
- Championing the partnership within and outside of the steering committee.
- Sharing all communications and information across the community steering committee unless specifically identified as confidential in nature.
- Notifying members as soon as practical if any matters arise which may be deemed to affect the development of the partnership.

Each party within the partnership can expect:

- That each member will be provided with complete, accurate and meaningful information in a timely manner.
- To be given reasonable time to make key decisions.
- To be alerted to potential risks and issues that could impact the project, as they arise.
- Open and honest discussions.
- Ongoing 'health checks' to verify the overall status of the project and partnership.

6. Data Sovereignty

All parties agree to exercise the following principles in recognition of Data Sovereignty.

That those that the data is collected from:

- Have the ability and authority to create, develop, analyse, disseminate, and steward their own data.
- Have access to the data in both contextual and raw data formats.
- Is relevant to the need and empowers sustainable self-determination and self-governance.
- Protects and respects the interest of individuals and groups.

7. Review and evaluation

- Both parties commit to developing a detailed project plan that will require key milestones to be achieved within specified timeframes.
- Regular progress reports will be provided to all parties via steering committee meetings, Council committee meetings and Ordinary Council Meetings.
- Regular reporting and progress updates will be prepared against the key milestones within the project plan once finalised and agreed to by all parties.

8. Media, public communications and public facing content

- Each party will seek the endorsement of other parties prior to engaging in media, public communications or publishing/delivering public facing content. This includes use of logos or any aspect of the project as described.

9. Insurances, Licenses, regulations and legislative requirements

While engaging in this undertaking each party will:

- Hold relevant insurances.
- Ensure workers hold the appropriate licenses.
- Ensure compliance with relevant regulations and legislative requirements.

SIGNED

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) dated this _____ day
_____ 2024.

Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service (TALS)

Name (Block Letters): _____

Title: _____

Signed: _____

Brighton Council

Name (Block Letters): _____

Title: _____

Signed:



**Brighton
Council**

BRIGHTON COUNCIL – DRAFT GREENING BRIGHTON STRATEGY



2024-2033

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Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the traditional owners who once walked this land: the Mumirimina people. The Mumirimina belonged to the Oyster Bay tribe. This was the largest tribe in Lutruwita/Tasmania and covered 8000 square kilometers. kotalayna levee in Brighton was a significant meeting place where hundreds of generations of Aboriginal families hunted, gathered, corroboreed, camped and traded. In the course of colonization, dispossession of the Mumirimina was early, rapid and extensive. We acknowledge the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community today and as the continuing custodians of this land, and pay our respects to Elders past and present. Through our words and actions, we strive to build a community that reflects and respects the history and hopes for all the people of Brighton.



Executive Summary:

In 2016, Brighton Council developed the Greening Brighton Strategy 2016-2021 to provide a coordinated strategic approach to increasing the number of trees in Brighton's streets, parks, and private gardens. This document provides an update on progress from 2016.

Building on the objectives of the original strategy, it outlines key strategies and 65 actions to guide Brighton Council's efforts in increasing tree cover and urban greening in Brighton over the next 10 years. The strategy sets an annual target of a 1% increase in canopy cover to achieve an urban canopy cover of 25% by 2033. The document considers the use of native vegetation, choice of street trees, irrigation infrastructure and the use of vegetation to reduce erosion. It highlights four key areas for greening Brighton.:

- Streetscapes
- Nature Strips
- Parks and Gardens
- Urban and New Development

The document also emphasises the importance of raising community awareness, engagement and involvement.

As Brighton shifts to a dryland climate, integrating the appropriate drought tolerant vegetation will be fundamental in establishing the future tree cover of the municipality. Street tree establishment will be complemented by the introduction of denser understorey vegetation, introducing habitat complexity and aesthetic appeal. Urban greening is rapidly becoming a critical component of green infrastructure for future sustainable development. Increases in vegetation cover within urban areas improve environmental outcomes, beautify landscapes for residents and build community resilience to climate change.

Key recommendations:

- Integrate native tree species into the existing Street Tree Strategy plant list
- Complement tree planting with multi layered dense and diverse understorey plantings
- Transition away from deciduous broad leaf street trees
- Focus on creating green corridors and link existing and future greening work together
- Investment in Brighton's water infrastructure
- Target suburbs of Bridgewater, Herdsmans Cove and Gagebrook
- Encourage residents to plant nature strips
- Increase tree planting in parklands and along park edges
- Construct water sensitive urban design at storm water points and roadsides
- Improve data collection, monitoring and reporting of green cover change

Background

Climate change is having an impact on human health and the environment. Our urban areas are becoming highly exposed to risks from increased temperatures, decreased ecosystem diversity, environmental stress, and reductions in existing green space and tree cover. Lack of greenspace, urban biodiversity and tree cover exacerbate the heat island effect, affecting the quality of life and the health and wellbeing of residents. Utilising green infrastructure such as street trees and increased vegetation cover, integrated with proper green urban planning, will assist in building the resilience of urbanised areas to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events.

Brighton municipality is located 20km from Hobart on the eastern shore of the Derwent River and forms part of the urban rural boundary of Greater Hobart. The municipality is neighboured by the Derwent Valley, Southern Midlands and Clarence Councils and is the major gateway to the north of the state.

The region contains a diverse assortment of environments from native grasslands and coastal salt marshes to woodlands along the urban peripheries. Local economic development primarily comes from agriculture, industry, and a range of small farm enterprises. The municipality consists of nine suburbs. Dromedary, Honeywood, Pontville, and Tea Tree are predominately rural. Bridgewater, Brighton, Gagebrook, Herdsmans Cove and Old Beach are predominately urban and contain most of the population.

Many parts of the Brighton Local Government Area (LGA) have been identified as having limited tree cover and would greatly benefit from urban planting endeavours. Increasing street trees and other vegetation into the streets, parks, and suburban areas of Brighton will increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.

The Brighton LGA has Tasmania's highest incidence of asthma –5% higher than the national average (Asthma Australia 2024). Using low allergy native plants, to improve air quality can help reduce irritants that cause allergies and enable people with asthma to participate more actively in community life.



Introduction

In 2016, Brighton Council formulated and commenced the Greening Brighton Strategy 2016-2021 to provide a coordinated strategic approach to increasing the number of trees in Brighton's streets, parks, and private gardens.

The vision for Greening Brighton, is to significantly increase tree cover in urban areas to create a sustainable and diverse green asset which provides a desirable living environment that supports growth in population, property, and industry, and therefore the lifestyles and health of the area's diverse community ties.

The 2016 Strategy 2016 outlined a commitment to:

- Increase the tree canopy across Brighton's urban areas through strategic tree plantings.
- To provide a consistent and co-ordinated approach to street tree planting.
- To encourage the local community to embrace the greening of Brighton's urban areas.
- To encourage private developers to improve landscaping practices.
- To improve data collection, monitoring, reporting and communication of Brighton's urban forest.
-

The first five years of the strategy were aimed at urban areas with reduced tree cover and low socio-economic profiles. It focused on the areas Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdman's Cove. The strategy also flagged the need for greater community engagement through a variety of initiatives.

Through the Greening Brighton Strategy, Brighton Council committed an annual budget of \$30,000 for planting street trees. Landscape Architects Inspiring Place were engaged by Brighton Council, to develop a Street Tree plan to assist in identifying appropriate street trees to be planted within the urban areas of the Brighton municipality.

Purpose of the 2024 Greening Brighton Strategy

In 2024, Brighton Council engaged The Derwent Catchment Project to review and evaluate the Greening Brighton Strategy and work with stakeholders to develop an updated strategy.

The aim of the review is to evaluate the effectiveness, achievements, and challenges of the Greening Brighton Strategy 2016-2021 and to assist in identifying opportunities and constraints moving forward and to extend the strategy to cover all urban areas in Brighton LGA.

The new strategy builds on the objectives of the original strategy by incorporating the following:

1. Climate resilience strategies: selection of native tree species that are compatible with a changing climate, exert greater impact on temperature regulation and reductions in the urban heat island effect, increase biodiversity of the Brighton area.
2. Community health and wellbeing: Fostering a sense of place and local identity, improvement in air quality and broader community health.
3. Equal opportunities: Promoting equitable and safe access to green spaces across the Brighton municipality.
4. Raise community awareness, engagement and involvement: Highlight the benefits of green spaces, promoting ownership and pro-environmental behaviours, increase community participation in green spaces, reductions in potential vandalism.
5. Collaboration between council and community: Enhance opportunities and relationships to preserve, plant and maintain urban green spaces in the Brighton municipality.
6. Challenges ahead and how to address them: Expanding, managing, and protecting green spaces.

The aims of this document are to:

1. Provide a comprehensive review on what has been achieved to date from the Greening Brighton Strategy.
2. Identify what work remains to be completed.
3. Prioritise future greening work.
4. Guide how greater integrated greening can be achieved.

Review of Achievements Greening Brighton Strategy 2016-2021

A review of progress against the actions in the 2016 Greening Brighton Strategy was undertaken. The results from this review are located in Table 1. In general good progress has been made on most actions. High priority locations in particular suburbs have been planted with street trees. However, all medium and low priority plantings are still to be completed. Appendix D provides a more detailed update of the progress on the implementation of the 2019 Street Tree Plan. A review of Brighton Council's current species list for tree plantings indicates that not all species will easily adapt to increasing temperatures under climate change.

A more regular monitoring program would have allowed for more accurate assessment of the change in tree canopy coverage. Where relevant outstanding actions have been included in the updated implementation plan on page 47.

Table 1. Progress on actions of the 2016 Greening Brighton Strategy.

Reference	Action	Responsibility	Timing/Priority	Findings of Review
Networking and Marketing	Council becomes a member of the 2020 Vision Network and provides the Network with Council logos to use for promotional material.	Planning	Immediately	Achieved
Strategy A	Engage an expert consultant to determine a suitable species palette for the priority areas.	Planning	Within 3 months	Achieved, provided by landscape architect Inspiring Place. Amendments and recommendations in new strategy
Strategy A	Prepare Detailed Design Plans for each Priority Area and a 5-year planting schedule.	Planning, Engineering & Works	Within 6 months	Achieved, plan provided by landscape architects Inspiring Place
Strategy A	Undertake annual plantings in accordance with detailed design plans and 5-year planting schedule.	Works	Within 6 months and ongoing	Started & progressing, further recommendations in new strategy
Monitoring	Undertake annual i-tree canopy assessments to measure progress for greening Brighton's urban areas.	Planning & Engineering	Within 1 year and ongoing annually	Single assessment in 2024.

Reference	Action	Responsibility	Timing/Priority	Findings of Review
Monitoring	Investigate whether a more accurate assessment of tree canopy can be undertaken using Light Detecting and Ranging (LiDAR) data.	Planning & Engineering	Within 1 year	Not completed, huge potential when readily available.
Monitoring	Setup a data and GIS tool to track the progress of this strategy.	Planning & Engineering	Within 1 year	Not completed
Strategy B	Establish guidelines and processes for a “Trees for New Developments Program”	Planning, Building & Works	Within 1 year	Achieved, Landscaping Policy 2022, Amenity Policy for Industrial Zones 2016
Strategy A	Prepare Landscaping Guidelines for Subdivisions	Planning	Within 1 year	Achieved, Landscape Policy 2022
Strategy B	Prepare landscaping guidelines for new commercial and multi-unit developments	Planning	Within 1 year	Achieved, Landscape Policy 2022, Amenity Policy for Industrial Zones 2021
Strategy B	Investigate introducing landscaping bonds for developments that need landscaping	Planning & Finance	Within 18 months	Not completed
Strategy B	Amend the Planning Scheme to make the landscaping guidelines a regulatory requirement	Planning	Within 2 years	Achieved, Transitioned to, Landscaping Policy 2022.
Strategy C	Identify planting opportunities in critical open space areas and linkages.	Planning, Engineering & Works	Within 2 years	Included in new strategy
Strategy C	Engage the local community to participate in planting and maintaining trees in consultation with experts.	Planning & Community Engagement	Within 2 years	Started & progressing

Analysing Tree Cover in the Brighton Municipality

As part of the 2016 Greening Brighton Strategy an analysis of the tree cover was undertaken for the suburbs of Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdsman’s Cove using i-tree canopy. This was used as the basis for a vegetation analysis of tree cover change in the Brighton Municipality, from 2016 to 2024 for these suburbs. In addition, a new baseline survey for tree canopy cover was undertaken for all urban areas in the Brighton Municipality. For details on the methods and new baseline see Appendix F.

Results

Between 2016 to 2024 an i-tree canopy comparison for the urban areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdsmans Cove suggest the tree canopy cover has increased by 5.46%, and other impervious surfaces by 1.35%. Areas that have decreased in cover include grass –2.51%, buildings –2.42% and water –2.01% (Table 2). However, these results should be approached with caution (see notes below).

Overall increases in tree canopy cover within the Brighton municipality coupled with declines in building and grass cover suggest there is an increase in tree canopy coverage in grassy areas, suburbs, and parklands. Whilst results indicate that tree cover has increased in the Brighton municipality, some trees that have been planted toward the end of 2021 are still immature and not large enough to register in the i-Tree Canopy analysis yet. Therefore, a complete picture of total canopy cover increase is slightly obscured.

Table. 2. Results of i-Tree Canopy comparison between 2016 and 2024 indicating increases in tree (5.46%), road (.14%) and impervious cover (1.35%).

Category	2016-2021 Strategy % n = 500	2024 Analysis % n = 501	Change of percentage
Tree canopy	12.9	18.36	5.46
Building	10.4	7.98	-2.42
Road	9.64	9.78	.14
Grass	56.2	53.69	-2.51
Impervious (other)	8.63	9.98	1.35
Water	2.21	0.2	-2.01

Note:

Although all effort was made to follow the 2016 methodology we cannot guarantee that the same boundary file was used or that the same classification system was used for each point. The lack of water in the 2024 analysis is of particular concern as this may suggest a variation in classification or boundary. Using the i-tree canopy analysis more annually as recommended in the 2016 strategy would provide a better understanding of the trends through time.

When LIDAR becomes a more easily accessible tool the use of LIDAR analysis of satellite imagery instead of i-tree canopy will enable comparison of the entire area rather than a random subset.

Results from the new baseline analysis encompassing all urban zones indicate a total coverage of 12.4% tree canopy cover, 9.6% building, 8.8% road, 52.6% grass, 15.2 impervious (other) and 1.4% water within the Brighton municipality (Fig. 4, Table 3). This new baseline will allow for Brighton Council to compare future greening over the entire urbanised areas in the municipality.

Table 3. Results of i-Tree Canopy new baseline analysis indicating total percentages of existing cover for trees, buildings, roads, grass, impervious (other) and water across all urban zones in the Brighton municipality 2024.

Category	Number of points registered in i-Tree Canopy n = 500	Whole Brighton Municipality 2024 Analysis % Cover	Area (mi ²)
Tree canopy	62	12.40	1.04
Building	48	9.60	0.81
Road	44	8.80	0.74
Grass	263	52.60	4.42
Impervious (other)	76	15.20	1.28
Water	7	1.40	0.12
Total	500	100	8.40



A New Approach

Setting a target

To deliver the maximum benefits to the urban environment, peer reviewed literature recommends an optimum urban land use canopy cover of 40%. At present Brighton's urban canopy cover is estimated to be 12.4%, well below this figure.

It is recommended that Brighton Council aim to increase canopy cover by 1% each year with a goal of a 25 % coverage by 2033. Initially achieving this goal will depend largely on Council providing leadership by planting areas of public land. It is hoped that this will help local residents to recognise the benefits of a green urban environment and inspire them to help contribute by greening their own properties.

In the long term, private landholder participation will be essential if the optimal 40% coverage is to be achieved.

It essential that progress is monitored annually using the best data available, including keeping track of plantings and success rates. This will incorporate information about additional vegetation layers such as grasses and shrubs, that are not currently picked up by using i-tree canopy cover.

Achieving the target

This section of the document outlines key strategies and actions to build on previous work and guide Brighton Council's efforts in increasing tree cover and urban greening in Brighton over the next 10 years in order to reach the 25% target.

Key considerations for building climate change resilience are introduced. Underpinned by the principle of promoting biodiversity by increasing plant density, four categories for Greening Brighton are discussed. Other areas where these principles can be applied are also described along with strategies for increasing community engagement. The document identifies some priorities for action and an implementation plan on page 45.



Climate change considerations

Considering the use of native vegetation, choice of street trees, watering and irrigation requirements and planting to prevent erosion is important for building climate change resilience in the Brighton Municipality.

Native vegetation

Whilst Australia has an enormous amount of flora diversity, many Australian cities prioritize exotic plant species in their treescapes. Urban trees are silent assets within our cityscapes as they provide numerous social, health, economic and environmental benefits. Globally, local governments are increasing investment in urban greening projects. However, little consideration is given as to whether a species being planted will be resilient to the ever-increasing variability in climatic patterns. Advantages of utilizing native plants rather than exotics for use in urban streetscapes include:

- Appropriately adapted to local climate and soil profiles of the Australian landscape
- Aesthetically pleasing as exotic ornamentals tend to require ongoing maintenance and upkeep to maintain condition and vibrancy.
- Reduction in on ground maintenance costs and upkeep (less mowing, pruning, watering)
- Amelioration of local micro-climatic conditions.
- Integrates with the local surrounding vegetation and broader landscape.
- Provide habitat, shelter and food for local wildlife (invertebrates + vertebrates)
- Less likely to spread and become 'invasive'.
- Enhance recreational use as native plants can showcase what a truly remarkable Australian floral palette is available.

NV1 Action – Select native plant species that are adapted to lower precipitation, drier landscapes, have increased flexibility with fluctuating weather extremes and will not become invasive

Utilizing Natives, Grasses & Sedges

Streetscapes are an often-underutilized opportunity to integrate habitats into existing urban landscapes, increasing biodiversity and restoring environmental and ecological connectivity in cities (Tan et al., 2022). Furthermore, streetscapes can play a significant role in the retention and conservation of national and regional biodiversity. Species such as *Austrostipa* (Spear grass) and *Rhytidosperra* (Wallaby grass) have strong tolerances for environmental stressors, making them prime candidates for urban street planting environments. Other grass species such as *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo grass) may be planted to restore local grassland communities whilst promoting spatial connectivity with remnant patches in the surrounding Brighton area. By integrating these threatened flora, Brighton Council can significantly increase the local awareness and appreciation of these ecologically important species whilst reducing the overall maintenance of street plantings.

Integrating native species along with grasses and sedges into streetscape plantings can reduce the overall maintenance costs for several reasons:

1. **Adaptability to Local Conditions:** Native vegetation is well-adapted to local climate, soil, and the environmental conditions of the Brighton area. As such, they typically require less water, fertilizer, and other inputs compared to non-native species, reducing ongoing maintenance needs.
2. **Low Maintenance Requirements:** Native species such as grasses and sedges often have minimal maintenance requirements once established. They are generally resilient to pests, diseases, and environmental stressors such as heatwaves, thereby reducing the need for intervention to maintain plantings in the long term.
3. **Drought Tolerance:** Many native grasses and sedges have deep root systems that enable them to access moisture deep within the soil profile, making them more drought-tolerant than non-native species. This reduces the need for supplementary watering such as irrigation during dry periods, further lowering maintenance costs.
4. **Naturalized Aesthetic:** Native vegetation contributes to a more naturalized and ecologically diverse streetscape aesthetic. They can provide habitat and food sources for local wildlife, support pollinators, and enhance biodiversity, compared to non-native plantings.
5. **Reduced Pruning Requirements:** Unlike ornamental shrubs or trees, native plantings do not typically require regular pruning or shaping, further reducing maintenance costs of management and upkeep.
6. **Erosion Control:** The extensive root systems of native grasses and sedges help stabilize soil, preventing erosion and reducing dust, particularly in areas prone to runoff, soil disturbance or extended dry periods. This reduces the need for erosion control measures and maintenance activities associated with erosion damage.
7. **Longevity and Durability:** Once established, natives persist and thrive with minimal human intervention, reducing the need for replanting or replacement over time. This can result in long-term cost savings compared to high-maintenance plantings that require frequent renewal or are short lived.
8. **Sustainability and Environmental Benefits:** Using native vegetation in streetscape plantings promotes ecological sustainability and reduces the ecological footprint associated with maintenance activities such as pesticide use, fertilizer application, and irrigation. This aligns with broader goals of environmental stewardship and conservation that the Brighton aims to achieve.

By incorporating native grasses and sedges into streetscape plantings numerous benefits in terms of reduced maintenance costs, ecological sustainability, and aesthetic appeal can be achieved, making them an attractive option for Brighton municipality in seeking to create a more green, vibrant, low-maintenance urban environment.

NV2 Action – Integrate more local grass and sedge species into streetscape and understorey plantings to increase groundcover, expand Brighton’s greening footprint and encourage local ecology

NV3 Action – Select plantings to increase local naturalized aesthetic

Use of Tube Stock vs Established Trees

Establishing street trees in urban areas can be an expensive undertaking given the nature of urbanized landscapes. Therefore, improving urban tree performance by providing appropriate site preparation and reducing the trees size at initial planting is vital to support their growth to maturity. This strategy will increase Brighton Councils return on greenspace investment. Investing in quality soil volume and separation from utilities and other built infrastructure does not require new money, but rather the repurposing and re-timing of resources which are typically made available within existing budgets.

