

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an ordinary meeting of Council will be held in the

**Council Chamber – Glenelg Town Hall
Moseley Square, Glenelg**

Tuesday 8 October 2019 at 7.00pm

Roberto Bria
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Ordinary Council Meeting Agenda

1. OPENING

The Mayor will declare the meeting open at 7:00pm.

2. KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge Kaurna people as the traditional owners and custodians of this land.

We respect their spiritual relationship with country that has developed over thousands of years, and the cultural heritage and beliefs that remain important to Kaurna People today.

3. PRAYER

Heavenly Father, we pray for your presence and guidance at our Council Meeting. Grant us your wisdom and protect our integrity as we carry out the powers and responsibilities entrusted to us on behalf of the community that we serve.

4. APOLOGIES

4.1 Apologies Received

4.2 Absent

5. ITEMS PRESENTED TO COUNCIL

6. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

If a Council Member has an interest (within the terms of the Local Government Act 1999) in a matter before the Council they are asked to disclose the interest to the Council and provide full and accurate details of the relevant interest. Members are reminded to declare their interest before each item.

7. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Motion

That the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 24 September 2019 be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved Councillor _____, Seconded Councillor _____

Carried

8. PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

8.1 **Petitions** - Nil

8.2 **Presentations** - Nil

8.3 **Deputations** - Nil

9. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS

9.1 **Without Notice**

9.2 **On Notice - Nil**

10. MEMBER'S ACTIVITY REPORTS

10.1 Member's Activity Report (Report No: 379/19)

11. MOTIONS ON NOTICE

11.1 Motion on Notice – Environmental Responsibility – Councillor Chabrel (Report No: 380/19)

11.2 Motion on Notice – Banning Use of Neonicotinoid Chemicals/Pesticides – Councillor Bouchee (Report No: 381/19)

11.3 Motion on Notice – Banning Use of Roundup or any Glyphosate on Roundabouts within the City – Councillor Bouchee (Report No: 382/19)

12. ADJOURNED MATTERS - Nil**13. REPORTS OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES, SUBSIDIARIES AND THE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT PANEL**

13.1 Draft Minutes – Alwyndor Management Committee – 15 August and 19 September 2019 (Report No: 378/19)

14. REPORTS BY OFFICERS

14.1 Items in Brief (Report No: 367/19)

14.2 Adelaide Airport Masterplan 2019 (Report No: 368/19)

14.3 Council Policy Review (Report No: 375/19)

14.4 Time and Place for Ordinary Council Meetings (Report No: 376/19)

14.5 Approval to Consult on the Draft Gully Master Plans (Report No: 147/19)

14.6 2019/2020 Community Donations Program (Report No: 377/19)

15. RESOLUTIONS SUBJECT TO FORMAL MOTIONS

Presented for the information of Members is a listing of resolutions subject to formal resolutions, for Council and all Standing Committees, to adjourn or lay on the table items of Council business, for the current term of Council.

16. URGENT BUSINESS – Subject to the Leave of the Meeting**17. CLOSURE**

ROBERTO BRIA
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Item No: **10.1**

Subject: **MEMBER'S ACTIVITY REPORT**

Date: 8 October 2019

SUMMARY

This activity report is presented for the information of Members.

After noting the report any items of interest can be discussed, if required with the leave of the meeting.

RECOMMENDATION

That the following activity report be noted:

- **Councillor Bradshaw**

REPORT

1. Councillor Bradshaw

Date	Activity
9/5/19	Resident Meeting at Angus Neil Reserve
14/5/19	Council meeting
16/5/19	Alwyndor meeting
21/5/19	Council workshop
24/5/19	Somerton Park Yacht Club AGM
28/5/19	Council meeting
1/6/19	Seacliff Surf Lifesaving Club Presentation Night
4/6/19	Council workshop
5/6/19	Meeting with resident
11/6/19	Council meeting
13/6/19	Met with Marion Councillor (Tim Guard) and Councillor Clare Lindop
14/6/19	5049 meeting
20/6/19	Kauri Parade Community Dinner with residents and Councillor Clare Lindop
21/6/19	Met with Seacliff resident
25/6/19	Council meeting
26/6/19	Turning of the sod at the Brighton Sporting Precinct
1/7/19	Met with resident (Neil Williams)
2/7/19	Council workshop

8/7/19	CEO interviews
9/7/19	Council meeting
16/7/19	Council workshop
18/7/19	5049 Public Meeting at Seacliff Yacht Club
22/7/19	Met with resident – Robert Street, Brighton
23/7/19	Council meeting
25/7/19	5049 meeting at Jetty Road, Brighton
6/8/19	Meeting with Howard Lacy
6/8/19	Council workshop
13/8/19	Council meeting
18/8/19	Kingston House AGM
20/8/19	Council workshop
2/9/19	Council Grants meeting
3/9/19	Council workshop
10/9/19	Council meeting
17/9/19	Workshop
19/9/19	5049 meeting – Cement Hill Development
22/9/19	ALGWA Susan Grace Benny High Tea
24/9/19	Council Meeting
25/9/19	Meeting with Howard Lacy and Seacliff residents

Item No: **11.1**

Subject: **MOTION ON NOTICE – ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY – COUNCILLOR CHABREL**

Date: 8 October 2019

PROPOSED MOTION

Councillor Chabrel proposed the following motion:

- 1. That Council recognises the World is in a state of climate emergency and that all levels of Government have a responsibility to act.**
 - 2. That the development of the Environmental Strategy initiative of the 2019-20 Business Plan, include the goal for the City of Holdfast Bay to progressively embed becoming a Carbon Neutral, Sustainable City, enshrining “Environmental Responsibility” (as defined in the attached background), by 2030, including the financial and resource implications**
 - 3. That the draft Environmental Strategy be provided to Council for its consideration by December 2019.**
-

BACKGROUND

Environmental Responsibility

Beyond the various strategies that Council can employ, all of which are extremely important, the single overarching game changing principle it could introduce would be to embed “environmental responsibility” into every action undertaken by Council.

This approach can be likened to workplace health and safety; these days every action undertaken by an organisation must comply with Workplace Health & Safety legislation. Until the same approach is taken to the environment, climate and sustainability, all efforts will fall short of effectively bringing about the change that will meet the challenge of the climate emergency faced by the World.

The motion enshrines the primary principle of the Environmental Strategy, and ultimate 2030 goal, as the progressive embedding of environmental responsibility; that of carbon neutrality and sustainability, into every undertaking by Council.

Climate Emergency

The declaration of a climate emergency recognises the world has a decade to act. Setting the plan at 2030 means focus on the goal and ten years to work towards its achievement; incrementally and in a fiscally responsible way.

The Climate emergency declaration is important for a number of other reasons;

- It more accurately recognises the current state of our climate as defined in international climate reports recognised by Council 09/07/19. The situation is now more urgent as the latest UN report this week from the World Meteorological Organisation has concluded that the past five years have been the hottest on record and the affects of climate change are progressing at a quicker rate than previously forecast. It concludes that to limit warming to 2C will now take a three fold increase in effort and to the Paris Agreement 1.5C target a five fold increase,
- It provides administration with the direction to fast-track the development of the Environmental Strategy in recognition that there is no time to waste,
- It is an emphatic statement to the community that Council take the current state of the climate most seriously,
- It aligns Council with other likeminded municipalities, working together toward a common goal for the environment and humanity.

Item No: **11.2**

Subject: **MOTION ON NOTICE – BANNING USE OF NEONICOTINOID
CHEMICALS/PESTICIDES – COUNCILLOR BOUCHEE**

Date: 9 October 2019

PROPOSED MOTION

Councillor Bouchee proposed the following motion:

That City of Holdfast Bay Council ban the use of Neonicotinoid chemicals/pesticides such as:

- **Clothianidin;**
- **Imidacloprid;**
- **Thiamethoxam;**
- **Thiacloprid; and**
- **Acetamiprid**

within our City.

BACKGROUND

Following results by various scientific research the European Union and Canada have instituted bans on these chemicals.

- the chemical structure is based on nicotine which attack the central nervous system of insects.
- scramble memory/homing skills of bees/reduces sperm and decreases resistance to diseases.
- due to the nicotine base insects have been seen to be drawn to the sprayed plants.

CSIRO and nature.com have scientific reports detailing results.

ADMINISTRATION COMMENT

Council does not generally use products from this group of pesticides.

Item No: **11.3**

Subject: **MOTION ON NOTICE – BANNING USE OF ROUNDUP OR ANY GLYSOPHATE ON ROUNDABOUTS WITHIN THE CITY – COUNCILLOR BOUCHEE**

Date: 8 October 2019

PROPOSED MOTION

Councillor Bouchee proposed the following motion:

That Council ban the use of Roundup or any Glysophate on the landscaped roundabouts within this City.

BACKGROUND

Four years ago the roundabouts on Broadway and Moseley St were planted with native pig face and their growth was spectacular as was the flowers, around 2 years ago all these plantings had a massive fail and all the plants died.

After many phone calls the answer was the spraying of roundup to kill the weeds.

The roundabouts were replanted but growth has been sparse and retarded as glysophates remain bonded to the soil for 6 months.

As can be seen by the civic garden which was also sprayed with glysophate all the pig face and other plants died, because this spray kills all vegetation and after 18 months the flowers are slowly recovering but the weeds are thriving.

ADMINISTRATION COMMENT

Council currently uses glyphosate herbicide (RoundUp) for widespread weed control. It is applied in accordance with manufacturer's directions.

Glyphosate herbicides are registered and approved by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) for use in Australia.

There are currently no economic alternatives to glyphosate weed sprays. The most likely alternatives are to physically remove weeds by hand or use steam, however both would have a significant impact on Council's operations and costs.

Item No: **13.1**

Subject: **DRAFT MINUTES – ALWYNDOR MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE – 15 AUGUST 2019 AND 19 SEPTEMBER 2019**

Date: 8 October 2019

Written By: Personal Assistant, GM Alwyndor

General Manager: Alwyndor, Ms B Davidson-Park

SUMMARY

The draft minutes of the Alwyndor Management Committee meeting held on 15 August 2019 and 19 September 2019 are provided for information.

RECOMMENDATION

1. **That the draft minutes of the Alwyndor Management Committee meeting held on 15 August 2019 and 19 September 2019 be noted.**
 2. **That Council re-appoints Ms T Aukett for a two year term as a member of the Alwyndor Management Committee.**
 3. **That having considered Attachment 2 to Report No: 378/19 Draft Minutes – Alwyndor Management Committee – 15 August 2019 and 19 September 2019 in confidence under section 90(2) and (3)(b) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Council, pursuant to Section 91(7) of the Act orders that Attachment 2 be retained in confidence for a period of 24 months and that this order be reviewed every 12 months.**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

Community: Building a healthy, active and resilient community

Community: Providing welcoming and accessible facilities

Economy: Supporting and growing local business

COUNCIL POLICY

Not Applicable.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Not Applicable.

BACKGROUND

This report is presented following the Alwyndor Management Committee meetings.

The Alwyndor Management Committee was established to manage the affairs of Alwyndor Aged Care Facility. The Council has endorsed the Committee's Terms of Reference and given the Committee delegated authority to manage the business of Alwyndor Aged Care Facility.

If an Elect3ed Member requires further detail, the public Agenda and papwers to the AMC arew available on the Council's website and on the Hub, while the confidential papers are only available to the Elected Me3mbers on the Hub in the Alwyndor Committee section.

BUDGET

Not Applicable.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Not Applicable.

CITY OF HOLDFAST BAY

Minutes of the meeting of the Alwyndor Management Committee of the City of Holdfast Bay held at Alwyndor Aged Care, Dunrobin Road, Hove on Thursday 15 August 2019 at 6.30 pm.

PRESENT

Elected Members

Councillor P Chabrel

Independent Members

Chairperson – Mr K Cheater

Ms T Aukett

Mr T Bamford

Ms J Cudsi

Mr K Whitford

Staff

Acting General Manager Alwyndor – Mr B Capes

Residential Services Manager – Mr G Harding

Finance Manager – Ms L Humphrey

Personal Assistant – Ms R Gordon

Team Leader Development Administration – Ms A Elliott

1. OPENING

The Chairperson declared the meeting open at 6.39 pm.

2. KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With the opening of the meeting the Chairperson stated:

We acknowledge the Kurna people as the traditional owners and custodians of this land.

We respect their spiritual relationship with country that has developed over thousands of years, and the cultural heritage and beliefs that remain important to Kurna People today.

3. APOLOGIES

3.1 For Absence - Nil

3.2 Leave of Absence - Cr Lonie, Ms Bonnici

4. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Members were reminded to declare any interest before each item.

5. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**Motion**

That the minutes of the Alwyndor Management Committee held on 18 July 2019 be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved by Cr Chabrel Seconded by Mr Whitford

Carried

Motion

That the confidential minutes of the Alwyndor Management Committee held on 18 July 2019 be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved by Ms Aukett, Seconded by Cr Chabrel

Carried

6. REVIEW OF ACTION ITEMS**6.1 Action Items**

Action items were reviewed by the Committee.

6.2 Confidential Action Items

Confidential action items were reviewed by the Committee

7. REPORTS/ITEMS OF BUSINESS**7.1 Acting General Manager's Report (Report No: 29/19)**

These items are presented for the information of Members. After noting the report any items of interest can be discussed and, if required, further motions proposed.

The Acting General Manager advised that the WHS report looks, and is, slightly different this month as it is the first report created directly from SkyTrust. He mentioned that we are working with SkyTrust to expand the reporting that we can currently provide through the system. The Acting General Manager confirmed that the reports currently provided by SkyTrust meets Alwyndor's reporting obligations with the Local Government Association Workers Compensation Scheme (LGAWCS).

The Committee noted that feedback trending indicates that complaints are reducing, while compliments are increasing. The Acting General Manager advised that, as part of our KPI proposal, we are recommending that feedback is reported on every three months to provide more meaningful trending.

The Acting General Manager provided an update on legal and industrial matters.

The Acting General Manager confirmed that an Enterprise Bargaining Agreement meeting was held this afternoon and negotiations are proceeding appropriately.

The Acting General Manager advised that an appointment to the role of Quality Manager is due to be made in the coming day and that this role will report directly to the General Manager and hold responsibility for the development and maintenance quality systems across the organisation.

The Acting General Manager confirmed that the update to the Alwyndor Management Committee Terms of Reference was adopted by Council.

Council also approved the re-appointment of members to the Alwyndor Management Committee, and noted the appointment of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. Cr Chabrel provided a summary on these resolutions of Council.

The Acting General Manager spoke to the update to the internal committee structure and confirmed that some KPI reports presented to Alwyndor Management Committee will go through Care Services Committee and all KPI reports will be presented to and addressed through the Governance and Operations Committee.

The Committee noted the delegations to the Aged Care Act and that there are no changes.

The Committee noted the changes to the City of Holdfast Bay Code of Practice – Meeting Procedures Update.

Mr Bamford left the meeting at 7.28pm

Mr Bamford re-joined the meeting at 7.29pm

Motion

- 1. That the following items be noted by the Alwyndor Management Committee and items of interest discussed:**
 - 1. Meeting Dates and Task Schedule**
 - 2. WHS Report**
 - 3. Corporate Risk Register**
 - 4. Feedback Analysis Report**
 - 5. Legal and Industrial Matters**
 - 6. Enterprise Bargaining Agreement Update**
 - 7. General Update**
 - 8. AMC Terms of Reference Update**
 - 9. Re-appointment of Members to the AMC**
 - 10. Corporate Governance Committee Structure and Framework Update**
 - 11. Alwyndor Instrument of Delegations – Aged Care Act**

12. City of Holdfast Bay Code of Practice – Meeting Procedures Update

- 2. That the Alwyndor Management Committee note the adjusted corporate governance committee structure.**

Moved Cr Chabrel, Seconded Ms Cudsi

Carried

8. CONFIDENTIAL

8.1 Short-term Strategy – Action Plan and Progress – August 2019 (Report No: 33/19)

Exclusion of the Public – Section 90(3)(d) Order

- 1. That pursuant to Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee hereby orders that the public be excluded from attendance at this meeting with the exception of the General Manager and Staff in attendance at the meeting in order to consider Report No: 33/19 Short-term Strategy – Action Plan and Progress – August 2019 in confidence.**
- 2. That in accordance with Section 90(3) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to consider the information contained in Report No: 33/19 Short-term Strategy – Action Plan and Progress – August 2019 on the following grounds:**
 - d. pursuant to section 90(3)(d) of the Act, the information to be received, discussed or considered in relation to this Agenda Item is commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a third party as the knowledge of our requirements to employ additional resources may provide a commercial advantage to a third party regarding the sourcing and employment of those resources.**

In addition, the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest. The public interest in public access to the meeting has been balanced against the public interest in the continued non-disclosure of the information. The benefit to the public at large resulting from withholding the information outweighs the benefit to it of disclosure of the information.

- 3. The Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied, the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.**

Moved Ms Cudsi, Seconded Cr Chabrel

Carried

RETAIN IN CONFIDENCE - Section 91(7) Order

4. That having considered Agenda Item 8.1 Short-term Strategy – Action Plan and Progress – August 2019 (Report No: 33/19) in confidence under section 90(2) and (3)(d) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Alwyndor, pursuant to section 91(7) of that Act orders that the Report, Attachments and Minutes be retained in confidence for a period of 18 months and that this order be reviewed every 12 months.

Moved Mr Whitford, Seconded Ms Cudsi

Carried

8.2 **Monthly Clinical Risk and Quality Report – August 2019 (Report No: 31/19)**

Exclusion of the Public – Section 90(3)(d) Order

1. That pursuant to Section 90(2) of the Local Government Act 1999 Alwyndor Management Committee hereby orders that the public be excluded from attendance at this meeting with the exception of the General Manager and Staff in attendance at the meeting in order to consider Report No: 31/19 Monthly Clinical Risk and Quality Report – August 2019 in confidence.
2. That in accordance with Section 90(3) of the Local Government Act 1999 Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to consider the information contained in Report No: 31/19 Monthly Clinical Risk and Quality Report – August 2019 on the following grounds:
 - d. pursuant to section 90(3)(d) of the Act, the information to be received, discussed or considered in relation to this Agenda Item is commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a third party.

In addition, the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest. The public interest in public access to the meeting has been balanced against the public interest in the continued non-disclosure of the information. The benefit to the public at large resulting from withholding the information outweighs the benefit to it of disclosure of the information.

3. The Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied, the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.

Moved Mr Whitford, Seconded Cr Chabrel

Carried

RETAIN IN CONFIDENCE - Section 91(7) Order

3. That having considered Agenda Item 8.2 Monthly Clinical Risk and Quality Report – August 2019 Report No: 31/19 in confidence under section 90(2) and (3)(d) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Alwyndor, pursuant to section 91(7) of that Act orders that the Report, Attachments and Minutes be retained in confidence for a period of 18 months and that this order be reviewed every 12 months.

Moved Ms Cudsi, Seconded Cr Chabrel

Carried

Mr Harding left the meeting at 8.10pm

Leave of the Meeting

The Chairperson sought leave of the meeting to change to order of the Reports on the Agenda to Report No: 32/19 Monthly Financial Report – July 2019, then Report No: 30/19 Draft Corporate Risk Register.

Leave of the meeting was granted.

8.4 **Monthly Financial Report – July 2019 (Report No: 32/19)**

Exclusion of the Public – Section 90(3)(d) Order

1. That pursuant to Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee hereby orders that the public be excluded from attendance at this meeting with the exception of the General Manager and Staff in attendance at the meeting in order to consider Report No: 32/19 Monthly Financial Report – July 2019 in confidence.
2. That in accordance with Section 90(3) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to consider the information contained in Report No: 32/19 Monthly Financial Report – July 2019 on the following grounds:
 - d. pursuant to section 90(3)(d) of the Act, the information to be received, discussed or considered in relation to this Agenda Item is commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a third party of Alwyndor, in addition Alwyndor's financial position is reported as part of Council's regular budget updates.

In addition, the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest. The public interest in public access to the meeting has been balanced against the public interest in the

continued non-disclosure of the information. The benefit to the public at large resulting from withholding the information outweighs the benefit to it of disclosure of the information.

3. The Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied, the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.

Moved Ms Cudsi, Seconded Mr Bamford

Carried

RETAIN IN CONFIDENCE - Section 91(7) Order

5. That having considered Agenda Item 8.4 Monthly Financial Report – July 2019 (Report No: 32/19) in confidence under section 90(2) and (3)(d) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Alwyndor Management Committee, pursuant to section 91(7) of that Act orders that the Report, Attachments and Minutes be retained in confidence for a period of 18 months and that this order be reviewed every 12 months.

Moved Mr Bamford, Seconded Ms Cudsi

Carried

Ms Humphrey left the meeting at 8.26pm

8.3 Draft Corporate Risk Register (Report No: 30/19)

Exclusion of the Public – Section 90(3)(d) Order

1. That pursuant to Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee hereby orders that the public be excluded from attendance at this meeting with the exception of the General Manager and Staff in attendance at the meeting in order to consider Report No: 30/19 Draft Corporate Risk Register in confidence.
2. That in accordance with Section 90(3) of the Local Government Act 1999 Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to consider the information contained in Report No: 30/19 Draft Corporate Risk Register on the following grounds:
 - d. pursuant to section 90(3)(d) of the Act, the information to be received, discussed or considered in relation to this Agenda Item is commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a third party.

In addition, the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest. The public interest in public access to the meeting has been balanced against the public interest in the

continued non-disclosure of the information. The benefit to the public at large resulting from withholding the information outweighs the benefit to it of disclosure of the information.

- 3. The Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied, the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.**

Moved Ms Cudsi, Seconded Mr Whitford

Carried

Ms Cudsi left the meeting at 8.36pm

Ms Cudsi re-joined the meeting at 8.38pm

RETAIN IN CONFIDENCE - Section 91(7) Order

- 3. That having considered Agenda Item 8.3 Draft Corporate Risk Register (Report No: 30/19) in confidence under section 90(2) and (3) (d) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Alwyndor, pursuant to section 91(7) of that Act orders that the Report, Attachments and Minutes be retained in confidence for a period of 18 months and that this order be reviewed every 12 months.**

Moved Cr Chabrel, Seconded Ms Aukett

Carried

9. URGENT BUSINESS – Subject to the leave of the meeting

Nil.

10. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Alwyndor Management Committee will be held on Thursday 19 September 2019 in the Meeting Room, Alwyndor Aged Care, 52 Dunrobin Road, Hove.

The Chairperson thanked Mr Capes for his exceptional work as Acting General Manager.

The Chairperson also thanked Ms Gordon for her support of the Alwyndor Management Committee.

11. CLOSURE

The meeting closed at 8.44pm.

CONFIRMED 19 September 2019

CHAIRPERSON

CITY OF HOLDFAST BAY

Minutes of the meeting of the Alwyndor Management Committee of the City of Holdfast Bay held at Alwyndor Aged Care, Dunrobin Road, Hove on Thursday 15 August 2019 at 6.30 pm.

PRESENT

Elected Members

Councillor P Chabrel

Independent Members

Chairperson – Mr K Cheater

Ms T Aukett

Mr T Bamford

Ms J Cudsi

Mr K Whitford

Staff

Acting General Manager Alwyndor – Mr B Capes

Residential Services Manager – Mr G Harding

Finance Manager – Ms L Humphrey

Personal Assistant – Ms R Gordon

Team Leader Development Administration – Ms A Elliott

1. OPENING

The Chairperson declared the meeting open at 6.39 pm.

2. KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With the opening of the meeting the Chairperson stated:

We acknowledge the Kurna people as the traditional owners and custodians of this land.

We respect their spiritual relationship with country that has developed over thousands of years, and the cultural heritage and beliefs that remain important to Kurna People today.

3. APOLOGIES

3.1 For Absence - Nil

3.2 Leave of Absence - Cr Lonie, Ms Bonnici

4. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Members were reminded to declare any interest before each item.

5. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**Motion**

That the minutes of the Alwyndor Management Committee held on 18 July 2019 be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved by Cr Chabrel Seconded by Mr Whitford

Carried

Motion

That the confidential minutes of the Alwyndor Management Committee held on 18 July 2019 be taken as read and confirmed.

Moved by Ms Aukett, Seconded by Cr Chabrel

Carried

6. REVIEW OF ACTION ITEMS**6.1 Action Items**

Action items were reviewed by the Committee.

6.2 Confidential Action Items

Confidential action items were reviewed by the Committee

7. REPORTS/ITEMS OF BUSINESS**7.1 Acting General Manager's Report (Report No: 29/19)**

These items are presented for the information of Members. After noting the report any items of interest can be discussed and, if required, further motions proposed.

The Acting General Manager advised that the WHS report looks, and is, slightly different this month as it is the first report created directly from SkyTrust. He mentioned that we are working with SkyTrust to expand the reporting that we can currently provide through the system. The Acting General Manager confirmed that the reports currently provided by SkyTrust meets Alwyndor's reporting obligations with the Local Government Association Workers Compensation Scheme (LGAWCS).

The Committee noted that feedback trending indicates that complaints are reducing, while compliments are increasing. The Acting General Manager advised that, as part of our KPI proposal, we are recommending that feedback is reported on every three months to provide more meaningful trending.

The Acting General Manager provided an update on legal and industrial matters.

The Acting General Manager confirmed that an Enterprise Bargaining Agreement meeting was held this afternoon and negotiations are proceeding appropriately.

The Acting General Manager advised that an appointment to the role of Quality Manager is due to be made in the coming day and that this role will report directly to the General Manager and hold responsibility for the development and maintenance quality systems across the organisation.

The Acting General Manager confirmed that the update to the Alwyndor Management Committee Terms of Reference was adopted by Council.

Council also approved the re-appointment of members to the Alwyndor Management Committee, and noted the appointment of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. Cr Chabrel provided a summary on these resolutions of Council.

The Acting General Manager spoke to the update to the internal committee structure and confirmed that some KPI reports presented to Alwyndor Management Committee will go through Care Services Committee and all KPI reports will be presented to and addressed through the Governance and Operations Committee.

The Committee noted the delegations to the Aged Care Act and that there are no changes.

The Committee noted the changes to the City of Holdfast Bay Code of Practice – Meeting Procedures Update.

Mr Bamford left the meeting at 7.28pm

Mr Bamford re-joined the meeting at 7.29pm

Motion

- 1. That the following items be noted by the Alwyndor Management Committee and items of interest discussed:**
 - 1. Meeting Dates and Task Schedule**
 - 2. WHS Report**
 - 3. Corporate Risk Register**
 - 4. Feedback Analysis Report**
 - 5. Legal and Industrial Matters**
 - 6. Enterprise Bargaining Agreement Update**
 - 7. General Update**
 - 8. AMC Terms of Reference Update**
 - 9. Re-appointment of Members to the AMC**
 - 10. Corporate Governance Committee Structure and Framework Update**
 - 11. Alwyndor Instrument of Delegations – Aged Care Act**

12. City of Holdfast Bay Code of Practice – Meeting Procedures Update

- 2. That the Alwyndor Management Committee note the adjusted corporate governance committee structure.**

Moved Cr Chabrel, Seconded Ms Cudsi

Carried

8. CONFIDENTIAL

8.1 Short-term Strategy – Action Plan and Progress – August 2019 (Report No: 33/19)

Exclusion of the Public – Section 90(3)(d) Order

- 1. That pursuant to Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee hereby orders that the public be excluded from attendance at this meeting with the exception of the General Manager and Staff in attendance at the meeting in order to consider Report No: 33/19 Short-term Strategy – Action Plan and Progress – August 2019 in confidence.**
- 2. That in accordance with Section 90(3) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to consider the information contained in Report No: 33/19 Short-term Strategy – Action Plan and Progress – August 2019 on the following grounds:**
 - d. pursuant to section 90(3)(d) of the Act, the information to be received, discussed or considered in relation to this Agenda Item is commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a third party as the knowledge of our requirements to employ additional resources may provide a commercial advantage to a third party regarding the sourcing and employment of those resources.**

In addition, the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest. The public interest in public access to the meeting has been balanced against the public interest in the continued non-disclosure of the information. The benefit to the public at large resulting from withholding the information outweighs the benefit to it of disclosure of the information.

- 3. The Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied, the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.**

Moved Ms Cudsi, Seconded Cr Chabrel

Carried

RETAIN IN CONFIDENCE - Section 91(7) Order

4. That having considered Agenda Item 8.1 Short-term Strategy – Action Plan and Progress – August 2019 (Report No: 33/19) in confidence under section 90(2) and (3)(d) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Alwyndor, pursuant to section 91(7) of that Act orders that the Report, Attachments and Minutes be retained in confidence for a period of 18 months and that this order be reviewed every 12 months.

Moved Mr Whitford, Seconded Ms Cudsi

Carried

8.2 **Monthly Clinical Risk and Quality Report – August 2019 (Report No: 31/19)**

Exclusion of the Public – Section 90(3)(d) Order

1. That pursuant to Section 90(2) of the Local Government Act 1999 Alwyndor Management Committee hereby orders that the public be excluded from attendance at this meeting with the exception of the General Manager and Staff in attendance at the meeting in order to consider Report No: 31/19 Monthly Clinical Risk and Quality Report – August 2019 in confidence.
2. That in accordance with Section 90(3) of the Local Government Act 1999 Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to consider the information contained in Report No: 31/19 Monthly Clinical Risk and Quality Report – August 2019 on the following grounds:
 - d. pursuant to section 90(3)(d) of the Act, the information to be received, discussed or considered in relation to this Agenda Item is commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a third party.

In addition, the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest. The public interest in public access to the meeting has been balanced against the public interest in the continued non-disclosure of the information. The benefit to the public at large resulting from withholding the information outweighs the benefit to it of disclosure of the information.

3. The Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied, the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.

Moved Mr Whitford, Seconded Cr Chabrel

Carried

RETAIN IN CONFIDENCE - Section 91(7) Order

3. That having considered Agenda Item 8.2 Monthly Clinical Risk and Quality Report – August 2019 Report No: 31/19 in confidence under section 90(2) and (3)(d) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Alwyndor, pursuant to section 91(7) of that Act orders that the Report, Attachments and Minutes be retained in confidence for a period of 18 months and that this order be reviewed every 12 months.

Moved Ms Cudsi, Seconded Cr Chabrel

Carried

Mr Harding left the meeting at 8.10pm

Leave of the Meeting

The Chairperson sought leave of the meeting to change to order of the Reports on the Agenda to Report No: 32/19 Monthly Financial Report – July 2019, then Report No: 30/19 Draft Corporate Risk Register.

Leave of the meeting was granted.

8.4 **Monthly Financial Report – July 2019 (Report No: 32/19)**

Exclusion of the Public – Section 90(3)(d) Order

1. That pursuant to Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee hereby orders that the public be excluded from attendance at this meeting with the exception of the General Manager and Staff in attendance at the meeting in order to consider Report No: 32/19 Monthly Financial Report – July 2019 in confidence.
2. That in accordance with Section 90(3) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to consider the information contained in Report No: 32/19 Monthly Financial Report – July 2019 on the following grounds:
 - d. pursuant to section 90(3)(d) of the Act, the information to be received, discussed or considered in relation to this Agenda Item is commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a third party of Alwyndor, in addition Alwyndor's financial position is reported as part of Council's regular budget updates.

In addition, the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest. The public interest in public access to the meeting has been balanced against the public interest in the

continued non-disclosure of the information. The benefit to the public at large resulting from withholding the information outweighs the benefit to it of disclosure of the information.

3. The Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied, the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.

Moved Ms Cudsi, Seconded Mr Bamford

Carried

RETAIN IN CONFIDENCE - Section 91(7) Order

5. That having considered Agenda Item 8.4 Monthly Financial Report – July 2019 (Report No: 32/19) in confidence under section 90(2) and (3)(d) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Alwyndor Management Committee, pursuant to section 91(7) of that Act orders that the Report, Attachments and Minutes be retained in confidence for a period of 18 months and that this order be reviewed every 12 months.

Moved Mr Bamford, Seconded Ms Cudsi

Carried

Ms Humphrey left the meeting at 8.26pm

8.3 Draft Corporate Risk Register (Report No: 30/19)

Exclusion of the Public – Section 90(3)(d) Order

1. That pursuant to Section 90(2) of the *Local Government Act 1999* Alwyndor Management Committee hereby orders that the public be excluded from attendance at this meeting with the exception of the General Manager and Staff in attendance at the meeting in order to consider Report No: 30/19 Draft Corporate Risk Register in confidence.
2. That in accordance with Section 90(3) of the Local Government Act 1999 Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied that it is necessary that the public be excluded to consider the information contained in Report No: 30/19 Draft Corporate Risk Register on the following grounds:
 - d. pursuant to section 90(3)(d) of the Act, the information to be received, discussed or considered in relation to this Agenda Item is commercial information of a confidential nature (not being a trade secret) the disclosure of which could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a third party.

In addition, the disclosure of this information would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest. The public interest in public access to the meeting has been balanced against the public interest in the

continued non-disclosure of the information. The benefit to the public at large resulting from withholding the information outweighs the benefit to it of disclosure of the information.

- 3. The Alwyndor Management Committee is satisfied, the principle that the meeting be conducted in a place open to the public, has been outweighed by the need to keep the information or discussion confidential.**

Moved Ms Cudsi, Seconded Mr Whitford

Carried

Ms Cudsi left the meeting at 8.36pm

Ms Cudsi re-joined the meeting at 8.38pm

RETAIN IN CONFIDENCE - Section 91(7) Order

- 3. That having considered Agenda Item 8.3 Draft Corporate Risk Register (Report No: 30/19) in confidence under section 90(2) and (3) (d) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Alwyndor, pursuant to section 91(7) of that Act orders that the Report, Attachments and Minutes be retained in confidence for a period of 18 months and that this order be reviewed every 12 months.**

Moved Cr Chabrel, Seconded Ms Aukett

Carried

9. URGENT BUSINESS – Subject to the leave of the meeting

Nil.

10. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Alwyndor Management Committee will be held on Thursday 19 September 2019 in the Meeting Room, Alwyndor Aged Care, 52 Dunrobin Road, Hove.

The Chairperson thanked Mr Capes for his exceptional work as Acting General Manager.

The Chairperson also thanked Ms Gordon for her support of the Alwyndor Management Committee.

11. CLOSURE

The meeting closed at 8.44pm.

CONFIRMED 19 September 2019

CHAIRPERSON

Item No: **14.1**

Subject: **ITEMS IN BRIEF**

Date: 8 October 2019

Written By: Personal Assistant

General Manager: Strategy and Business Services, Ms P Jackson

SUMMARY

These items are presented for the information of Members.

After noting the report any items of interest can be discussed and, if required, further motions proposed.

RECOMMENDATION

That the following items be noted and items of interest discussed:

- 1. Upcoming Sand Import to Glenelg North**
 - 2. Potential Oyster Reef at Glenelg**
 - 3. Coastal Council Alliance – Appointment of Executive Committee**
 - 4. Letters to GAROC Mayors – GAROC Regions Proposal**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

COUNCIL POLICY

Not applicable

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Not applicable

REPORT

- 1. Upcoming Sand Import to Glenelg North**

The Coastal Protection Branch (CPB), of the Department for Environment and Water, has confirmed that they will be importing sand to Glenelg North beach in October/November 2019. This will be done by trucking along the beach, so there will

be no less disturbance through residential areas. The sand will come from the West Beach harbor with approximately 10,000 m³ to be added. The timing has not yet been confirmed but will be sometime between the end of the October school holidays and the end of November. The CPB are very conscious of finishing before the busy December holiday period. The entire process will take 2-3 weeks.

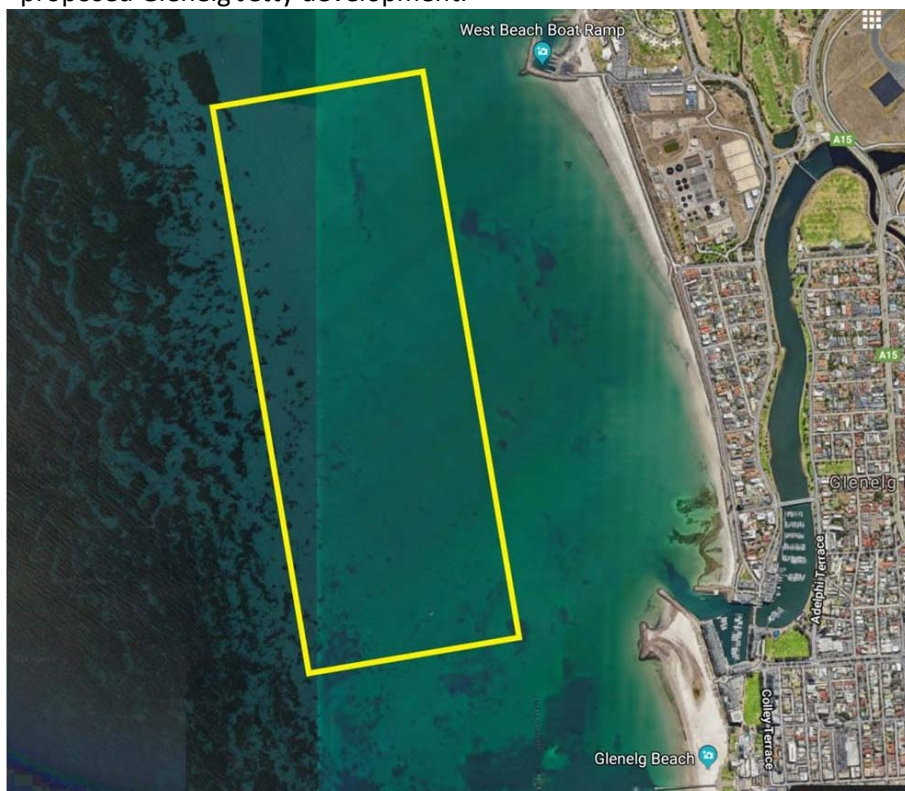
2. **Potential Oyster Reef at Glenelg**

The Nature Conservancy (TNC) is the one of the world's largest environmental organisations. They have pioneered a world leading marine habitat restoration process to regrow oyster reefs, which are an endangered and in some areas, including South Australia, an extinct marine habitat.

In South Australia, there were many oyster reefs in pre-European times but these have been progressively destroyed, mainly due to over harvesting. In the last five years TNC worked with the SA Government to rebuild SA's first 'new' oyster reef off Yorke Peninsula (Windara Reef).

They are currently working with the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) to assess whether another oyster reef could be established off Adelaide's metropolitan coastline. The benefits of such a reef include increased opportunities for recreational fishing, diving and snorkelling, as well as increased water quality.

Three possible sites are being considered including off Glenelg North (see image below). TNC and DEW are hoping to undertake community engagement in November 2019. We understand that any proposed reef will be sited to avoid impacts on recreational boating from Patawalonga and will not interfere with any proposed Glenelg Jetty development.



3. **Coastal Councils Alliance – Appointment of Executive Committee**

At its meeting of 9 July 2019, Council resolved (Resolution C090719/1544) to nominate Councillor William Miller for membership of the Executive Committee of the Coastal Councils Alliance.

The Coastal Councils Alliance has advised that Councillor Miller has been appointed a proxy member of the Executive Committee for the Metropolitan Zone. They have also provided an update on the project.

Refer Attachment 1

4. **Letters to GAROC Mayors – GAROC Regions Proposal**

A letter has been received from the Local Government Association advising that a proposal to amend the GAROC Terms of Reference to adopt a regionalised approach to GAROC elections is listed on the agenda for the LGA's Annual General Meeting on 31 October 2019.

Refer Attachment 2

Attachment 1



In reply please quote our reference: ECM 689563 LT/MD

30 September 2019

Mayor Amanda Wilson
City of Holdfast Bay
PO Box 19
Brighton SA 5048
Emailed: awilson@holdfast.sa.gov.au

Dear Mayor Wilson

GAROC regions proposal – LGA Annual General Meeting

In the Agenda for the LGA's Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 31 October, you will see a proposal to amend the GAROC Terms of Reference to adopt a regionalised approach to GAROC elections. The proposed regional groupings are outlined in the table below.

North	Playford, Salisbury, Tea Tree Gully, Gawler	<i>population 356,657</i>
West	Port Adelaide Enfield, Charles Sturt, West Torrens, Holdfast Bay	<i>population 337,048</i>
South	Onkaparinga, Mitcham, Marion	<i>population 328,629</i>
East	Prospect, Walkerville, Campbelltown, Norwood Payneham & St Peters, Burnside, Unley, Adelaide Hills	<i>population 240,969</i>

This proposal has been drafted following consultation with GAROC member councils, including the workshop held with the Mayors and CEOs in July 2019. We heard a consensus view that adopting a regional structure would be beneficial to the operation of GAROC, particularly in relation to engagement between member councils and GAROC committee members.

The information considered by GAROC in making a decision to move forward with a proposal to the AGM is outlined in the attached report. Some of the key issues we thought carefully about are summarised below:

- regional groupings do not need to be set in stone and can be revisited if an alternative model would better suit the needs of councils in the future
- discussions about establishing a peri-urban region have commenced, but this will take some time and is unlikely to be in place before the next GAROC elections
- the proposed regional groupings are for the sole purpose of GAROC elections and there is no requirement for councils to adopt formal regional bodies or to amend the membership or purpose of existing regional bodies

- regional groupings should be as equitable as possible in terms of the proportion of the population to be represented.

Whether or not to adopt a regional structure for GAROC elections is ultimately a decision for members, and the GAROC Committee remains committed to representing, serving and engaging with metropolitan councils within any structure chosen by the majority of members.

I would be happy to discuss any concerns or questions that you have prior to the AGM.

Yours sincerely



Mayor Karen Redman

Chairperson - Greater Adelaide Region Organisation of Councils (GAROC)

Telephone: (08) 8224 2068

Email: lgasa@lga.sa.gov.au

Attach: ECM 686203 – Report – Regional Groupings of GAROC Members
Copy to: Chief Executive Officer

SA COASTAL COUNCILS ALLIANCE

Mayor Amanda Wilson
City of Holdfast Bay
24 Jetty Road
BRIGHTON SA 5048
Attn: Roberto Bria, CEO

18 September 2019

RE: COASTAL COUNCILS ALLIANCE – PROJECT UPDATE AND APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dear Mayor Wilson

As you know, the Coastal Councils Alliance is an initiative of the combined Limestone Coast LGA; Metropolitan Seaside Councils; Eyre Peninsula LGA; Southern & Hills LGA; Spencer Gulf Cities and Legatus Group of Councils that formally commenced in December 2018 with funding support from the Local Government Research and Development Scheme.

The first 12 month phase of this initiative will wrap up in December 2019, and is well on track to meeting the two project deliverables, as follows:

1. Establish the governance and resourcing arrangements for a South Australian Coastal Councils Alliance that supports an informed, coordinated advocacy voice.
2. Prepare a Coastal Councils advocacy document.

As we head into the final few months of this initial establishment phase, I am pleased to provide your Council with an update on progress so far and proposed operating arrangements and priorities for the Coastal Councils Alliance into the future:

Project Outcome 1 – Establish Governance and Resourcing Arrangements for the Coastal Alliance

Feedback from Councils over the past several months has provided clear direction for the governance and operation of the Coastal Councils Alliance into the future. In particular, that there should be a strong relationship and coordination support from the LGA (rather than creating a new separate entity) and that a small executive committee of Mayors/Elected Members should be appointed to provide oversight, guidance and advocacy.

As a result, the project steering committee called for nominations to the South Australian Coastal Councils Alliance Executive Committee in May 2019 and have recently confirmed the following appointments:

Metropolitan Zone

- o Councillor Bill Jamieson - Onkaparinga (delegate)
- o Councillor Oahn Nguyen – Charles Sturt (delegate)
- o Councillor William Miller – Holdfast Bay (proxy)

Southern Zone

- o Mayor Keith Parkes - Alexandrina (delegate)
- o Mayor Richard Sage - Grant (delegate)
- o Mayor Alison Nunan - Robe (proxy)

Northern Zone

- o Mayor Darren Braund – Yorke Peninsula (delegate)
- o Mayor Leon Stephens – Port Pirie (delegate)
- o Mayor Mark Wasley – Adelaide Plains (proxy)

Western Zone

- o Councillor Alan Tingay – Lower Eyre Peninsula (delegate)
- o Councillor Andrea Broadfoot – Port Lincoln (delegate)
- o Deputy Mayor Robert Randall – Tumby Bay (proxy)

The Executive Committee held its inaugural meeting on 6th September, where it finalised the terms of reference (attached) for the full Coastal Councils Alliance and provided recommendations for future coordination and administrative support.

Taking on board feedback from Councils, the Executive Committee is recommending that future coordination/administrative support for the Coastal Councils Alliance be integrated into the LGA Secretariat following completion of the current project phase in December 2019.

Whilst external funding to support this part-time coordination role is secure for a further 12 month period until December 2020, it is hoped that SAROC, GAROC and the LGA Board thereafter commit to an internal budget allocation to ensure the momentum generated through the early start-up phase of the Alliance is not lost and that issues facing Coastal Councils continue to be strongly advocated and workable solutions implemented.

Whilst discussion with the LGA has commenced through the Coastal Councils Alliance, it would be valuable for individual Councils to also directly advise the LGA of any particular local issues relating to coastal management and protection.

Project Outcome 2 - Prepare a Coastal Councils advocacy document

Regardless of their size or location across the state, Coastal Councils are facing similar issues and resourcing pressures, including: sand and beach management; cliff erosion; access management and signage; environmental management relating to weeds, shorebirds, revegetation and illegal dumping; dredging; growing need for protection infrastructure like levees, seawalls, groynes; maintenance and replacement cost pressures on recreational infrastructure like jetties, boat ramps; planning and development anomalies.

Feedback has overwhelmingly reinforced that now, more than ever, Coastal Councils in South Australia need a strong, united voice to help find solutions to the increasing cost, liability and resourcing impacts facing local government.

Through the Coastal Councils project to date, a discussion paper on the management of jetties has been prepared for Councils (released March 2019); work is well underway to identify current and emerging coastal management works and costings across Councils in SA; and a review of funding and legislative arrangements here and in other jurisdictions has also been drafted.

A discussion paper on the funding arrangements for coastal management in South Australia has also been drafted and is attached for Council feedback and information. This paper identifies current funding and support arrangements for coastal issues are disparate, often inconsistent and inequitable and, fundamentally, not enough for the rapidly escalating task ahead.

Importantly, the discussion paper aims to set the scene for a review of coastal funding to find a more equitable and sustainable funding model to adequately manage the coastal task ahead.

This initiative will be a key focus of the SA Coastal Councils Alliance during the first half of 2020 calendar year.