Brighton Council currently purchases established street trees in 45L bags for \$150. This makes the financial cost of planting a 100m strip at 10m intervals \$1500. Alternatively, nursery tube stock purchased for \$3.00 can provide 500 plants at the same price, allowing for vegetation to be planted more densely, increasing biodiversity of the plantings and providing greater visual impact (Fig. 1).

Whilst tube stock looks less impressive when initially planted, it is much more robust in the long term. Tube stock suffers less transplant shock and rapidly establishes a healthy root system which facilitates rapid growth. The result is tube stock trees often reach the same height as their more established counterparts within a year or two. Conversely, utilizing established trees for street plantings requires intensive site preparation and increases stress on newly established trees as the plants root system is constrained by large containers. Funding successful tree establishment and eliminating expenditure on maintaining and replacing larger poorly performing trees after planting will significantly increase return on community investment in street trees. The integration of established street trees can still be a viable option for greening Brighton, with a more targeted approach of integrating show case trees, and larger volumes of tube stock plantings.

Vandalism of street trees is a continuous issue that poses a significant barrier to successful tree establishment in parts of the Brighton municipality. The replacement of vandalized street trees incurs a substantial cost to Brighton Council, amounting to \$300 per tree (\$150 for the tree and \$150 for labour). This makes the greening efforts of certain areas prohibitively expensive if trees must be frequently replaced or require extensive protection measures.

Street trees are valuable community assets and integral components of city infrastructure. While protecting established trees from vandalism remains an ongoing challenge, Brighton Council can adopt the following strategies:

- **Reduce Tree Plantings in High-Vandalism Areas:** In areas with high vandalism rates, the extent of established tree plantings can be reduced. Instead, low shrub vegetation can be used as a temporary solution to establish greenery.
- **Install Large Guard Structures:** Erecting large guard structures around selected established trees can protect them until they mature. Once the trees' trunks have thickened and they have gained height, these guard structures can be repurposed for other trees.
- **Increase Shrub Planting Densities:** Enhancing the density of shrub plantings around protected trees can provide an additional layer of defence and improve the overall aesthetic and ecological value of the area.
- **Adapt Planting Positions:** Strategically positioning plantings to create a vegetative barrier can help protect established street trees from vandalism.

NV4 Action – Reduce purchase of larger established trees and integrate with smaller tree tube stock, decreasing transplant shock and increasing establishment success

NV5 Action –Plant feature trees with higher densities of tube stock understorey and ground cover diversity



Figure 1 A newly planted streetscape in Melbourne efficiently utilising limited space with tube stock plants and incorporating species diversity and density when establishing. Image source:

<https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/community/greening-the-city/urban-nature/streetscape-biodiversity/Pages/streetscape-biodiversity.aspx>

Heatwaves and Unsuitable Trees

Urban landscapes are harsh environments and the groundwork undertaken by Brighton Council is to be commended for successfully establishing street trees in these urbanized areas. Current street tree plantings have greatly assisted with the overall greening of Brighton, increased aesthetic appeal, and have received positive public feedback.

Whilst current street tree plantings have been largely successful, due to the current and forecasted impacts of climate change, a longer-term alternative to adaptive street tree planting is needed. This will require a transition to mostly native vegetation for street tree plantings.

Heatwaves are increasing in frequency and intensity globally. Climatic modelling indicates that this trend will continue throughout the 21st century, with heat waves occurrences doubling by 2020 and quadrupling by 2040 (Percival, 2023; Teskey et al., 2015). These hotter, longer, and more frequent heatwaves will require selecting more climate resilient street tree species (Marchin et al., 2022).

Leaves of certain tree species are more susceptible to higher temperatures than others, largely due to leaf thickness (Marchin et al., 2022). Tree species that are more vulnerable to heatwaves and high evaporation rates lose leaves as a defence mechanism to reduce water loss in more critical structures of the plant (Sanusi & Livesley, 2020). This is known as a survival mechanism or avoidance strategy.

Studies by Sanusi & Livesley (2020), indicated that London plane trees (*Platanus x acerifolia*), when exposed to four consecutive days of consistently high temperatures (41°C) in Melbourne, shed 30-50% of their canopy leaves. Canopy shedding reduces tree's ability to modulate microclimates and to maintain pedestrian thermal comfort throughout the summer period (Sanusi & Livesley, 2020). Additionally, studies by Marchin (2022) & Pollastrini (2019) concluded that a similar physiological strategy occurs in some oak (*Quercus*) and maple (*Acer*) species. The probability of significant canopy loss is only reduced by the availability of soil moisture. This presents a significant problem as Brighton shifts to a drier, more arid climate.

Whilst current work from Brighton Council has been significant in greening urban areas and to a high standard, the current list of tree species suggested in the 2019 Street Tree Plan is not going to be appropriate with the forecasted climate modelling for Brighton. Plantings should be transitioned away from vulnerable species to allow for greater adaptive capacity in the selection and planting of trees.

London, oak and some maples in the existing street tree species list are unlikely to be adaptive enough for urban planting under the University of Melbourne's climatic modelling (Kendal et al. 2017). It is important to note that large cities, such as Melbourne and Sydney, which do have extensive plane tree cover are now actively replacing them (Bowring 2023, Davey 2019). Importantly, Brighton Councils' statement in its 2050 vision: "*Embedding climate change awareness into decision making*" needs to be encouraged when selecting street trees.

The viability of the current Street tree Strategy 2019 tree species list under projected climate change modelling is listed in Appendix A.

Whilst street tree planting is an important component in urban greening, the expansion and installation of more diverse understorey assemblages beneath street trees, should be considered of fundamental importance to the longer-term goals of greening Brighton. Trees reduce urban temperatures via solar radiation interception and by providing shade to buildings and footpaths. However, below canopy microclimates also impact urban cooling as much tree canopies alone (Martini et al., 2017). The number and density of plantings underneath street tree canopies has the potential to exert greater influence on microclimate, as well as on the cooling effect, than a single row of urban trees, in some cases by up to 70% (Martini et al., 2017). By utilising all the different morphological characteristics each plant possesses, such as shape, size, density, and leaf structure, the greatest net benefit can be achieved from a multispecies planting in urban streetscapes (Rahman et al., 2018). Naturalistic or more diverse streetscape plantings have gained significant traction to increase and improve vegetation diversity in streets, without requiring additional land or maintenance funding (Babington et al., 2023).

ST1 Action – Transition new native tree list into the existing Street Tree Planting Strategy 2019

ST2 Action – Expand and install more diverse understorey assemblages beneath street trees

ST3 Action – Remove and replace struggling broad leaf deciduous trees and integrate native species

ST4 Action – Increase density of street tree plantings to reduce canopy gaps

ST5 Action – Develop a framework for selecting species to alternate or mix street trees to promote tree diversity and conservation



Current Water Usage and Irrigation Infrastructure

As of Oct 2023, Brighton council currently uses 106.91 kilo litres per day across 23 sites to irrigate street trees, streetscapes and parks (Brighton Council 2024).

Currently, street trees and native plantings receiving irrigation from dripper systems are along the East Derwent Highway into Bridgewater, Scotts Road and the Brighton Bowls Club. However, information provided by Brighton Council indicates that this irrigation method is not currently measured to see how deep water moves through substrate profiles.

Therefore, how effective, or efficient this method is for watering is currently unknown. To determine the effectiveness and efficiency of a specific watering method, it's essential that Brighton Council conduct thorough monitoring and evaluation of the existing watering systems. This includes assessing water usage, tree health, soil moisture levels, and overall landscape performance over time. Considering local environmental conditions, regulatory requirements, and resource availability is crucial in optimizing watering practices for current and future green landscaping and streetscape management.

Dealing with future uncertainty is increasingly recognized as a key challenge for the design and management of water infrastructure. It is strongly recommended that Brighton Council evaluate budgeting for at least one new connection point annually or at least biannually from its annual \$30,000 budget.

Whilst new connections for irrigation are expensive, with TasWater charging \$10,000 for each new connection point, this is the most cost-effective approach moving forward in the development of long-term irrigation infrastructure and in building future water resilience for the Brighton municipality. Additional irrigation options for street tree plantings once water points are installed include:

- using 40mm line then T section off to street trees with 13mm dripper line when long gaps between trees exists.
- For trees that are closer together or streetscape plantings 13mm dripper line may be used for the entire planting.
- On average if the dripper line is looped around each tree, then every plant should receive four or five drippers.

Current irrigation methods utilized by Brighton Council involve the application of 50L tree gator bags to irrigate some of the street tree plantings. These bags, whilst useful, are expensive (\$50-\$65 each) and require additional input costs with anti-theft cabling and the employment of two ground crew and a truck to refill them every week in the peak of summer. This watering method takes a full day at a cost of roughly \$1500 a day, every week. Additionally, tree gator bags whilst useful are inefficient in the long term for sustainable street tree maintenance. Brighton Council should phase out this irrigation method to reduce operations and maintenance costs of street tree plantings. Returns from the reduction in tree gator bag purchase and associated upkeep can be spent on targeted, longer term, water resilient infrastructural development such as new connection points and street irrigation.

Incorporation and Utilisation of Preexisting Water Infrastructure in Future Greening Efforts

The effective incorporation and utilisation of pre-existing water infrastructure is a critical consideration for Brighton Council when planning for all future projects. This will help build the municipalities water resilience. Leveraging existing water resources can significantly reduce the initial costs associated with installing new water connection points and minimize the need for additional infrastructure.

Key Locations with Potential for Enhanced Water Utilisation

Several parks in Brighton currently have pre-existing water infrastructure that is either underutilised or not effectively integrated into parkland upgrades. These are missed opportunities for increasing long-term water efficiency and the success of tree establishment. These areas include:

1. **Cris Fitzpatrick Community Park**

- **Existing Infrastructure:** A water pipeline runs along the southern boundary of the park.
- **Opportunities:** Recent upgrade works could have included extending this pipeline to support new plantings along the eastern and northern perimeter of the park. This would have enhanced the irrigation efficiency and reduced the reliance on manual watering methods.

2. **Swan Park**

- **Existing Infrastructure:** A water connection point is located at the Calvert Crescent roadside boundary.
- **Opportunities:** Installing a dripper line from this connection point could provide an efficient irrigation solution for new plantings. At a cost of \$1 per meter, the dripper line is more economical compared to the current use of gator bags and the associated labour for maintenance.

3. **Bridgewater Parkland Stage 2**

- **Existing Infrastructure:** A water connection point is available at the back of the toilet block.
- **Opportunities:** This connection could be utilised to maintain grass cover or irrigate new plantings by installing sprinklers around the pump track. Such an approach would ensure more effective use of water resources and enhance the sustainability of the park's landscaping efforts.



By strategically incorporating existing water infrastructure into greening projects, Brighton Council can optimize resource use, reduce costs and improve plant establishment and survival in its public spaces.

II1 Action – Assess current watering methods and measure water penetration and irrigation efficiency

II2 Action – Evaluate best locations to install water connection points to irrigate future planned streetscapes

II3 Action – Make better use of existing infrastructure by requiring all projects that involve greening to identify all existing assets (such as water connection points, water pipelines) and incorporate them at the beginning of the project.

II4 Action – Install a water connection point annually or bi-annually to build Brighton’s water infrastructure and increase the municipality’s water resilience

II5 Action – Streetscape plantings to be initially concentrated around water connection points, gradually expanding outwards from connection point as vegetation/tree planting density increases

II6 Action – Expand existing irrigation lines to encompass longer and wider belts of vegetation



Erosion

Increasing risks of inundation and subsequent erosion are occurring across three sites within the Brighton Municipality. Sunrise Avenue - Dromedary, Riverside Drive – Bridgewater and Old Beach. As the impacts of climate change in conjunction with urban intensification are increasing the risks of exposure to erosion and inundation, Brighton Council should consider heavily targeting these locations with dense tree and understorey plantings. Thereby reducing sediment mobility and associated damages to the urban environment and key infrastructure.

It is well documented that plant roots and rhizomes assist in strengthening soil structures, alleviating erosion. However, some species of plants strengthen and bind soil better than others. Studies by Layt, 2007, demonstrated that by carefully selecting understorey species, a significant reduction in overall erosion can be achieved, compared to selecting other plant species. Results of this study are shown in Table 4.

Table. 4. Results of erosion control studies by Layt (2007), species selection and soil holding potential.

Trade name	Botanical name	% increase potential of soil binding capacity vs bare soil
King Alfred	<i>Dianella caerulea</i> 'John 316'	752%
Nyalla	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> 'LM400'	328%
Katrinus Deluxe	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> 'Katrinus Deluxe'	366%
Tanika	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> 'LM300'	250%
Tasred	<i>Dianella tasmanica</i> 'TR20'	250%
<i>Carex appressa</i>	<i>Carex appressa</i>	176%
Kangaroo paw	<i>Anigozanthos flavidus</i>	113%
Dusky coral pea	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	115%

ER1 Action – Construct water sensitive urban design storm water points, plant densely with reeds, sedge and aquatic species at key run off locations

ER2 Action – Create layered vegetative buffers from the coastline where high erosion potential has been identified. This will mitigate run off, sediment movement and damage to infrastructure

ER3 Action – Review and monitor water concentration points for maintenance and vegetation condition

Categories of Greening

For this review, urban greening has been broken down into four key areas: streetscapes, nature strip plantings, parks & gardens, urban and new development. For greater greening in Brighton, all four categories need to complement each other and integrate within Brighton's existing greenspaces. Two principles underlying these four key areas are the promotion of biodiversity through the utilisation of plant density.

Biodiversity

Biodiversity encompasses all forms of life that interact with one another within an ecosystem. These interactions are a fundamental component of ecosystem function and provide numerous direct and indirect benefits through ecosystem services. Ecosystem services include pollination, clean air and water filtration, climate regulation and nutrient cycling. It also has intrinsic value, contributing to the beauty and spectacle of where we live.

Biodiversity and urban design are interconnected aspects of sustainable urban planning that influence the quality of urban environments, human well-being, and ecological resilience in the face of climate change and growing urbanisation. Incorporating greater levels of biodiversity within cityscapes include creating and preserving green spaces, implementing ecologically based landscaping practices, restoring native habitats, and promoting wildlife-friendly urban planning.

Density

An important component of sustainable urban planning is density. Density and biodiversity are interconnected, and understanding their relationship is crucial for sustainable development and ecosystem health. Planting densely optimises land use in urban areas and allows for the efficient use of limited space. It also means more vegetation can be incorporated into parks, green spaces and urban gardens, even in small or narrow areas.

Whilst urban areas are harsh environments for plants to initially establish, it has been shown that increasing planting density improves the overall success rate of plant establishment in many urban areas. Maximizing planting density creates different layers of vegetation, from ground covers to shrubs and trees, increasing plant complexity and habitat for insects, birds and small animals. This increased biodiversity contributes to ecological health, function and resilience in urban environments.

Overall, recognizing the relationship between density and biodiversity when establishing new plantings is essential for the greening of Brighton, some challenges must be considered to ensure successful plant establishment.



Streetscape

Streetscapes can be defined as how buildings, gardens, pathways and roads work together to create the 'look and feel' of a street and/or place.

Underutilized public spaces such as streetscapes offer substantial opportunities for Brighton Council to integrate plantings that increase biodiversity into existing urban landscapes, creating more ecologically connected cities and an enjoyable, aesthetically pleasing place for people to live.

Streetscapes are challenging environments for plant growth and are more complex than a parkland environment for establishing vegetation. Often, streetscapes are highly disturbed landscapes hostile to plant establishment and performance. Streetscapes need to benefit the movement requirements of vehicles, cyclists and pedestrians, facilitate access to adjacent properties and carry infrastructure services and amenities.

Adverse barriers that can inhibit plant establishment in streetscapes include:

- soils with altered chemistry and physical properties
- compaction and permeability of substrate profiles
- reduced soil volumes for planting
- low maintenance and resource availability
- traffic management to perform upkeep
- constrained by the placement of services and adjoining infrastructure

Failure to recognize the harsh realities of a streetscape often results in poorly performing or unattractive plantings and even death of plants. This exacerbates an existing negative perception of urban vegetation, requiring increased maintenance inputs, replacement of plants, and creates poor quality, unattractive and unsustainable urban landscape plantings.

SS1 Action –Assess potential barriers to plant establishment, amend accordingly or alter species selection for difficult sites

Establishing successful & biodiverse streetscapes

To maximize the chances of successful plant establishment and creating an attractive, biodiverse streetscape, it is fundamental that the Brighton Council consider the following:

1. Adequate analysis of site

Establishing a streetscape is influenced by various factors such as soil type, aspect, drainage, shade, sunlight exposure, existing vegetation, surrounding infrastructure and potential for irrigation. The priority for initial site analysis should be focused on determining what can be realistically changed to promote the success of planting and ensuring that appropriate plants are selected to tolerate the locations environmental, physical and maintenance limitations. In some cases, retrofitting a streetscape site for planting may be impractical due to contamination, high weed pressure in existing soil and the costs of excavation and disposal.

SS2 Action - Prioritise sites that can require less preparation and can be planted densely

2. Prepare the site for planting

Site preparation for streetscape planting is different to standard specifications that councils generally follow such as trees, nature strips or uniform traffic plantings. The goal is to ensure that the conditions and soils are most favourable to the indigenous or native planting mix being planted. Consideration of available maintenance inputs and costs should be considered during plant establishment and over the lifetime of the project not just for plant establishment.

SS3 Action – Prepare site conditions appropriately to ensure soils are most favourable to the native planting mix

3. Select plants using clear criteria and design

Carefully selecting the arrangement and assemblages of plants is critical to establishing and sustaining long term streetscape plantings. Suitable plant combinations need to be arranged to complement form, function, comparable growth habits and overall vigour. This is fundamental for success (Fig. 2).

Many low maintenance urban plantings are readily dominated by prostrate species and ground covers. Visually this works well when large blocks of the same plant are being used but is often unsuccessful when greater plant diversity is desired. This is largely due to slower growing and more delicate plants becoming dominated by vigorous groundcovers that have increased growth rates, compared to the other plant species in the planting assemblage. However, careful combination selection to match complementary plant traits will avoid this problem.

Supporting biodiversity through streetscapes involves selecting a variety of species that flower at separate times of the year. These plantings will supply a year-round food source of pollen, nectar, fruit and seeds for local vertebrates and invertebrates. Additionally, increasing the diversity in plantings will sustain the aesthetics for extended periods and increase the appeal to the public.

SS4 Action – Choose plants that are compatible with each other and share similar growth habits, form and function

4. Develop an appropriate maintenance plan

A fundamental pillar of establishing streetscape plantings is maintenance and must be prioritized from the project's inception. Maintenance inputs and longer-term management considerations will impact the feasibility of the planting design and how maintenance regimes are implemented. This is critical when diverse plantings contain a variety of species and habitats that can be more costly to maintain than a monoculture of groundcovers. Examples may include pruning or watering regimes varying for each species and multiple site visits a year may be required.

Whilst general maintenance procedures such as hand weeding, deadheading and seed removal of weed species, rubbish collection and infill planting (when necessary) will still be required for native streetscape plantings, ecologically sensitive, post-planting maintenance regimes should include:

- Encouraging natural recruitment of plantings through consistent weed and pest management practices.
- Reduction in the frequency of pruning so invertebrate habitat is retained.
- Only weed species in open areas or along edges of the plantings are spot sprayed to reduce likelihood of off-target damage.
- Limited leaf litter removal except when it is detrimental to existing plant or presents a hazard.

Overall, streetscape plantings should require less weed maintenance as they mature. One method of achieving this goal is through complete canopy closure from ground covers, usually within a 24 to 36 months period post planting. In some streetscape biodiversity plantings, this closure may not be attainable depending on local site factors. Therefore, higher recurrent maintenance will be required to manage weeds long-term until greater planting density is achieved.

SS5 Action – Monitor plantings regularly to ensure plant health is optimal and in fill where appropriate to prevent the formation of vegetation gaps

5. Consider integrating additional habitat features

Attaining biodiversity in streetscapes means more than just plants. Public expectations and perceptions of risk often lead to the detrimental removal of woody debris, leaf litter and other organic material found in streetscape plantings, thereby ecologically sanitizing public landscapes of this biodiversity. Developing innovative and creative ways of incorporating these ecological resources into streetscapes will enable and encourage a larger volume of fauna species to inhabit and persist in the surrounding urban landscape.

SS6 Action – Incorporate woody debris, rocks and small logs into larger streetscape plantings increasing potential ecological niches and habitat

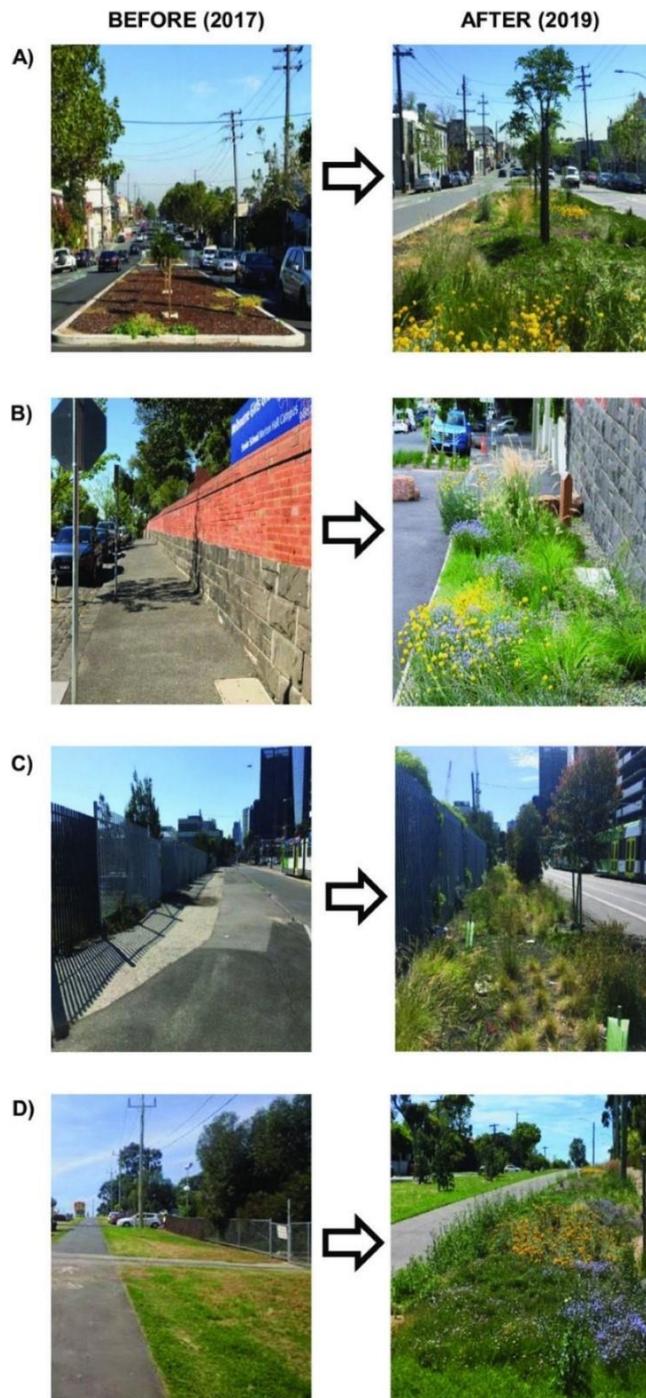


Figure 2 A well-planned and established streetscape in the City of Melbourne. Image source: <https://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/community/greening-the-city/urban-nature/streetscape-biodiversity/Pages/streetscape-biodiversity.aspx>

Nature Strip Planting

Existing urban streetscapes of the Brighton area have significant UV loads, with minimal vegetation covering adjacent to footpaths or roads. This lack of vegetation exacerbates the heat island effect, whilst reducing the appeal of the surrounding urban landscape.

Furthermore, the connectivity of larger parklands to smaller urban green spaces is significantly reduced due to the surrounding pavement effectively acting as a vegetative barrier. An innovative and important action to take in addressing heat island effects, spatial connectivity, along with community health and wellbeing in the GBS is the promotion of revegetating urban nature strips. This can be achieved at low cost and provides immediate, high impact vegetation cover within urbanized landscapes.

A nature strip can be defined as a piece of public land located between the pedestrian footpath and the back of the street curb, between the footpath and property boundary or between the road edge and curb side. Often these reserves contain services such as power poles, water and electricity infrastructure. Standard council protocols for nature strips are covered with ubiquitous lawn and, whilst owned by council, are the property owner's responsibility to maintain.

Nature strips or greenspace within road easements can account for over a third (36.7%) of a city's public greenspace, with most of that greenspace being contained within nature strips (Marshall et al., 2019). Due to the significant contribution nature strips provide to public greenspaces, they should be regarded as having considerable potential to contribute, complement and increase the greening of Brighton. The vegetation of road easements is often structurally simplistic and typically encompasses monocultures of lawn and singular street trees (Marshall et al., 2020). A significant way to alter this ubiquitous lawn phenomenon is by encouraging residents to undertake verge gardening.

Verge gardening is a citizen-led initiative of public urban greening, where residents may plant and maintain understory vegetation and tree species in the road easement. By local governments actively promoting and encouraging verge gardening activities, residents can make nature strips more complex, structurally and floristically diverse and mitigate urban heat island effects (Marshall et al., 2020). Revegetating urban nature strips is often led by community, which means that transformative urban green scaping can occur with little financial cost to council or government if done appropriately. Local government can facilitate verge gardening through education, providing advice, and by reorienting existing guidelines to encourage residents to revegetate nature strips.

It is well known that growing conditions for plants in streetscapes are often much harsher than in remnant habitats or urban park settings (Tan et al., 2022). Therefore, careful consideration should be given to species selection, hardiness, drought and pollutant tolerance, size and placement. Additionally, nature strip plantings should complement the broader greening strategies of Brighton council and not inhibit roadside collection services or create ongoing maintenance (Fig. 3). It is important when considering nature strip plantings that the following recommendations are followed:

1. **Choose Native Plants:** Native plants are adapted to the local climate, soil, and ecosystem, making them less likely to become invasive. They also provide habitat and food for local wildlife.

2. **Research Local Species:** Consult with local nurseries, councils, or conservation organizations to identify native plant species that are suitable for your region. They can provide valuable information about which plants are indigenous and non-invasive. Alternatively, refer to attached Appendix D for recommended species selection.
3. **Consider Growth Habits:** Look for plants that have controlled growth habits, such as clumping grasses or slow-spreading ground covers, rather than aggressive spreaders like some invasive grasses, climbers or plants that produces runners.
4. **Avoid known invasive species:** Stay away from plants that are known to be invasive in your area or similar climates. Check with local authorities or invasive species organizations for lists of plants to avoid.
5. **Avoid plants that exacerbate allergies:** Carefully choose plants that don't produce copious amounts of pollen or irritant materials, this can exacerbate allergies and increase the level of discomfort for others in the community.
6. **Select non-weedy species:** Choose plants that are known for their non-weedy characteristics, such as limited seed dispersal, low growth rates, or lack of aggressive root systems.
7. **Promote diversity:** Create a diverse plant community on nature strips by selecting a variety of species with different growth forms, heights, and flowering times. This can help prevent any one species from dominating the area.
8. **Consider Maintenance Needs:** Choose plants that require minimal maintenance to thrive, reducing the risk of unintentional spread through garden waste or neglect.
9. **Consider safety and lines of sight:** Select plants that are low in growth habit and have an open structure, allowing for clear lines of sight for passive surveillance and maintains sight lines for safe vehicle and pedestrian movement.
10. **Monitor and Manage:** Regularly monitor the nature strip for any signs of invasive spread or weed establishment. Promptly remove any plants that show signs of becoming invasive to prevent further spread.

By carefully selecting native, non-invasive plant species and managing them appropriately, members of the community can create a beautiful and ecologically beneficial nature strip without contributing to the spread of environmental weeds. Furthermore, by selecting appropriate native species that are highly adaptive to a changing climate, increases the likelihood of the available habitat remaining climatically suitable in the future, thereby creating longer term climate refugia whilst promoting broader landscape connectivity throughout the Brighton municipality.

A recommended species list for residents to plant in nature strips that complement the GBS are attached in Appendix C.

NS1 Action – Reorientate existing guidelines to encourage residents to plant nature strips through updated guidelines for nature strip plantings and a public facing brochure, publish species selection list to the public

NS2 Action – Plant nature strips with areas of high foot traffic adjacent to parklands and schools

NS3 Action – Incorporate strip plantings into areas with street trees and grassed islands

NS4 Action – Connect nature strip planting with larger streetscape installations





Figure 3 A well-designed street garden, fully covering the nature strip, whilst allowing pedestrian access to cars, council access to roadside collection and utilizing native plant species

Image source: <https://theconversation.com/our-land-abounds-in-nature-strips-surely-we-can-do-more-than-mow-a-third-of-urban-green-space-124781>, <https://shadylanes.com.au/listings/gayles-nature-strip/>.

Parks and Gardens

Whilst increasing biodiversity focused plantings provides extensive positive outcomes in urban areas, expanding the extent of habitat patches by forming a network of greening corridors is the most effect approach in maintaining high levels of urban greenery and transferring these direct and indirect benefits to local residents (Beninde et al., 2015). Brighton municipality contains numerous parklands and greenspaces for integration into the larger greening of Brighton vision, with strong potential of creating an expansive green corridor through or adjacent to urbanized areas. Green corridors should be strategically planned to connect the surrounding natural areas, parks, and other green spaces with one another inside the urbanized environment as best as possible.

Some parks already have master plans and are in different stages of implementation. Where possible these plantings should be in line with the GBS. For suggested tree plantings see Appendix B.

PG1 Action – Assess which parklands have the highest potential of connectivity with existing bushland and other green spaces in Brighton

Larger Parks:

The continuation of tree planting within the larger green spaces of Brighton such as Green Point, and the Foreshore and Jordan River Trail Network, would significantly increase the greening footprint of Brighton. These trail networks provide pathways that the public readily access, overlap areas of suburbs and bushland, and link the surrounding environment with Brighton’s urban area.

Larger parks provide important recreational opportunities for people in cities, and harbor much higher levels of biodiversity than in the surrounding urban landscape. These parklands also provide important opportunities to reestablish larger, longer-lived tree species that have been removed from the urbanized landscape.

Planting of larger tree species within sizeable parklands is ideal as plantings aren't constrained by infrastructure or height restrictions. When undertaking large tree plantings, combining dense understorey assemblages with large logs and woody debris helps develop a more naturalised look of the planting and build habitat complexity over time. This style of planting will encourage a higher quality of greenspace planting, whilst creating an aesthetically pleasing park for the public.

PG2 Action – Undertake tree planting in large parks that can accommodate large, long lived tree species

PG3 Action – Plant dense understorey species through layered vegetation plantings and incorporate woody debris to create habitat complexity and a more naturalized look of completed works

Smaller parks:

Many of Brighton's constituents receive direct connection and exposure to nature through parks and gardens. Loss of greenspace quantity such as large parks in urban areas can be offset by increases in greenspace quality (Haaland & van den Bosch, 2015). Smaller parklands surrounded by dense urban environments often lack habitat complexity and quality of vegetation, often containing singular trees and extensive lawn cover. Restoring this complexity can be done through mixed plantings of trees, shrubs and understorey vegetation to integrate parks and gardens with the surrounding streetscapes and provide park plantings of a higher quality and increase aesthetic appeal to residents. Incorporating well planned tree plantings along smaller park boundaries generates visual interest, frames views of the park and provides shade onto the adjoining footpath.

PG4 Action – Plant at greater densities and diversity to increase planting quality rather than quantity in smaller parks.

PG5 Action – Establish greater tree numbers along park edges

Backyards:

Many of Brighton's constituents receive direct connection and exposure to nature through parks rather than backyards. The promotion of tree planting, streetscapes and nature strips in urban areas, surrounding existing parkland is another mechanism to further link greening projects from the urban zone to the existing parkland. This connective strategy immerses public streets and private property with one another and provides greater wellbeing and sense of place to residents.

PG6 Action – Incorporate tree and understorey plantings in grassed corridors running to and from existing parklands to urban streets

Urban and New Development

Long term sustainability in urban and new developments is directly related to how they are designed and how they form (Haaland & van den Bosch, 2015). Urban populations experience the multiple health and well-being benefits of nature predominantly through urban green infrastructure. Inappropriately designed developments, that do not incorporate higher percentages of green connectivity are exposed to significant long-term risks that impact their suitability, liveability and sustainability.

Demand on urban planners to increase the level of green infrastructure when considering new developments is becoming critical in the face of climate change, landscape fragmentation, declining ecosystem health and reduction in the quality of urbanised life for residents.

New urban expansion and development in the Brighton Municipality presents a pivotal opportunity for Brighton Council to effectively integrate greater greening into all new urban expansion and development projects.

Key considerations and strategies for effectively integrating greater greenspace and tree planting in urban and new developments include:

1. **Early Planning and Design:** Include denser tree planting and streetscape designs into the initial stages of the development planning process. This ensures that the increased greening elements that Brighton Council want in developments, are included into the overall design of the project rather than added later.
2. **Green Infrastructure:** Treat trees and streetscapes as part of the green infrastructure requirement of the development. Green infrastructure helps manage stormwater, improves air quality, reduces urban heat island effect, and enhances biodiversity in urbanised areas.
3. **Native and Climate Adaptive Species:** Select native tree species that are well-adapted to the local conditions and are capable of tolerance to projected

climatic changes for Brighton. This will involve incorporating mainland native tree species into the street tree planting mix.

4. **Greening Management Plan:** Develop a comprehensive management plan that outlines strategies for preserving existing trees and maintains habitat integrity within the development.
5. **Integration with Pedestrian and Cycling Infrastructure:** Design streetscapes that prioritize pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, such as wider footpaths and nature strips, bicycle lanes, and pedestrian-friendly amenities. Integrate and connect street trees and green spaces along these routes to enhance connectivity, aesthetics and improve the walkability of residents. Developing a template for developers to follow will assist in this design process.
6. **Street Tree Planting Standards:** Establish standardised protocols for street tree planting, including spacing, species selection, and where vegetation can connect with other plantings. Consider factors such as canopy size, root growth patterns, and maintenance requirements when selecting tree species and planting locations.
7. **Community Engagement:** Involve local residents and stakeholders in the planning and design process to ensure that the streetscape design meets the needs and preferences of the community. Consider hosting public meetings, workshops, or surveys to gather input and feedback for what residents want to see in a new greenspace and what street tree preferences they may have.
8. **Multi-Functional Streetscapes:** Design streetscapes that serve multiple functions, such as providing shade, reducing noise pollution, enhancing aesthetics, and promote opportunities for social interaction. Incorporate amenities such as seating areas, public art, and outdoor gathering spaces to immerse the public with the streetscape.
9. **Long-Term Maintenance and Management:** Develop a long-term maintenance and management plan for trees and streetscapes within new developments. This may include where irrigation is installed, pruning, in filling of plants and tidying regimes.
10. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Continuously monitor and evaluate the performance of the trees and streetscapes over time. Track metrics such as tree survival rates, canopy cover, air quality improvements, and community satisfaction to assess the effectiveness of the integration efforts and identify areas for improvement.

By incorporating these strategies into future planning and development, Brighton Council can steer developers to create urban and new developments that are greener, have higher environmental and ecological connectivity and build community resilience.

Whilst Brighton Council have existing requirements for greening in new and urban development's some existing policies could be modified to include:

- Increasing the existing planting cover requirement for development applications of no less than 5% to a 10% minimum if feasible (Landscaping policy 2022)
- Reduce the distance between street trees for new road and street frontage from 15m per tree to 10m (Landscaping policy 2022)
- Modify the existing selection of trees for planting in new developments from the Brighton Council Street Tree Strategy to incorporate the species listed in Appendix B & C (Landscaping policy 2022)
- Modify development applications for a use and/or development to provide necessary documentation of species chosen from planting list provided in Appendix B&C and placement (Amenity Policy for Industrial Zones 2014)

UD1 Action -Amend planning policies to require denser planting of tree and streetscape installations and increase required percentage of vegetation cover for new projects in the initial stages of the development planning process

UD2 Action – Develop a management plan and protocol that outlines strategies for preserving existing trees and habitat within new developments

UD3 Action – Create a template for developers to follow to assist them in ecologically minded urban design by integrating trees, streetscapes and parks with public infrastructure in the initial stages of the design

UD4 Action – Provide an appropriate plant species list to include as a condition of planning permits and incorporate planting list as an appendix in Landscape Policy 2022.

UD5 Action – Monitor and evaluate the performance of trees and streetscapes over time. Track metrics such as tree survival rates, canopy cover, air quality improvements, and community satisfaction to assess the effectiveness of the integration efforts and identify areas for improvement.

Water Sensitive Urban Design in New Development

An opportunity for increases in the levels of vegetation cover and the associated benefits, is through the integration of water sensitive urban design along new urban and development roadways (Fig. 4 & 5).



Figure 4 Storm water drains along Riviera Drive.

Urban drainage infrastructure is primarily based around rapidly moving stormwater away from the urban landscape, to reduce the flood risk created by the impervious surface covering of roads and footpaths (Coutts et al., 2013). This creates a water deficit that then requires importing high volumes of drinkable water for street tree irrigation. Rain gardens provide a soaking point for water in an urban landscape that priorities removing it.

It is recommended the storm water drainage channels alongside Riviera Drive could be planted with either rain garden plant species (reeds, sedges, aquatic plants) or street trees. Given the proximity to the road consideration must be given to native plant species but this should not deter Brighton Council from investing in non-irrigated rain gardens within drainage channels. Research has shown that vegetated drain lines increase urban green cover and reduce the speed of water flow, inhibiting its erosive potential whilst filtering nutrient runoff and pollutants (Coutts et al., 2013).

UD6 Action – Plan and construct rain gardens on roadsides and storm water drainage points



Figure 5 Two different concepts of storm water management utilising rain gardens.

Image sources: <https://gardendrum.com/2012/09/10/make-a-rain-garden/>, <https://www.flowstobay.org/data-resources/plans/sustainable-streets-master-plan/burlingame-donnely-avenue-rain-garden/>

Challenge of Greenspace and New Development:

Due to ongoing compliance issues with developers completing approved landscaping works, it is strongly recommended that Brighton Council adopt a landscape bond protocol for new developments (commercial and public open space). Landscape bonds are a positive financial incentive for developers to plant trees, beautify constructions, ensure public open green spaces are appropriately maintained and integrate cohesively with the GBS.

Example from other Council:

Clarence City Council has already adopted this planning process model and has been doing landscape bonds since 1982 (42 years). After receiving feedback from Clarence Council compliance officers, the following is recommended regarding landscape bonds for new developments, street trees and public open space:

1. Compared to other councils where landscape bonds are not used, there are more trees overall in the developed areas of the Clarence Council municipality.
2. The landscape bond system works well if it is appropriately resourced.
3. Developers will resist landscape bonds so the more council can fall back onto its clear vision/strategy the better it is for the officer and compliance.
4. Need to be clear it is a bond and that developers can get it back.
5. The council charges a financial bond 1.5x the cost of the entire project before it commences, so they can undertake any uncompleted works if the developer fails to do so. However, logistically this is difficult to do.
6. Developers can use bond systems to buy their way out of doing greenspace work and acquire titles if compliance isn't adequately resourced (refer to point 3).
7. Another compliance officer to ensure plantings are maintained or when trees die, they are replaced. Officer can be on a .6 wage and get 80% follow up compliance completed.

ND1 Action – Establish landscaping bonds for new developments and to enforce greening policies of Brighton

Implementation and Priority suggestions

Streetscapes

Targeting areas for streetscapes involves identifying and prioritizing locations within urban areas where streetscape improvements can have the greatest impact.

This includes areas of high pedestrian activity, transportation nodes, commercial and retail zones and historic districts.

High priority should be given to the following areas to incorporate streetscape plantings:

- Green Point Road outside JRLF school – 55 Eddington St, Bridgewater (needs approval from Dept of Education)
- East Derwent Highway to Cove Hill Road entry front KFC (Extend the existing pathway and plant along the boundary)
- Fouche Avenue roundabout (four corners) in Old Beach (Several requests from community)
- Lennox Park (plant in accordance with the Lennox Park and oval master plan)
- JRLF – 2 Lampril Circle, Herdsmans Cove (plant along Lampril Circle opposite the community centre, opportunity to plant between the IGA and the school).
- Andrew Street (Good opportunity to plant)
- Brighton bowl club on Brighton Road (Plant around Brighton bowls club)
- Fronting 2 Jordan Downs Drive (An opportunity exists to plant some trees)
- Pontville Park (Glen Lea Road main entrance, plant trees 10-15m wide)
- Gunn St & Old Main Road (In accordance with the Brighton Bridgewater Bridge Waterfront Master Plan)
- Along Weily Park Road (near council owned Weily Park)



Foreshore

Current predications of climate change and its likely impact on coastal zones, requires increased efforts from Brighton Council to maintain and protect Brighton's foreshore. This area is highly utilised by the public and has received much attention from community groups, private contractors and is a significant environmental asset for greening Brighton.

Previous recommendations given by the Derwent Catchment Project (Brighton Foreshore Management Plan 2022) have indicated areas along the foreshore that Brighton Council should regard as a high priority for weed management and restoration work. Extensive progress has been achieved to date and this work should continue as a high priority.

Recommendations below are additions to current foreshore greening efforts and will complement the existing Brighton Foreshore Management Plan 2022 and Greening Brighton Strategy 2016.