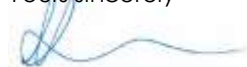
On behalf of the project partners - Limestone Coast LGA; Metropolitan Seaside Councils; Eyre Peninsula LGA; Southern & Hills LGA; Spencer Gulf Cities; Legatus Group of Councils – thank you for your support of this important initiative to date.

We look forward to elevating both advocacy and action around coastal issues over coming years and would encourage your Council to formally endorse the establishment of the SA Coastal Councils Alliance and for you to seek the support of the LGA to escalate coastal issues as part of their future advocacy priorities.

There will also be a formal launch of the Coastal Councils Alliance and key advocacy priorities at the forthcoming LGA AGM at the end of October.

Should you have any further queries about the project, please contact either myself on email: ceo@upperspencergulf.com.au or mobile: 0427 609 404, or your Coastal Councils Executive Committee delegate.

Yours sincerely



Anita Crisp
Project Coordinator
SA Coastal Councils Alliance

SA Coastal Councils Alliance – Terms of Reference

(final draft)

Objectives

1. To provide an informed, coordinated advocacy voice for issues impacting on Coastal Councils in SA
2. To provide a forum for information sharing and networking on coastal management issues facing Councils across SA.
3. To ensure all SA Coastal Councils are regularly updated on the work of the Alliance.

Membership

- Automatic membership of all 34 Coastal Councils - Grant, Wattle Range, Robe, Kingston, Coorong, Alexandrina, Victor Harbor, Kangaroo Island, Yankallila, Onkaparinga, Marion, Holdfast Bay, West Torrens, Charles Sturt, Port Adelaide Enfield, Salisbury, Playford, Adelaide Plains, Wakefield, Yorke Peninsula, Copper Coast, Barunga West, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Whyalla, Franklin Harbor, Cleve, Tumby Bay, Port Lincoln, Lower Eyre, Elliston, Streaky Bay, Ceduna.

Executive Committee

- Two representatives with an active interest and strong links to key local government and coastal networks to be elected from Councils within each of the following coastal zones:

South

Grant, Wattle Range, Robe, Kingston, Coorong, Alexandrina, Victor Harbor, Kangaroo Island, Yankallila

Metropolitan

Onkaparinga, Marion, Holdfast Bay, West Torrens, Charles Sturt, Port Adelaide Enfield, Salisbury, Playford

North

Adelaide Plains, Wakefield, Yorke Peninsula, Copper Coast, Barunga West, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, Whyalla

West

Franklin Harbor, Cleve, Tumby Bay, Port Lincoln, Lower Eyre, Elliston, Streaky Bay, Ceduna

- The President of the LGA shall be an ex-officio member of the Coastal Councils Alliance.

Chair

- One Chair and one Deputy Chair shall be selected from and by the Executive Committee members.
- The Chair of the Executive Committee shall be the Chair and primary spokesperson of the Coastal Councils Alliance.

Meeting Frequency

- To minimise travel, the SA Coastal Councils Alliance will meet twice per year in April and October, in conjunction with SA Local Government Associations ordinary and annual general meetings.
- The Executive Committee will meet at least quarterly.

Resources

- Executive support for the Coastal Councils Alliance and Executive Committee shall be provided by the Coastal Councils Alliance Coordinator, based within the LGA Secretariat (*tbc*)
- Core funding for the Alliance shall be sought from an equal, annual allocation from the LGA's Greater Adelaide Regional Organisation of Councils (GAROC) and SA Regional Organisation of Councils (SAROC) (*tbc from 2020*)
- Additional project or specialist support shall to be funded by grants, Councils or other external assistance as relevant.

Delegated Authority

- Nil – The Coastal Councils Alliance is an informal network.

Funding for Local Government Coastal Management and Protection

Discussion Paper

Background

Half of South Australia's Councils are coastal.

Eight are located along the 80km metropolitan Adelaide coastline, from Sellicks Beach to St Kilda, with the remaining 26 spread around the vast, 4,000km regional coastline, from Eyre Peninsula, Spencer Gulf, Yorke Peninsula, Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island and Limestone Coast.

The combined Coastal Councils of South Australia are currently finalising arrangements to establish the governance and resourcing requirements for an ongoing united, collaborative advocacy voice to more coherently articulate coastal management issues facing local government. This initial 12 month project also aims to determine priority actions and provide a situation analysis for coastal management, in comparison to other jurisdictions.

One issue of critical concern to local Councils in SA is the need to find a more equitable and sustainable funding model to adequately manage the coastal task ahead.

All Councils are under increasing pressure to do more, with less. Coastal Councils have an additional responsibility to provide, manage and maintain a wide range of coastal assets that not only benefit local residents and ratepayers, but a much wider visiting population.

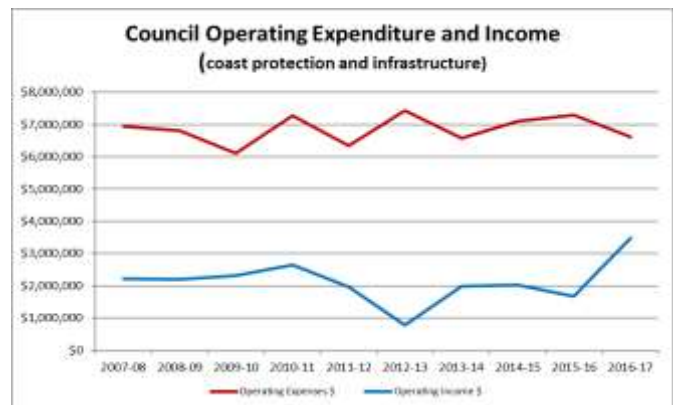
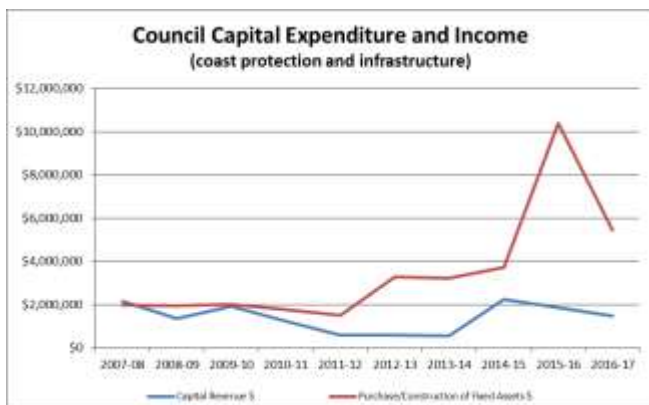
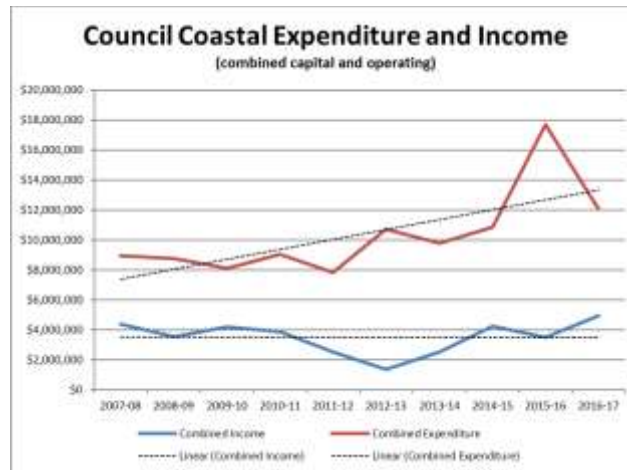
Regardless of their size or location across the state, Coastal Councils are facing the same issues and resourcing pressures, including: sand and beach management; cliff erosion; access management and signage; environmental management relating to weeds, shorebirds, revegetation and illegal dumping; dredging; growing need for protection infrastructure like levees, seawalls, groynes; maintenance and replacement cost pressures on recreational infrastructure like jetties, boat ramps; planning and development anomalies.

With a conservatively estimated \$80 million in coastal management and protection works required over the next decade¹ it is clear the current arrangements must change.

¹ Data from Council coastal management, adaptation, protection plans received to date – to be updated

Overview of Coastal Funding

Over the last ten years expenditure by Local Government on coast protection, management and infrastructure has nearly doubled², whilst the level of income to support this (ie grants) has remained largely static.



The level of operating expenditure incurred by Councils has remained at approximately three times any income to support this work, with capital works trebling since 2011-12, again with supporting income remaining static.

Funding for coast protection works is managed through the South Australian Coast Protection Board. The board receives an annual budget allocation of approximately half a million dollars, of which around 75%, or \$350,000 is provided to Coastal Councils for priority works³.

Allocation of funds is based on a long-standing, rigorous risk assessment methodology that considers the public benefit of the project, anticipated likelihood and time criticalness, along with anticipated losses and consequences if the proposed project is not implemented. A co-contribution of a minimum 20% towards the cost is expected from Councils. Projects typically funded include levee banks, revetment and seawalls, general foreshore protection, flood

² Data from Local Government Grants Commission codes 71, 72, 94, 2007/08 to 2016/17

³ Does not include ad hoc Ministerial budget commitments

mitigation works, erosion control, cliff stabilisation, groynes, regional beach replenishment, coastal settlement protection strategies.

A small amount (approximately \$50,000-\$100,000 per annum) is also allocated by the Coast Protection board for ongoing monitoring, data collection and coastal research initiatives. In addition, the State Treasurer currently holds \$2.02m in the Coast Protection Fund.

Separate to this, the South Australian Government has, for over a decade, fully funded - via the Adelaide/Mt Lofty Ranges NRM levy - the 'Adelaide Living Beaches' sand transfer scheme along the metropolitan coast. Prior to this, metropolitan beach management was fully funded through the Coast Protection Board, averaging approximately 70% of Board expenditure between 1975 and 1989, rising to over 90% of the budget in the 1990's⁴.

A new allocation of \$48.4 million has recently been announced by the Minister for Environment, comprising \$20 million for a short-term injection of additional sand for the metropolitan coast and \$28.4 million for the longer term completion of a sand recycling pipeline from Semaphore to West Beach, as well as sand dune restoration and revegetation in partnership with local councils and community groups.

Funding of this sand transfer initiative will come from the \$120 million Green Industries Fund, which is sourced from a levy charged on all rural and metropolitan Councils and private waste operators across the state for all waste to landfill.

In addition to coast protection, there are also a range of additional grant programs that support Council activities and facilities along the coast, including for example, the Boating Facilities grants, managed through the Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure. This program is funded through a levy collected on the registration, inspection or survey of marine vessels and held in the Marine Facilities Fund (\$8.7 million balance at 30/06/18).

Most of the boat ramps in South Australia are owned by local councils, who are responsible for making sure the facilities under their care are kept in safe working order. Exceptions to this include the North Haven, Outer Harbor, Garden Island, West Beach Adelaide Shores and Wirrina boat launching facilities, which are either privately or state government owned and managed.

Councils and community groups can apply for grant assistance to establish and improve boating facilities, including boat ramps; temporary mooring facilities or wharves; channel improvements; aids to navigation; or emergency marine radio services. Grant funding is conditional on the Council or grantee accepting on-going ownership, operation and maintenance of the facility. The annual allocation for 2018/19 to 2021/22 towards these projects is \$2.1 million. Funding assistance can be

⁴ Caton B; 2003: Coastal management Strategy for LGA

provided at up to 80% of the total project costs depending upon the strategic importance of the project when assessed against the SA Boating Facilities Strategic Plan.

Other funding sources include the former \$2.25 million SA Recreational Fishing Grants programme (managed by DEW), which was available from 2014-2017 during the transition to the new Marine Parks system. This program assisted 107 projects to enhance recreational fishing, including jetty and wharf upgrades, access stairways and boardwalks, fishery restocking, breakwater and lighting, fish cleaning/cooking facilities, educational programs.

In addition to specific recurrent grant programs, by far the largest source of funding for coastal infrastructure and management come from ad-hoc Government commitments.

Following the 2016 storms for example, the State Government provided \$3.5 million⁵ to repair a number of recreational jetties, including state managed jetties and those under Council care and control, where costs were not covered by insurance.

More recently, \$20 million has been allocated towards repair of the state owned and managed Granite Island causeway and a commitment by the Liberal Party in the lead up to the 2018 state election⁶ of \$20 million to reinvigorate the Council owned Glenelg Jetty as a key piece of tourism Infrastructure. In addition, special budget allocations for large, priority coast protection works are often made, including for example, the 2017-18 contribution of \$600,000 towards the Wyomi Beach sea wall in Kingston and \$1.25 million towards Charles Sturt Council's \$5.2 million West Beach Rock wall.

Support for managing and preserving coastal biodiversity and landscapes rest mainly with the regional Natural Resource Management Boards (to be replaced by Landscape Boards). Following the introduction of the South Australian Natural Resources Management Act in 2004, the key source of state-based environment funding (including coastal) was, and remains, through NRM levies, which are collected by Councils on behalf of the State Government for allocation and expenditure by each regional NRM board. As such, the level of engagement, funding and support to Councils and communities around coastal management varies across the state.

Notwithstanding these regional variations, the overall level of state funding into local environment management, including coastal, has declined significantly since the introduction of the NRM Act. For example, between 2008/09 and 2011/12, the regional NRM levy collected from communities across the state rose from \$20.9 million to \$28.8 million. Last year, it was \$46.6 million. In that same period, State Government funding into regions via the 'NRM fund' declined from \$15.5 million to \$7.9 million. It is now \$2.4 million.

⁵ PIRSA; 7 October 2016; Government to fund \$3.5 million repair of storm damaged jetties, marine infrastructure
https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/alerts_news_events/news/regions_sa/government_to_fund_3.5_million_repair_of_storm-damaged_jetties_marine_infrastructure

⁶ Liberal SA; Reinvigorating Glenelg – Jetty and Foreshore Redevelopment

Whilst the Commonwealth – as the collector of over 80% taxation revenue - have also historically played a role in funding of coastal management, the level of contribution and focus has varied significantly over the years. The Howard Government's \$125 million 'Coast and Clean Seas' program (1996-2002) as part of the Natural Heritage Trust was arguably the most substantial and sustained investment into coastal management and included \$27.3 million for Coastcare, along with a range of local community capacity building, coastal monitoring and vulnerability assessment initiatives. The Coastcare program was designed around a small grant scheme, with community groups and Councils supported by a network of regional facilitators and a state coordinator. In South Australia the state coordinator position was funded by the state (through Coast Protection Board) and based within the Local Government Association.

Since that time, serious Commonwealth investment into coastal issues has been sporadic. From 2002-2008 Commonwealth funding was reduced and channelled through regional NRM bodies for allocation against regional priorities. From 2008-2013 funding and priorities were determined on national priorities and environmental hotspots, and included a strong focus on better understanding of vulnerability and building resilience to sea level rise and climate change risk. The view of the current Federal Government is that coastal management is 'a state issue'.

Discussion

Active and well considered investment into the coast - be it to provide asset protection, recreational infrastructure, environmental management – also contributes to a wider range of more intangible benefits including public health and wellbeing, local placemaking and liveability and ecosystem services. These benefits are often not often well considered or integrated under the various, disparate grant and funding streams.

Perhaps over-riding all of these considerations, the impact of climate change and sea level rise and resultant increasing storm surge, erosion and coastal flooding events must be more strongly integrated into future decisions about when, how and if, public funds should be invested into the coast, and who should be the beneficiaries when this occurs.

Whilst considerations about the relative share of public and private benefit from taxpayer funded investment are well documented, the increasing threat of harm arising from legacy decisions by all levels of government, necessitate a re-evaluation. Most critically for example, past decisions by planning authorities to approve private development in areas subject to coastal hazards are now being challenged, not just in this state, but across the nation and the globe. Similarly, providing 'safe' public access to the coast is becoming increasingly complex and costly for Councils.

Managing risk is now a rapidly escalating feature of coastal management for local government as much as is a focus on the benefits. This multitude of risk and benefit considerations add further weight to the need for a thorough review of coastal funding approaches and methodologies.

The 1995 South Australian/Local Government Accord on Coastal Management recognised there are both local and state benefits in sustainable coastal management, and that taken overall, these benefits are approximately equal⁷. Therefore expenditure by State and Local Government should overall, be approximately equal, with each sphere of government funding the tasks they can achieve most efficiently.

Two decades later, it is clear that Local Government is carrying the greater burden of coastal management as both State and Commonwealth Governments have shifted more costs and responsibilities to Councils, and reduced funding and resourcing to support this task.

Next Steps

As a priority, the current funding arrangements for coastal management must be reviewed and a new model developed that explores and takes into account current, emerging and best practice across other jurisdictions in relation to:

1. The roles and most appropriate cost-sharing and resourcing contribution towards future coastal management by all levels of Government (local-state-federal);
2. Establishment of a rolling, long-term forward program of works, rather than the current year to year and ad-hoc grant arrangements;
3. More streamlined funding mechanisms to encourage and facilitate multiple outcomes for our coast, including protection, tourism, health, recreational and environmental benefits) and minimise unintended or cumulative impacts;
4. Appropriate cost-sharing and proportion of public vs private benefit gained from investment of public funding into coastal management and protection
5. Principles and thresholds for triggering Government financial intervention/support vs default market/insurance driven response

This funding review will be a key focus of the SA Coastal Councils Alliance during the first half of 2020 calendar year and supported by the Metropolitan Seaside Councils, Limestone Coast, Eyre Peninsula, Southern and Hills, Legatus Group and Spencer Gulf Cites, along with the Coast Protection Board, Local Government Mutual Liability Scheme and LGA, and the Local Government Research and Development Scheme.

⁷ Caton Environmental Planning; LGA Coastal Management Strategy August 2003

Item No: **14.2**

Subject: **ADELAIDE AIRPORT MASTERPLAN 2019**

Date: 8 October 2019

Written By: Strategic Planner

General Manager: Strategy and Business Services, Ms P Jackson

SUMMARY

This report is to provide Council with a summary of the Adelaide Airport Masterplan that is currently out on consultation. This report provides a recommendation for a response for Council to make for that process.

RECOMMENDATION

That Adelaide Airport Limited (AAL) be advised that Council makes the following comments in regards to the Adelaide Airport Masterplan:

- 1. Council seeks that noise level and noise frequency increases are minimised in the area of Glenelg North which interfaces with the south-western boundary of the Airport and runway;**
 - 2. Council supports the inclusion of a future vehicle exit directly onto Tapleys Hill Road to reduce travel time from Glenelg, a major tourist destination of the state;**
 - 3. Environmental management actions and initiatives are followed, in particularly relating to stormwater runoff and pollution within the Morphett Precinct and Patawalonga watercourse network; and**
 - 4. Consideration is given to improve the passenger drop off/collection area for vehicles and provisions made for increased public transport.**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places

Community: Providing welcoming and accessible facilities

Community: Fostering an engaged and contributing community

Economy: Supporting and growing local business

Economy: Making it easier to do business
Economy: Boosting our visitor economy
Environment: Protecting Biodiversity
Environment: Building an environmentally resilient city
Environment: Using resource efficiently

COUNCIL POLICY

Not Applicable.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Airports Act 1996

BACKGROUND

The Adelaide Airport Master Plan 2019 outlines the vision for the growth of the Adelaide Airport over the next 20 years. Since the privatisation of the airport in 1998 and leased to Adelaide Airport Limited (AAL), AAL has been required to provide a masterplan every five years. Airport masterplans were released in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014. Due to amendment in the Airport Act in 2018 all subsequent masterplans proceeding this one will be produced every eight years, with the next report due in 2027.

Therefore, the masterplan is the primary planning document for the next eight years and presents the strategic plans for the next year 20 years.

It is important to note that whilst this masterplan is the strategic vision and planning document for the growth of the Adelaide Airport, the hours of operations for flights and the curfew is developed and enforced by the Federal Government, and does not form part of this consultation.

Given the size of the Masterplan it has not been included as an attached, but can be viewed online at <https://www.adelaideairport.com.au/corporate/community/adelaide-airport-master-plan/>

Submission must be sent to AAL by 5:00pm 28 October 2019.

REPORT

Adelaide Airport is the 5th largest airport in Australia and is the main transport hub for people visiting South Australia, general aviation movement and industry, and freight movement. The Adelaide Airport connects people, places, communities, and businesses, with national and international connections, thus contributing significantly to the State's economy.

Passenger and aircraft movement fundamentally guide the development and timing of infrastructure at Adelaide Airport, and with forecasted increases in both of these aspects. Along with increases in freight and the airport's contribution to the Gross State Product and employment, future development potential must be outlined in a Strategic Masterplan. The

Adelaide Airport Masterplan is the strategic planning document to guide growth and development of the airport site for the next 20 years. The masterplan contrasts a current snapshot of passenger and aircraft movement, with what it is expected to be like in 2039.

Below is a summary of the future vision and expected growth for Adelaide Airport:

<u>2018</u>		<u>2039</u>
• 2 runways, 1 terminal	➡	• 2 runways, 1 terminal
• 8.5 million Passengers,	➡	• 19.8 million Passengers
• 1 million international	➡	• 3.3 million International passengers
• 7 million domestic passengers	➡	• 15.3 million Domestic passengers
• 560,000 regional passengers	➡	• 1.1 million Regional passengers
• 785 hectare site	➡	• 785 hectare site
• 22,810 jobs	➡	• 56,178 jobs
• 58,500 tonnes of freight	➡	• 146,000 tonnes of freight
• \$2.98b added to the SA economy	➡	• \$7.78b added to the SA economy
• 106,075 aircraft movements	➡	• 168,500 aircraft movements
• 54,000 vehicle movements in and out	➡	• 126,000 vehicle movements in and out
• 130 businesses on site		
• Curfew between 11pm and 6am		

The Adelaide Airport is located north of the City of Holdfast Bay, which houses a significant residential population within close vicinity to the south-western end of the main runway. Therefore, there are interfacing issues that will impact on Holdfast Bay Council, mainly regarding this region of Glenelg North.

The Adelaide Airport Masterplan is a significant document that details how the operations of the airport will expand in the future. Given the location of the airport in relation to the City of Holdfast Bay not all of the expansion will impact on the City of Holdfast Bay. The main concerns for the Council in the Masterplan is considered to be the access and traffic changes to Tapleys Hill Road, the increased noise impacts, the environmental impacts of the increase in operations, traffic, and industrial activity within the area.

Aircraft Noise

The issue of aircraft noise is a major concern to properties surrounding the airport, especially considering the anticipated increase in aircraft movement. The impact from aircraft noise is shown in the Masterplan with maps showing the predicted Aircraft Noise Exposure Forecast (ANEF) that shows what areas will be impacted and to what degree.

The ANEF system combines the noise level and frequency of noise to calculate an average level of noise at any point nearby airport runways. Residential areas can generally withstand an ANEF level up to 20, but no more than 25. The ANEF diagram provided in the report (Figure 13-9) shows an increase in aircraft noise impacts in all directions surrounding the airport. More specifically, the majority of Glenelg North will experience an increase in average noise from 2019 to 2039. A

small section of Glenelg North along the northern end of North Esplanade is expected to be within an ANEF 25 area, and further. A small portion of this is expected to be at an ANEF level of 30 according to current forecasting. It is anticipated that future aircrafts will be quieter than the current generation of aircrafts, however, due to a higher frequency of aircraft movements in the coming years the overall noise levels will be increased. This is explained in the report through the diagram outlining N70 Contours under a maximum capacity runway system. The areas of Glenelg, Glenelg North, and a section of Glenelg East will potentially be exposed to up to 200 daily noise events in excess of 70 dB due to aircraft movement. To put this into perspective, an aircraft noise of 70 dB outdoors would roughly translate to a level of 60 dB in a house with open windows in normal circumstances. This is the approximate noise level that could interfere with normal conversation or with listening to television.