Recommendations for areas to target and actions to take include:

FS1 Action – Extend revegetation sites along the Bridgewater and Old Beach Foreshore Trail where weed management and plantings have been taking place

FS2 Action - Plant tree and understorey vegetation on grassed urban land adjacent to the Material Institute and Cheswick Crescent

FS3 Action - Densley plant the coastal area at the end of Jetty Road that is increasingly at risk of erosion

FS4 Action – Integrate water sensitive urban design at the three stormwater points at Old Beach

FS5 Action – Continue planting efforts along foreshore where native vegetation has been damaged to create a BMX trail at Old Beach

FS6 Action – Design and build additional BMX features at the skate/bike park on Jetty Rd to prevent further vegetation damage

FS7 Action – Engage community on revegetation work along foreshore and register interested properties for revegetation

Suburbs

When managed appropriately, streetscape plantings are noticeably preferred to non-vegetated streetscapes by residents (Bonthoux et al., 2019). Typically, through the amenities they provide and the sense of place they cultivate. Well-designed streetscapes foster strong senses of connection to place, community identity and integrate nature into people's daily activities. Highly attractive and functional streetscapes also increase residents' quality of life, social connectivity, mental and physical health and wellbeing. Elements such as trees, shrubs, wildflowers and native understory species enhance urban fabric and encourage pedestrian immersion and activity, which in turn can reinforce positive social interaction and indirectly boost casual surveillance of the street, thereby reducing crime and vandalism. (Lin et al., 2021).

This review recommends that Brighton Council continue to target the suburbs of Gagebrook, Herdsmans Cove and Bridgewater as a high priority. These suburbs have little street vegetation, extensive areas of grass cover (particularly in areas which can be easily vegetated) compared with the other suburbs in the municipality. The current lack of vegetation in the inner suburbs of Bridgewater, Herdsmans Cove and Gagebrook, exacerbate the heat island effect for residents of those communities. Furthermore, as these suburbs contain larger open park lands, adjoining grass corridors and connective streetways they stand the most to gain from greening Brighton in contrast to areas with preexisting higher levels of vegetation cover.

Previous recommendations have suggested Bridgewater, Herdsmans Cove and Gagebrook be treated as a high priority for urban greening projects. Whilst limited progress has been made due to a variety of factors, these two suburbs remain a high priority for the overall greening of Brighton.





Figure 6 This grassed island is one example of an area in the suburbs that can be easily planted.

S1 Action – Plant large sections of street rather than little sections at a time, starting on the periphery of suburbs and work way into the centre of the suburb

S2 Action - Plant on the edges of schools, parks with high pedestrian traffic, grassed islands in roads and in grassed cul-de-sacs to circumvent plant loss

S3 Action – Plant in grassed corridors linking parklands with low lying shrubs and vegetation to increase greening connectivity whilst maintaining public safety

S4 Action – Integrate understorey plantings with existing remnant trees, building understorey diversity and cover

Potential streets to target for promoting greenspace connectivity, tree planting, streetscapes and nature strips are outlined in detail in Appendix G.

Highway planting

Roadside greening can provide numerous benefits such as improving aesthetics, enhancing biodiversity, mitigating erosion, and reducing noise and air pollution. Often, roadside plantings are not prioritized due to overwhelming concerns for the safety of motorists, cyclists and pedestrians (Fig. 10). However, with proper planning and planting design, roadsides can contribute significantly to Brighton's urban green infrastructure. High priority areas such as the East Derwent Highway (EDHW) linking Bridgewater to Gagebrook and Herdsmans Cove can be planted with taller species further away from the road to avoid obstructing visibility and use lower-growing prostrate species near the roadside edge.

By selecting vegetation that does not obstruct visibility for motorists or impede the movement of pedestrians and cyclists along the EDHW, Brighton council can integrate the surrounding areas of Bridgewater, Gagebrook and Herdsmans Cove more effectively with one another. Increased planting efforts along the EDHW to Cove Hill Road and along the Midland Highway is also recommended.

HW1 Action – Continue planting East Derwent Highway toward Cove Hill Road and Midland Highway

HW2 Action – Establish dense plantings of shrubs along pedestrian and bike paths, protecting users from the highway and screening adjacent houses and fence lines, whilst ensuring vegetation structure is open for passive surveillance and safety

HW3 Action – Plant low lying ground covers, sedges and wildflowers on traffic island leaving lines of sight for vehicles

HW4 Action – Incorporate large landmark trees into plantings further back from the road and along Midland Highway toward industrial area



Figure 10 Utilize locations along the East Derwent Highway (EDHW) that are a sufficient distance from the road to not obstruct vision to motorists. Planting along the EDHW will reduce noise pollution for the adjacent suburbs whilst increasing aesthetic values for pedestrian access along the bike path.

Raising Community Awareness, Engagement and Involvement:

Communication, education and engagement are fundamental in the process of developing successful strategies for community led restoration and revitalization of urban landscapes (Saunders, 1990). Furthermore, the overall success of revegetating urbanized areas is correlated with the levels of public support for and engagement with urban tree projects (Kendal et al., 2022).

A key strategy for fostering community ownership, engagement and environmentally positive behaviours can be through the direct participation of local schools, service groups and community centres. Brighton Council can provide schools with all the required propagation material (seeds, plants, trays, soil etc.) and the schools can raise the vegetation for the streetscapes themselves.

Once the plants are ready Brighton Council can work with the community to plant out verges or sections of the street (these can be medium or low priority streets as per Brighton's Street Tree Strategy). Community planting events can take the form of:

- Planting directly adjacent to and around schools and community centres. This should be completed during school hours to increase participation and engagement.
- Planting nature strips outside people's houses who participated in the project.
- Walkways between streets or where streets meet urban parks.
- On high foot traffic corners with large sections of lawn

This strategy not only creates direct engagement but generates a sense of ownership/custodianship over the plantings, thereby reducing the likelihood of vandalism as the community now has a human story that goes with the creation of that streetscape. It assists in generating a sentiment within the community that they want to see those plants succeed, they want to see them in the landscape.

Additionally, community plantings can create reduced rates of vandalism as communal monitoring and surveillance of new green areas is increased. Signs may also be erected highlighting the community achievements and why they did it, what they did and who was involved.



In areas where antisocial behaviour or vandalism have been a recurring barrier to vegetation establishment, planting should begin on the periphery, with a strategy of gradually advancing toward the neighbourhood's centre. This allows for potential reductions in rates of vandalism as the trees are located closer to busier streets with more foot traffic. Furthermore, if street plantings are done well and appropriately managed, as the vegetation matures, admiration from the public for what greening in Brighton will look and feel like is nurtured.

C1 Action - Foster community ownership, engagement and environmentally positive behaviours through direct community participation in the greening of Brighton

C2 Action –Engage local schools, service groups and community centres to raise seedlings and plant outside related buildings and/or “adopt a patch”

C3 Action – Erect signs highlighting planting work with the community groups and named individuals involved

Landcare groups:

Community-led Landcare or “friends of” groups can play a key role in looking after natural areas, tackling weeds and replanting areas to help green Brighton. Brighton Council supports Landcare groups at Bridgewater and Old Beach as well as Threatened Plants Tasmania who have been working in the Jordan Nature Reserve. Other community members have expressed an interest in working along the Jordan River. It is important to continue to support and facilitate community involvement and leadership of these and other emerging groups, as natural areas provide important green linkages within the urban landscape.

C4 Action – Increase advertisement of community-led Landcare events

C5 Action – Provide transport services such as shuttle buses to and from Landcare events

Employment Programs:

Work experience and jobs programs provide an opportunity for community members to gain experience in working outdoors in the environment, controlling weeds, planning and undertaking planting activities. Increasing skills and understanding of landscaping and conservation & land management can help build community interest and capacity to lead and implement greening strategies.

Program participants can help target sites, designing and undertaking plantings, as well as developing and/or implementing maintenance regimes.

If groups can design and work on their own project, there is a greater chance of success, and of ownership and interest in the ongoing maintenance of the site.

C6 Action – Continue to build relationships with indigenous employment programs

C7 Action – Allocate appropriate resources for training and upskilling to recruit a larger workforce to maintain and expand the greening of Brighton



Implementation Plan

ACTION #	ACTION	TIMING	RESONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
NATIVE VEGETATION				
NV1	Select native plant species that are adaptive to lower precipitation, drier landscapes, have increased flexibility with fluctuating weather extremes and will not become invasive	H	Planning	H
NV2	Integrate more local grass and sedge species into streetscape and understorey plantings to increase groundcover, expand Brighton's greening footprint and encourage local ecology	H	Works	H
NV3	Select plantings to increase local naturalized aesthetic	M	Planning & Engineering	M
NV4	Reduce purchase of larger established trees and substitute with smaller tree tube stock, decreasing transplant shock and increasing establishment success	M	Planning, Engineering & Works	M
NV5	Plant feature trees with higher densities of tube stock understorey and ground cover diversity	H	Works	H
STREET TREES				
ST1	Transition new native tree list into the existing Street Tree Planting Strategy 2019	H	Planning	H
ST2	Expand and install more diverse understorey assemblages beneath street trees	M	Works	M

ACTION #	ACTION	TIMING	RESONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
ST3	Remove and replace senescent or struggling broad leaf deciduous trees and integrate native species	M	Works	L
ST4	Increase density of street tree plantings to reduce canopy gaps	H	Works	H
ST5	Develop framework for selecting species to alternate or mix street trees to promote tree diversity and conservation	M	Planning & Engineering	M
IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE				
II1	Assess current watering methods and measure water penetration and irrigation efficiency	M	Planning, Engineering & Works	M
II2	Evaluate best locations to install water connection points to irrigate future planned streetscapes	M	Planning, & Engineering	M
II3	Make better use of existing infrastructure by requiring all projects that involve greening to identify all existing assets (such as water connection points, water pipelines) and incorporate them at the beginning of the project.	H	Planning & Engineering	H
II4	Install a water connection point annually or bi-annually to build Brighton's water infrastructure and increase the municipality's water resilience	L	Planning, & Engineering	H
II5	Streetscape plantings to be initially concentrated around water connection points, gradually expanding outwards from connection point as vegetation/tree planting density increases	L	Planning & Works	M

ACTION #	ACTION	TIMING	RESONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
II6	Expand existing irrigation lines to encompass longer and wider belts of vegetation	L	Planning & Works	M
EROSION				
ER1	Construct water sensitive urban design storm water points, plant densely with reeds, sedge and aquatic species at key run off locations	M	Engineering & Planning	M
ER2	Create layered vegetative buffers from the coastline where high erosion potential has been identified. This will mitigate run off, sediment movement and damage to infrastructure	M	Planning & Works	M
ER3	Review and monitor water concentration points for maintenance and vegetation condition	L	Planning & Engineering	M
STREETSCAPES				
SS1	Assess potential barriers to plant establishment, amend accordingly or alter species selection for difficult sites	H	Planning	M
SS2	Prioritise sites that can require less preparation and can be planted densely	H	Planning	H
SS3	Prepare site conditions appropriately to ensure soils are most favourable to the native planting mix	H	Works	M
SS4	Choose plants that are compatible with each other and share similar growth habits, form and function	H	Planning & Works	H

ACTION #	ACTION	TIMING	RESONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
SS5	Monitor plantings regularly to ensure plant health is optimal and in fill where appropriate to prevent the formation of vegetation gaps	L	Planning & Works	H
SS6	Incorporate woody debris, rocks and small logs into larger streetscape plantings increasing potential ecological niches and habitat	M	Works	M
NATURE STRIPS				
NS1	Reorientate existing guidelines to encourage residents to plant nature strips through updated guidelines for nature strip plantings and a public facing brochure, publish species selection list to the public	H	Planning & Engineering	H
NS2	Plant nature strips with areas of high foot traffic adjacent to parklands and schools	H	Works	H
NS3	Incorporate strip plantings into areas with street trees and grassed islands	H	Planning & Works	M
NS4	Connect nature strip planting with larger streetscape installations	M	Planning & Works	M
PARKS & GARDENS				
PG1	Assess which parklands have the highest potential of connectivity with existing bushland and other green spaces in Brighton	M	Planning, Engineering & Works	M
PG2	Undertake tree planting in large parks that can accommodate large, long lived tree species	H	Works	H

ACTION #	ACTION	TIMING	RESONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
PG3	Plant dense understorey species through layered vegetation plantings and incorporate woody debris to create habitat complexity and a more naturalized look of completed works	M	Works	H
PG4	Plant at greater densities and diversity to increase planting quality rather than quantity in smaller parks	H	Works	H
PG5	Establish greater tree numbers along park edges	M	Works	M
PG6	Incorporate tree and understorey plantings in grassed corridors running to and from existing parklands to urban streets	M	Works	M
URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
UD1	Amend planning policies to require denser tree plantings, streetscape installation and connective corridors to parklands in the initial stages of the development planning process	M	Planning & Building	M
UD2	Develop management plan that outlines strategies for preserving existing trees and maintains integrity of existing habitat within the new developments	M	Planning	M/L
UD3	Create a template for developers to follow to assist them in where Council wants to integrate trees, streetscapes and parks with public infrastructure and urban development	M	Planning & Building	M/L
UD4	Provide an appropriate plant species list to include as a condition of planning permits and incorporate planting list as an appendix in Landscape Policy 2022.	M	Planning & Engineering	M

ACTION #	ACTION	TIMING	RESONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
UD5	Monitor and evaluate the performance of trees and streetscapes over time. Track metrics to assess the effectiveness of the integration efforts and identify areas for improvement	L	Planning, Engineering & Works	H
UD6	Plan and construct rain gardens on roadsides and storm water drainage points	M	Planning & Works	M
NEW DEVELOPMENT				
ND1	Establish landscaping bonds for new developments and to enforce greening policies of Brighton	M	Planning & Finance	H
FORESHORE				
FS1	Extend revegetation sites along the Bridgewater and Old Beach Foreshore Trail where weed management and plantings have been taking place	H	Works	H
FS2	Plant tree and understorey vegetation on grassed urban land adjacent to the Material Institute and Cheswick Crescent	M	Works	M
FS3	Densley plant the coastal area at the end of jetty Road that is increasingly at risk of erosion	M	Works	M
FS4	Integrate water sensitive urban design at the three stormwater points at Old Beach	M	Planning, Engineering & Works	M
FS5	Continue planting efforts along foreshore where native vegetation has been damaged to create a BMX trail	H	Works	H

ACTION #	ACTION	TIMING	RESONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
FS6	Design and build additional BMX features at the skate/bike park on Jetty Rd to prevent further vegetation damage	M	Planning & Building	M
FS7	Engage community on revegetation work along foreshore and register interested properties for revegetation	M	Planning & Community Engagement	M
SUBURBS				
SB1	Plant large sections of street rather than little sections at a time, starting on the periphery of suburbs and work way into the centre	M	Planning & Works	M
SB2	Plant on the edges of schools, parks with high pedestrian traffic, grassed islands in roads and in grassed cul-de-sacs to circumvent plant loss	H	Works	H
SB3	Plant in grassed corridors linking parklands with low lying shrubs and vegetation to increase greening connectivity whilst maintaining public safety	M	Works	H
SB4	Integrate understorey plantings with existing remnant trees, building understorey diversity and cover	M	Works	H
HIGHWAY				
HW1	Continue planting East Derwent Highway toward Cove Hill Road and Midland Highway	M	Works	M
HW2	Establish dense plantings of shrubs along pedestrian and bike paths, protecting users from the highway and screening adjacent houses	M	Planning & Works	H

ACTION #	ACTION	TIMING	RESONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
	and fence lines, whilst ensuring vegetation structure is open for passive surveillance and safety			
HW3	Plant low lying ground covers, sedges and wildflowers on traffic island leaving lines of sight for vehicles	H	Works	M
HW4	Incorporate large landmark trees into plantings further back from the road and along Midland Highway toward industrial area	M	Works	M
COMMUNITY AWARENESS, ENGAGEMENT & INVOLVEMENT				
C1	Foster community ownership, engagement, and environmentally positive behaviours through direct community participation in the greening of Brighton	L	Community Engagement	H
C2	Engage local schools, service groups and community centres to raise seedlings and plant outside related buildings and/or “adopt a patch”	M	Planning & Community Engagement	H
C3	Erect signs highlighting planting work with the community groups and named individuals involved	M	Planning & Community Engagement	M
C4	Increase advertisement of community-led Landcare events	M	Community Engagement	M
C5	Provide transport services such as shuttle buses to and from Landcare events	M	Planning & Community Engagement	M

ACTION #	ACTION	TIMING	RESONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
C6	Continue to build relationships with indigenous employment programs	M	Community Engagement	M
C7	Allocate appropriate resources for training and upskilling to recruit a larger workforce to maintain and expand the greening of Brighton	M	Planning & Finance	L
REVIEW & EVALUATION				
RE1	Review the recommendations and implementation plan after 5 years (2029) and undertake complete review of the updated Greening Brighton Strategy in 2033	2029 and 2033	BC, consultant	Med/Low
RE2	Create a standardized protocol and method for measuring tree cover to be undertaken every one to two years	H	Planning & Engineering	H

Type of priorities:

Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)

Timing of priorities:

High: 1-2 years, Medium: 2-5 years, Low: 5-10 years

Community Feedback

Feedback from the community was sought in 2 stages.

Stage 1 Consultation

Limited community consultation was undertaken as part of the review process and was used to develop the new Greening Brighton Strategy. It included opportunistic feedback received while out in the community. An article in the Brighton Nature News email was distributed to various community members and groups (many of these were people interested in the natural environment but also service groups and other community groups and individuals). Relevant phone conversations and emails received during the project were noted and a quick review of relevant comments and feedback collected through Council's customer request system was undertaken.

While visiting some of the sites identified in the previous strategy, three residents of Bridgewater East were asked about the street tree plantings. Their comments included *"I don't understand why the council has chosen the trees they have. They're nice but they are out of place with the area. I would prefer native species (they didn't mind if they are mainland species or Tasmanian), but don't want plants that get too big. Since those trees over the road have grown above the streetlights, crime has been happening. What's the point of having security cameras on that building, if all you can see is the inside of a bush?"*

A new resident contacted council expressing a desire to plant out a roadside area near where she was living *"I need some trees or gardens or shrubs and green space...How can we improve our public amenities, cool the suburb and mitigate against climate change? Let's plant this space out!"*

In a Brighton Nature News email readers were invited to consider and provide feedback to the following questions about street trees and planting in Brighton.

7 community members provided feedback. All supported more trees and the use of drought tolerant species particularly native plants. A selection of responses to the questions put forward to the community are included in Appendix E.

Other comments

The Brighton LGA has the highest prevalence of asthma in the state, and I am looking at some exciting new ways that we can build community capacity to support people living with asthma. A particular theme is seasonal allergies and asthma, and just how difficult it is for people to live freely when surrounded by matter in the air – particularly pollens. I'd be keen to connect with you to discuss how tree plantings – particular species – can be detrimental for people with asthma. Perhaps there's something exciting we can do to propel both our interests?

A brief review of Council's Customer Request system identified the following concerns regarding trees and plantings in the Brighton landscape.

- Dangerous, damaged or fallen trees, branches and debris
- Over-grown trees and over-hanging limbs
- Vegetation obscuring vision and/or access

These issues made up most of the customer requests reviewed. While storm damage is likely to increase with climate change, careful choice of plants and planting locations will be important to help reduce the associated risks and issues.

A few concerns about the health of trees and vandalism were raised and there was at least one resident who contacted the council to express appreciation of the nature strip plantings.

Love the trees planted on nature strip in Tivoli Road, would like to know if we plan to do all of Gagebrook.

Stage 2 Consultation

The new draft Green Brighton Strategy was endorsed for community consultation at the Council Meeting on 18th June 2024. An online survey was made available on the Brighton Council website and promoted through Facebook and via email in the winter edition of Brighton Nature News. The consultation initially closed on the 18th July and this was extended until the 26th of July with an agreement to receive late submissions until 9 am 30th July 2024. Only 2 online surveys were received. Both *indicated support for the strategy.*

It's a terrific, straight forward, clearly written strategy.

We live next door to Gunn Street Park 2 and would love to see a basketball court, exercise equipment and new park go in there.

A comprehensive submission was also received from Asthma Australia welcoming the strategy and recognising that increasing tree cover and urban greening with the Brighton LGA can help improve air quality and broader community health. The submission urged the use of low allergen "asthma-friendly" plants to support the health of people with asthma and allergies and offered advice and support to promote the strategy and for tree planting and community events and activities that share knowledge and experience about plants, allergies, health and wellbeing.

Review and Evaluation

The updated Greening of Brighton Strategy will be reviewed at the end of the 10-year period (2033). To maintain relevance of the recommendations and implementation plan, a review and update involving key stakeholders will be carried out after five years (2029).

As outlined in the streetscape section, ongoing maintenance and monitoring of works e.g. street tree/streetscape maintenance and vegetation condition, should be undertaken by the relevant land manager

Formulation of a standardised protocol and method should be established to monitor the percentage of greenspace change. This should be undertaken every two years by the responsible organisation or consultant.

RE1 Action – Review the recommendations and implementation plan after 5 years (2029) and undertake complete review of the updated Greening Brighton Strategy in 2033

RE1 Action – Create a standardized protocol and method for measuring tree cover to be undertaken every one to two years

Links to Other Plans

Brighton Council has a range of plans and strategies that tie in with the Greening Brighton Strategy

Brighton Council Strategy 2023-2033

Goal 1 – Inspire a proud community that enjoys a comfortable life at every age.

- 1.1 Engage with and enable our community
- 1.2 Build resilience and opportunity
- 1.3 Ensure attractive local areas that provide social, recreational and economic opportunities
- 1.4 Encourage a sense of pride, local identity and engaging activities

Goal 2 Ensure a sustainable environment.

- 2.1 Acknowledge and respond to the climate change and biodiversity emergency
- 2.2 Encourage respect and enjoyment of the natural environment
- 2.3 Demonstrate strong environmental stewardship and leadership
- 2.4 Ensure strategic planning and management of assets has a long term-sustainability and evidence-based approach

Goal 3 Manage infrastructure and growth effectively.

- 3.2 Infrastructure development and service delivery are guided by strategic planning to cater for the needs of a growing and changing population

Goal 4 Ensure a progressive, efficient and caring council

- 4.4 Ensure financial and risk sustainability

Street Tree Plan 2019

Landscape Architects Inspiring Place were engaged by Brighton Council, to develop a Street Tree plan to assist in identifying appropriate street trees to be planted within the urban areas of the Brighton municipality. A review of this plan was undertaken in the development of this document.

Brighton's Natural Resource Management Strategy 2022

2.1 Improve or maintain the condition of freshwater, estuarine and coastal ecosystems

4.1 Maintain and/or improve the condition of native habitats for flora and fauna

4.3 Improve and maintain connectivity of habitat for flora and fauna species

5.1 Incorporate regional community wellbeing into agricultural and natural area management programs to improve resilience

5.2 Facilitate increased community participation in and awareness

Foreshore Management Plan

In May 2023 Brighton Council endorsed the Brighton Foreshore Management Plan. This plan is aimed to provide a practical guide for the collaborative management of areas along the Brighton foreshore. The plan initially concentrated on three areas in Bridgewater, Herdsmans Cove and Old Beach.

Goals

Restore foreshore vegetation and habitat.

Promote environmental awareness.

Maintain green spaces and promote pride in the area.

Climate Change and Resilience strategy November 2019

To provide and demonstrate leadership to the community by implementing sustainability initiatives.

To integrate sustainability principles into all Council functions to achieve a healthy and sustainable environment.

To reduce costs associated with resource consumption across Council assets and activities.

SI.5 Build a resilient community and environmentally sustainable future

S2.2: Education/Capability Build

S4.4: Long-term thinking & evidence-based

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Appendix A Current tree species list for Greening

Brighton Strategy: Unsuitable Vulnerable Viable

Size	Tree Species (non-native)	Common Name	Temperate Vulnerability		
			Current temp	Moderate (0.8 -1.6 °C)	Extreme (3°C)
L	<i>Acer rubrum</i> 'Autumn Red'	Canadian Maple	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable
L	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Autumn blaze maple	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Cimmaron Ash (good drought resistance, not hardy)	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywoodii'	Claret Ash	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> 'Aerial'	Aerial Ash	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair Tree	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable
L	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i> 'Sunburst'	Golden Honey Locust	Hardy	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable
L	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Tupelo	Hardy	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable
L	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	London Plane	Vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>	Manchurian Pear	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Linden Tree	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
L	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> 'Lutescens'	Golden Elm	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
S	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Sango Kaku'	Coral Bark Maple	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
S	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Aurea'	Golden Ash (Hardy)	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable

Size	Tree Species (non-native)	Common Name	Temperate Vulnerability		
			Current temp	Moderate (0.8 -1.6 °C)	Extreme (3°C)
S	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Rain Tree	Hardy	Hardy	Hardy
S	<i>Malus ioensis 'plena'</i>	Iowa Crab Apple	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
S	<i>Olea europaea 'Correggiola'</i>	Olive Tree	Hardy	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable
S	<i>Parrotia persica</i>	Persian Witch Hazel	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
S	<i>Pyrus nivalis</i>	Snow Pear	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
S	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua 'Worplesdon'</i>	Worplesdon Liquidambar	Hardy	Hardy	Hardy
S	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis 'Shademaster'</i>	Green Honey Locust	Hardy	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable
S	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	White Horse Chestnut	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
S	<i>Robinia pseudocacacia 'Frisia'</i>	Golden Robinia	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
F	<i>Ginkgo biloba 'Princeton Sentry'</i>	Princeton Sentry Ginkgo	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable
F	<i>Pyrus calleryana 'Capital'</i>	Ornamental Pear	Hardy	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable
F	<i>Quercus palustris 'Pringreen'</i>	Green Pillar Oak	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
F	<i>Quercus robur 'fastigiata'</i>	Fastigate English Oak	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
F	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera 'Fastigiata'</i>	Fastigate Tulip	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
F	<i>Malus tschonoskii</i>	Upright Crab Apple	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
LM	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum	Hardy	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable
LM	<i>Eucalyptus amygdalina</i>	Black Peppermint	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable	Very vulnerable
LM	<i>Eucalyptus obliqua</i>	Stringybark	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
LM	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	White Gum	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
LM	<i>Eucalyptus sieberi</i>	Black Peppermint	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
LN	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Cabbage Gum	Hardy	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable
LN	<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	White Peppermint	Moderately vulnerable	Moderately vulnerable	Very vulnerable

L – LARGE S- SMALL F- FASTIGATE LM – LARMARK LN – LARGE NATIVE

Out of the 41 tree species selected for planting, 11 (26.8%) will be viable based on projected climate modelling within urban streetscapes*. Species highlighted in green indicate the strongest likelihood of persistence in the face of increasing temperatures of up to 3 degrees. Any species with a very vulnerable rating were excluded. Temperature vulnerability ratings were collected from research by the University of Melbourne, for the City of Melbourne's Future Urban Forest 'Identifying vulnerability to future temperatures' report 2016. *Note if the moderately vulnerable rating is included in the tree species list, under moderate warming scenarios, with extreme forecasts excluded, then 23 (56%) tree species are suitable out of the 41.

Information sourced: https://nespurban.edu.au/wpcontent/uploads/2018/11/CAULRR02_CoMFutureUrbanForest_Nov2016.pdf

Appendix B - Recommended tree and plant species list

Native Street Tree Species for Brighton (non-eucalypt)				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Lightwood wattle	5-15m	4-10m	
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	6-8m (in urban areas)	3-6m	
<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Weeping myall	5-13m	4-5m	
<i>Acacia mucronata</i>	Narrow-leaf wattle	1-15m	5-5m	
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Weeping myrtle	8-10m	8-10m	
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	Black sheoak	6-8m	3-4m	
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping sheoak	8-10m	4-6m	
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coast banksia	5-10m	3-6mm	
<i>Banksia marginata</i>	Silver banksia	1-12m	2-12m	
<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	Hairpin banksia	1-2m	1-2m	
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Swamp sheoak	6-20m	3-6m	
<i>Callistemon Dawson</i>	River weeper	3-5m	3-5m	
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hop bush	2-3m	2-3m	
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak	15-20m	6-8m	
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush box	10-15m	6-12m	
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Black paperbark	3-6m	3-6m	
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Swamp paperbark	8-15m	5-10m	
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Red cascade	6-9m	3-4.5m	

Native Shrub Species				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
Acacia glaucoptera	Flat wattle	1-2m	1-2.5m	
Atriplex cinerea	Saltbushg	.5-1m	1-2m	
Correa backhousianna	Australian fuschia	1m	1m	
Correa decumbens	Spreading correa	.5-1m	1-3m	
Correa reflexa	Native fuchsia	.5-1.2m	.5-1m	
Hakea francisiana	Emu tree	3-8m	2-4m	Upright shrub to narrow tree
Hakea laurina	Pincushion hakea	3-6m	3-5m	Large shrub to small tree
Hakea multilineata	Grass-Leaved hakea	3-5m	2-4m	Upright shrub
Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast tea tree	2-3m	1.5-2.5m	
Leucophyta brownii	Silver cushion bush	.5-1m	.5-1m	Compact shrub
Melaleuca viminalis	"little john"	0.9-1m	1.5m	Dense evergreen shrub
Westringia spp	Native westringia	.5-1.5	1.3-1.5	

Native herbs for understorey and streetscapes				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
Bossiaea prostrata	Creeping bossiaea	5-10cm	0.5-1.5m	
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Common everlasting	30cm	50cm	
Chrysocephalum semipapposum	Clustered everlasting	60cm	60cm	
Calocephalus citreus	Lemon beauty heads	15-60cm	30-60cm	
Calothamnus quadrifidus	One-sided bottlebrush	1.5-2m	1.5-2m	

Native herbs for understorey and streetscapes				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
<i>Conostylis candicans</i>	Grey cottonheads	30cm	50cm	
<i>Helichrysum</i> spp	Everlasting, strawflower	30cm-1m	30cm-1m	
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden everlasting	1m	.5-1m	

Native Ground Covers				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Native pigface	40cm	1-3m	Effective weed deterrent over larger areas
<i>Casuarina glauca</i> (prostrate form)	Swamp sheoak	100-300mm	1-1.5m	Effective weed suppressant over larger areas
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Round leaved pigface	30cm	100cm	
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running postman	10cm	2-3m	
<i>Lasiopetalum macrophyllum</i> (prostrate form)	Slender velvet bush	30-60cm	1-2m	Tolerates light frosts, drought hardy
<i>Myoporum ellipticum</i>	Boobialla	30-50cm	1-2m	Fast growing, good gap filler, rockeries and weed suppression
<i>Myoporum insulare</i> (prostrate form)	Boobialla	30-50cm	1-2m	Fast growing, good gap filler, rockeries and weed suppression
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping boobialla	0.3	2-3m	Dense foliage, good weed suppressant
<i>Rhagodia spinescens</i>	Spiny saltbush	0.6	1-3m	Medium, hardy shrub/ground cover, attractive foliage

Native Grasses, Lilies & Sedge species				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
<i>Austrostipa</i> spp	Spear grass	60-90cm	90cm	

Native Grasses, Lilies & Sedge species				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall sedge	0.8-1m	1m	
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Blue flax-lilly	50-80cm	50-80cm	
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Nobby clubrush	80cm-1m	60-90cm	
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> + other nursery cultivars	Many cultivars	40cm-1.2m	40cm-1m	
<i>Poa labillaedierei</i>	Common tussock grass	Up to 1.5m	0.5m	Larger tussock over time and will need maintenance
<i>Poa rodwayi</i>	Velvet tussock grass	60cm	30cm	Better to plant in initial plantings as more compact than <i>labillaedierei</i>
<i>Rhytidosperra caespitosa</i>	Ringed wallaby grass	20-90cm	30-90cm	
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	60cm-1.5m	30-60cm	Key species in a national threatened ecological community

Smaller Eucalyptus Trees for Street Planting				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
<i>Angophora hispida</i>	Dwarf apple	2-6m	2-6m	Grows well on sites with limited root space
<i>Corymbia ficifolia</i>	Red flowering gum	2-12m	5-10m	Excellent shade tree, round & compact
<i>Eucalyptus cneorifolia</i>	Kangaroo island narrow leaved mallee	4-10m	5-8m	Excellent screening or shelter, grows well on coastal sites
<i>Eucalyptus cosmophylla</i>	Cup gum	2-6m	4-8m	Excellent street tree for under utility wires, good shade tree
<i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i>	Buxton gum	4-8m	8-10m	Good street tree for under utility wires, fast growing, prefers cool, wet sites
<i>Eucalyptus gregsoniana</i>	Dwarf snow gum	2-4m	3-6m	Shrub for landscape planting, dense rounded canopy, very cold

Smaller Eucalyptus Trees for Street Planting				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
				tolerant, excellent for screening and low shelter
<i>Eucalyptus kitsoniana</i>	Gippsland mallee	5-8m	3-4m	Fast growing, shelter and screening, general landscape tree, tolerates wide soil types.
<i>Eucalyptus macrandra</i>	Long flowered marlock	4-10m	3-6m	Screening, ornamental small tree
<i>Eucalyptus pulverulenta</i>	Silver leaved mountain gum	3-7m	3-5m	Non-competitive rots, suitable for underplanting with other plants, ornamental, cold tolerant
<i>Eucalyptus Risdonii</i>	Risdon peppermint	3-10m	5-8m	Ornamental street tree or mallee, fast growing, good street tree, very drought tolerant
<i>Eucalyptus stoatei</i>	Scarlet pear gum	5-8m	2-5	Ornamental small tree, fast growing and flowers when young, screening
<i>Eucalyptus verrucata</i>	Mount Abrupt stringybark	1-5m	2-4m	Dense crowned shrub or small tree, fast growing, shelter and screening
<i>Eucalyptus viridis</i>	Green mallee	4-10m	3-4m	Provides dappled shade, drought tolerant

Larger Trees for Parks, Developments, Highways, Landmark Species				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
<i>Angophora costata</i>	Smooth barked apple	6-20m	16-19m	Grows well on rocky sites with limited root space, ornamental, good shade tree
<i>Angophora floribunda</i>	Rough barked apple	10-25m	10-20m	Excellent shade tree, screening, non-shedding bark
<i>Corymbia citridora</i>	Lemon scented gum	16-30m	20-24m	Excellent landscape planting tree, fast growing, tolerant of most soils and conditions
<i>Corymbia maculata</i>	Spotted gum	18-35m	10-15m	Fast growing, large stately tree, structurally

Larger Trees for Parks, Developments, Highways, Landmark Species				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
				sound, good shade, tolerant of most soils and conditions
<i>Eucalyptus accedens</i>	Powderbark wandoo	8-20m	6-8m	Seasonally colourful bark, screening, compact crown of blue-green foliage
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Woolybutt	8-30m	10-15m	Fast growing, spreading shady crown, grows well on coast
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	River red gum	8-35m	10-15m	Excellent habitat and shade tree
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	Argyle apple	6-18m	6-12m	Highly ornamental, non-shedding stringy bark, tall screening & shelter, floriculture
<i>Eucalyptus crebra</i>	Narrow leaved ironbark	7-25m	8-12m	General landscaping tree, non-shedding bark, tolerant of most soils and conditions
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian blue gum	5-60m	15-22m	Very fast growing, tolerant of cold temperatures, excellent parkland feature tree
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxyton</i>	Yellow gum	4-12m	7-15m	Moderately fast growing, good shade tree, shelter and screening, tolerant of most soils and conditions
<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i>	Red spotted gum	5-18m	8-12m	Highly ornamental, excellent landscape planting, moderately cold tolerant
<i>Eucalyptus megacornuta</i>	Warty yate	6-12m	8-12m	Fast growing, dense crowned tree, smooth shiny bark, rapid, short to medium-term screening and shelter
<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow box	10-30m	15-25m	Tolerant of most soils and conditions, moderately drought tolerant, general landscape planting

Larger Trees for Parks, Developments, Highways, Landmark Species				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
<i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i>	Willow Peppermint	6-18m	8-12m	Ornamental street tree, compact crown, shade, shelter & screening
<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i>	Cabbage gum	4-20m	4-10m	Good ornamental street tree, fast growing, extremely cold tolerant
<i>Eucalyptus petiolaris</i>	Eyre Peninsula blue gum	8-14m	5-12m	Ornamental landscaping tree, provides dappled shade, tolerant of moderately saline soils
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i>	Red box	6-25m	5-15m	General landscaping tree, tolerant of most soils and conditions, moderately drought tolerant
<i>Eucalyptus populnea</i>	Bimble box	6-15m	9-12m	Non-shedding bark, good shade tree, excellent street tree, tolerant of most soils and conditions, highly drought tolerant
<i>Eucalyptus pulchella</i>	White peppermint	8-20m	10-15m	Ornamental landscaping tree of graceful form, fast growing, good street tree in cooler regions
<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Inland scribbly gum	8-18m	12-15m	Excellent tree for landscape planting, provides dappled shade, non-competitive roots (suitable for under-planting)
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red ironbark	8-25m	8-15m	General landscaping tree, contrasting foliage with black bark, tolerant of most soils and conditions, moderately drought tolerant
<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>	Manna gum	10-50m	8-15m	Variable forms, from woodland tree to tall forest tree, very fast growing, tolerates infertile sandy soils

Larger Trees for Parks, Developments, Highways, Landmark Species				
Botanical name	Common name	Height	Width	Notes
Eucalyptus wandoo	Wandoo	8-18m	5-8m	Taller screening, shelter and shade, smooth pale bark

Native species listed above are the recommendations for the street tree planting in response to climate change for the Brighton municipality. Species were chosen based on potential distribution range, tolerance to soil type, salt, air temp and UV levels that are within the predicted climatic shifts for Brighton municipality. Information sourced: Nicolle, D. (2016) Smaller Eucalypts for Planting in Australia, Their Selection, Cultivation and Management) & Nicolle, D. (2016) Larger Eucalypts for Planting in Australia, Their Selection, Cultivation and Management.

Species listed in **Appendix C** can also be integrated with the **Appendix B** species list for the greening of Brighton.

Appendix C - Nature strip planting options for public

RECOMMENDED NATURE STRIP PLANTS			
NATIVE PLANTS			
Species	Common name/s	Height	Width
<i>Anigozanthus spp</i>	Kangaroo paw	40cm-1.2m	40cm-1.2m
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Chocolate lily	80cm	80cm
<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	Native cranberry heath	30-40cm	30-40cm
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry saltbush	10-40cm	1-2m
<i>Austrostipa spp</i>	Spear grass	70-90cm	1m
<i>Banksia spp</i> *small species	Birthday Candles (example), many varieties available	50cm	1m
<i>Brachyscome multifida</i>	'Break O Day' cut leaf daisy	30cm	50cm
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine lily	80cm	50cm
<i>Callistemon spp</i> *small species	'Little John' (example)	60cm-1.2m	60-90cm
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon beauty-heads	15-60cm	30-60cm
<i>Calocephalus lacteus</i>	Milky beauty-heads	15-30cm	10-30cm
<i>Carpobrotus spp</i>	Pigface	15-30cm	1m
<i>Chenopodium spinescens</i>	Creeping saltbush	30-50cm	1m
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common everlasting, yellow buttons	30cm	50cm
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered everlasting	60cm	60cm
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	Australian bindweed	30cm	2m
<i>Correa sp.</i> * small/prostrate forms	<i>Correa alba</i> (example), many varieties available	50cm	1.5m
<i>Crowea saligna</i>	Crowea	1m	1m
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem flax lily	30-60cm	60cm-1m
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blue flax-lily	50-80cm	50-80cm
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Tasman flax-lily	50-80cm	50-80cm
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney weed	10cm	1m
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	Butterfly flag, white iris	70cm	70cm
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Roundleaf pigface	15-30cm	1m
<i>Disphyma crassifolium ssp. clavellatum</i>	Round-leaf pigface, rounded noon flower, karkalla	2-30cm	1-2m
Species	Common name/s	Height	Width

RECOMMENDED NATURE STRIP PLANTS

NATIVE PLANTS

<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing saltbush	15-30cm	60cm-1m
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby saltbush	60cm	1m
<i>Eremophila spp</i>	Emu bush, tar bush	1-1.5m	1-1.5m
<i>Euryomyrtus ramosissima</i>	Rosy baeckea	1m	1.5m
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i> *prostrate form	Small leaved eutaxia	10-15cm	1.5m
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Knobby club rush	80cm-1m	60cm
<i>Geranium solandri</i> var. <i>solandri</i>	Austral crane's bill	10-20cm	60cm-1.5m
<i>Goodenia ovata</i> *prostrate form	Hop goodenia	30cm	1m
<i>Grevillea spp</i> *prostrate forms	<i>Grevillea australis</i> (example), many varieties available	30cm	1.5m
<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>	Spreading guinea flower	15cm	1m
<i>Hibbertia riparia</i>	Erect guinea flower	50cm	1m
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running postman	15cm	3m
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> prostrate form	'Petal point spread' woolly tea tree	40cm	1.5m
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Cushion bush	1.2m	1.2m
<i>Linum marginale</i>	Native flax	60cm	30cm
<i>Lissanthe strigosa</i>	Peach heath	1m	1m
<i>Lomandra nana</i>	Dwarf mat-rush	50cm	50cm
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping grass	70cm	70cm
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping boobialla	30cm	2m
<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>	Purple flag	50cm	50cm
<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	Wild geranium, southern storksbill	50cm	50cm
<i>Pimelea humilis</i>	Common rice flower	10-50cm	30cm-1m
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Silver tussock-grass	1m	50cm
<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>	Matted bush-pea	60cm	1m
<i>Pycnosorus globosus</i>	Billy buttons	30cm	30cm
<i>Rhodanthe anthemoides</i>	Chamomile sunray	30cm	60cm
<i>Rytidosperma spp</i>	Wallaby grass	20-90cm	30cm
<i>Scaevola calendulacea</i>	Coastal fan flower, dune fan flower	40cm	2m
Species	Common name/s	Height	Width

RECOMMENDED NATURE STRIP PLANTS

NATIVE PLANTS

<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Grass trigger plant	50cm	40cm
<i>Styphelia adscendens</i>	Golden heath	60cm	50cm
<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>	Bower spinach	50cm	2m
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	40cm	50cm
<i>Viola hederacea</i>	Native violet	20cm	1m
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Native bluebell	40cm	40cm
<i>Westringia</i> spp *small/prostrate forms	Westringia	40cm-1.5m	40cm-1.3m
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden everlasting	60cm	1m
<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i>	Sticky everlasting	20-80cm	30-80cm

Appendix D - Update on works from Brighton Council Street Tree Strategy 2019

All work in the Street Tree Strategy (STS) is regarded as either high priority (HP), medium priority (MP) or low priority (LP).