Vehicle Movements

With the increase to both passenger and freight movement, there will be significantly increased vehicle movement in and out of the airport site. It is noted in the future plans that direct vehicle from Richmond may be possible. This is most likely to be freight vehicles that will be able to easily connect to South Road, the closest major transport route. There is also a possible vehicle access point from Tapleys Hill Road. Tapleys Hill Road is a major transit route to and from Holdfast Bay, connecting with Brighton Road, ANZAC Highway, and other arterial roads such as Gordon/Partridge Street. With an expected increase in passengers to 19.8 million by 2039, many of which travelling to and from Adelaide's southern suburbs, it may result in a strain on the current road network through Holdfast Bay. However, the higher frequency of large vehicle movement around the airport associated with the increase in industry and freight processing, is expected to be aided by the completion of the North-South Corridor to the airports east. It is expected that vehicles travelling north and south of Adelaide will use this corridor over other options that may affect areas such as Holdfast Bay.

The existing drop-off/pick-up is under sized for current peak demands with traffic often banking along Sir Donald Bradman Drive. Relocation of the taxi drop off area will potentially reduce the demand for the drop off by up to 30%. This is considered to be a promising solution which will hopefully address this problem.

Figure 10-4 in the masterplan shows that 83% of travel to the airport is undertaken in private vehicles, and 11% by taxi, with only 1% of the travel to the airport by bus (and bicycle). Private motor vehicle use is expected to continue to be the main form of transport to the airport, with little (if any) shift to other transport modes. It is noted in Section 10.10.1 of the report that land along Sir Richard Williams Avenue has been reserved for high capacity public transport to provide connectivity to Terminal 1. This could connect to a tram service from Henley Beach Road, which would also assist to increase overall number of people travelling by public transport. Any design that could increase the use of public transport to the airport would reduce traffic congestion and would be a benefit.

Environmental Concerns

In recent years concerns have been raised about the previous environmental management processes, especially in regards to water pollutants. The report highlights a potential risk to the City of Holdfast Bay in regards to environmental impacts, in particular the Patawalonga stormwater outlet. The airport site has several major waterways that drain into the site including the Cowandilla-Mile End Drain, and Brown Hill –Keswick catchments, which then both flow onto the Patawalonga. Further, the run-off from the Terminals & Business, Torrens, and West Beach Precincts also drain into the Patawalonga via the Barcoo Inlet.

AAL has an ongoing monitoring program to measure the level of pollutants, including PFAS in the local ground water. The Masterplan contains the objectives for the Morphett Precinct (located on the southern boundary of the airport) to be an area accommodating a mix of industry, office/warehouse, commercial and aviation related support industries. These precincts have envisaged uses of commercial, retail and recreational uses, which may pose less of a risk to water run-off quality, however there would still be a potential for pollution. As outlined in the report, it is an ongoing management action and initiative for the Airport to continually monitor stormwater quality, identify sources of pollution as per the Stormwater Quality Management and Improvement Plan, and mitigate sources of pollution where identified.

Terminal

As outlined in the Masterplan, the terminal is currently undergoing expansion (Terminal Expansion Project TEx) that will be completed in 2021, and further expansion to the south-western end of the terminal is anticipated in order to manage the increase in aircraft movements. Whilst this expansion is significant to the airport, it will have little impact on the City of Holdfast Bay.

Airport Businesses

The Adelaide Airport site has seen a significant increase in the number of businesses (and employees) on the site. Notable increases have been to the north-western area of the site with the addition of businesses such as Aldi, Kennard's Storage, and AFL Max in recent years. Whilst this growth is predicted to continue and the numbers of people employed on the site is predicted to more than double by 2039, the overall impact of that will have minimal impact on Holdfast Bay. The businesses that operate on the airport site generally seek larger sites than available in the City of Holdfast Bay area that is close to the airport, or benefit from being directly on the airport site.

BUDGET

There are no budget requirements for this response.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

There are no ongoing costs to Council once the response is provided.

Item No: **14.3**

Subject: **COUNCIL POLICY REVIEW**

Date: 8 October 2019

Written By: Team Leader Governance

General Manager: Strategy and Business Innovation, Ms P Jackson

SUMMARY

A selection of policies have been reviewed and are now presented to Council for adoption.

The Elected Member Code of Conduct Complaints and Investigation Policy is required to be reviewed within 12 months of a Local Government election under the 'Code of Conduct for Council Members' (published by the Minister for Planning for the purpose of Section 63(1) of the *Local Government Act 1999* dated 22 August 2013). The review of this policy is to comply with this requirement and changes are shown through tracked changes.

The Privacy Policy, Elected Member Training and Development Policy and Informal Gatherings of Council Policy are due for review and suggested changes provided through track changes.

The changes to these policies are generally minor in nature.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council approve and endorse the following policies, as amended:

- **Elected Member Code of Conduct Complaints Investigation Policy;**
 - **Privacy Policy;**
 - **Elected Member Training and Development Policy; and**
 - **Informal Gatherings of Council Policy.**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

Culture: Providing customer-centred services

Culture: Enabling high performance

Culture: Being financially accountable

Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

COUNCIL POLICY

Not applicable.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Local Government Act 1999

BACKGROUND

The *Local Government Act 1999* requires councils to keep council policies under review to ensure they are appropriate and effective (Section 59).

Policies are an important part of the good governance of the City of Holdfast Bay. They protect the organisation and provide our community with confidence that we will undertake operations in a consistent, fair and equitable way.

REPORT

A selection of Governance policies are due for review, which are presented to Council. These are:

- Elected Member Code of Conduct Complaints Investigation Policy
- Privacy Policy
- Elected Member Training and Development Policy
- Informal Gatherings of Council Policy

The information below identifies each policy and notes key amendments. Each policy is provided with tracked changes to easily identify the amendments.

Elected Member Code of Conduct Complaints Investigation Policy

The Elected Member Code of Conduct Complaints Investigation Policy is required under the 'Code of Conduct for Council Members' (dated 22 August 2013), which is required to be reviewed within 12 months of a general Local Government election.

This Policy was reviewed by legal professionals in 2017 and minor updates have been applied to:

- Include reference to Alywndor employees and Section 41 Committee Members as 'public officers';
- Amend reference to the Government Gazette date; and
- Delete the *Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993* and Whistleblower Policy, which has since been replaced by the Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018 and Council's Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedure.

Refer Attachment 1

Privacy Policy

The Privacy Policy has been reviewed with changes including:

- the exclusion of Alwyndor from the Policy as Alwyndor has its own Privacy Policy which meets the requirements of Alwyndor (eg under the Aged Care Act and other related legislative requirements).
- New clause referring to Mailchimp Privacy conditions as this is used by Council at times. Liaison with the Manager City Activation was completed to include the required changes; and
- New clause referring to the use of third party event booking systems by Council. The use of third party sites means users and subscribers agree to the third party booking systems' Privacy Policy's and the use of their information by the third party.

Refer Attachment 2

Elected Member Training and Development Policy

The Elected Member Training and Development has been updated to include the following:

- Reference to Section 80A of the *Local Government Act 1999*, which requires Council to develop a training and development policy (legislative requirement);
- Reference to Section 8A of the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2013* requiring mandatory training to be completed by new Elected Members;
- Clearer information on the approval process and to increase the amount for approval from Council from \$300 to \$350 (inclusive of GST and related expenses); and
- Reference to the Elected Member budget as a whole as there is not a budget for each individual member.

Refer Attachment 3

Informal Gathering of Council Policy

The Informal Gatherings of Council Policy has been reviewed with the following amendments:

- Inclusion of examples of 'Informal Gatherings' as set out in the *Local Government Act 1999*; and
- Reference to the website for details of informal gatherings.

Refer Attachment 4

Policy Review Timeframes

As the Privacy Policy is a relatively low risk policy, this has been set with a review period of 4 years. This policy will be updated if there were any legislative changes or any other recommendations from Administration but otherwise reviewed by Council in this timeframe.

The Code of Conduct for Council Members is currently being reviewed as part of the Local Government Reform process, therefore a review period has been maintained of 2 years. It is likely this policy will have to be reviewed once the Local Government Reform has been finalised.

The Elected Member Training and Development Policy and Informal Gathering Policy has been set with a review date in December 2022 to align with a review of these following the Local Government election in November 2022.

BUDGET

Not applicable.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Not applicable.

Attachment 1



ELECTED MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS POLICY

Trim Container	FOL/17/1051
Trim Document Number	
First Issued / Approved:	12/11/2013
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Next Review:	30/06/2017 07/10/21
Responsible Officer	Team Leader Governance
Date Placed on Web	

1. PREAMBLE

The City of Holdfast Bay (“the Council”) is committed to ensuring that the highest levels of governance and integrity are adopted and demonstrated in all its dealings.

This includes a commitment to ensure that all investigations conducted by, or on behalf of, the Council under the Code of Conduct for Council Members are ethical, timely, objective, and respectful, taking into account legislative requirements and the principles of procedural fairness.

1.1 Background

Section 63 of the *Local Government Act 1999* (“the Act”) provides that the Governor may, by regulation, prescribe a code of conduct to be observed by members of Council.

A Mandatory “Code of Conduct for Council Members” (“the Code”) was prescribed in accordance with the Act and was published in the Government Gazette on 22⁹ August 2013.

A copy of the Code may be accessed on the Council’s website at www.holdfast.sa.gov.au.

Part 2 of the Code deals with behavioural matters and provides for the management of the conduct of Elected Members that does not meet reasonable community expectations. Part 2 does not deal with conduct that does not, and is not likely to, constitute a breach of Part 3 of the Code, misconduct or criminal matters.

Any person may make a complaint against, or report a breach by an Elected Member under the Code.

ELECTED MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS POLICY

1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 This Elected Members Code of Conduct Complaints and Investigations Policy ("the Policy") sets out the procedures to be observed for the purposes of addressing and processing Complaints received by the Council alleging a breach of the Code.
- 1.2.2 The Policy reflects the Council's commitment to ensuring the appropriate investigation of Complaints under the Code, in accordance with the Council's legislative responsibilities, and in a manner that provides confidence and certainty to the community.

1.3 Scope

- 1.3.1 This Policy sets out the principles that will guide all investigations conducted by a Delegated Officer, or any external provider engaged by the Council to assist in the investigation of a Complaint. These principles are underpinned by our values of Achievement, Respect, Innovation, Simplicity and Engagement.
- 1.3.2 Breaches of the Code may relate to behaviour (under Part 2 of the Code) or misconduct (under Part 3 of the Code). Part 3 of the Code sets out the mechanisms for the management of an alleged breach.
- 1.3.4 Criminal or corruption matters, which are subject to separate legislation, do not form part of the Code, but are referred to in the Appendix to the Code.
- 1.3.5 This Policy will apply to investigations of a Complaint against an Elected Member under the Code, as well as a Complaint against a Member of a Committee (who may or may not be an Elected Member) formed under section 41 of the Act, alleging conduct which is in breach of the Code.

1.4 Definitions

Business Day means a day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday in South Australia.

Code is a reference to the "Code of Conduct for Council Members" as published in the South Australian Government Gazette 229 August 2013.

Complaint sets out in writing the allegations against an Elected Member, said to constitute a breach of the Code. A Complaint can take the form of a letter or email, but must, in every instance, be in writing.

Complainant means the person who makes a Complaint.

ELECTED MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS POLICY

Delegated Officer means an employee of the Council undertaking responsibilities delegated to them by the Council or the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") to investigate a Complaint received alleging a breach of the Code (whether by an Elected Member or a Committee Member).

Directions and Guidelines is a reference to the Directions and Guidelines issued pursuant to section 20 of the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012* ("the ICAC Act"), which are available on the Commissioner's website www.icac.sa.gov.au.

Elected Member means any of the current Council members, which includes the Mayor.

Independent Commissioner Against Corruption ("the Commissioner") is reference to the person holding or acting in the office of the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption under the ICAC Act.

Inquiry Agency as defined under the ICAC Act for the purpose of Local Government is the State Ombudsman, or in matters relating to alleged breaches of Part 3 of the Code, the Electoral Commissioner (for clause 3.8) or the Office for Public Integrity.

Investigation is reference to the process of receiving an allegation and establishing the facts and circumstances to enable findings to be made, based on the evidence received.

Office for Public Integrity ("the OPI) is the office established under the ICAC Act that has functions including to:

- receive and assess complaints about public administration from members of the public;
- receive and assess reports about corruption, misconduct and maladministration in public administration from the Ombudsman, the Council and public officers; and
- make recommendations as to whether and by whom complaints and reports should be investigated.

Ombudsman is a reference to the Office of the Ombudsman established pursuant to the *Ombudsman Act 1972*.

Public Authority is defined under Schedule 1 of the ICAC Act and includes the Minister responsible for the administration of the Act, the Local Government Association of South Australia, and a Local Government body.

Public Officer is defined under the ICAC Act and includes (but is not limited to):

- an Elected Member;
- an Employee or Officer of the Council [\(including employees of Alwyndor; and](#)
- [Members of Council's section 41 committees; and](#)

— an independent member of a Council Committee.

Reasonable Suspicion is defined in the ICAC Directions and Guidelines to be “something more than mere imagination and conjecture. It must be the suspicion of a reasonable man warranted by facts from which inferences can be drawn; but is something that falls short of legal proof”.

Subject Member is the Elected Member (or Committee Member) whose conduct is the subject of investigation under the Code.

1.5 Strategic Reference

Culture: Providing customer-centred services

Culture: Enabling high performance

Culture: Being financially accountable

Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

2. PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 Investigations shall be conducted in an objective, timely and efficient manner, within the scope of the allegations subject of the Complaint, and in accordance with the provisions of the Code, this Policy and the principles of procedural fairness.
- 2.2 The CEO will ensure that any person carrying out an investigation is properly qualified, experienced and resourced to do so. Where deemed necessary, the CEO will seek the services of an external provider to conduct an investigation.
- 2.3 All particulars associated with an investigation, and any information and materials collected, will be held in accordance with any relevant confidentiality requirements. Any breach of confidentiality during the course of an investigation may be subject to disciplinary action and include prosecution under a relevant Act.
- 2.4 During the course of the investigation, if the Delegated Officer (or any external provider engaged by the Council to assist in the investigation of a Complaint) forms a reasonable suspicion that the allegations, subject of the Complaint, relate to maladministration, misconduct or corruption in public administration (as those terms are defined under the ICAC Act), then a report is required to be made to the OPI in accordance with the ICAC Act. In this instance the Delegated Officer (or external provider) should liaise immediately with the CEO (or delegate).
- 2.5 Where a Complaint relates to alleged criminal conduct, or where possible criminal conduct becomes apparent during the course of an investigation, the matter will be brought to the immediate attention of the CEO (or delegate) and referred directly to the South Australia Police (“SAPOL”).

ELECTED MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS POLICY

- 2.6 Where a matter has been referred to SAPOL, any further Council investigation shall be deferred pending the outcome of the police inquiries. The full cooperation of the Council will be provided to any SAPOL investigation.

2.7 Delegated Officer

- 2.7.1 Following the receipt of a Complaint by the Presiding Member or CEO (or delegate), a Delegated Officer will be appointed by the CEO (or delegate) who shall coordinate the management of the Complaint.

- 2.7.2 Any such delegation (or engagement) does not exclude the CEO (or delegate) from acting personally in a matter.

- 2.7.3 The Delegated Officer (assisted by legal advice if required) shall be responsible for:

- 2.7.3.1 Ensuring that any Complaint received, and any subsequent investigation (whether internal or external) is documented and appropriately recorded.

- 2.7.3.2 Conducting a preliminary assessment to determine whether the Complaint:

- is trivial, frivolous, vexatious or not made in good faith;
- may relate to behaviour which falls under Part 2 of the Code;
- may relate to maladministration, misconduct or corruption, triggering action under Part 3 of the Code and the ICAC Act; or
- may relate to criminal behaviour.

- 2.7.3.3 Providing advice to the Principal Member and CEO (or delegate) on the appropriate management of the Complaint, including (but not necessarily limited to):

- referral to SAPOL or the OPI in accordance with the Council's statutory responsibilities;
- internal investigation and management of the Complaint;
- referral of the Complaint to the Local Government Governance Panel, or other external provider for further investigation;
- that the Complaint be dismissed on the basis that it is trivial, frivolous, vexatious, or not made in good faith, or otherwise does not disclose a breach of the Code.

- 2.7.3.4 Where the Complaint is internally investigated, coordinating the internal investigation.

ELECTED MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS POLICY

- 2.7.3.5 Where the Complaint is referred outside of Council for further investigation, acting as the Council's point of contact, and coordinating support for any subsequent investigation.
- 2.7.3.6 Reporting the outcomes of any internal or external investigation and making recommendations (as required) to the Principal Member and CEO (or delegate) on the appropriate actions to resolve the matter.
- 2.7.3.7 Preparing any required reports for the CEO (or delegate) and/or Council.
- 2.7.3.8 Ensuring that any confidentiality requirements relating to the Complaint and investigation are implemented and maintained, as far as reasonably practicable.
- 2.7.3.9 Undertaking any other lawful and reasonable direction from the CEO (or delegate) in relation to the management of the Complaint.
- 2.7.4 The Delegated Officer's role will encompass the role and responsibilities of the "Responsible Officer" appointed to administer the Council's [Whistleblowers Policy](#) [Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedure](#).
- 2.7.5 All actions involved in the management and investigation of a Complaint shall be conducted in an objective manner. If a Delegated Officer believes they have an actual or perceived bias, or conflict of interest in relation to the allegations, subject of the Complaint, they will declare this to the CEO (or delegate) and manage it accordingly.

2.8 Investigation of a Complaint – Process

- 2.8.1 A Complaint should:
 - be provided in writing and addressed to the Principal Member or CEO (or delegate);
 - be specific, outlining the nature and details of the allegations;
 - provide as much supporting evidence as possible to support the allegation and assist any subsequent investigation;
 - provide the name of the Elected Member (or Committee Member) who has allegedly breached the Code; and
 - set out any information regarding earlier attempts to resolve the issue, if any.
- 2.8.2 While an anonymous Complaint will be investigated based on the information and evidence received in the first instance, as determined on a case by case basis, if a Complainant chooses to remain anonymous an investigation may not proceed where the details of the Complaint:

ELECTED MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS POLICY

- are too unclear to warrant further action; and/or
 - the allegations do not establish a breach of the Code without further clarification.
- 2.8.3 Within five (5) business days of receiving a Complaint, a Complainant (where known) will be advised in writing that the Complaint has been received and the steps that will be taken in order to undertake a preliminary assessment.
- 2.8.4 Nothing in this Policy prevents a Complainant from making a complaint with the Ombudsman or OPI.
- 2.8.5 As soon as practicable after the receipt of a Complaint and in any event, within five (5) business days, the Subject Member will be advised in writing of the Complaint and the nature of the allegations, together with:
- the manner in which the Principal Member and CEO (or delegate) intends to deal with the Complaint; and
 - that they may seek independent legal advice from a member of the Council's Legal Panel, in accordance with the Elected Members Entitlements Policy; or alternatively,
 - that they may seek advice from a legal practitioner or other professional, other than a member of the Council's Legal Panel, at their own expense.
- 2.8.6 The Principal Member and CEO (or delegate) will refer any Complaint received to the Delegated Officer appointed by the CEO (or delegate) for preliminary assessment and advice.
- 2.8.7 Upon referral of any Complaint, the Delegated Officer will perform the functions set out at clause 3 above.
- 2.8.8 For the avoidance of doubt, as part of the preliminary assessment the Delegated Officer may:
- seek further particulars, evidence or clarification of the allegations from the Complainant; and/or
 - if relevant, make a determination under the [Whistleblowers Policy](#) [Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedure](#) in accordance with the Council's statutory responsibilities.
- 2.8.9 Based on the advice of the Delegated Officer, the Principal Member and CEO (or delegate) will (in conjunction with legal advice if required) determine whether the allegations, subject of the Complaint, may relate to:
- behaviour which falls under Part 2 of the Code;
 - misconduct which triggers action under Part 3 of the Code;
 - criminal or corrupt behaviour which triggers action under another Act; or

ELECTED MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS POLICY

- that the Complaint ought be dismissed as trivial, vexatious, frivolous, not made in good faith, or otherwise, does not establish a breach of the Code.
- 2.8.10 If the Principal Member and CEO (or delegate) makes a determination that allegations are trivial, frivolous, vexatious, made in bad faith, or that they do not establish a breach of the, reasons for so determining will be provided, and communicated, to the Complainant.
- 2.8.11 Where a determination has been made that the allegations may establish conduct which falls under Part 2 of the Code, the Principal Member and CEO (or delegate) will determine (as assisted by legal advice where necessary) that the allegations should be:
- resolved through internal mediation and conciliation between the parties at the first instance;
 - referred for further internal investigation; or
 - referred to an independent person or entity for investigation such as the Local Government Governance Panel; mediator or conciliator; or other external provider.
- 2.8.12 Complaints **can only** be dealt with by internal mediation and conciliation in the following manner:
- with the agreement of all parties, which will include agreement to be bound by any agreed resolution;
 - will be chaired by the Principal Member where the matter relates to a complaint by another Elected Member, or a member of the public;
 - chaired by the CEO (or delegate) when the Complainant is an employee of the Council or a Public Officer; and
 - if resolved, no further action will be taken, with written confirmation sent to the parties and a report made to a public meeting of the Council confirming the matter has been so resolved.
- 2.8.13 Where a determination has been made that the allegations may establish conduct which falls under Part 2 of the Code, and the Principal Member and CEO (or delegate) determine that the matter should be referred to an external provider for further investigation, the following will apply:
- 2.8.13.1 the Chairperson will determine the process to be followed on the investigation of any matter referred to the Local Government Governance Panel; or
- 2.8.13.2 for a referral to an independent mediator, conciliator or investigator:
- selection shall be made from the Council's Legal Panel, or an external provider recommended by the

ELECTED MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS POLICY

- Delegated Officer based on the circumstances of the allegations; and
 - during the period of time the independent entity is acting for the Council, they are deemed to be a “Public Officer” bound by all the requirements of the Employee Code of Conduct, this Policy and the ICAC Act.
- 2.8.14 Any internal investigation of an alleged breach of Part 2 shall be coordinated by the Delegated Officer and conducted in a manner that adheres to this Policy.
- 2.8.15 Following the completion of an investigation (whether internal or external), if findings have been made that the Subject Member:
- **has** breached a provision of Part 2 of the Code, a report setting out the findings of the investigation, together with recommendations, will be forwarded to the Council for its consideration at a public meeting;
 - **did not** breach a provision of the Code, a report setting out the findings of the investigation, together with recommendations, will be forwarded to the Council for its consideration and it will be for the Council to determine whether it wishes to consider that matter in confidence; or
 - **has** breached Part 3 of the Code, the Principal Member and CEO (or delegate) will refer the matter immediately to the OPI and/or other appropriate Inquiry Agency.
- 2.8.16 On receipt of a report and any recommendations following a finding that the Subject Member **has** breached a provision of Part 2 of the Code, the Council may by resolution:
- take no action, but in doing so, must provide its reasons;
 - pass a censure motion in respect of the Subject Member;
 - request the Subject Member to make a public apology, whether written or verbal;
 - request the Subject Member to attend relevant training, as determined on a case by case basis;
 - resolve to remove or suspend the Subject Member from a position within the Council, (**not** being the Subject Member’s elected position on Council);
 - request the Subject Member to repay monies to the Council; and/or
 - refer the matter to another Inquiry Agency for further investigation and/or action.
- 2.8.17 Any Subject Member who fails to cooperate with an investigation into an alleged breach of Part 2 of the Code; and/or comply with a resolution of Council regarding the outcome of an investigation under Part 2 of the

ELECTED MEMBERS CODE OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS AND INVESTIGATIONS POLICY

Code; will be referred to another Inquiry Agency for investigation under Part 3 of the Code.