Original document found on Brighton Council website:

https://www.brighton.tas.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/FINAL_Brighton-Street-Tree-Strategy.pdf

L01 Brighton East

No progress has been made to report on L01 Brighton east. Limiting factors for this suburb for tree establishment are powerline infrastructure and access for council to provide services. However, small trees and shrubs that can be planted along these sections as recommended in Appendix B. Planting this section of Brighton would provide urban greening connectivity with Brighton Road that has been extensively planted, well established, and maintained.

L02 Brighton West

HP street tree plantings have taken place along Menin Drive, Haskell Road, Hollington Street with some HP plantings along Racecourse Road. Streetscape plantings have also been established along Menin Drive and are well established. Other MP to LP plantings have not taken place.

L03 Industrial Estate

The Industrial Estate is progressing positively. Most if not all HP plantings have taken place within the estate along Glenstone Road. Most native trees (*E pulchella*, *viminalis*, *pauciflora*) look healthy and are establishing well. High density planting has been undertaken along large banks of a water way which cuts through a section of the estate. MP to LP plantings is still to take place.



Figure 11 Establishing native trees along Greenbanks Road & Lukaarlia Drive, Brighton Industrial Estate.

L04 Old Beach

No progress has been made to report on L04 Old Beach. Limiting factors for this suburb for tree establishment is powerline infrastructure. However, small trees can be planted along these sections as recommended in Appendix B. Streets up on Grevillea Avenue have good levels of native vegetation with future street tree plantings being incorporated easily.

L05 Tivoli Green

Tivoli Green being a newer urban area has received some street tree and incorporated streetscape planting. HP planting along Riveria Drive at the entrance to Tivoli Green and further along toward Maritimo Way has been completed but more street trees can be planted. Streetscape plantings are establishing well on the corners of Lottie Mews, Arbie Lane, Elodie Drive and Marlowe Drive. Community feedback on this planting has been positive.



Figure 12 Establishing streetscape on Lottie Mews, Tivoli Green.

L06 Herdsman Cove

HP street tree plantings have been undertaken on the turn off from the East Derwent Highway to Lamprill Circle and the turn off to Gage Road. Some remnant native vegetation remains at these turnoffs and should be incorporated into future planting. No other HP or LP plantings have taken place within Herdsman Cove. Barriers to tree establishment could be overcome with a school engagement program that target establishing vegetation around the JRLF Herdsman's Cove Primary School.

L07 Gagebrook

Gagebrook has had HP street trees planted along Gage Road and Briggs Road. There is strong potential for further street tree establishment along Tottenham Road, Plymouth Road and around the JRLF Gagebrook Primary School. Targeted street tree and streetscape planting along the borders of the Local Government Reserve located within the denser urban areas of Gagebrook would complement any future greening in this suburb.

L08 Gagebrook North

No progress has been made to report on L08 Gagebrook North. This suburb has significant potential for street tree establishment and greater urban greening. Priorities should be given to bare urban grass islands that can be easily vegetated. This will reduce maintenance and start the greening process.

L09 Bridgewater East

No progress has been made to report on L09 Bridgewater East. This suburb has strong potential for street tree and streetscape planting given it has no overhead powerlines, large,

grassed corners along roadsides and wide nature strips. It is recommended that Brighton Council increase efforts to target this suburb for the greater greening of Brighton strategy.

L10 Bridgewater West

HP street plantings have been commenced along Greenpoint Road, Gunn St and Eddington Road bordering the Bridgewater Parkland. Eddington Road plantings have had barriers to establishment due to vandalism but are overall healthy. Given that Bridgewater West has preexisting reasonably well vegetated parklands some of the HP and MP have not been completed. Finishing planting along all HP and MP roads will provide habitat connectivity to these existing parklands and school grounds and assist with the broader urban greening goals of the GBS.



Figure 13 Established vegetation on Gunn St, Bridgewater West.

Appendix E - Community feedback

Stage 1 consultation responses:

Do you think there are enough street trees in Brighton?

- *There's a few along the main road, but it would be great to see more in the residential streets, where space allows.*
- *There are never enough trees! People cut them down, or destroy them faster than we can get some old growth back into the landscape.*
- *Trees look nice - love the greenery and having plants around.*
- *Brighton requires a lot more trees and shrubs especially in pockets, (ie small patches of land on street corners etc) build up a bed with a variety of plants - trees, shrubs with good soil and mulch.....rather than individual trees along side street paths.*

Would you like more trees?

- *Plant now, plant native and plant many!*
- *More trees are always a welcomed sight.*
- *Yes, I want more trees. Many, many more trees. For cooling the landscape, to prevent weather erosion and baking of our soils, for the wildlife, to shade us when we walk (and I want walking tracks, that are shaded!!), to make soil, to make rain.*

Considering climate change, should plants be heat and drought-tolerant?

- *Yes, trees that are heat and drought-tolerant are better in the long run, particularly when considering the costs of maintenance.*
- *I believe we should plant drought-tolerant native trees and shrubs.*
- *We need to choose species that are going to be drought tolerant and provide a cooling system for the soil.*

Should they be native or non-native?

- *While some non-native trees are beautiful additions to the area, native trees are much more adapted to drier conditions and create a food and habitat source for our native wildlife.*
- *I think we need both native and non-native. In urban environments (which, let's face it, are non-native) I would favour non-native trees: those that will provide a cool leafy canopy (think Ash, Oak, Elm), beautiful colours in Autumn, and when the leaves fall, they will create soil. There're also less likely to burn in a bushfire. An oak tree is tremendous at surviving drought as it has a deep tap root. Wildlife have also adapted to using these trees.*
- *Drought tolerant native trees and shrubs.*

If you prefer natives, should they be from Tasmania or include species from the mainland?

- *Tasmanian natives first, ideally, but if mainland species are to be considered it should be ensured they do not have “weedy tendencies” that could cause problems later down the track.*
- *Prefer local natives.*

Is it important to provide trees and plants that provide habitat for birds and other animals?

- *Like habitat trees for birds - ones that attract birds – it's nice to hear the birds in urban areas where there is so much other noise - I love the sound of birds.*

Do you support community-led nature strip plantings to green up Brighton?

- *Big yes!*
- *I'm very supportive of any effort to use nature strips, and roadside verges for vegetation planting.*
- *Support planting nature strips - need to be hardy and drought tolerant*
- *I know in small towns in Italy, people sponsor a tree-plant in a certain location in the town...we purchase and plant the tree in that location - it becomes our tree in Brighton! We do as much as we can to keep the tree alive, protection from wildlife, watering in early days etc.*

Are you in favour of more plantings in open spaces including trees and understorey grasses and shrubs?

- *Another big yes! I'd love to see more plantings, particularly native grasses, and other understorey plants around Brighton.*
- *We also know where there is some land where you chaps could plant and grow as many trees and shrubs as much as you like! TeheNot to mention there is a large parcel of agricultural land owned by State Growth, totally wasted growing weeds next to our property.*

Is there enough shade for pedestrians using footpaths and walkways in summer?

- *Not really. I feel as though I am unable to walk my dog on most summer days as the pavement becomes too hot (although, the new dog park is a welcome addition!)*
- *If you plant deciduous non-native trees along walkways, then people will have filtered-to-full sunlight in winter, and shade in summer when you need it.*

Is there too much shade for pedestrians using footpaths and walkways in winter?

- *I have not found this to be the case.*

Should plantings be used to beautify tracks and walkways and the paths that connect them?

- Absolutely! It would not only help to beautify tracks, but also create habitat.

Do you think new developers can play an important role in greening Brighton? Should they be encouraged to play a bigger role in greening Brighton?

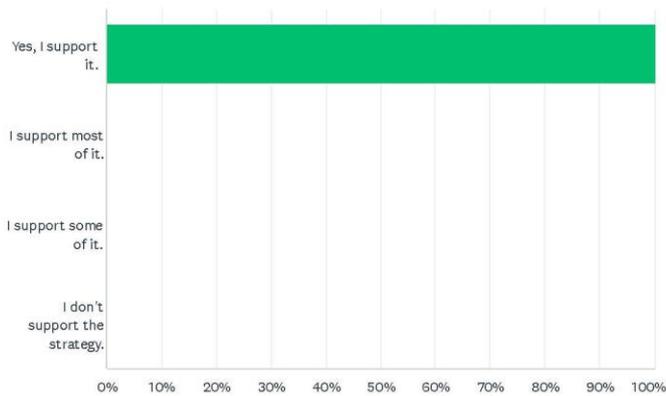
- With so much development taking place in Brighton currently, ensuring Developers play their part and leave sites in a better state than when they found them, would be beneficial to the community.
- Developers should not be allowed to create high density housing developments without inclusion of at least 10-15% open green space for recreation use, and community gardening.

Stage 2 consultation responses:

NEW Greening Brighton Strategy

Q1 Do you support the NEW Greening Brighton Strategy 2024-2033?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes, I support it.	100.00% 2
I support most of it.	0.00% 0
I support some of it.	0.00% 0
I don't support the strategy.	0.00% 0
Total Respondents: 2	

NEW Greening Brighton Strategy

Q2 Do you have any comments or feedback on the NEW Greening Brighton Strategy?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 0

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	It's a terrific, straight forward, clearly written strategy. Often strategic documents are cluttered with too many whole page photos and distracting graphics. I very much appreciate the simple and straight forward format.	7/23/2024 7:04 PM
2	Hi, we live next door to Gunn Street Park 2 and would love to see a basketball court, exercise equipment and new park go in there.	7/3/2024 8:00 PM

NEW Greening Brighton Strategy

Q3 Is there anything else you would like to add?

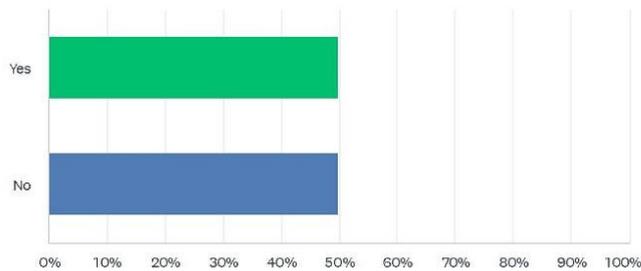
Answered: 2 Skipped: 0

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	I'm very happy with the strategy! Potentially, it could include the importance of building and sequestering carbon in soil. This could be achieved through the use of biochar which may also assist drainage and create drought resilience. Removed vegetation/weeds and pruning could also be turned into biochar on site using portable kilns. This provides an opportunity to turn greenwaste into sequestered carbon in the form of biochar.	7/23/2024 7:04 PM
2	No	7/3/2024 8:00 PM

NEW Greening Brighton Strategy

Q4 Are you interested in helping green the Brighton Municipality?

Answered: 2 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	50.00%	1
No	50.00%	1
TOTAL		2

From



Level 13 Tower B
799 Pacific Highway
Chatswood NSW 2067

Mel Fazackerley
Derwent Catchment Program

26 July 2024

Re: Draft Greening Brighton Strategy

Dear Mel

Asthma Australia welcomes the Draft *Greening Brighton Strategy*. As the Strategy recognises, increasing tree cover and urban greening within the Brighton Local Government Area (LGA) can help to improve air quality and broader community health.¹ Air quality is particularly important for people with asthma as air pollution and airborne hazards can be triggers for asthma symptoms. These triggers include pollen and, so, Asthma Australia proposes that Brighton Council uses 'asthma friendly' plants in the implementation of the Strategy. We also propose that Brighton Council works collaboratively with Asthma Australia through the Strategy initiate actions that will help generate much-needed dialogue about asthma in the local area.

Asthma in the Brighton LGA

Asthma is one of the top four chronic conditions in Tasmania, affecting one in eight people. The Brighton LGA has the highest prevalence of asthma in Tasmania at 16%, which is also higher than the national rate of 11%.

For many years, Asthma Australia has been working in the Brighton LGA undertaking engagement activities to learn about the community and build relationships towards creating an Asthma Smart Community – a place where people with asthma receive the information, resources and services they need to breathe freely, supported by a community that takes steps to reduce asthma triggers locally.

Plants and asthma

Plants can harbour allergens that can trigger asthma, hay fever and allergy symptoms, with the spring season being a challenging time for many people with asthma due to the increase of pollen. In addition, allergies and asthma are closely linked. For example, hay fever is the most common type of allergy that overlaps with asthma and at least 75% of people with asthma also have it.^{1/2} While hay fever has a myriad of symptoms, which can be severe and disrupt quality of life, uncontrolled hay fever (e.g. an itchy, runny and blocked nose) can trigger, and make it harder to control, asthma symptoms.

However, some plants are known to exacerbate asthma symptoms, while others do not and are low allergen or 'asthma-friendly'. Choosing 'asthma-friendly' plants in the implementation of the Strategy is an important example of a practical step the Brighton Council can take to support people with asthma, in tandem with local wildlife.

Plant choices

There is a wide variety of plants that are low allergen or asthma-friendly. These include plants that are pollinated by birds and insects (rather than by the wind), which if chosen can help protect people from allergy and asthma symptoms and benefit local wildlife. Native plants are also often asthma friendly.

Conversely, some plants are high pollen and can be avoided to protect health. Trees or shrubs that are high in pollen and rely on wind to pollinate include Cypress, Box Hedges and Pine Trees, Alder, Birch, Ash, Willow, Elm, Olive, Mulberry and White Cedar. Wind-pollinated plants—grasses, weeds and certain trees – are often the biggest culprits when it comes to allergies and asthma in the garden. They use wind to carry pollen from plant to plant and many of them flower during spring. This type of pollen is light and can travel long distances.

Offices in Adelaide, Brisbane, Canberra, Hobart, Melbourne and Sydney.
ABN: 91 609 156 630

1800 ASTHMA
(1800 278 462)
asthma.org.au

depending on the wind conditions and other factors. Plants that have non-obvious flowers (called cryptic flowers) are also usually best to avoid.

With climate change increasing the levels of pollen that plants produce,ⁱⁱ alongside other hazards that worsen air quality, prioritising asthma-friendly plants in more densely populated or frequently used areas in the community is imperative to support the health of people with asthma and allergies.

Working together

Under our national strategic plan, Asthma Australia aims to partner with community to act on unmet needs and invest where there is the greatest potential for change to reduce asthma hospitalisations. We have a strong track record of community engagement activities that elevate the voice of people with asthma and we work to build supportive environments across all the dimensions of their lives.

Asthma Australia can support the Strategy's selection of plants by providing advice on low allergy plants, supporting community tree planting days and working to get local people with asthma and those at high risk out and about planting trees and sharing knowledge and experiences about plants, allergies, health and wellbeing. Our input could also include:

- Providing promotional support to ensure that the Strategy has a high profile in the community and beyond to our networks of consumers and stakeholders.
- Collecting and sharing stories from people with asthma involved in the Strategy, urban planning and natural resource management communities by presenting to local stakeholders in the community and around Tasmania, as well as at conferences to highlight the positive outcomes of the cooperation between health organisations and urban renewal programs.

We would be delighted to be involved in the implementation of the Strategy and to bring a new dimension to healthy living in the Brighton community.

Regards



Jess Tyler
Health Projects & Partnerships Coordinator (Tasmania)
Jtyler@asthma.org.au

¹ <https://www.brighton.tas.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Draft-Greening-Brighton-Strategy-2024-2033.pdf>

² <https://asthmarp.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s40733-015-0008-0#:~:text=Abstract,underdiagnosed%20in%20subjects%20with%20asthma>

Appendix F – Methods for canopy analysis and new baseline

Methods

Analysis of tree cover assessment for the Brighton municipality was undertaken utilising *i-Tree Canopy* software (Fig. 1). *i-Tree Canopy* employs the most up to date satellite imagery from Google Maps as a base layer for random sampling. The new analysis utilised satellite imagery from Google Maps April 2024, which were taken in summer 2023. CAD files of the urban boundaries were provided by Brighton Council.

Comparisons between the GBS 2016-2021 and 2024 were then analysed. The General Industrial Zone and any urban area not in Bridgewater, Herdsmans Cove or Gagebrook were excluded for this comparison to match existing Brighton Council data. 501 data points were analysed according to the methods used in the Greening Brighton Strategy 2016-2021:

- Tree canopy – Anything that looks like a tree from above.
- Buildings – Any built structure i.e. houses, sheds, warehouses etc.
- Road – all public roads
- Grass – cleared roadsides, industrial estates, lawns, pasture, scrub, sites cleared for development and sporting grounds.
- Impervious (other) – Car parks, footpaths and train lines, not including buildings
- Water – creeks, rivers, dams and rocky coastlines

New baseline

A new baseline analysis was undertaken utilising the provided urban zone information from Brighton Council with *i-Tree Canopy* software. This was to encompass the rate of greening over the all the urban zones within the Brighton municipality. A 500-point analysis was run in *i-Tree Canopy* (Fig. 3) according to the methods in the GBS 2016-2021, with the exception that the industrial estates were classified as impervious (other) rather than grass. The data points were saved as an i-tree canopy file and a shape file of the urban area boundary used will allow for future comparisons.

Appendix G – Opportunities for greenspace projects

Potential streets to target for promoting greenspace connectivity, tree planting, streetscapes and nature strips are outlined below.

Bridgewater:

Location	Map
<p>Improve landscaping of parklands in western Bridgewater where they are to be retained</p>	
<p>Road reserve plays on Corner of Bisdee Road and Taylor Crescent</p>	

Grassed island on Taylor Crescent (CT31616/1675)



East Derwent Highway to Cove Hill Road entry front KFC (CT 9499/1)



New Bridgewater Bridge interchange



Open space zone adjoining Bridgewater Community House (CT237205/1)



5 & 6 O'Loughlin Ct pedestrian connections



48 Albion Rd pedestrian connection



Parklet on Cnr of Bisdee Road and Cowle Road



Oakwood Ct



Gagebrook and Herdsmans Cove:

Location	Map
<p>Parkland edge between Acacia Crescent, Viola Crescent, Veronica Crescent and Telopea Crescent</p>	
<p>Sattler street joining to Deak Street and Correa Place (CT21898/3002)</p>	

Lamprill Circle and surrounding streets



Walkway between Lockhart St and Barwick Place (CT 15333/956)



Wiltshire Place (CT15333/955)



Attachment 1:



The road reserve.



The original land grant plan overlaid on the current street plan.

From: Old Beach Probus Club <oldbeachprobusclub24@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, July 24, 2024 9:44 PM
To: James Dryburgh <James.Dryburgh@brighton.tas.gov.au>
Subject: Request for consideration

For Attn: Mr James Dryburgh

General Manager, Brighton Council

Dear Sir,

It was established on 10 May 2024, at an information session held by Probus South Pacific, that there was an appropriate level of interest among retired and semi-retired members of the local community in having a local club. I am happy to write to advise that a Probus Club has been successfully established receiving accreditation from Probus South Pacific with effect 12 July 2024.

The clubs official name is 'Old Beach Probus Club'

Probus clubs are run by the members of the club all of whom are volunteers and the club is completely not for profit basis.

The aims and objectives of Probus Clubs are -

A.To provide a safe opportunity for retired and semi-retired members of the community to connect socially

B.To advance social, cultural and intellectual interests of it's members

C.To strive to be seen as a worthwhile organisation within our community, and

D.To remain non-political and non-sectarian while promoting open discourse and information sharing in a fair and non judgmental atmosphere

The club has an enthusiastic committee and have already attracted 20 residents in the Old Beach area as our Foundation Members. The club currently hires the Old Beach Community Hall on the third Friday of each month to hold meetings, hear guest speakers and have morning tea.

As a brand new club we are working together to not only meet our club objectives but also grow our membership and that is not without costs which are currently covered only by the pro rata annual fees that have been paid by members and donations received towards our morning tea costs.

Given the club's voluntary status and community focus we would be grateful if Council might give consideration to waiving the \$22.50 per hour hire fee for the three hours (\$67.50) each month the hall is used by our club. We look forward to your reply.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Jacie Chick
President
Old Beach Probus Club
0408987536

5/8/2024

Dear Brighton Council,

I am writing on behalf of Uniting and Communities for Children to request a fee waiver for hire of the Brighton Civic Centre for Thursday the 10th of October, 9.00 am until 5.00 pm. Uniting in partnership with Communities for Children – South East Tasmania are delivering a free music event for families.

The event will be an interactive music experience for children and their families and will be aimed at families with children 0 – 12 years old. Participants will get to experience music from a diverse range of genres and cultures. This includes baby music, classical music, indigenous, cultural, and modern technological DJ experiences.

We will require the use of the main room and the theatrette of the Civic Centre. The meeting rooms in the library have also been booked.

Participating musicians will deliver 2 interactive sessions each with sessions running constantly throughout the day in the different meeting spaces.

We have secured the in kind assistance of Damien Goundrie – (Associate Lecturer in Music Technology and Unit Coordinator in Music and Politics at the School of Creative Arts/Music) – as our key source of technological support and advice and person to link us in with different musicians. Damien will also run 4 interactive DJ sessions at the event.

To date we have secured:

- Stuart Cam (owner of Future State Studios) who will provide support and equipment without charge on the day
- Alex Moss (owner of Second Echo Ensemble – music workshops with people with disabilities) to run visual music sessions without charge
- Max Best (Australian DMC champion running 4th at the World Titles last year) to give a demonstration of his skills
- Catherine Cretan (operator of Hobart Baby Music – music groups for babies and toddlers)
- Ollie GP (local up and coming DJ) to provide support and assistance on the day
- Martin Blackwell (Material Institute)

In an area where children are behind in AEDC scores; where families are struggling financially to meet even simple daily living needs; and where local schools are often focused on managing the most basic educational, social and emotional needs of the children, things like diverse and engaging musical opportunities are often non-existent for these children.

Social and community events, and music within itself, support positive mental health and wellbeing and positive relationships and stronger connections with community and culture. Music is integral to all cultures and the more children learn about their own and other cultures, the more resilient and accepting they become. Positive benefits to family relationships and family cohesion can occur when they have increased opportunities to engage in activities together as a family unit. The more communities come together to engage in and celebrate things like music, the more inclusive, safe, strong and supportive they can become.

It is hoped that this might become an annual event for local families and their children.

We have obtained a small amount of funding from Communities for Children. However, some musicians will require payment; the library requires payment for the hire of their meeting rooms; we plan to offer free food – probably sausage sizzle with fruit cups. We would also like to offer subsidised drinks from the local café Bean to Brew. We plan to have at least one face painter and/or balloon artist as well, who will require payment.

If we are not able to secure a fee waiver, the hire of the civic centre will take a third of the funding we have, and it will mean we will not be able to provide as many musicians, subsidised drinks and maybe also not the face painter.

Consequently, we would deeply appreciate the waiver of the full hire fee, please. We do understand the costs of maintaining the civic centre and in the least, a partial waiver would be helpful.

If you require further information, please contact myself.

Thank you for taking the time to consider our request.

Warm wishes,

Nicki Kastner

Brighton Family and Community Support Worker

nicki.kastner@vt.uniting.org

0466946979

62441144

(Monday to Thursday)

Rep: Village People

Catherine Watson

PH: 0403 549 333

E:catherinewatson38@yahoo.com.au

Dear Brighton Council,

We are "Village People" and are participating in The Tasmanian Community Fund- Emerging Community Leadership Program 2024. We would like to hold a "Youth Expo" in mid to late Oct 2024 at the Brighton Civic Centre. We are writing this letter to ask Brighton Council to waive the fees for the hire and that they cover the cost for the casual hire insurance for the day.

We hope that you consider our request as we look forward to working with you in the near future.

Please find attached our Project Outline.

Yours Sincerely

Catherine Watson

Youth Expo - Community Project Outline

Project Team:

The project team is made up of six Emerging Community Leaders Program participants: Bree Piscitelli, Catherine Watson, Daniela Dorney, Jannah Digby, Kerryn James and Michael Casey, collectively known as 'Village People'.

Project Outline:

Focusing on young people aged 12-17 years old in the Bridgewater and Gagebrook communities, the project aims to support young people to forge links within their 'village' by creating pathways for enrichment and engagement in community groups and activities. The intention is to host a youth exhibition within the community that gathers a variety of clubs and associations offering opportunities to young people with a particular interest in unique and non-traditional activities. The event will provide attendees with information, meet and greet opportunities and some hands-on 'give it a try' experiences.

Participating in extra-curricular activities benefits young people in many ways. Such activities allow exploration of their interests and talents, fostering creativity and a sense of achievement. It develops social skills and friendships, promotes teamwork, communication, personal growth and development and leadership abilities. Additionally, participation can improve mental health by providing a constructive outlet for energy and emotions. Linking young people to their community is an opportunity to instil a sense of belonging and responsibility, encouraging them to contribute positively and build a stronger, more connected society.

Project Implementation:

The project will be implemented with a strong focus on community consultation – engaging with and listening to what the young people want. A local community venue will be sourced, and the event held in late 2024. A diverse range of clubs and associations will be contacted and invited to be involved, providing them with event details and benefits of participation. A marketing strategy will be implemented and engaging promotional material created, making use of social media, local newspapers, community bulletin boards, local schools and businesses to spread the word.

The project intends to forge partnerships with a multitude of partners including but not limited to clubs and organisations both locally and in the Greater Hobart region, Brighton council, Brighton Youth Action Group (BYAG), Tasmanian Community Fund, local politicians, TasWater, Food Vendors, local schools, St Johns Ambulance and Material Institute.

Identified Risk:

1. **Safety and Security:** Ensuring the physical safety of participants and attendees is paramount, requiring effective crowd management, emergency procedures and safeguarding measures.
2. **Financial Risks:** Ensuring adequate funding and sponsorships and budgeting accurately.
3. **Logistical Challenges:** Coordinating venue arrangements and equipment.
4. **Legal and Regulatory Compliance:** Adhering to all relevant laws and regulations including permits, insurance and health and safety standards.
5. **Reputational Risks:** Maintaining a positive image of the event and its organisers.
6. **Participation Engagement:** Ensuring high levels of participation and attendance, managing expectations, and providing a valuable experience for all involved.
7. **Environmental Factors:** Preparing for unforeseen events such as inclement weather or technical failures that could impact the event.

Budget Considerations:

Venue & Insurance: in-kind support being sought from Brighton Council	\$0.00
Marketing: in-kind support being sought from local politicians	\$0.00
Travel Costs: for petrol and accommodation for travelling project team members	\$500.00
Catering	\$500.00
Stationery/Miscellaneous Items	\$50.00
PA System/Music: in-kind support being sought from Brighton Council and Material Institute	\$0.00
Grant Auspicing: in-kind support being sought from local organisation to auspice grant money	\$0.00
Contingency Fund: for unexpected expenses	\$500.00
Total	\$1550.00



POLICY NAME: UNREASONABLE CONDUCT OF CUSTOMERS POLICY

POLICY No: 7.15

1. Introduction

1.1 Statement of Support

Brighton Council are committed to being accessible and responsive to all customers who approach our office regardless of ethnic identity, national origin, religion, linguistic background, sex, gender expression, sexual orientation, physical ability or other cultural or personal factors. At the same time, the success of our office depends on:

- our ability to do our work in the most effective and efficient ways possible
- the health, safety, and security of our staff
- our ability to allocate our resources fairly across all the complaints, enquiries and contact we receive.

When customers behave unreasonably, their conduct can significantly affect the successful conduct of our work. Brighton Council will act proactively and decisively to manage any customer conduct that negatively and unreasonably affects us and will support our staff to do the same in accordance with this policy.

I authorise and expect all Brighton Council employees to implement the strategies provided in this policy.

James Dryburgh
GENERAL MANAGER

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2. Objectives

2.1 Policy Aims

This policy was developed to assist all staff members to better manage unreasonable and challenging conduct by customers (UCC). It aims to help staff:

- feel confident and supported in taking action to manage UCC
- act fairly, consistently, honestly, and appropriately when responding to UCC
- understand their roles and responsibilities in relation to the management of UCC, and how this policy will be used
- understand the types of circumstances when it may be appropriate to manage UCC using one or more of the following mechanisms:
 - the strategies provided in the NSW Ombudsman's [Managing unreasonable conduct by a customer manual](#) (3rd edition) ¹ including the strategies to change or restrict a customer's access to our services
 - alternative dispute resolution strategies to deal with conflicts involving customers and members of our council
 - legal instruments such as trespass laws or other legislation to prevent a customer from coming onto our premises, and orders to protect specific staff members from any actual or apprehended personal violence, intimidation, or stalking
 - guidelines to managing unreasonable conduct of the public in council meetings, including public question time
- understand the criteria we will consider before we decide to change or restrict a customer's access to our services
- be aware of the processes that will be followed to record and report UCC incidents, and the procedures for consulting and notifying customers about any proposed action or decision to change or restrict their access to our services
- understand the procedures for reviewing decisions made under this policy, including specific timeframes for review.

¹ <https://www.ombo.nsw.gov.au/guidance-for-agencies/managing-unreasonable-conduct-by-a-complainant>

3. Defining unreasonable conduct by a customer

3.1 Unreasonable conduct by a customer

Most customers act reasonably and responsibly in their interactions with us, even when they are experiencing high levels of distress, frustration, and anger about their concern or matter. However, despite our best efforts to help them, in a very small number of cases customers display inappropriate and unacceptable behaviour. They can be aggressive and verbally abusive towards our staff, threaten harm and violence or bombard our offices with unnecessary and excessive phone calls and emails. They may make inappropriate demands on our time and resources or refuse to accept our decisions and recommendations in relation to their complaints. When customers behave in these ways (and where there are no cultural factors that could reasonably explain their behaviour) we consider their conduct to be 'unreasonable'.

In short, unreasonable conduct by a customer is any behaviour by a current or former customer which, because of its nature or frequency raises substantial health, safety, resource or equity issues for our council, our staff, other service users and customers or the customer themselves.

UCC can be divided into 5 categories of conduct:

- unreasonable persistence
- unreasonable demands
- unreasonable lack of cooperation
- unreasonable arguments
- unreasonable behaviours.

3.1.1 Unreasonable persistence

Unreasonable persistence is continued, incessant and unrelenting conduct by a customer that has a disproportionate and unreasonable impact on our council, staff, services, time, or resources. Some examples of unreasonably persistent behaviour include:

- An unwillingness or inability to accept reasonable and logical explanations, including final decisions that have been comprehensively considered and dealt with (even when it is evident the customer does understand the information provided).
- Persistently demanding a review simply because it is available, and without arguing or presenting a case for one.
- Pursuing and exhausting all available review options, even after we have explained that a review is not warranted – and refusing to accept that we cannot or will not take further action on their complaint.
- Reframing a complaint in an effort to get it taken up again.
- Multiple and repeated phone calls, visits, letters, emails (including cc'd correspondence) after we have repeatedly asked them not to.
- Contacting different people within or outside our council to get a different outcome or a more sympathetic response to their enquiry, complaint or concern – this is known as internal and external 'forum shopping'. This can include excessive communications with councillors and elected members.

3.1.2 Unreasonable demands

Unreasonable demands are any demands expressly made by a customer that have a disproportionate and unreasonable impact on our council, staff, services, time, or resources. Some examples of unreasonable demands include:

- Issuing instructions and making demands about how to handle their complaint or enquiry, the priority it should be given, or the outcome to be achieved.
- Insisting on talking to a senior manager or the General Manager personally when the reasons that this is not appropriate or warranted have been carefully explained to the customer.
- Emotional blackmail and manipulation resulting in intimidation, harassment, shaming, seduction or portraying themselves as being victimised when this is not the case.
- Insisting on outcomes that are not possible or appropriate in the circumstances, for example asking for someone to be fired or prosecuted, or for an apology or compensation when there is no reasonable basis for this.
- Demanding services of a nature or scale that we cannot provide, even after we have explained this to them repeatedly.

3.1.3 Unreasonable lack of cooperation

Unreasonable lack of cooperation is when a customer is unwilling or unable to cooperate with us, our staff, or our complaints process – resulting in a disproportionate and unreasonable use of our services, time, or resources. Some examples of unreasonable lack of cooperation include:

- Sending us a constant stream of complex or disorganised information without clearly defining the issue at hand or explaining how the material provided relates to their complaint or enquiry (where the customer is clearly capable of doing this).
- Providing little or no detail around their complaint or enquiry, or providing information in ‘drips and drabs’.
- Refusing to follow or accept our instructions, suggestions, or advice without a clear or justifiable reason for doing so.
- Arguing that a particular solution is the correct one in the face of valid contrary arguments and explanations.
- Unhelpful behaviour such as withholding information, acting dishonestly and misquoting others.

3.1.4 Unreasonable arguments

Unreasonable arguments include any arguments that are not based on any reason or logic, that are incomprehensible, false, or inflammatory, trivial, or delirious, and that disproportionately and unreasonably impact upon our council, staff, services, time, or resources. Arguments are unreasonable when they:

- fail to follow a logical sequence that the customer is able to explain to staff
- are not supported by any evidence or are based on conspiracy theories
- lead a customer to reject all other valid and contrary arguments
- are trivial when compared to the amount of time, resources, and attention that the customer demands
- are false, inflammatory, or defamatory.

3.1.5 Unreasonable behaviour

Unreasonable behaviour is conduct that is unreasonable in all circumstances (regardless of how stressed, angry, or frustrated a customer is) because it unreasonably compromises the health, safety and security of our staff, other service users or the customer themselves. Some examples of unreasonable behaviours include:

- acts of aggression, verbal abuse, derogatory, racist, or grossly defamatory remarks
- harassment, intimidation, or physical violence
- rude, confronting, or threatening correspondence
- threats of harm to self or third parties, threats with a weapon or threats to damage property, including bomb threats
- stalking in person or online
- emotional manipulation.

All staff should note that Brighton Council has a zero-tolerance policy towards any harm, abuse or threats directed towards them. Any conduct of this kind will be dealt with under this policy, and in accordance with our duty of care and work health and safety responsibilities under the *Tasmanian Work Health and Safety Act 2012*.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 All Staff

All staff are responsible for familiarising themselves with this policy as well as expectations of council and customers, as detailed within council customer service charters. Staff are also encouraged to explain the contents of this document to all customers, particularly those who engage in UCC or exhibit the early warning signs of UCC.

Staff are also encouraged and authorised to use the strategies and scripts provided at the NSW Ombudsman's website – see Part 2 of the *Managing unreasonable conduct by a complainant Manual (3rd edition)*²:

- Strategies and scripts for managing unreasonable persistence
- Strategies and scripts for managing unreasonable demands
- Strategies and scripts for managing unreasonable lack of cooperation
- Strategies and scripts for managing unreasonable arguments
- Strategies and scripts for managing unreasonable behaviours

Any strategies that change or restrict a customer's access to our services must be considered by the General Manager, or their delegate, as provided in this policy.

Staff are also responsible for recording and reporting all UCC incidents they experience or witness (as appropriate) to the General Manager, or their delegate, within 24 hours of the incident occurring (refer **Appendix A**). A file note of the incident should also be copied into the council Records Management system.

4.2 The General Manager

The General Manager, in consultation with relevant staff, has the responsibility and authority to change or restrict a customer's access to our services in the circumstances identified in this policy. When doing so they will consider the criteria in section 7.2 below (adapted into a checklist in **Appendix B**) and will aim to impose any service changes or restrictions in the least restrictive ways possible. Their aim when taking such actions will not be to punish the customer, but rather to manage the impacts of their conduct. Under this policy, the General Manager is able to delegate certain responsibilities to another Senior Manager, however the final decision regarding service limitation should always be a responsibility of the General Manager.

When applying this policy, the General Manager, or their delegate, will also aim to keep at least one open line of communication with a customer. However, we do recognise that in extreme situations all forms of contact may need to be restricted for some time to ensure the health, safety, and security of our staff or third parties.

The General Manager, or their delegate, is also responsible for recording, monitoring, and reviewing all cases where this policy is applied to ensure consistency, transparency, and accountability for the application of this policy. They will manage and keep a file record of all cases where this policy is applied.

4.3 Senior Managers

All senior managers are responsible for supporting staff to apply the strategies in this policy, as well as those in the manual. Senior managers are also responsible for ensuring

² <https://www.ombo.nsw.gov.au/guidance-for-agencies/managing-unreasonable-conduct-by-a-complainant/part-2>

compliance with the procedures outlined in this policy, and that all staff members are trained to deal with UCC – including on induction.

After a stressful interaction with a customer, senior managers and team leaders should provide affected staff members with the opportunity to debrief their concerns either formally or informally. Senior managers and team leaders will also ensure that staff are provided with proper support and assistance including medical or police assistance, and if necessary, support through programs like the Employee Assistance Program.

Senior managers and team leaders may also be responsible for arranging other forms of support for staff, such as appropriate communication or intercultural training.

4.4 Councillors

Councillors hold a vital role in upholding the principles outlined in this policy, contributing to a safe and respectful community environment. Councillors have a responsibility to advocate for the implementation and adherence to the policy within the community.

5. Responding to and managing UCC

5.1 Changing or restricting a customer's access to our services

UCC incidents will generally be managed by limiting or adapting the ways we interact with or deliver services to customers by restricting:

- **Who they have contact with** – limiting a customer to a sole contact person or staff member in our council.
- **What they can raise with us** – restricting the subject matter of communications that we will consider and respond to.
- **When they can have contact** – limiting a customer's contact with our council to a particular time, day, or length of time, or curbing the frequency of their contact with us.
- **Where they can make contact** – limiting the locations where we will conduct face-to-face interviews to secured facilities or areas of the office.
- **How they can make contact** – limiting or modifying the forms of contact that the customer can have with us. This can include modifying or limiting face-to-face interviews, telephone, and written communications, prohibiting access to our premises, contact through a representative only, taking no further action or terminating provision of services altogether.

When using the restrictions provided in this section, we recognise that discretion will need to be used to adapt them to suit a customer's personal circumstances such as level of competency, literacy skills, and cultural background. In this regard, we also recognise that more than one strategy may be needed in individual cases to ensure their appropriateness and efficacy.

5.2 Who: limiting the customer to a sole contact point

Where a customer tries to forum-shop within our council, changes their issues of complaint or their enquiry repeatedly, constantly reframes their issues, or raises an excessive number of issues, it may be appropriate to restrict their access to a single staff member (a sole contact point) who will manage their correspondence and interaction with our office. This may help ensure they are dealt with consistently and may minimise the incidence of misunderstandings, contradictions, and manipulation.

To avoid staff 'burnout', the sole contact officer's supervisor will provide them with regular support and guidance as needed. The General Manager, or their delegate, will also review the arrangement every six months to ensure that the officer is managing/coping with the arrangement.

Customers who are restricted to a sole contact person will, however, be given the contact details of one additional staff member who they can contact if their primary contact is unavailable – for example if they go on leave or are otherwise unavailable for an extended period of time.

5.3 What: restricting the subject matter of communications that we will consider

Where customers repeatedly send letters, emails, or online forms that raise trivial or insignificant issues, contain inappropriate or abusive content, or relate to an issue that has already been comprehensively considered or reviewed (at least once) by our office, we may restrict the issues the customer can raise with us. For example, we may:

- Refuse to respond to correspondence that raises an issue that has already been dealt with, that raises a trivial issue, or is not supported by evidence. The customer will be advised that future correspondence of this kind will be read and filed without acknowledgement unless we decide that we need to pursue it further – in which case, we may do so on our ‘own motion’.
- Restrict the customer to one complaint or enquiry per month. Any attempts to circumvent this restriction (for example by raising multiple complaints or issues in the one letter) may result in modifications or further restrictions being placed on their access.
- Return the correspondence to the customer and require them to remove any inappropriate content before we agree to consider its contents. We will also keep a copy of the inappropriate correspondence for our records to help identify repeat UCC incidents.

5.4 When and how: limiting when and how a customer can contact us

If a customer’s contact with our council places an unreasonable demand on our time or resources, or affects the health, safety, and security of our staff because it involves behaviour that is persistently rude, threatening, abusive or aggressive, we may limit when or how the customer can interact with us. This may include:

- Limiting their telephone calls or face-to-face interactions to a particular time of the day or days of the week.
- Limiting the length or duration of telephone calls, written correspondence, or face-to-face interactions. For example:
 - Telephone calls may be limited to 10 minutes at a time and will be politely terminated at the end of that time period.
 - Lengthy written communications may be restricted to a maximum of 10 typed or written pages, single sided, font size 12 or it will be sent back to the customer to be organised and summarised – This option is only appropriate in cases where the customer is capable of summarising the information and refuses to do so.
 - Limiting face-to-face interactions to a maximum of 15 minutes.
- Limiting the frequency of their telephone calls, written correspondence, or face-to-face interviews. Depending on the natures of the service(s) provided we may limit:
 - Telephone calls to [1] every 2 weeks/month.
 - Written communications to [1] every 2 weeks/month.
 - Face-to-face interviews to [1] every 2 weeks/month.