2.8.18 Repeated or sustained breaches of Part 2 of the Code will be referred, by resolution of Council, to the OPI or other appropriate Inquiry Agency as a breach of Part 3 of the Code.

2.8.19 A report will be provided to a public meeting of the Council following receipt of a report from an Inquiry Agency regarding the outcome of an investigation of an alleged breach of Part 3 of the Code, at which the Council will pass resolutions giving effect to any recommendations received. Any such report will be provided within two ordinary meetings of the Council.

2.8.20 All Complaints, including any referrals, investigations and related information shall be the subject of the strictest confidentiality and will only be released:

- in accordance with the Council's statutory responsibilities; or
- where any internal or external investigation has been completed and the recommendations are required to be presented to a public meeting of the Council; or
- when any Inquiry Agency or SAPOL investigation has been completed and recommendations are provided that the outcome of the matter is to be reported at a public meeting of Council, or the Council otherwise receives directions on matters that may, or may not, be released to the public.

3. REFERENCES

3.1 Legislation

- ~~Local Government Act 1999~~
- ~~Elected Member Code of Conduct~~ [Code of Conduct for Council Members](#)
- ~~Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2013~~
- ~~Local Government Act 1999~~
- ~~Ombudsman Act 1972~~
- ~~Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2013~~
- ~~Whistleblowers Protection Act 1993~~ [Public Interest Disclosure Act 2018](#)

3.2 Other References

~~City of Holdfast Bay Whistleblowers Protection Policy~~ [Public Interest Disclosure Policy and Procedure](#)

Attachment 2



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First Issued / Approved:	08/08/2017
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1. PREAMBLE

The City of Holdfast Bay is committed to maintaining a culture that respects each individual's right to privacy. This Policy outlines Council's commitment to the management of personal information.

1.1 Background

The Commonwealth *Privacy Act 1988 and the Privacy Amendment Act (Privacy Amendment (Enhancing Privacy) Act 2012)* set out the principles that must be followed by Commonwealth Government agencies and many private organisations in relation to the management, collection, use, storage and disclosure of personal information.

The provisions of the *Privacy Act 1988* do not apply to South Australian Councils, however it is the intention of Council that its policies and practices in relation to privacy should be, so far as is reasonably practicable, consistent with the Information Privacy Principles and the National Privacy Principles set out in the Act, as Council acknowledges that these set an appropriate standard for privacy protection and apply for some funding arrangements.

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1.2 Purpose

This policy outlines Council's process for the collection, use, storage and disclosure of personal information by Council.

1.3 Scope

This policy applies to Elected Members, employees, volunteers, contractors and agents of the City of Holdfast Bay [but excludes any privacy requirements managed under Alwyndor's Privacy Policy-](#)

1.4 Definitions

Personal Information- is defined by the *Privacy Act 1988* as 'Information or an opinion (including information or an opinion forming part of a database), whether true or not, and whether recorded in a material form or not, about an individual whose identity is apparent, or can reasonably be ascertained, from the information or opinion'.

Personal information can include:

PRIVACY POLICY

- (a) written records about a person,
- (b) a photograph or image of a person,
- (c) information about a person that is not written down but is in the possession or control of the Council. Even if the person is not named the test is whether or not the person's identity can 'reasonably be ascertained' from the information. As long as information is being communicated to someone who can identify the person it is about, the information may meet the definition of 'personal information'.

Personal information does not include:

- (a) generally available information;
- (b) material kept in public records and archives, such as the State and Commonwealth Archives;
- (c) anything kept in a library, art gallery or museum for the purpose of reference, study or exhibition.

Access - may include allowing an individual to inspect personal information or to obtain a copy of information about himself or herself that is held by the Council.

Collection - means gathering, acquiring or obtaining personal information from any source and by any means, including information that the Council has come across by accident or has not asked for.

Disclosure - means the release of information to persons or organisations outside the Council. It does not include giving individuals information about themselves.

Sensitive information - means information or an opinion about an individual's

- Racial or ethnic origin;
- Political opinions;
- Membership of a political association, a professional or trade association or a trade union;
- Religious beliefs or affirmations;
- Philosophical beliefs;
- Sexual preferences or practices;
- Criminal record; or
- Health.

Use - means the handling of personal information within Council including the inclusion of information in a publication.

1.5 Strategic Reference

Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

2. PRINCIPLES

2.1 Collection of Personal Information

- 2.1.1 The Council will not collect personal information unless:
 - (a) The personal information is collected for a lawful purpose directly related to a legislative function or power of the Council or Council business operations;

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- (b) Collection of the personal information is necessary for or directly related to that purpose; and
- (c) Permission has been given by the person whose personal information is being collected.

2.1.2 The personal information that may be collected will depend on the particular purpose for which it is collected, and may include but is not limited to:

- Telephone numbers;
- Name and addresses (postal, residential and e-mail addresses);
- [Health related information relevant to provision of government subsidised support services;](#)
- Age and/or date of birth;
- Property ownership and/or occupier details;
- Details of resident's/ratepayer's spouse or partner;
- Development applications, including plans or specifications of buildings;
- Pet ownership;
- Electoral roll details;
- Pensioner / concession information;
- Payment history;
- Financial, rental or income details;
- Details of land valuation;
- Preferred addresses and methods of contacts;
- Details of employment; and
- Insurance details.

2.1.3 All personal information that is collected by Council will be collected in a fair and lawful manner.

2.1.4 All personal information that is collected by Council for the purposes of research will be treated within the Market and Social Research Privacy Principles (Refer to the [Market and Social Research Privacy Code 2014](#)).

2.1.5 The Council will take reasonable steps to inform the person whose personal information it collects:

- (a) Of the purpose(s) for which the personal information is being collected;
- (b) If the collection of the information is authorised or required by law, that the collection is so authorised or required; and
- (c) In general terms, of its usual practices with respect to the use and disclosure of personal information of the kind collected.

2.1.6 The Council will take reasonable steps to ensure that personal information collected by it, is relevant to the purpose(s) of collection.

2.1.7 The Council will take reasonable steps to ensure that the collection of personal information by it does not unreasonably intrude upon an individual's personal affairs.

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- 2.1.8 The Council may collect information concerning persons from a number of private and public sector agencies, which may include, but is not limited to: the Office of the Valuer General, SA Water, Telstra and from individual persons.

2.2 Collection of Sensitive Information

- 2.2.1 The Council will not collect sensitive information about an individual unless:
- (a) The individual has consented;
 - (b) The collection is required by law;
 - (c) The collection is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious and imminent threat to the life or health of any person; or
 - (d) The collection is necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of a legal or equitable claim.
- 2.2.2 If the Council collects sensitive information about an individual in accordance with the provisions of this Policy, the Council will take reasonable steps to de-identify the information before the Council discloses it.

2.3 Maintenance and Storage of Personal information

- 2.3.1 The Council may disclose some personal information to an offshore third party cloud computing services provider. In this event, Council will take adequate and reasonable steps to assure appropriate data security.
- 2.3.2 The Council will take reasonable steps to:
- (a) Protect the personal information it holds from misuse and loss and from unauthorised access, modification or disclosure; and
 - (b) Maintain its record keeping systems to ensure that all personal information collected is up to date, accurate and complete as far as reasonably practicable; and
 - (c) Ensure that any person who, on behalf of the Council, uses or discloses personal information held by the Council has appropriate authorisation to do so.

2.4 Use of Personal Information

- 2.4.1 Where the Council collects personal information for a particular purpose (the primary purpose), it will not use that personal information for any other purpose (secondary purpose), unless:
- (a) The Council first takes reasonable steps to obtain the consent of the individual concerned to use his or her personal information for that secondary purpose; or
 - (b) The individual would reasonably expect the Council to use or disclose the information for the secondary purpose and the secondary purpose is directly (for sensitive information) or

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- indirectly related (for any other information) to the primary purpose; or
- (c) The Council believes on reasonable grounds that use of the information for that secondary purpose is necessary to prevent or lessen a serious or imminent threat to the life or health of the individual concerned or another person; or
- (d) Use of the information for that secondary purpose is required or authorised by law; or
- (e) Use of the information for that secondary purpose is reasonably necessary for the enforcement of the criminal law or of law imposing a pecuniary penalty.

2.5 Direct Marketing:

- 2.5.1 Reasonable expectation to use or disclose: If Council holds personal non-sensitive information about an individual, it must not use or disclose the information for the purpose of direct marketing except when Council has collected the information from the individual and the individual would reasonably expect Council to use or disclose the information for that purpose (except for sensitive information).
- 2.5.2 No reasonable expectation to use or disclose: In the event that the individual would not reasonably expect Council to use or disclose non-sensitive information for direct marketing, the individual needs to have given consent to the use or disclosure of the information for direct marketing.
- 2.5.3 Council must provide a simple means by which the individual may easily request not to receive direct marketing communications from Council.
- 2.5.4 Council will only use or disclose sensitive information about an individual for direct marketing purposes if the individual has consented to the use or disclosure of the information for that purpose.

2.6 Disclosure of Personal Information

- 2.6.1 The Council will not disclose personal information it holds about a person to a third party, except where:
 - (a) A reasonable individual is likely to have been aware that his or her personal information would be disclosed in that way;
 - (b) The resident or ratepayer has consented to or made a written request for personal information to be provided to a third party;
 - (c) The personal information is provided for the purpose of distributing materials of and on behalf of the Council (for example: the provision of address data for use by a mailing service provider to post Rates Notices or other materials);
 - (d) The third party has been contracted by the Council to provide advice or services for the purpose of assisting the Council in providing benefits to persons (for example: State Electoral

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Office, Office of the Valuer General, insurers, legal service providers, [government subsidised support services etc](#));

- (e) The Council is required or authorised by law to disclose the personal information to a third party or to the public at large (for example, under the Freedom of Information Act);
- (f) The resident or ratepayer has been advised of the Council's usual practice of disclosing personal information to that third party or a third party of that type for a particular purpose and the disclosure is consistent with that purpose; or
- (g) A public consultation submission has been received by Council. To enable transparency in consultation processes to occur, all public consultation submissions received by Council will become public documents and may be included in a report to Council which is also available to the public.

2.6.1 Where personal information is provided to the Council by a person "in confidence", the Council will not disclose such information to a third party without the person's consent, unless such disclosure is required or authorised by law (for example, applications made under the Freedom of Information Act).

2.6.2 The Council will take reasonable steps to:

- (a) Contract only with third party service providers that are subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act and the National Privacy Principles; and
- (b) Where the third party service provider is not subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act and the National Privacy Principles, enter into a Privacy Agreement that requires the third party service provider to comply with the provisions of this Policy relating to the collection, use, storage and disclosure of personal information supplied by the Council.

2.6.3 The Council may supply personal information about an individual to that individual as part of a standard communication or pursuant to a request made by the individual.

2.6.4 The Council does not accept any responsibility for any loss or damage suffered by a person because of their reliance on any personal information provided to them by the Council or because of the Council's inability to provide persons with any requested personal information.

2.6.5 The Council expects that persons will, before relying on any personal information the Council provides to them, first seek confirmation from the Council about the accuracy and currency of such personal information.

2.7 Integrity and Alteration of Personal Information

2.7.1 The Council assumes that personal information provided by persons or other persons is accurate, complete and up-to-date. It is the responsibility of persons to provide the Council with details of any

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changes to their personal information as soon as reasonably practicable following such change.

- 2.7.2 The Council will take reasonable steps, such as making appropriate deletions, additions and corrections, to ensure that personal information held by it is accurate, relevant, complete, up to date and not misleading.
- 2.7.3 A person may apply to the Council, in a form determined by the Council, to have his or her personal information amended so that it is accurate, relevant, complete, up-to-date and not misleading. Where the Council, on reasonable grounds, decides not to amend a resident's or ratepayer's personal information in the manner requested in the application, the Council will inform the person of its decision and the reasons for refusing to make the requested amendments. If requested by a resident or ratepayer, the Council will take reasonable steps to attach to a record containing that person's personal information a statement provided by that person of the correction, deletion or addition sought.

2.8 Access to Personal Information

- 2.8.1 A person who wishes to access personal information held by the Council must make a written application to the Freedom of Information Officer. An applicant will be required to pay an application fee as determined by the *Freedom of Information Act 1991*.
- 2.8.2 Subject to the provisions of this legislation, the Council may grant or refuse access to personal information as it deems fit.
- 2.8.3 The Council recognises that there are certain documents, which may contain personal information, that the Council is legislatively required to make available for access by members of the public.
- 2.8.4 An application to access personal information will be dealt with within 30 days of receipt of the request [or in accordance with the *Freedom of Information Act 1999*](#). In certain circumstances, an applicant may be required to satisfy Council staff as to his or her identity.

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2.9 Suppression of Personal Information

- 2.9.1 A person's name or address may be suppressed from the Council's Assessment Record and Voters Roll where the Chief Executive Officer is satisfied that inclusion of the name or address on the Assessment Record and/or Voters Roll would place at risk the personal safety of that person, a member of that person's family, or any other person.
- 2.9.2 Enquiries regarding suppression of personal information should be directed to Customer Services staff at the Customer Service Centre in the first instance.

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2.10 Freedom of Information

- 2.10.1 Personal information may be released to others if requested under the Freedom of Information Act 1999, however, in accordance with this Act, a person will be consulted to obtain their opinion on release of the information. Should it be determined the information will be released against the view of the person, they have the right to request a review of the decision, on payment of the prescribed fee, prior to the information being released.

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2.12 Disclaimer

- 2.12.1 The Council does not accept any responsibility for any loss or damage suffered by residents, ratepayers or other persons because of their reliance on any personal information provided to them by the Council or because of the Council's inability to provide residents, ratepayers or other persons with any requested personal information.
- 2.12.2 Before relying on any personal information that the Council provides it is expected that the resident, ratepayer or other person will first seek confirmation from the Council about the accuracy and currency of the personal information

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2.13 Use of Mail Chimp

- 2.13.1 Council's Privacy Policy will not apply to information collected by Mailchimp. The Council uses Mailchimp as a marketing tool to provide electronic newsletters to and communicate with subscribers about the Council and goods and services supplied by the Council and to promote tourism precincts.
- 2.13.2 In distributing newsletters and providing information about the Council and its goods and services, Mailchimp will collect personal information, including email addresses provided for the purpose of receiving electronic newsletters and news about the Council and its goods and services, and all information relating to those email addresses. For further information about the type of information Mailchimp collects, refer to Mailchimp's Privacy Policy and Terms of Use (<https://mailchimp.com/legal/privacy/>).
- 2.13.3 Mailchimp will use the information collected for the purpose of hosting the online platform to enable the Council to create, send and manage electronic newsletters and emails relating to the work of the Council. Mailchimp will also use this information to measure the performance of the Council's email campaigns.
- 2.13.4 Mailchimp may transfer this information to its contractors or other third parties who process the information on Mailchimp's behalf, or where otherwise required to do so by law.
- 2.13.5 Mailchimp is based in the United States of America (USA) and is subject to the laws of the USA. The information (including IP addresses) will be transmitted to and stored by Mailchimp on servers located outside Australia.
- 2.13.6 By signing up to a Mailchimp mailing list, the subscriber:

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- consents to personal information being collected, used and disclosed as set out in these terms and conditions, and in Mailchimp’s Privacy Policy and agree to abide by Mailchimp’s Terms of Use;
- consents to personal information being sent and stored overseas, and acknowledges that Australian Privacy Principle 8.1 contained in Schedule 1 to the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) will not apply;
- acknowledges that the Council is not subject to the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and will not be able to seek redress under the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) for any privacy breaches by the Council;
- acknowledges that Mailchimp is not subject to the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and you will be able to seek redress under the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) for any privacy breaches by Mailchimp but will need to seek redress under the laws of the USA;

2.14 Event Bookings

The City of Holdfast Bay uses third party booking systems to manage its event bookings. Please note to register for an event through a third party online booking system, users and subscribers agree to the third party booking systems’ Privacy Policy (available on their respective websites) which sets out how they collect, use and handle Personal Information that they collect.

2.15 Complaints

- 2.15.1 Residents, ratepayers or other persons that have any concerns regarding how the Council handles their personal information, or require further information, should contact the Chief Executive Officer in the first instance.

A formal complaint may be lodged in writing addressed to the Chief Executive Officer, City of Holdfast Bay either by email to mail@holdfast.sa.gov.au, post to PO Box 19, BRIGHTON SA 5048 or delivery to the Brighton Civic Centre, 24 Jetty Road, BRIGHTON SA 5048:

Chief Executive Officer

City of Holdfast Bay

PO Box 19

BRIGHTON SA 5048

3. REFERENCES

3.1 Legislation

- Local Government Act 1999
- Development Act 1993
- Public and Environmental Health Act 1987
- Freedom of Information Act 1991
- State Records Act 1997
- Listening and Surveillance Devices Act 1972
- Telecommunications (Interceptions) Act 1988
- Privacy Act 1998

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- *Information Privacy Principles Instruction (as amended by Cabinet 18 May 2009)*
- *Privacy Amendment Act (Privacy Amendment (Enhancing Privacy) Act 2012)*

3.2 Other References

- Customer Feedback and Complaints Policy
- Internal Review of Council Decisions Policy
- [Alwyndor’s Privacy Policy](#)

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Attachment 3



ELECTED MEMBER TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

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First Issued / Approved:	22/06/2010
Last Reviewed:	23/05/2017
Next Review:	C230517/784 08/10/2019
	30/06/2019 01/12/2022
Responsible Officer	Team Leader Governance
Date Placed on Web	

1. PREAMBLE

1.1 Background

The City of Holdfast Bay ([Council](#)) supports the ongoing development of its Elected Members to enable them to engage in the decision making process with the appropriate knowledge, skills and competencies to undertake their Elected Member role. [The Council recognises its responsibility to develop and adopt a policy for the purpose under section 80A of the *Local Government Act 1999*.](#)

The training needs of Elected Members will be specific to their legislative and governance roles and functions.

The [City of Holdfast Bay Council](#) recognises that the successful discharge of the role of the Elected Member is assisted by the provision of a range of training opportunities that include, but are not limited to:

- Information sessions
- Briefing on topical matters
- Elected Member Workshops
- Skills development
- Conferences and seminars.

A range of delivery methods will be considered, dependent upon the needs of the Members and the topic under consideration.

1.2 Purpose

This policy provides the framework under which the [City of Holdfast Bay \(Council\)](#) will provide appropriate training for Elected Members.

1.3 Scope

This policy applies to Elected Members of the [City of Holdfast Bay Council](#).

1.4 Definitions

Training and Development – personal skills related to activities as an Elected Member (i.e. public speaking, finance, leadership) specific to, and directly related to, Local Government.

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ELECTED MEMBER TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Conferences and seminars (directly related to the role of an Elected Member) – includes workshops and forums, specific to, and directly related to, Local Government.

Elected Member Workshops – organised by City of Holdfast Bay staff on topics of immediate interest to Elected Members.

1.5 Strategic Reference

Community: Fostering an engaged and contributing community
Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

2. PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 Council is committed to providing training and development activities for its Elected Members to assist them in the performance and discharge of their functions and duties.
- 2.2 Council will provide an annual budget allocation to support the training and development activities undertaken by Elected Members.
- 2.3 Council will maintain a Training and Development Plan (the Plan).
- 2.4 The Plan will be developed within two (2) months of a general election to ensure training is undertaken in accordance with any mandatory requirements under the Local Government (General) Regulations 2013 (section 8AA) with relevant inductions included. The Plan will be updated and reviewed annually by Council's administration annually from that date.
- 2.5 Particular emphasis will be given in the training plan to the training needs of new Elected Members joining the City of Holdfast Bay following a general or supplementary election.
- 2.6 A range of strategies will be used to identify the training and development needs of Elected Members including:
 - a. Surveys and questionnaires (as appropriate); and
 - b. Elected Member self-assessment, Elected Member discussions and referral requests.
- 2.7 The range of training delivery methods will include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Training and development sessions provided by the Local Government Association (LGA) and other recognised providers. This training may be delivered in-house or externally.
 - b. Informal briefing sessions.
 - c. Conferences and seminars offered by organisations such as the LGA, Australian Local Government Association, Local Government Managers Australia and other providers that provide an opportunity for Elected

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ELECTED MEMBER TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

- Members to gain information and network with Elected Members and staff of other Councils from within and outside of South Australia.
- d. Purchase of training booklets and discussion papers for distribution to Elected Members for information.
 - e. On-line training delivery.
- 2.8 Elected Members are encouraged to attend Conferences [and seminars](#) as they provide opportunities to enhance his /her understanding of Local Government and to network with other Elected Members both within and outside the State.
- a. Council will support the attendance by all members at one intrastate local government related conference, and one interstate local government related conference or similar every two years.
 - b. The Mayor and one elected member (or two elected members in the absence of the Mayor) may attend the [Australian Local Government Associations' National General Assembly \(NGA\) Congress](#) and AGM each year, with the understanding that different members will attend in different years. ~~(Attendance at this Congress-NGA is to be included in 2.8(a) above.)~~
 - c. Non-elected members of Council's committees may also have the opportunity to attend a local government related conference with the approval of Council.
 - d. In approving a Members attendance at a conference, Council will take into account.
 - i. The relevance of the conference to the Members' role in Council.
 - ii. The available budget.
 - iii. Whether the member has attended any previous conferences during the current term of council, ensuring that the opportunity to attend a conference is made equally available to all Elected Members.
- 2.9 [a. Where the cost to attend is more than \\$350 inclusive of GST and related expenses](#), Elected Members who wish to participate in appropriate training [and development](#), other than that provided to all Elected Members, must seek approval from Council prior to registering in any program, seminar or other development activity. [This may be requested by an Elected Member through a Motion on Notice to be given to the Chief Executive Officer at least 5 clear days before the date of the next Council meeting. The request must include full details of the training, the anticipated benefit, the cost to attend and any other relevant information.](#)
- [In making a decision on a training and development request, consideration will be given to the number of attendances an individual member has had in that financial year.](#)
- [b. a. Where the cost to attend is less than \\$350 inclusive of GST and related expenses ~~if the cost of attendance at training is less than \\$300 \(including any related expenses\)~~, either the Mayor or Chief Executive Officer](#) may give approval to attend the training [and development](#),

ELECTED MEMBER TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

without the need for the matter to be considered by Council. A note of the request and its approval will be made in the next Items in Brief report to Council.

- 2.10 A budget for Elected Member training and development will be approved each year as part of the annual budget process. This budget will be based on a dollar amount for all ~~Elected M~~members.

~~a. If an individual member seeks to attend training and development, and the cost of this training exceeds the total budget allocation for a member, then this will be identified in the Council report seeking approval for attendance.~~

- 2.11 Where approval has been granted by ~~City of Holdfast Bay~~Elected Members for attendance at a training and development program/activity, an Elected Member may seek reimbursement of expenses in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Local Government Act and Regulations, and Council's Elected Members Benefits and Entitlements Policy.

- 2.12 All training undertaken by Elected Members will be recorded in the Register of Allowances and Benefits which will be updated as required to reflect attendances.

- 2.13 The City of Holdfast Bay's Annual Report will report on the attendance of Elected Members at any approved conference and seminar and/or training and development ~~activity~~.

3. REFERENCES

3.1 Legislation

- *Local Government Act 1999*

3.2 Other References

~~City of Holdfast Bay~~ Elected Members Benefits and Entitlements Policy.

Attachment 4



Classification:	
Trim Container	FOL/16/1478
Trim Document Number:	
First Issued / Approved:	22 March 2016
Last Reviewed:	22 November 2016
	8 October 2019
Next Review:	7 October 2023 1 December 2022
Responsible Officer:	Team Leader Governance
Date Placed on Web:	

1. PREAMBLE

Under ~~amendments made to the Local Government Act 1999 (the Act) by the Local Government (Accountability and Governance) Amendment Act 2015~~, council must adopt a policy on the holding of 'informal gatherings or discussion' under section 90(8) ~~of the Local Government Act 1999~~.

Under section 90(8b) ~~of the Act~~, a council policy must comply with any requirements set out in the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2013*.

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Open and transparent council meetings underpin representative democracy and ensure public confidence in council's decision-making processes.
- 1.1.2 Informal gatherings, where appropriate, provide a valuable opportunity to enhance the decision-making processes by providing opportunities for council members to become better informed on issues and seek further clarification.
- 1.1.3 Informal gatherings, should not be used, or seen to be used as a replacement for full debate and decision-making at council or committee meetings.

- 1.1.4 The Act sets out the following examples of informal gatherings:
 - planning sessions associated with the development of policies or strategies;
 - briefing or training sessions; and
 - workshops

1.2 Purpose

- 1.2.1 To ensure council members have sufficient opportunity to conduct planning sessions, to receive informal briefings, educational sessions and convene other informal gatherings without prejudicing the

INFORMAL GATHERINGS OF COUNCIL

requirements for openness and transparency as required by the ~~the Act~~
~~Local Government Act 1999~~.

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1.2.2 This policy is aimed at avoiding any perception that informal gatherings will be used to build consensus for council agenda items.

1.3.2 This policy applies to Council ~~and or~~ Council Committees.

1.3 Scope

~~1.3.1~~ Section 90(8) of the ~~Local Government Act 1999~~ ~~the Act~~ provides a non-exclusive list of examples of informal gatherings.

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1.4 Definitions

1.4.1 *Informal Gathering* are gatherings to provide information, facilitate informal discussions, training as defined by Section 90(8) of ~~Act~~~~the Local Government Act 1999~~.

1.4.2 *Designated informal gathering or discussion* means and event organised and conducted by or on behalf of the council or chief executive officer to which members of the council or council committee (as the case may be) have been invited and that involves discussion of a matter that is, or is intended to be, part of the agenda for a formal meeting of the council or council committee.

1.5 Strategic Reference

A place that provides value for money.

2. PRINCIPLES

2.1 The City of Holdfast Bay will use Informal gatherings (including designated informal gatherings or discussions) solely for the purpose of information sharing and not for the purpose of debating issues, building consensus positions or otherwise discharging council's deliberative and decision-making functions.

2.2 Council recognises that attendance at Informal gatherings or discussions are not-compulsory and Elected Members are encouraged to attend as these sessions, particularly those designed to provide history, context or additional information to assist council members.

2.3 Informal gatherings (including designated informal gatherings or discussions) will be conducted in accordance with the ~~Local Government Act 1999~~ ~~the Act~~ and the *Local Government (General) Regulations 2013*.

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2.4 Informal gatherings (including designated informal gatherings or discussions) will not be used for the purpose of conducting the general business of the council or to stifle debate on issues that may subsequently be dealt with by the council at a formal meeting.

INFORMAL GATHERINGS OF COUNCIL

- 2.5 -Informal gatherings (including designated informal gatherings or discussions) must be held at a place open to the public, unless the designated informal gathering or discussion is one that the council or chief executive officer has determined will be in confidence.
- 2.6 A designated informal gathering or discussion may be in confidence when considered on a case by case basis and if the designated informal gathering or discussion is a planning session of a general or strategic nature or is a briefing relating to information or a matter of a confidential nature within section 90(3) of the ~~the Act~~ [Local Government Act 1999](#).
- 2.7 Council will advise the schedule and the details of the designated informal gatherings or discussions including in all cases the place, date and time, the matter which will be discusses and whether or not the designated informal gathering will be open to the public and the reason for closing the informal gathering and discussion to the public. [Details are available on www.holdfast.sa.gov.au](#).
- 2.8 The council is aware of the need to balance openness and transparency with opportunities for private discussions between council members and council members and staff.
- 2.9 The Chief Executive Officer and the Council are responsible for ensuring that the informal gatherings or discussions are conducted in accordance with the ~~Local Government Act 1999 Act~~ and are not subject to the procedural requirements of the ~~Local Government~~ Act and *Local Government (Proceedings at Meetings) Regulations 2013*.
- 2.10 Designated informal gatherings or discussions will be facilitated by either the Chief Executive Officer or another senior staff member.
- 2.11 An informal gathering which is not a designated informal gathering or discussion will not be open to the public, unless otherwise determined by the Council or Chief Executive Officer.
- 2.12 Informal gatherings will not involve a formal agenda or minute taking process.
- 2.13 Social Gatherings of Elected Members are not informal gatherings.

3. REFERENCES

3.1 Legislation

- ~~Section 90(8a) & (8b) of the~~ [Local Government Act 1999](#)
- *Local Government (General) Regulations 2013*

3.2 Other References

Nil

Item No: **14.4**

Subject: **TIME AND PLACE FOR ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETINGS**

Date: 8 October 2019

Written By: Governance and Risk Officer

General Manager: Business Services, Ms P Jackson

SUMMARY

The *Local Government Act 1999* requires Council to hold at least one meeting per month.

It is a decision of the Council to determine its meeting schedule. Meeting schedules can be reviewed and amended at any time by the Council.

In previous and current terms of Council, meetings were scheduled on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month (February – November) with only one meeting scheduled in December and January due to the holiday periods. It is proposed that Council continues this meeting schedule, with the frequency of meetings reviewed by December 2020.

RECOMMENDATION

1. **That Council continue to meet once in the months of December and January and will meet on 10 December 2019 and 28 January 2020.**
 2. **That Council will meet on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, commencing in February 2020 with the exceptions of December and January of any year.**
 3. **That the frequency of meetings will be reviewed again by December 2020.**
 4. **That the location for Ordinary Council meetings is the Council Chamber, Glenelg Town Hall, Moseley Square Glenelg.**
 5. **That Council meetings will commence at 7.00pm.**
 6. **If required a briefing/workshop can be scheduled prior to Ordinary Council Meetings, commencing at 6.00pm.**
 7. **If required a briefing/workshop can be scheduled on the first and third Tuesday of each month, commencing at 6.00pm.**
-

COMMUNITY PLAN

A Place that Provides Value for Money

COUNCIL POLICY

Not applicable.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Section 81 Local Government Act 1999

REPORT

Section 81 of the Local Government Act 1999 requires that Council meets at least once per month at a time and place appointed by a resolution of Council.

In previous and current terms of Council, ordinary meetings were held twice per month, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, except in December and January when only one meeting was held, taking the holiday period into account. This schedule had the benefit of ensuring meeting agendas were kept to a manageable size and allowed matters requiring decisions of Council to be considered in a responsive and timely way. It is proposed that this schedule continue in 2020.

As well as ordinary meetings of Council, workshops and briefings, where required, have been scheduled on the first and third Tuesdays of each month and also before each Council meeting. Workshops and briefings are intended as forums for Elected Members to explore current projects, ideas and opportunities in depth in an informal setting. They also provide occasions for training and development. Workshops and briefings are not decision making forums. It is proposed to continue with the same schedule of workshops and briefings as in the previous term of Council.

Council may choose to amend its schedule of ordinary meetings of Council at any time and must do so with a resolution of Council.

Proposed Council Meeting Dates for 2019/20:

Ordinary Meeting of Council	Date/Day	Comments
December 2019	Tuesday 10 December	Allows for public holidays and festive season
January 2020	Tuesday 28 January	As above

February 2020	Tuesday 11 February Tuesday 25 February	
March 2020	Tuesday 10 March Tuesday 24 March	
April 2020	Tuesday 14 April Tuesday 28 April	
May 2020	Tuesday 12 May Tuesday 26 May	
June 2020	Tuesday 9 June Tuesday 23 June	
July 2020	Tuesday 14 July Tuesday 28 July	
August 2020	Tuesday 11 August Tuesday 25 August	
September 2020	Tuesday 8 September Tuesday 22 September	
October 2020	Tuesday 13 October Tuesday 27 October	
November 2020	Tuesday 10 November Tuesday 24 November	
December 2020	Tuesday 8 December	Allows for festive season
January 2021	Tuesday 26 January	Allows for festive season

BUDGET

The costs of Council meetings, workshops and briefings are included in the current budget.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

There are no lifecycle costs associated with this report.

Item No: **14.5**

Subject: **APPROVAL TO CONSULT ON THE DRAFT GULLY MASTERPLANS**

Date: 8 October 2019

Written By: Manager Assets and Facilities
Team Leader Environment and Coastal

General Manager: City Assets and Services, Mr H Lacy

SUMMARY

The attached three (Pine Gully, Gilbertson Gully and Barton Gully) draft masterplans are submitted to Council for approval to undertake public consultation. In broad terms, the key issues for the three gullies are similar (ie stormwater erosion, woody weed infestation, degraded infrastructure and poor community access). The Gullies Masterplans were originally prepared in 2014 and updated in 2018, therefore, some parts of the plans have already been implemented under ongoing management activities.

The masterplans recommend a program of works for each of the gullies. The estimated total cost of the whole program is approximately \$1.52m (inclusive of around \$100,000 already spent on works completed by 30 June 2019). It is proposed that the remaining works are implemented over the next five (5) to ten (10) years depending on the availability of Council and grant funds.

The three gullies are immediately downstream of City of Marion stormwater catchments and Administration has been liaising with their Administration during development of the plans.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council endorse the Masterplans for Barton Gully, Gilbertson Gully and Pine Gully for public consultation.

COMMUNITY PLAN

Environment: Protecting Biodiversity
Environment: Building an environmentally resilient city
Environment: Using resource efficiently
Environment: Fostering an environmentally connected community

COUNCIL POLICY

Open Space and Public Realm Strategy 2018-2030

Community Consultation and Engagement Policy

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Not Applicable.

BACKGROUND

Pine Gully, Gilbertson Gully and Barton Gully have a long history and significant community connections. Over the years, Council and local communities have had various management plans to improve these Gullies.

In the 1970s, Pine Gully was revegetated by community groups using predominantly Aleppo pine trees and other species seen to be appropriate at the time. In 2009, the Adelaide and Mt Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board (NRM Board) sought to improve the condition and biodiversity of natural areas close to the coast through their Metropolitan Adelaide and Northern Coastal Action Plan. The plan stated that Kingston Park was a significant cliff habitat and Barton Gully had opportunities to initiate small scale catchment management strategies. This plan is still used by the NRM Board to collaborate with us.

In 2013, Council's new Stormwater Management Plans referred to these areas. Investigations were carried out to assess opportunities to harvest stormwater from these natural areas. In 2014, Council developed draft master plans for the three natural areas. Although these plans were not endorsed by the Council or widely consulted at the time, they have been used as a guide for the ongoing works in those areas.

Administration undertook biodiversity baseline assessments of these and other natural areas in 2018. These draft masterplans were then updated to reflect more contemporary environmental outcomes and management strategies after consultation with NRM Board, local residents and Friends groups in 2018.

This report provides a summary of the updated draft master plans and seeks Council's approval to undertake public consultation and subsequent implementation.

REPORT

The three gully masterplans provide a detailed vision to a way forward to improve these important natural spaces. The end results will be beautiful, safe, engaging spaces that will inspire and help to connect our community with nature.

Pine Gully Issues and Plans

Pine Gully would originally have had seasonal water flows but now stormwater runoff from surrounding suburban areas (hard surfaces) are captured and piped to the head of the gully. The increased volume of flows has resulted in soil erosion and potential pollution issues to the beach. The watercourse through the gully is significantly eroded at both bed and creek batters. The

masterplan recommends that eroded areas are remediated, and erosion protection measures implemented to minimise future ongoing erosion. The water course is dense with introduced vegetation and the steep fall of a neighbouring property boundary is unstable. Installation of rock check dams (or rock riffles) along the bed of the drainage watercourse is proposed under the plan.

The gully has been planted with a large variety of tree and shrub species over the past 3-4 decades with a natural spread of the more adaptable Aleppo Pine, the dominant tree species. A slow removal of the Aleppo Pine is also an action under this plan, which takes into account the needs of the Yellow-Tailed Black Cockatoo that use Aleppo Pines as a major food source in our area. These large, charismatic birds are listed as Vulnerable in the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972, therefore it is important that we support their presence with the slow replacement of the Aleppo Pines with the cockatoo's native food sources, including *Banksia* and *Hakea* species.

The total cost of proposed works (see table below) at Pine Gully is \$467,643.

Pine Gully	Total
Stormwater and associated works	\$254,843
Trail infrastructure and associated works	\$28,000
Signage	\$7,000
Revegetation- Zone 1 and 2	\$12,000
Revegetation- Zone 3	\$4,000
Revegetation – Zone 4 and 5	\$21,000
Revegetation – Zone 6	\$50,000
Woody weed removal – Zone 7	\$40,000
Revegetation - Zone 8	\$50,800
Total	\$467,643

Refer Attachment 1 – Pine Gully Master Plan

Gilbertson Gully Issues and Plans

Gilbertson Gully has been a reserve since 1923 but has seen various uses over the decades. This reserve is essentially a long and narrow gully with a seasonal watercourse. The increased volume of flows has resulted in soil erosion and potential pollution issues. The main drainage line along the gully shows sign of erosion at several locations and it is recommended that eroded areas be remediated, and erosion protection measures deployed to minimise future ongoing erosion. A series of detention basin and a Gross Pollutant Trap upstream of the Gilbertson Gully has been proposed.

While the reserve contains some areas of remnant native vegetation, they have been extensively modified and now consist of a combination of local and non-local native species. The gully has been planted with a large variety of tree species over the past 3-4 decades, most of which are Australian species but not native to this area. Considerable effort has been expended in removing non-native woody weeds although small numbers remain, mainly adjacent to the watercourse. There are some areas of remnant native vegetation that could readily be rehabilitated but

elsewhere woody and non-woody weeds are rampant and are negating revegetation efforts, or at least, requiring far more follow up work than is desirable.

Volunteers have played an important part in the care and maintenance of the reserve. Without their ongoing support the reserve would require additional maintenance time from council staff. If they had not been involved in the past it is highly likely the extent of weed management, current revegetation activities and the range of species planted would be much reduced.

The redefining of walking trails in the reserve offers the opportunity to prepare a walking trails map on which plants or areas of interest can be marked. A short trail along which plants are identified by signage (as has been used at Barton Gully Reserve) would inform visitors about the native plants in this area.

The total cost of the proposed works is approximately \$801,285 (see table below).

Gilbertson Gully	Total
Stormwater and associated works	\$227,700
Trail infrastructure and associated works	\$122,475
Signage	\$13,200
Revegetation Area A	\$18,920
Revegetation Area B	\$33,550
Revegetation Area C	\$127,000
Revegetation Area D	\$10,120
Revegetation Area E	\$53,350
Revegetation Area F	\$76,450
Revegetation Area G	\$66,660
Revegetation Area H and woody weed removal	\$51,860
Total	\$801,285

Refer Attachment 2– Gilbertson Gully Masterplan

Barton Gully Issues and Plans

This gully is situated immediately downstream of the City of Marion stormwater catchments. The main drainage line through the gully shows signs of erosion at several locations and it is recommended that these areas be remediated, and erosion protection measures deployed to minimise any future, ongoing erosion. A steep section of the reserve adjacent to an existing house is badly eroded. Some remediation actions have previously been carried out, including the redirection of stormwater discharge downslope via a flexible pipe and scour matting.

The majority of the current vegetative cover has been planted but some local native shrub species remain in the mid-level open grass areas and in the lower reaches of the gully (to the immediate east of Burnham Road). The main section of the watercourse has been planted with a variety of tree species. Considerable effort has been expended in removing non-native woody weeds although small numbers remain, mainly adjacent to the watercourse.

The total estimated cost of the proposed works at Barton Gully is \$250,055 (see table below).

Barton Gully	Total
Stormwater and associated works	\$66,245
Trail infrastructure and associated works	\$33,000
Signage	\$9,900
Revegetation Area A	\$31,350
Revegetation Area B	\$22,000
Revegetation Area C	\$31,350
Revegetation Area D	\$31,350
Revegetation Area E	\$12,430
Revegetation Area F	\$12,430
Total	\$250,055

Refer Attachment 3 – Barton Gully Masterplan

Volunteers have played an important part in the care and maintenance of all three reserves. Without their ongoing support the reserves would require additional maintenance time from council staff. If they had not been involved in the past it is highly likely the extent of weed management, current revegetation activities and the range of species planted would be much reduced. A Friends of Pine Gully group has already been established to assist with maintaining the Pine Gully reserve. It is intended that volunteer groups will also be established for the other two reserves.

The redefining and upgrading of walking trails in the reserves offers the opportunity to prepare walking trails maps on which plants or areas of interest can be marked. The short trail along which plants are identified at the eastern side of Barton Gully Reserve will be expanded to further inform visitors about the native plants of this area.

It is intended that the MasterPlans for all three reserve will provide for improved stormwater management, enhancement and protection of the natural biodiversity values of the area, and identify opportunities for better, safer community use and connection with the reserves.

The endorsement of the three gully masterplans will allow for the implementation of a suite of activities regarding improved infrastructure and environmental management over the next 5 to 10 years.

The Kurna Nation Cultural Heritage Association (KNCHA) have been consulted. They have had hard copies of the plans made available, and a Kurna representative, an archaeologist (David Mott) and three staff visited all three gullies to discuss the works on site. Approval has been granted for the works discussed, subject to the recommendations from KNCHA about cultural monitors and contractor inductions for specific works at specific sites.

Progress of Works

In 2018-19 financial year, the following works were completed in line with strategies outlined in the draft masterplans:

- two pathways were constructed in Pine Gully;
- a segment pathway and a stormwater detention basin were constructed in Gilbertson Gully;
- revegetation and weed control has been undertaken in all gullies.

These works cost around \$100,000 by 30 June 2019 and were included in the draft masterplans. An additional \$50,000 of grant funding was anticipated in 2018/19, but this did not eventuate.

BUDGET

The estimated total cost of the planned works in the three masterplans is approximately \$1.52m (inclusive of \$100,000 already spent on work completed by 30 June 2019).

It is proposed that the works are implemented over the next five (5) to ten (10) years depending on the availability of council and grant funding.

The 2019/20 Business Plan includes a further \$200,000 funding for masterplan works across the three gullies.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

As improvements and rehabilitation are completed, additional ongoing maintenance cost will be required to ensure the improvement works are properly maintained. These costs will be partially offset by the work of volunteers who can undertake much of the ongoing maintenance works including weeding and replanting. Council's maintenance costs will be budgeted into future operating budgets. It is estimated that for every \$100,000 spent on the project, an additional \$1000 pa of maintenance costs will be required (net of volunteer time inputs).

Attachment 1



Pine Gully Reserve Landscape Masterplan

30 April 2018

CITY OF
HOLDFAST BAY



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Introduction

This Masterplan Report has been commissioned by the City of Holdfast Bay to assess opportunities for trails, infrastructure and environmental initiatives in Pine Gully Reserve .

This report aims to provide a guide for the restoration and rehabilitation of the site that will be carried out by the City of Holdfast Bay and the community.

The report identifies the issues and opportunities facing the potential upgrades with regard to environmental impacts and in the context of the Gully's existing and potential future physical attributes. It also identifies potential trail alignment options, revegetation strategies and infrastructure locations with an aim towards achieving a sustainable and more accessible reserve with multiple benefits for the community.

Specifically, the report includes these major components:

- Key features, opportunities and constraints
- Environmental zoning map and environmental report
- Masterplan proposals
- Material & Vegetation palettes
- Cost estimates
- Staging plan



Steep sloping site



Heavy inundation of weeds



Eroded embankment



Poorly defined entry into site

Context

Pine Gully Reserve is located between Kingston Crescent, Myrtle Avenue and Pine Avenue, Kingston Park.

The reserve currently does not allow for defined access to the beach and an informal trail network provides access through the park.

In the 1970's, the site was revegetated by community groups using predominantly Pine trees and other species seen to be appropriate at the time.

Pine Gully Reserve forms part of the suite of gullies and reserves, including Kingston Park Reserve, Barton Gully and Gilbertson Gully that the City of Holdfast Bay has committed to improve on the significant efforts of the community to further protect and enhance existing amenity and landscape quality. Of particular importance, the upgrade of the reserve will need to consider an extensive long term revegetation strategy and path alignments that are logical and easy to maintain.

Council is also committed to provide stormwater management as part of an holistic approach to improving the health of these ecologically significant areas.

Project Objectives

The project objectives are identified as follows:

- Revegetation, restoration and Conservation
- Opportunities for Environmental Education
- Development of environmental features / assets
- Walking Paths and connections
- Directional Signage
- Accommodate where appropriate, the wants, needs and expectations of local users
- Explore stormwater capture and harvest opportunities
- Water quality improvement opportunities



Site map showing study site within the context of Holdfast Gullies

Opportunities & Constraints

Stormwater Harvesting & Reuse Potential

As part of Council's brief the viability of stormwater harvesting and re-use was to be examined and evaluated.

Previous project experience has identified the need for an appropriate marriage between the theoretical modelling and the practicality of project delivery when it comes to confirming the feasibility and economics of stormwater harvesting schemes. The determination of harvestable volumes includes an engineering assessment of a range of implementation and practicality factors, including:

- total catchment runoff, and importantly the flow profile (i.e. proportion of low base flows versus peak flows)
- size and capacity of bioretention basins to capture and treat runoff (land availability considering particular site constraints)
- diversion weir capacity
- Bioretention basin abstraction rates (i.e. diversion from the basin to either storage or directly to demand)
- storage of the harvested volumes for a time when demand requires
- overall demand.

Based on these factors of assessment of the Pine Gully Reserve site, we have identified a range of factors that would limit the potential for stormwater harvesting. These include:

- Catchments are generally steep and responsive, meaning runoff will pass through the site quickly and over a short period, limiting opportunities for harvesting and bioretention treatment
- Site constraints such as topography and shape, and existing and desired aesthetic appeal of the site including re-vegetation during community programs, mean that provision of retardation/storage of surface water and bioretention treatment will be substantially constrained without wholesale landscape changes and /or increased risk of flooding impacts on adjacent properties
- Geological profiles in these locations would mean any Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) Schemes to provide a longer term storage, would be in Fractured Rock, which being in an elevated position and so close to the coast substantially increases the likelihood that any stored water would dissipate to the coast and be lost. Furthermore hydrogeological investigations would be costly relative to the relatively small volumes of water expected due to the first 2 points above. We also understand that a number of springs exist along this section of the coast, one of which has cultural significance, and a fractured rock MAR scheme may impact on these springs.

Further high level catchment and site assessments to investigate the potential and practicality of stormwater harvesting at the sites is summarised in the table to follow.

The conclusion from this high level assessment is that based on economics, aesthetics and water for irrigation. It is recommended that there is an integration of any potential non-potable water demand in these areas with supply from the proposed Holdfast Bay Recycled Water pipeline.

Item	Pine Gully
Catchment Size	Approximately 49.5ha
Catchment Type	9.9ha urban, relatively steep, with rainfall runoff discharging quickly
Total Annual Runoff Volume Estimates (based on volumetric runoff coefficients of 0.28 for urban and 0.11 for rural)*	39ML
Site Constraints/Potential	Constrained site with existing community plantings and aesthetic appeal with limited space for storage and treatment of water
Conclusion	Storage and treatment to occur off site, with injection into underground tanks adjacent caravan park.

Figure 1: * Volume calculated by multiplying area by annual rainfall by volumetric runoff coefficient. Reference: Fleming, N.S. (1994), "An Investigation Into Rainfall-Runoff Relationships" Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Adelaide.

Option for Stormwater Reuse

Although the economics do not support the implementation of a stormwater reuse scheme, the Council may wish to pursue the implementation of such a scheme on other merits such as educational, aesthetic etc.

It is understood that an existing 100kL underground storage tank is located in the adjacent Kingston Caravan Park which is proposed to be used for the Holdfast Bay Recycled Water (HBRW) scheme and can be utilised for stormwater harvesting from the Pine Gully stormwater flows. The presence of an already existing tank will improve the economic viability of the reuse scheme.

Due to the varied pollutant loads from the catchment being urban, significant treatment of the stormwater is required. To be able to use the treated water for irrigation purposes in hand with the HBRW scheme, the quality will need to match or be better than that produced by the HBRW scheme.

As a minimum, the treatment train would require a Bioretention basin to be established downstream of the proposed GPT device followed by further filtration and UV disinfection treatment. The additional filtration and UV treatment is required to treat microbiological pollutant loads not able to be removed by bioretention systems.

It should be noted that the bioretention basin needs to be established on near-flat grade in order to allow for ponding of water and then gentle percolation through the bioretention media. Due to the steep nature of Pine Gully, the bed profile will require further reconfiguration and stabilisation measures upstream of the bioretention basin, as well as possibly requiring more significant rock check dams in addition to that shown on the long section.

Implementation of filtration and UV disinfection treatment will require the provision for a shed to house the treatment apparatus as well as power supply.

Regular ongoing maintenance is required of all the treatment measures to make the harvesting scheme functional and operational.

Further Water Quality Improvement Opportunities

Opportunity exists for water quality improvement measures by installing rock check dams (or rock riffles) along the bed of the drainage watercourse (refer Landscape Site Assessment Plan page 7 and Long Section page 34). The check dams will stabilise the channel bed profile and batters thus reducing the likelihood of further ongoing erosion. The dams will be constructed to form a cascading bed profile and will act as mini sedimentation basins to reduce flow velocities allowing the drop out of entrained sediment load. Further water quality gains will be achieved with planting of appropriate vegetation along the watercourse corridor. Desilting the check dams would require infrequent maintenance access and it should be noted that this process would disturb planting within.

Landscape Amenity

Pine Gully's proximity to the beach, and other recreational facilities such as the Seacliff Yacht Club and Life Saving Clubs, and adjoining Kingston Park, makes it an ideal recreational link for residents and visitors. It also provides a buffer from the impact of the adjacent land uses to the fragile native environment.

Vegetation

There is a small area of revegetation already on the site, however, the majority of the site is in need of rehabilitation and planting of indigenous vegetation. There is a large number of established Aleppo pines (*Pinus halepensis*) across the site. These trees are creating a carpet of pine needles, inhibiting understorey growing conditions, with a large part of the site underneath the pine trees devoid of any other vegetation.

Slopes that currently do not have any indigenous vegetation should be revegetated to stabilise and reduce water flow velocities entering the watercourse.

The watercourse is inundated with large woody weeds, shrubs and weed tree species due to garden escapees and seeds that have been introduced through the storm water systems, wind and birds.

Access

There is opportunity to formalise the informal tracks that currently traverse the southern, flatter part of the site. This area contains some remnant native vegetation that can be enhanced through further revegetation, and by consolidating the trails, maintain areas of fragile vegetation without disturbance from foot traffic.

There is opportunity to consolidate current undefined trails, and the entry point, allowing for better access through the flatter parts of the site. Multiple narrow, unformed tracks that currently traverse the steep slopes will be closed off with vegetation, and post and wire fence put in place to mitigate access and deter people from steep and dangerous edges.

Clearing of the watercourse, and the addition of rock-check dams and native grasses will help to mitigate erosion along the watercourse and slow the water flow.

Interpretation

Educational signage elements could be included throughout the reserve to coincide with restoration works and inform visitors of the restoration/rehabilitation process. Signage at the entry points to the reserve could be enhanced with interpretation. Topics for interpretive signage could include:

- weed control
- native grasses
- water management
- the role volunteers and friends groups providing the number to call to get involved.

Topography

Pine Gully Reserve forms part of a steep gully, where a drainage line, from surrounding stormwater outlets currently passes through via an ephemeral creek and into an existing headwall. The site is constrained by the steep embankments which are significantly eroded in some areas, while the remaining embankments and watercourse are heavily infested with weeds making the majority of the gully inaccessible.

The steep terrain does however provide some excellent views of the coast which could be further developed to be enjoyed by users of the reserve.



Existing informal access through the site



Steep terrain provides good coastal views





Eroded embankment



Existing revegetation



Open area (currently used by BMX bikes)



Existing fence in disrepair



Existing (unused) steps to private property



Stormwater run off from private properties



Existing concrete headwall



Steep embankment. No existing access. Covered in pine needles. Absence of understorey planting



Eroded embankment



Existing signage



Views across site. Existing Pinus halepensis screens views of houses.



Significant weed infestation within watercourse



Landscape Site Assessment

Masterplan Recommendations

Stormwater Infrastructure

Gross Pollutant Trap

A Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT) is proposed on the downstream end of the Pine Gully Reserve. This location would capture pollutant load inputs from all contributing catchments prior to the coastal discharge. Maintenance access would be from Pine Avenue.

It should be noted that some general litter is likely to be left scattered along the watercourse prior to reaching the GPT location. This situation can be improved in the future with additional GPTs placed at upstream system locations.

The reserve and creek itself will generate sediment and vegetation load which should reduce with take up through vegetation and other stabilisation measures such as rock check dams.

Drop Pits

A long section plot of the watercourse bed profile in the reserve shows a steep bed grade (approximately 17%) immediately downstream of the 750 RCP drain outlet into the reserve. This grade in combination with high flows leads to severe scour issues as evidenced on site. In order to mitigate this problem it is proposed to extend the end of the pipe system with a 900 RCP together with two drop pits. This will reduce velocities of the discharge flows as well as transition flows onto a flatter downstream grade of the watercourse.



Steep drop-off into gully to be rectified with pipe extension and drop pits

Gully Watercourse Erosion

The watercourse through the gully shows signs of erosion at several locations of both bed and creek batters. It is recommended that eroded areas be remediated, and erosion protection measures implemented to minimise future ongoing erosion. The following solutions are proposed:

Rock “Leaky” Check Dams

To be positioned at regular intervals along the entire bed profile, to form mini sediment basins to stabilise the bed and bank profile of the watercourse.

Rock beaching upstream and down stream

Rock beaching to be located downstream of the discharge pipe at the upstream end and prior to the downstream inlet headwall and extend across bed profile and up batters.



Existing down stream headwall

Turf Reinforcement Mat (TRM) with vegetation

TRM mat to be placed along bed profile between Rock Check Dams to maintain stability of bed profile and facilitate planting of in-stream vegetation.

Environmental Zoning

A comprehensive environmental report has been prepared by Environment By Design and is included in Appendix 1. The report separates the reserve into 9 distinct zones detailing existing vegetation, proposed vegetation in addition to management actions and methodology.

The 6 zones are as follows:

- Zone 1: High Wind Exposure
- Zone 2: Roadside Grasses
- Zone 3: Better Native Structures and less Woody Weeds
- Zone 4: Woody Weeds, Some Understorey & Open Area
- Zone 5: Open Area
- Zone 6: Open Grassland Area
- Zone 7: Watercourse
- Zone 8: Steep Banks
- Zone 9: Private Access Trails Area



Environmental management zones

ZONE 1 - High Wind Exposure

The most significant management issue here is the shallowness of the topsoil, exposure to foot traffic and coastal wind and lack of soil moisture

The condition of the site suggests the following:

- Little control over foot traffic.
- High loss of overstory species.
- Little restoration actions in the past.



Image: Zone 1

Recommended Management Actions:

- Encourage better coverage of *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass) which still grows here
- Control foot traffic and public access off-paths
- Mulch exposed soils with a soil conditioner
- Consider watering during the first year after planting.
- Use balanced fertilisers at the time of planting.

ZONE 2 – Roadside Grasses

The site is weed infested with mostly annual grasses and some small Aleppo Pines, *Acacia cyclops* and Olives.

However, it also has a very good mix of native grass species that can be improved with appropriate management.

The boundary fence is in poor condition.



Photo of roadside adjacent to reserve

Recommended Management Actions

- Hand remove any young seedling regrowth from introduced shrubs.
- Consider the use of a foliar application of sugar solution to control annual grasses.
- Mow/slash the site in August to reduce annual grass seeding.
- Consider applying a slow release fertiliser to assist native grass management.

ZONE 3 – Better Native Structure & Less Woody Weeds

This site has received some recent restoration works by removing introduced trees and replacing with native species. Part of the site demonstrates what is achievable - the rest of the site requires similar treatments.

The worst of the site is weed infested, mostly with annual grasses and some small Aleppo Pines, Acacia cyclops and Olives.



Image: Good works recently achieved in Zone 3

Recommended Management Actions

- Continue with methods used, that is, a low impact approach allowing nature to recover before large areas of introduced species are removed.
- Consider replanting clumps of Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*).
- Mulch any replanting to conserve soil moisture.
- Consider investing in a dripper watering system for new plantings.
- Use balanced fertilisers at the time of planting.

ZONE 4 –Woody Weeds, Some Understory And Open Area

This area contains large *Pinus halepensis* and other introduced trees that are naturally seeding. It also has open areas where new plantings could easily occur and a walking trail passes through it.



Image: Vegetation shaded by Aleppo Pines



Image: Potential for open areas to be planted out with smaller species

Recommended Management Actions

- Establish a management plan specific to this zone.
- Consider replanting open areas to a coastal woodland
- Include irrigation, mulches and fertilisers in revegetation actions.

ZONE 5 – Open Area

This area is next to neighbouring properties; it is open and is currently used as a play area for BMX bikes. The banks contain Pepper Trees, Athol Pines and Olives.



Image: Open areas and batter

Recommended Management Actions

- Remove all weed species, mulch and undertake re-vegetation to the batter to Native Pines.
- Use *Lomandra effusa*, *Dianella revoluta* and *Atriplex semibaccata* as smaller species near houses because they are unlike grasses that may cause a fire control issues with neighbours.
- Include irrigation, mulches and fertilisers in revegetation actions.

ZONE 6 – Along Southern Edge Of Drainage Line

The condition varies along its length and is largely a fairly steep embankment. Various woody weeds occur and should be removed – Olives, Pepper Trees, Aloe and Aleppo Pines are all in the mix.

Some batter erosion exists.

This is a zone that could be treated and replanted prior attempting the northern side batter.



Image: Vegetation on batter and drainage line.

Recommended Management Actions

- Carefully remove woody weeds.
- Control any possible soil erosion.
- Replant to species to include – *Lomandra effusa*, *Dianella revoluta* and *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Themeda triandra* and *Allocasuarina verticillata* as the overstory species.
- Include irrigation, mulches and fertilisers in revegetation actions.

ZONE 7 – Drainage Line

A highly modified drainage line containing a high level of introduced woody tree species including Desert Ash, Red Gum (planted), Aleppo Pine, Olives, Silver Poplar, and others. There is also a quantity of rubble/ mortar that has been dumped here and it is affecting water flow. High level of shading is apparent.

Water comes from a drainage pipe entering at the eastern end of the gully where the force of the water has caused some erosion.



Image: Open pipe at head of drainage line.



Image: Dense vegetation in drainage line.

Recommended Management Actions

- A significant amount of work is required here; in the first stage clearing a path to allow light into the drainage line will enable regrowth of any sedges.
- Planting of watercourse plants such as *Ficinia nodosa* and *Cyperus sp* will assist to control silt movement down the watercourse.
- Continuous control of woody weed seedlings is important.
- Improving water quality will require further investigations and designs.

ZONE 8 – Northern Steep Bank

This area is overgrown by Olives and Aleppo Pines. The removal and control of these whilst possible may reduce wind shelter and visual screening to adjoining properties. Other areas of the reserve should be treated to provide wind shelter before the removal of these trees is commenced. The trees are both large and numerous and the removal will be a big task.



Image: Dense Aleppo Pines on batter

Recommended Management Actions

- Remove only those trees near to the drainage line in order to fulfil the concept of improving water quality to the sea.
- Remove new growth of seedlings annually.
- Stage any removal actions carefully to minimise visual impact.



KEY

- ZONE 1 - HIGH WIND EXPOSURE**
- Very shallow topsoil, lack of soil moisture, exposure to foot traffic and coastal wind.
 - Encourage better coverage of *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass).
 - mulch exposed soils and balanced fertiliser
 - water during first year
- ZONE 2 - ROADSIDE GRASSES**
- Hand removal of young seedling regrowth from introduced shrubs
 - Control annual grasses with foliar application of sugar solution
 - Mow/slash in August to reduce annual grass setting seed.
 - Slow release fertiliser to assist native grass
- ZONE 3 - BETTER NATIVE STRUCTURE AND LESS WOODY WEEDS**
- Continue low impact approach
 - Replant clumps of *Allocasuarina verticillata*
- ZONE 4 - WOODY WEEDS, SOME UNDERSTORY AND OPEN AREA**
- Area of introduced species such as *Pinus halepensis*
 - Replant open areas to a coastal woodland
- ZONE 5 - OPEN AREA**
- Remove Olive species, retain Athol Pine and Pepper Trees.
 - Replant batter with Native pines
 - Planting of *Lomandra effusa*, *Dianella revoluta* and *Atriplex semibaccata* near property boundary
 - Plan for continued BMX use?
- ZONE 6 - SOUTHERN EDGE OF DRAINAGE LINE**
- Remove woody weeds
 - Control soil erosion
 - Replanting of *Lomandra effusa*, *Dianella revoluta* and *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Themeda triandra* and overstorey planting of *Allocasuarina verticillata*
 - Include irrigation, mulch and fertilizers in revegetation actions
- ZONE 7 - DRAINAGE LINE (WATERCOURSE)**
- Clearing of a path for water and light along drainage line
 - Planting of watercourse with *Facinia nodosa* and *Cyperus sp* to control silt movement
 - continuous control of woody weed seedlings
 - Improve water quality through further investigations and design
- ZONE 8 - STEEP BANKS**
- Remove trees near drainage line
 - Remove new growth of weed species seedlings annually
 - Staged removal actions carefully to minimise visual impact

Landscape Masterplan

The masterplan for Pine Gully Reserve has been based on findings from the site's opportunities and constraints review, environmental report, infrastructure review and a landscape assessment of the Gully.

The plan provides a low key approach to be implemented by the Community and Council and focusses on providing access paths, targeted revegetation, and embankment stabilisation.

A staged action plan is needed to remove large weed trees species in order to clear the watercourse and revegetate with a long term view to improved water quality and reduce silt build up. Erosion mitigation is required and steep embankments are to be stabilised with vegetation.

The Masterplan proposes a small detention basin with a viewing area and vehicular access for maintenance.

Trail Development

A network of trails will be implemented, based on the significant desired access routes throughout the site. Modifications to some existing trail alignments will occur to consolidate access. Narrow, undefined single tracks down steep slopes will be closed. Upgraded trails will be resurfaced with compacted cement stabilised rubble and widened to 1200mm. A new compacted cement stabilised rubble trail will link this to the existing Coast Trail.

Site Infrastructure and Signage

Interpretive signage, in addition to the existing rock signage will be located at entry points. These will incorporate information about stormwater management and revegetation. Wayfinding totems will be used at logical points along the trail, trail junctions and at the start of the boardwalk.

Volunteer Interaction

Without local volunteers to support ongoing improvements the reserve would require additional maintenance time & funds from council staff. It is not known how many locals may be willing to assist to improve and maintain the reserve but any help provided by volunteers with revegetation and maintenance would be beneficial.

Establishing a local group, even if only to control the regrowth of *Pinus halepensis*, should be considered.

The volunteers are able to assist in many ways including:

- Preparation of practical work plans
- Plant identification and recording over years
- Identification of change at the site over time, establishing a monitoring program (e.g. photo-points)
- Seed and cutting collection
- Plant propagation
- Weed control (annual and woody)
- Signage (concepts and placement)
- Revegetation
- General care and maintenance
- Recruiting new volunteers
- Local landowner discussions regarding weed and neighbouring issues









Artists impression of new compacted gravel trail link, new post and wire fence and revegetation



KEY

01. CONTINUE MOUND ADJACENT ROAD TO DEFINE ENTRY
02. REVEGETATE TO DEFINE ENTRY AND DEMOLISH EXISTING PLINTH AND REINSTALL SEAT WITH INGROUND FOOTINGS, AND ALIGN WITH TRAIL.
03. RELOCATED ROCK/ SIGNAGE TO HIGHLIGHT TRAIL INTO GULLY
04. TRAIL LINK TO COAST TRAIL
05. EXISTING PINE GULLY STEPS
06. NEW TREE PLANTING ALONG STEEP EMBANKMENTS
07. RETAIN LINK TO PINE AVE
08. DEFINE EXISTING ACCESS INTO SITE
09. LOWER HEAD WALL AND MODIFY PIPEWOEK TO ACCOMMODATE NEW COMPACTED GRAVEL AREA (LOT #302), TO PROVIDE ACCESS FOR TRAILER AND MAINTENANCE VEHICLES TO GPT.
10. NEW GPT
11. CLOSE EXISTING INFORMAL NARROW TRAILS
12. WATERCOURSE WITH ROCK CHECK DAMS
13. NEW SITE BOUNDARY
14. UNDERTAKE PEST PLANT REMOVAL AND RE-VEGETATE EMBANKMENT.
15. REALIGN TRAIL, SPRAY SEAL FOR BETTER ACCESS
16. EARTHWORKS, LAY BACK TOP OF EMBANKMENT.
17. NEW HEADWALL AND PIPE LINK FOR INJECTION INTO EXISTING UNDERGROUND TANKS ADJACENT CARAVAN PARK
18. BIORETENTION BASIN FOR STORMWATER TREATMENT AND REUSE
19. NEW FENCE AND PRIVATE GATE ACCESS TO/ FROM MARY TROTT RESIDENCE

-  EXISTING TREES
-  NEW TREE PLANTING
-  EXISTING TRAIL
-  NEW TRAIL
-  NEW POST AND WIRE FENCE
-  NEW SIGNAGE

Materials & Vegetation

The proposed vegetation palette has been developed based on the species recommended in the Environmental Management Report.

It is intended that the majority of the reserve is revegetated.

Upgraded and new trails will be constructed with compacted cement stabilised rubble using an aggregate that compliments the existing geology for the site. New site infrastructure such as seats, protective

fencing and removable bollards, shall be sourced from reclaimed timber.

As areas are restored, selected items of contextually appropriate educational signage should be located throughout the site.

Larger signage could be located at the entries to the reserve in addition to smaller interpretive totems throughout the reserve in keeping with the overall signage strategy for the Holdfast Gullies.

Common Name	Botanical Name
Trees	
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>
Southern Cypress Pine	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>
Dryland Teatree	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>
Native Apricot	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>
Drooping Sheoak	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>
Large/medium shrubs	
Sticky Hop-bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp spatulata</i>
Small shrubs	
Mallee Bush-pea	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>
Clasping Goodenia	<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>
Wingless bluebush	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>
Twiggy Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>
Groundcovers	
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>
Wallaby Grass	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>
Feather Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>
Rusty Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>
Tall Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>
Bulbine-lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>
Pink Garland-lily	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>
Spiny Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>
Stiff Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>
Black-anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>
Climbing Saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans spp. nutans</i>
Club rush	<i>Facinia nodosa</i>
Scented Mat Rush	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>

FURNITURE



Wood Log Bench

PAVING AND SURFACES



Rubble Path

SIGNAGE



Environmental Signage



Rip Rap



Post/wire fence



Interpretive signage



Wayfinding totems

TREES



Acacia pycnantha



Callitris gracilis



Allocasuarina verticillata



Pittosporum angustifolium



Dodonaea viscosa

SHRUB & FEATURE PLANTING



Eutaxia microphylla



Bulbine bulbosa



Olearia ramulosa

GROUNDCOVERS



Austrodanthonia caespitosa



Austrostipa elegantissima



Austrostipa nodosa



Cyperus gymnocaulos



Dianella revoluta var. *revoluta*



Facinia nodosa



Einadia nutans spp. *nutans*



Themeda triandra



Calostemma purpureum



Atriplex semibaccata

Material, Precedents & Vegetation Palette

Staging & Cost Estimates

Stage 1: Stormwater Infrastructure and Creek Bed Weed Control Zone 7



ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
1.0	STAGE 1: STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE				
1.1	JB Drop Pits (1200x1200mm)	2	item	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00
1.2	GPT (HumeGuard HG24) (NOTE: Can occur at later stage)	1	item	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
1.3	900mm Class 2 RCP	30	m	\$450.00	\$13,500.00
1.4	Headwall (suit 900 RCP)	1	item	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
1.5	Remove & dispose 750mm RCP	1	item	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
1.6	Ex 750 RCP batter excavation	1	item	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
1.7	Rock Beaching Bed & batter	195	cu.m	\$150.00	\$29,250.00
1.8	Rock Check Dams	624	cu.m	\$150.00	\$93,600.00
1.9	Geotextile/ Turf Reinforcement Mat	1300	sq.m	\$7.00	\$9,100.00
1.10	Service locations Pine Avenue	3	item	\$750.00	\$2,250.00
1.11	Bulk Excavation / Trimming	1	item	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
1.12	Access Track (Cut, remove, base course, compact)	1	item	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
1.13	Bioretention Basin (regrade, filter media, ag drain)	1	item	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
1.14	UV Disinfection Treatment (plant, shed, power supply)	1	item	\$120,000.00	\$120,000.00
1.15	Pipework from bioretention basin to u/g tanks in caravan park	1	item	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
1.16	Modifications to D/S headwall and 750pipe regrade, (replace headwall, road reinstatments)	1	item	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
1.17	Backfill Upstream 30m	1	item	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
1.1	WOODY WEED CONTROL AND CREEK BED WEED CONTROL (NOTE: Can occur over 2 stages)				
1.1.1	Planting (plant/m2)	400	4/m2	\$15.00	\$6,000.00
1.1.2	Excavator (Allepo Pines)	40	hours	\$200.00	\$8,000.00
1.1.3	Manual (Allepo Pines)	80	hours	\$65.00	\$5,200.00
1.1.4	Weeding Zone 7	586	m2	\$0.10	\$58.60
1.1.5	Planting (plant/m2)	586	4/m2	\$15.00	\$8,790.00
1.1.6	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	59	m3	\$25.00	\$1,475.00
1.1.7	Irrigation (Establishment to all stages)	1	item	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$497,723.60
1.2	STAGE 1: CONTINGENCIES				
1.2.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$19,908.94
1.2.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$24,886.18
1.2.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$29,863.42
1.2.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$99,544.72
	SUBTOTAL				\$174,203.26
	STAGE 1: TOTAL				\$671,926.86

Stage 2: Trail Network



ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
2.0	STAGE 2: TRAIL/ INFRASTRUCTURE/ FURNITURE				
2.1	Surveyor (Allowance)	1	item	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
2.2	Compacted rubble	620	m2	\$40.00	\$24,800.00
2.3	Benching	900	m2	\$50.00	\$45,000.00
2.4	Fencing	200	lm	\$125.00	\$25,000.00
2.5	Balustrade	200	lm	\$250.00	\$50,000.00
2.6	Interpretive Signs	2	item	\$3,000.00	\$6,000.00
2.7	Wayfinding Totems	3	item	\$300.00	\$900.00
2.8	Weed Control Zone 7	586	m2	\$1.00	\$586.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$157,286.00

2.1	STAGE 2: CONTINGENCIES				
2.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$6,291.44
2.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$7,864.30
2.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$9,437.16
2.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$31,457.20
	SUBTOTAL				\$55,050.10
	STAGE 2: TOTAL				\$212,336.10

Stage 3: Access to Adjacent Private Property



ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
3.0	STAGE 3: ACCESS UPGRADE				
3.1	Upgrade Steps	10	lm	\$550.00	\$5,500.00
3.2	Balustrade	10	lm	\$250.00	\$2,500.00
3.4	Fencing	25	lm	\$125.00	\$3,125.00
3.5	Access Gate	1	item	\$0.10	\$0.10
3.6	Weed control Zone 7	586	m2	\$1.00	\$10.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$11,135.10

3.1	STAGE 3: CONTINGENCIES				
3.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$445.40
3.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$556.76
3.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$668.11
3.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$2,227.02
	SUBTOTAL				\$3,897.29
	STAGE 3: TOTAL				\$15,032.39

Stage 4: ZONES 1 & 2 Revegetation



ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
4.0	STAGE 4: ZONES 1 and 2				
4.1	Fencing (post and wire)	80	lm	\$125.00	\$10,000.00
4.2	Weeding	1591	m2	\$0.10	\$159.10
4.3	Planting (plant/m2)	1591	m2	\$15.00	\$23,865.00
4.4	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	160	m3	\$25.00	\$4,000.00
4.5	Weed Control Zone 7	586	m2	\$1.00	\$586.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$38,610.10

4.1	STAGE 4: CONTINGENCIES				
4.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$1,544.40
4.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$1,930.51
4.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$2,316.61
4.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$7,722.02
	SUBTOTAL				\$13,513.54
	STAGE 4: TOTAL				\$52,123.64

Stage 5: ZONE 3 Revegetation



ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
5.0	STAGE 5: ZONE 3				
5.1	Weeding	1260	m2	\$0.10	\$126.00
5.2	Planting (plant/m2)	1260	4/m2	\$15.00	\$18,900.00
5.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	130	m3	\$25.00	\$3,250.00
5.4	Weed Control Zones 1,2,7	2,177	m2	\$1.00	\$2,177.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$24,453.00

5.1	STAGE 5: CONTINGENCIES				
5.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$978.12
5.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$1,222.65
5.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$1,467.18
5.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$4,890.60
	SUBTOTAL				\$8,558.55
	STAGE 5: TOTAL				\$33,011.55

Stage 6: ZONES 4 & 5 Revegetation



ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
6.0	STAGE 6: ZONE 4 and 5				
6.1	Weeding	1777	m2	\$0.10	\$177.70
6.2	Planting (plant/m2)	1777	4/m2	\$15.00	\$26,655.00
6.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	180	m3	\$25.00	\$4,500.00
6.4	Weed Control Zones 1,2,3,7	3,437	m2	\$1.00	\$3,437.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$34,769.70

6.1	STAGE 6: CONTINGENCIES				
6.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$1,390.79
6.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$1,738.49
6.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$2,086.18
6.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$6,953.94
	SUBTOTAL				\$12,169.40
	STAGE 6: TOTAL				\$46,939.10

Stage 7: ZONE 6 Revegetation



ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
7.0	STAGE 7: ZONE 6				
7.1	Weeding	1538	m2	\$0.10	\$153.80
7.2	Planting (plant/m2)	1538	4/m2	\$15.00	\$23,070.00
7.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	150	m3	\$25.00	\$3,750.00
7.4	Weeding Zone 1,2,3,4,5,7	5,214	m2	\$1.00	\$5,214.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$32,187.80

7.1	STAGE 7: CONTINGENCIES				
7.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$1,287.51
7.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$1,609.39
7.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$1,931.27
7.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$6,437.56
	SUBTOTAL				\$11,265.73
	STAGE 7: TOTAL				\$43,453.53

Stage 8: ZONE 8 Revegetation



ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
8.0	STAGE 8: ZONE 8				
8.1	Weeding	1567	m2	\$0.10	\$156.70
8.2	Planting (plant/m2)	1567	4/m2	\$15.00	\$23,505.00
8.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	160	m3	\$25.00	\$4,000.00
8.4	Weeding Zone 1,2,3,4,5,6,7	6,752	m2	\$1.00	\$6,752.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$34,413.70

8.1	STAGE 8: CONTINGENCIES				
8.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$1,376.55
8.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$1,720.69
8.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$2,064.82
8.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$6,882.74
	SUBTOTAL				\$12,044.80
	STAGE 8: TOTAL				\$46,458.50

Stage 9: Revegetation All Zones Revegetation

ITEM No.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
9.0	STAGE 9: ALL Zones				
9.1	Weeding	8,319	m2	\$1.00	\$8,319.00
9.2	Planting (plant/m2)	8,319	1/m2	\$5.00	\$41,595.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$49,914.00
9.1	STAGE 9: CONTINGENCIES				
9.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$1,996.56
9.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$2,495.70
9.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$2,994.84
9.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$9,982.80
	SUBTOTAL				\$17,469.90
	STAGE 9: TOTAL				\$67,383.90
	TOTAL OF WORKS (ex. GST)				\$1,187,315.55

- Exclusions
- Lighting
 - Preliminaries
 - Excavation in rock
 - Sedimentation basin
 - Pavements
 - Traffic Management
 - Works to northern verge
 - Maintenance & Establishment

This opinion provides illustrative calculations and indicative costs and should not be used as a substitute for a full and final costing of the works. It is not a recommendation by Aspect Studios Pty Ltd to participate in or to abstain from the project and cannot be relied upon as a definitive statement of the total cost of the project. Aspect Studios Pty Ltd does not accept any responsibility for and expressly disclaims and excludes all liability for any use of or reliance on this opinion or any loss or damage of whatever nature (including consequential loss), howsoever incurred, which is suffered by any person acting on or refraining from acting because of anything contained in this opinion.

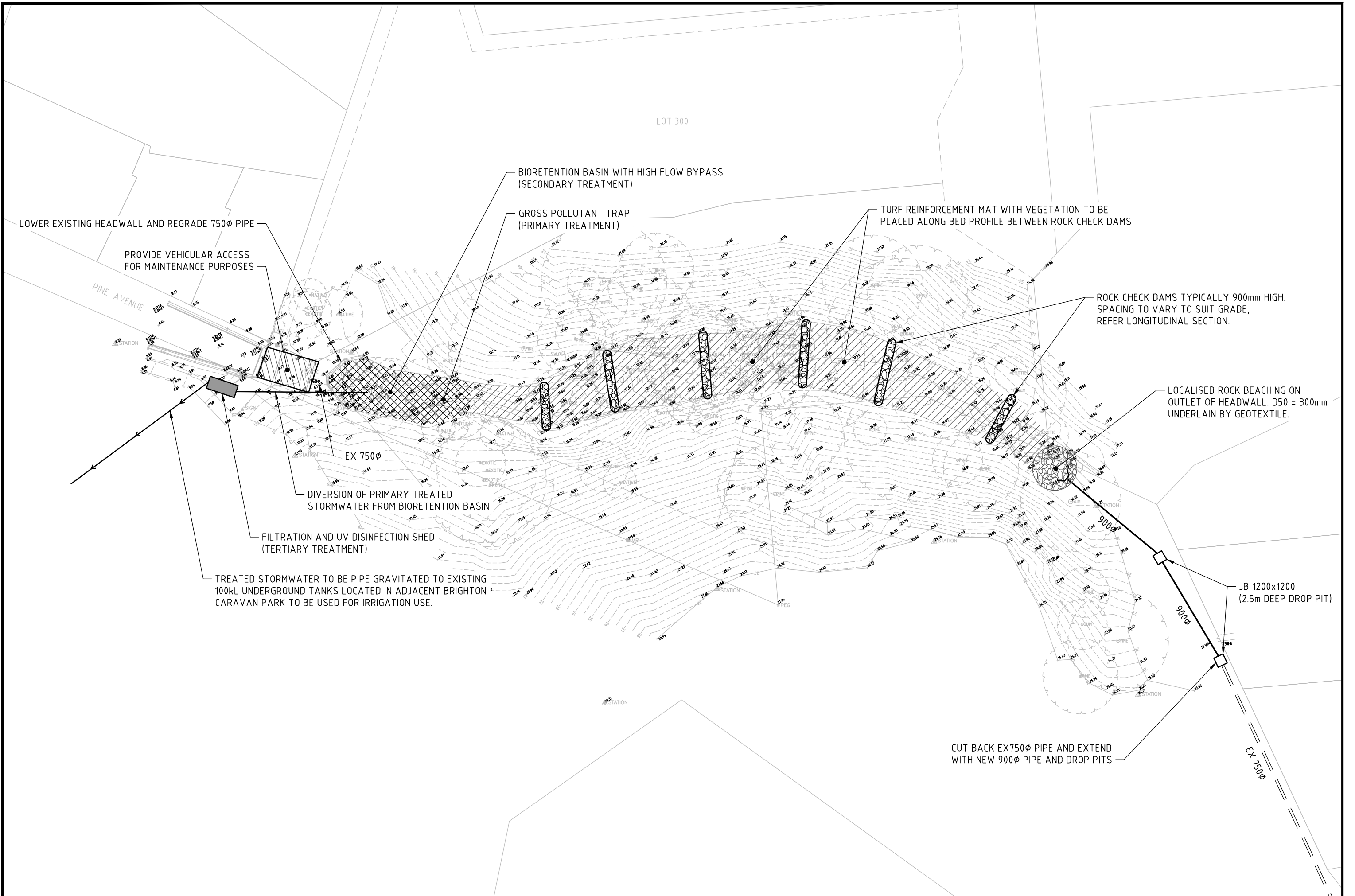
Conclusion

Better reserve planning leads to improved user experiences.

There is an increasing awareness toward the value of outdoor recreational pursuits to improving health and wellbeing through the environmental efforts of the community can be assumed that in the longer term, usage of Pine Gully Reserve will increase. With this in mind, it is important that a well planned reserve is developed for the community that caters for a range of users, from recreational walkers, to the environmentally minded and families.

This Masterplan Report proposes a direction for the future restoration of Pine Gully and also provides a detailed vegetation report and staging methodology that can be used to guide future restoration work.

Appendices



ALLSURV ENGINEERING SURVEYS PTY. LTD.
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SURVEYED BY:	SURVEY DATE: 26/03/14
DRAWN BY:	DRAWING DATE: 27/03/14
CO-ORDINATES: MGA	HEIGHT DATUM: AHD
DRAWING REF: 06214D1A	SHEET: 1 OF 1



SITE ORIENTATION

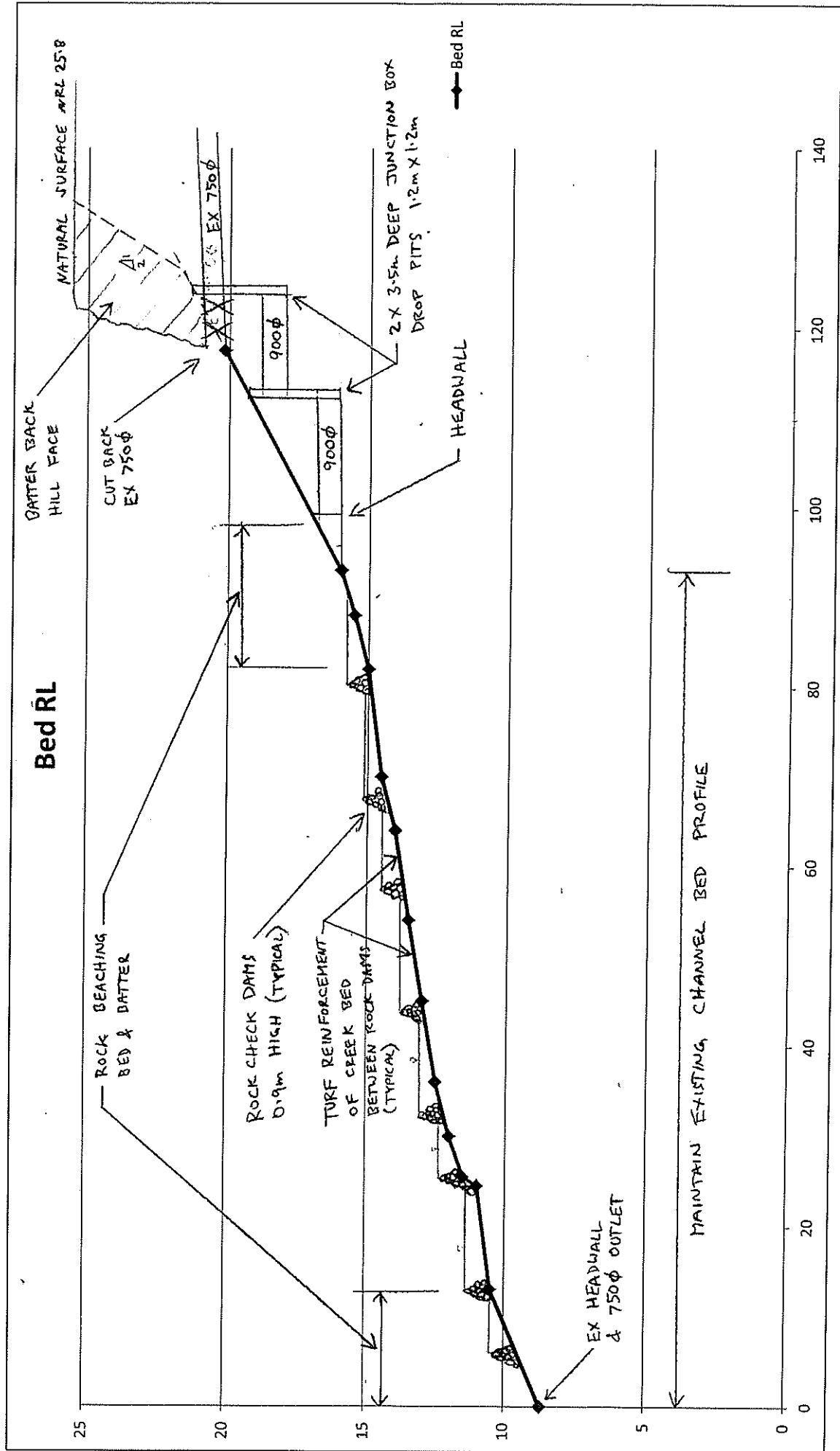
SEACLIFF
DETAIL SURVEY
PINE GULLY

JOB REF: 06214

SMEC
1/4/14
R.V.

PINE GULLY, SEACLIFF

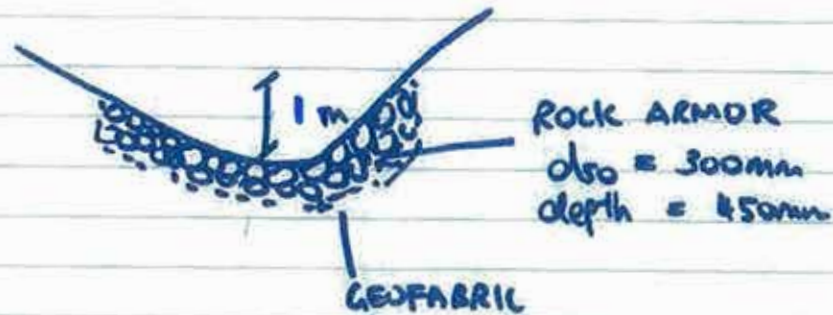
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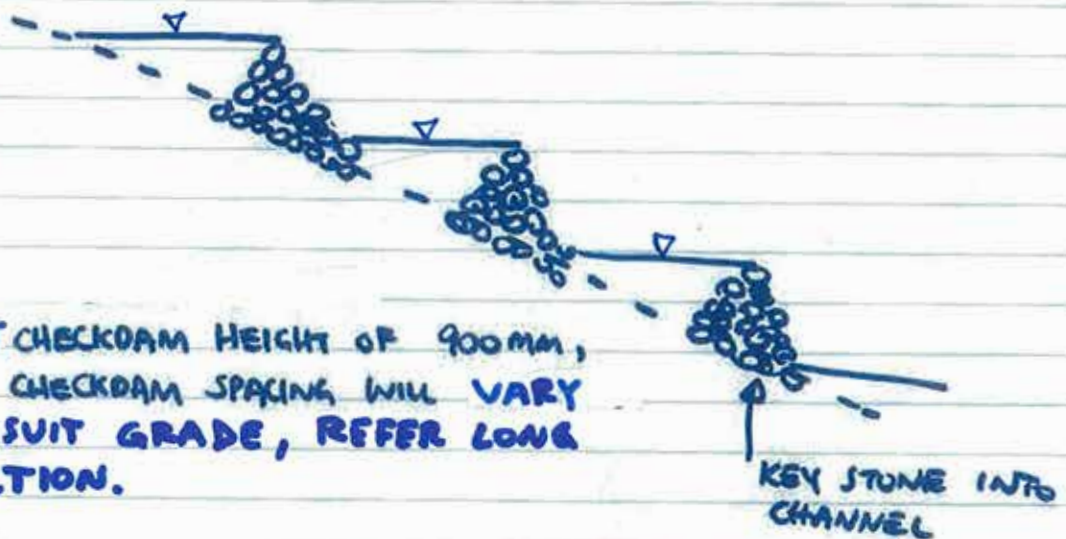
PINE GULLY WATERCOURSE STABILISATION

23/6/2014

① ROCK LINING

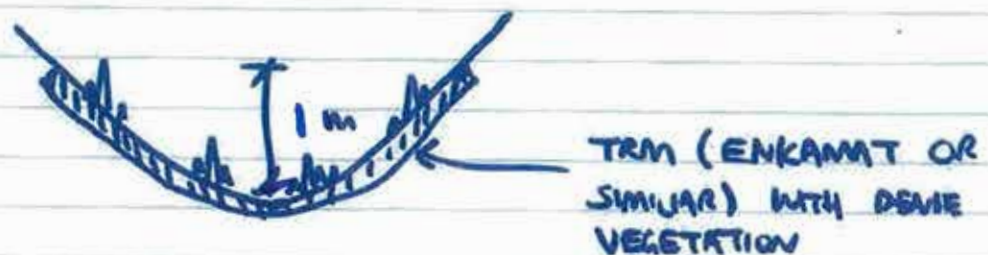


② ROCK CHECKDAMS



NOTE: ADOPT CHECKDAM HEIGHT OF 900mm, THE CHECKDAM SPACING WILL VARY TO SUIT GRADE, REFER LONG SECTION.

③ TURF - REINFORCEMENT MATS (TRM)





HOLDFAST BAY

PINE GULLY

Vegetation / Revegetation Improvement

Environments by Design

March 2014

This report considers matters relating to vegetation, biodiversity management and revegetation in Pine Gully Reserve.



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Disclaimer

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BACKGROUND

The City of Holdfast Bay is largely an urban environment in which only 2% of the total land area is natural reserves or open space. Pine Gully Reserve is one of the Council's significant natural areas of conservation value. It is a significant area for local biodiversity, that is, for the protection and enhancement of native flora and fauna.

This gully would originally have had seasonal water flows; flows are much larger today due to runoff from suburban streets and other paved areas. Significant land fill has occurred at the top end of the current gully, where houses have been built. Storm water runoff from surrounding suburban areas (hard surfaces), are captured and piped to the head of the gully. The increased volume of flows has resulted in soil erosion and potential pollution issues to the beach.

It is intended that the Master Plan for the reserve will provide for improved stormwater management, the enhancement and protection of the natural biodiversity values of the area, and identify opportunities for better community use and appreciation of the reserve.



Photo – Overview of native and non-native species as part of Pine Gully



MAP OF PINE GULLY RESERVE



Photo provided via Google Earth – area of land reviewed

This reserve is part of a much larger coastal reserve to the left (i.e. North) of the picture above. The reserve has recently been increased in size due to the generous support and offering of additional land by a local resident whose property adjoins the reserve.

The collective area being reviewed is a mix of local native species, non-local native species and other introduced plants.

The reserve and trails contained within it are frequently used by the local community and visitors to the adjacent caravan park and surf lifesaving club.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

While the reserve contains some areas of remnant native vegetation, most have been extensively modified and planted at various times to a combination of local and non-local native species. The reserve has a **low** rating for weed management as it contains many woody weed species (refer to Attachment 1).

The reserve is an important resource to the region and its management should revolve around obtaining the best outcomes possible for reasonable inputs. Based on site observations, the following general guidelines for future management are proposed:

1. Split the site into manageable sized units to enable effective management to occur.
2. Develop a structured plan through consultation with neighbours and volunteers.
3. Identify priority areas for management actions (e.g. areas with remnant native vegetation and low weed densities) and concentrate activities in those areas.
4. Ensure good weed control is undertaken prior to commencing replanting – this may take 2-4 years, depending on site conditions.
5. Consider using herbicides for at least Years 1 and 2, especially where weeds are rampant and soil seed reserves are likely to be high.
6. Do not plant species that will be overrun by weeds – this is an ineffective use of time and resources.
7. Use a layering approach to replanting. Plant easy to grow species in Year 1; add other species in Years 2 and 3 to gradually build up diversity.
8. Fill gaps in existing plantings (deaths due to weed competition or natural attrition) before embarking on new replanting sites.
9. Assess volunteer capacity in terms of area that can be effectively managed – trying to do too much leads to disillusionment and potential failure.
10. Maintain plantings on a regular basis – weed control, pruning and fertilising.
11. Any trees and shrubs removed are can be good source of mulch; however, Pinus species will regenerate in the mulch and should be hand pulled if they regenerate.
12. Support volunteers working in the reserve with practical assistance and advice; offer training for increasing knowledge and skills.
13. Develop a working plan where the vision can be shared and reviewed annually.
14. Wholesale removal of trees may cause other issues for near neighbours – loss of privacy and windbreaks. This matter requires further investigation and discussion.

PINE GULLY ORIGINAL VEGETATION

The original vegetation was most likely *Allocasuarina verticillata* (Drooping Sheoak) Woodland (Kraehenbuehl 1996) with smaller plants of *Enchylaena tomentosa* and *Pomaderris paniculosa* with open areas of native grasses. This vegetation association was found on the windswept cliff faces resulting in short low growing trees and