For irrelevant, overly lengthy, disorganised or very frequent written correspondence we may also:

- Require the customer to clearly identify how the information or supporting materials they have sent to us relate to the central issues that we have identified in their complaint.
- Restrict the frequency with which customers can send emails or other written communications to our office.
- Restrict a customer to sending emails to a particular email account (e.g., the council’s main email account) or block their email access altogether and require that any further correspondence be sent through Australia Post only.

We may, in accordance with our policies and guidelines surrounding social media, remove inappropriate content posted on council social media accounts, and any person who repeatedly violates such guidelines may be blocked from the council social media accounts.

'Writing only' restrictions

When a customer is restricted to 'writing only' they may be restricted to written communications through:

- Australia Post only
- Email only to a specific staff email or our general office email account
- Hand delivery, where appropriate

If a customer's contact is restricted to writing only, the General Manager, or their delegate, will clearly identify the specific means that the customer can use to contact our office (e.g., Australia Post only). If it is not appropriate for a customer to enter our premises to hand deliver their written communication this must be communicated to them as well.

Any communications received by our office in a manner that contravenes a 'writing only' restriction will be read and filed without acknowledgement.

5.5 Where: limiting face-to-face interviews

If a customer is violent or overtly aggressive, unreasonably disruptive, threatening or demanding or makes frequent unannounced visits to our premises, we may consider restricting our face-to-face contact with them.

These restrictions can include:

- Restricting access to particular secured premises or areas of the office such as the reception area or a secured room or facility.
- Restricting their ability to attend our premises to specified times of the day or days of the week only – for example, when additional security is available or to times or days that are less busy.
- Allowing them to attend our office on an 'appointment only' basis, and only with specified staff (for these meetings, staff should enlist the support and assistance of a colleague for added safety and security.)
- Banning the customer from attending our premises altogether and allowing some other form of contact, e.g., 'writing only' or 'telephone only' contact.

5.6 Terminating a customer's *direct* access to our services

In rare cases, and as a last resort when all other strategies have been considered, the General Manager may decide that it is necessary for our council to restrict a customer's direct contact or access to our services. In these situations, an intermediary body, such as an independent mediator, should be nominated by the General Manager.

A decision for a council to terminate direct contact with a customer will only be made if it appears that the customer is unlikely to modify their conduct, or their conduct poses a significant risk for our staff or other parties because it involves one or more of the following:

- Acts of aggression, verbal or physical abuse, threats of harm, harassment, intimidation, stalking, assault.
- Damage to property while on our premises.

- Threats with a weapon or common office items that can be used to harm another person or themselves.
- Physically preventing a staff member from moving around freely either within their office or during an off-site visit – e.g., entrapping them in their home.
- Conduct that is otherwise unlawful.

In these cases, the customer will be sent a letter notifying them that their access has been restricted as outlined in **section 7.4** below.

A customer's access to our services and our premises may also be restricted (directly or indirectly) using legal mechanisms like trespass laws and other legislation or legal orders to protect members of our staff from personal violence, intimidation or stalking by a customer.

5.7 Managing disruptive behaviour in council meetings

The *Local Government Act 1993* (the Act) promotes participation of the community in council meetings through public question time and observation of the decision-making process which should be conducted in an open and transparent way.

It is however, at this time in the meeting where it is most likely issues with unreasonable and disruptive conduct will arise.

Sometimes, members of public fail to show respect or consideration for the chairperson, elected members, council staff and other members of the public. Such unreasonable conduct makes the running of council business more difficult and stressful, reducing the efficiency and effectiveness of council meetings.

Unreasonable and disruptive conduct can also deny other members of the public the opportunity to participate in and observe council proceedings.

The Tasmanian *Local Government (Meeting Procedures) Regulations 2015* state that if a member of the public:

- a) hinders or disrupts a meeting; or
- b) tries to hinder or disrupt a meeting; or
- c) fails or refuses to leave a closed meeting –

then the chairperson may take reasonable steps to remove the person from the meeting or closed meeting, including requesting the assistance of a police officer in removing the person.

The chairperson and General Manager should familiarise themselves with *Guidelines - Disruptive behaviour by the public at council meetings*³, prior to taking any decisive action regarding behaviour of customers in council meetings.

³ https://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0012/352101/Guidelines-Disruptive-behaviour-by-the-public-at-council-meetings.pdf

6. Alternative dispute resolution

6.1 Using alternative dispute resolution strategies to manage conflicts with customers

If the General Manager, or their delegate, determines that we cannot terminate our services to a customer in a particular case or that we or our staff bear some responsibility for causing or exacerbating their conduct, they may consider using alternative dispute resolution strategies (ADRs) such as mediation and conciliation to resolve the conflict with the customer and attempt to rebuild our relationship with them.

If an ADR is considered to be an appropriate option in a particular case, it will be conducted by an independent third party to ensure transparency and impartiality.

However, we recognise that in UCC situations an ADR may not be an appropriate or effective strategy – particularly if the customer is uncooperative or resistant to compromise. Therefore, each case will be assessed on its own facts to determine the appropriateness of this approach.

7. Procedures to be followed when changing or restricting a customer's access to our services

7.1 Consulting with relevant staff

When the General Manager, or their delegate, receives a UCC incident form from a staff member, they will contact the staff member to discuss the incident. They will discuss:

- The circumstances that gave rise to the UCC incident, including the customer's situation, personal and cultural background, and perspective.
- The impact of the customer's conduct on our council, relevant staff, our time, resources etc.
- The customer's response to the staff member's warnings or requests to stop the unreasonable behaviour.
- What the staff member has done to manage the customer's conduct (if applicable).
- Any suggestions made by relevant staff on ways that the situation could be managed.

7.2 Criteria to be considered

Following a consultation with relevant staff the General Manager, or their delegate, will search the council Records Management system for information about the customer's prior conduct and history with our council. They will also consider the following criteria:

- Whether the conduct in question involved overt anger, aggression, violence, or assault (which is unacceptable in all circumstances).
- Whether the customer's case has merit.
- The likelihood that the customer will modify their unreasonable conduct if they are given a formal warning about their conduct.
- Whether changing or restricting access to our services will be effective in managing the customer's behaviour.
- Whether changing or restricting access to our services will affect the customer's ability to meet their obligations, such as reporting obligations.
- Whether changing or restricting access to our services will have an undue impact on the customer's welfare, livelihood, or dependents etc.
- Whether the customer's personal circumstances have contributed to the behaviour – For example, the customer's cultural background may mean their communication patterns differ from those of our staff or our council's standards, or the customer is a vulnerable person who is under significant stress as a result of one or more of the following:
 - homelessness
 - physical disability
 - illiteracy or other language or communication barrier
 - mental or other illness
 - personal crises
 - substance or alcohol abuse.
- Whether the customer's response or conduct was moderately disproportionate, grossly disproportionate, or not at all disproportionate in the circumstances.
- Whether there are any statutory provisions that would limit the types of limitations that can be applied to the customer's contact with, or access to our services.

Once the General Manager, or their delegate, has considered these criteria, they will decide on the appropriate course of action. They may suggest formal or informal options for dealing with the customer's conduct which may include one or more of the strategies provided in the manual and this policy.

See **Appendix B** – Sample checklist for General Manager, or their delegate, to consider when deciding to modify or restrict a customer's access.

7.3 Providing a warning letter

Unless a customer's conduct poses a substantial risk to the health and safety of staff or other third parties, the General Manager will provide them with a written warning about their conduct in the first instance. If the customer is unable to read the letter, it will be followed/accompanied by a telephone call, using an interpreter if necessary.

The warning letter will:

- Specify the date, time, and location of the UCC incident(s).
- Explain why the customer's conduct/UCC incident is problematic.
- List the types of access changes and/or restrictions that may be imposed if the behaviour continues. (Note: not every possible restriction should be listed but only those that are most relevant).
- Provide clear and full reasons for the warning being given.
- Include an attachment of the council's ground rules and/or briefly state the standard of behaviour that is expected of the customer. See Council Customer Service Charter.
- Provide the name and contact details of the staff member who they can contact about the letter.
- Be signed by the General Manager.

7.4 Providing a notification letter

If a customer's conduct continues after they have been given a written warning or in extreme cases of overt aggression, violence, assault, or other unlawful/unacceptable conduct, the General Manager has the discretion to send a notification letter immediately restricting the customer's access to our services (without prior or further written warning). If the customer is unable to read the letter (due to literacy issues, non-English speaking, etc.) the letter will be followed or accompanied by a telephone call, using an interpreter if necessary. The customer should at this point also be provided an opportunity to give a written response to any restrictions.

This notification letter will:

- Specify the date, time, and location of the UCC incident(s).
- Explain why the customer's conduct is problematic.
- Identify the change and/or restriction that will be imposed and what it means for the customer.
- Provide clear and full reasons for this restriction.
- Specify the duration of the change or restriction imposed, which will not exceed 12 months.
- Indicate a time period for review.
- Provide the name and contact details of the senior officer who they can contact about the letter and/or request a review of the decision.
- Be signed by the General Manager.

7.5 Notifying relevant staff about access changes/restrictions

The General Manager, or their delegate, will notify relevant staff about any decisions to change or restrict a customer's access to our services, in particular reception and security staff in cases where a customer is prohibited from entering our premises.

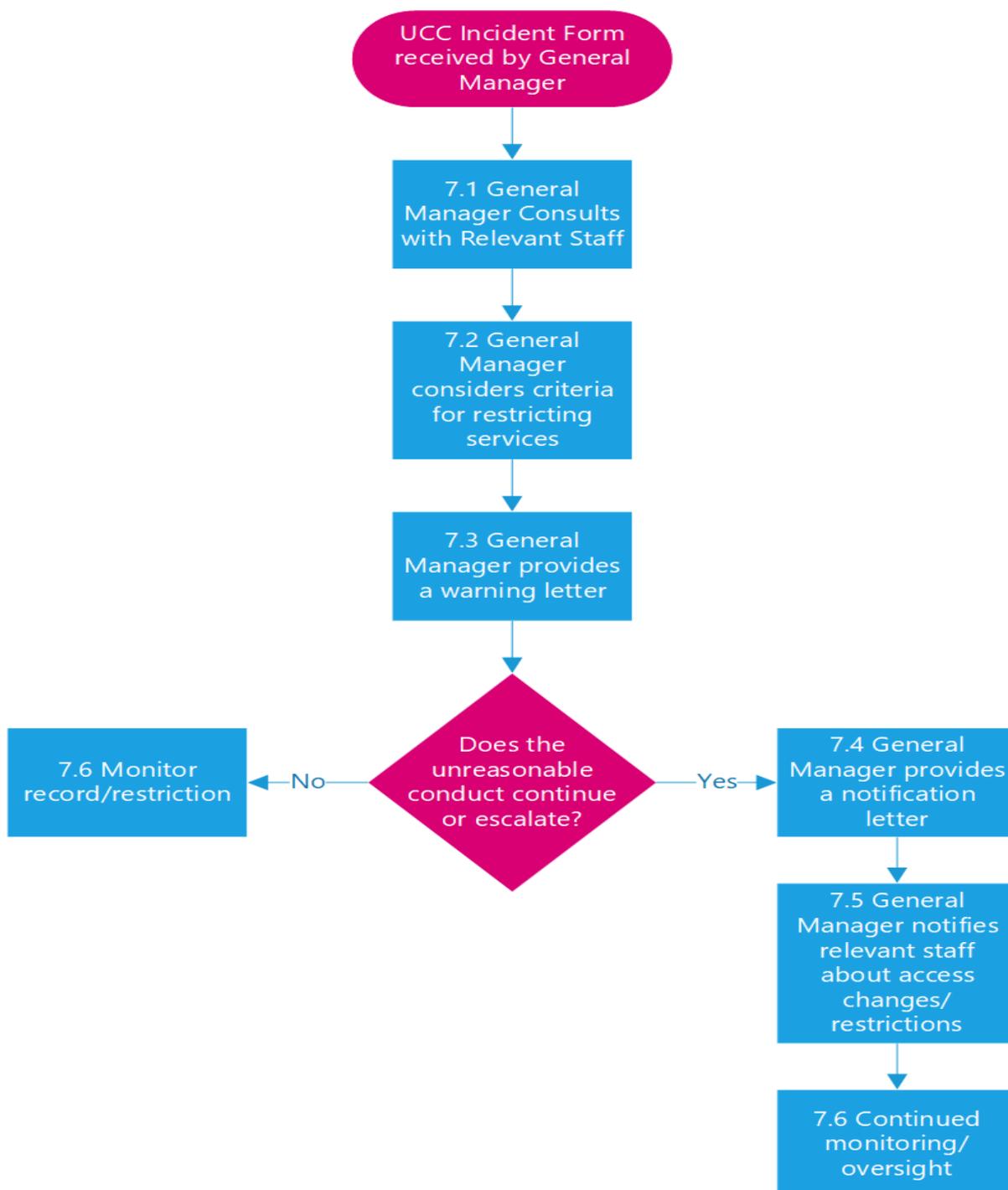
This process includes notification to current elected members of the situation.

The General Manager or their delegate, will also update the council Records Management system with a record outlining the nature of the restriction imposed and its duration.

7.6 Continued monitoring/oversight responsibilities

Once a customer has been issued with a warning letter or notification letter the General Manager, or their delegate, will review the customer's record/restriction every 3 months, on request by a staff member, or following any further incidents of UCC that involve the particular customer to ensure that they are complying with the restrictions/the arrangement is working.

If the General Manager, or their delegate, determines that the restrictions have been ineffective in managing the customer's conduct or are otherwise inappropriate they may decide to either modify the restrictions, impose further restrictions, or terminate the customer's access to our services altogether.

Figure 1: Modifying / Restricting Access of Customers to Council Services

8. Appealing a decision to change or restrict access to our services

8.1 Right of appeal

People who have their access changed or restricted are entitled to one appeal of a decision to change or restrict their access to our services. This review will be undertaken by a senior staff member who was not involved in the original decision to change or restrict the customer's access.

This staff member will consider the customer's arguments and personal circumstances, including cultural background, along with all relevant records regarding the customer's past conduct. They will advise the customer of the outcome of their appeal by letter, which must be signed off by the General Manager. The staff member will then refer any materials or records relating to the appeal to the General Manager to be kept in the appropriate file.

If a customer is still dissatisfied after the appeal process, they may seek an external review from an oversight agency such as the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman may accept the review (in accordance with its administrative jurisdiction) to ensure that we have acted fairly, reasonably, and consistently and have observed the principles of good administrative practice, including procedural fairness.

9. Non-compliance with a change or restriction on access to our services

9.1 Recording and reporting incidents of non-compliance

All staff members are responsible for recording and reporting incidents of non-compliance by customers.

This should be recorded in a file note in council's Records Management system and a copy forwarded to the General Manager, or their delegate, who will decide whether any action needs to be taken to modify or further restrict the customer's access to our services.

10. Periodic reviews of all cases where this policy is applied

10.1 Period for review

All cases where this policy is used will be reviewed every 3 months or 6 months (depending on the nature of the service provided) and not more than 12 months after the service change or restriction was initially imposed or upheld.

10.2 Notifying the customer of an upcoming review

The General Manager, or their delegate, will ask customers if they would like to participate in the review process unless they determine that this invitation will provoke a negative response from the customer (i.e., further UCC). The invitation will be given, and the review will be conducted in accordance with the customer's access restrictions.

10.3 Criteria to be considered during a review

When conducting a review, the General Manager, or their delegate, will consider:

- Whether the customer has had any contact with the council during the restriction period.
- The customer's conduct during the restriction period.
- Any information or arguments put forward by the customer for review.
- Any other information that may be relevant in the circumstances.

The General Manager, or their delegate, may also consult any staff members who have had contact with the customer during the restriction period.

Sometimes a customer may not have a reason to contact our office during their restriction period. As a result, a review decision that is based primarily on the fact that the customer has not contacted our council during their restriction period may not be an accurate representation of their level of compliance/reformed behaviour. This should be taken into consideration, in relevant situations.

10.4 Notifying a customer of the outcome of a review

The General Manager, or their delegate, will tell the customer the outcome of their review using an appropriate method of communication, as well as a written letter explaining the outcome. The review letter will:

- Briefly explain the review process.
- Identify the factors that have been considered during the review.
- Explain the decision or outcome of the review and the reasons for it.
- Explain the appeals option for the customer, notably contact with the Ombudsman.

If the outcome of the review is to maintain or modify the restriction, the review letter will also:

- Indicate the nature of the new or continued restriction.
- State the duration of the new restriction period.
- Provide the name and contact details of the General Manager or relevant officer who the customer can contact to discuss the letter.
- Be signed by the General Manager.

10.5 Recording the outcome of a review and notifying relevant staff

The General Manager, or their delegate, is responsible for keeping a record of the outcome of the review, updating the council Records Management system and notifying all relevant staff of the outcome of the review including if the restriction has been withdrawn.

This process includes notification to current elected members of the situation.

See **sections 4.2** and **7.5** above.

11. Managing staff stress

11.1 Staff reactions to stressful situations

Dealing with demanding, abusive, aggressive, or violent customers can be extremely stressful, distressing and even frightening for our staff. It is perfectly normal to get upset or stressed when dealing with difficult situations.

As a council, we have a responsibility to support staff members who experience stress as a result of situations arising at work and we will do our best to provide staff with debriefing and counselling opportunities, when needed.

However, to do this we also need the help of all Brighton Council staff to identify stressful incidents and situations. All staff have a responsibility to tell relevant supervisors and senior managers about UCC incidents, and any other stressful incidents that they believe require management to be involved.

11.2 Debriefing

Debriefing means talking things through following a difficult or stressful incident. It is an important way of dealing with stress. Many staff do this naturally with colleagues after a difficult telephone call, but staff can also debrief with a supervisor or senior manager (or as a team) following a significant incident. We encourage all staff to engage in an appropriate level of debriefing, when necessary.

Staff may also access our external counselling service if required. Free and confidential support is available for all employees from Newport and Wildman by contacting them on 1800 650 204 or email: admin@newportwildman.com

12. Training and Awareness

Brighton Council is committed to ensuring that all staff are aware of and know how to use this policy. All staff who deal with customers in the course of their work will also receive appropriate training and information on using this policy and on managing UCC on a regular basis and on induction. This should include training to support culturally appropriate communication.

13. Supporting documents and policies

13.1 Statement of compliance

This policy is compliant with and supported by the following documents:

Brighton Council Customer Service Charter

Brighton Council Work Health and Safety Policy

14. Administrative Details

Policy compiled: August 2024

Adopted by Council:

To be reviewed: August 2026



James Dryburgh
GENERAL MANAGER

UCC Incident Form

This form should only be filled out if you encounter unreasonable conduct by a customer and consider that steps may need to be taken to change or restrict a customer’s access to services.

Complete this form and send it electronically or by hand to the General Manager or their delegate within 24 hours of a UCC incident. They will decide on the necessary and appropriate course of action for responding to and managing the customer’s conduct.

Name of Customer:

Date:

Reported by:

Details of the customer’s conduct/incident including whether emergency services were contacted:

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.....
.....

Why do you consider this conduct to be unreasonable?

For example – has it occurred before/repeatedly, caused significant disruptions to our council, has or could it raise significant health and safety issues for our staff or other persons

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What action, if any, have you taken to manage the customer’s conduct?

For example – warning the customer ‘verbally’ about their conduct, previous attempts to manage the behaviour etc.

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What do you think should be done to effectively manage the customer’s conduct?

Note – the final decision on the appropriate course of action will be made by the General Manager.

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Is there any other information that might be relevant to this case? Please include information on any personal or cultural background issues that may have affected the customer’s conduct.

If necessary, attach any supporting documentation.

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Checklist - to modify or restrict a customer's access

[To be completed by the General Manager after receiving UCC Incident Form (Appendix A)]

- I have received a signed and completed incident form from the staff involved (attach copy).
- I have spoken with relevant staff members to obtain further information, as needed.
- I have reviewed the customer's record and all the relevant information in it.
- I have referred to and considered section 7.2 criteria to be considered which includes an assessment of the following:

- The merits of the customer case

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- The customer's circumstances

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- Jurisdictional issues

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- Proportionality

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- Council or staff member responsibility

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- Responsiveness, including previous conduct

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- Staff members personal boundaries

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- Conduct that is unreasonable in all circumstances (assaults, threats of harm etc)

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- I have completed a WHS Risk Assessment
- Along with the staff member concerned and any other nominated senior officers, I have considered all reasonable options for managing the customer’s conduct, including those that do not involve restricting their access to our services
- The customer has been warned about their conduct in writing, and the letter has been signed by the General Manager if applicable
- The customer has been advised in writing, and by other culturally, linguistically, or personally appropriate means, of our decision to restrict their access to our council, and the letter has been signed by the General Manager if applicable
- have made a record of my assessment and decision about the customer’s conduct and all relevant staff members have been notified of my decision
- have made a record of my assessment and decision about the customer’s conduct and all relevant staff members have been notified of my decision
- An electronic alert has been created in the council Records Management system that notifies any staff dealing with this customer of the nature of the conduct that caused us to be concerned, the nature of the restriction that has been placed on their access, its duration, how they are to deal with the customer (including who they should direct any communications from the customer to).

Date:

Signature: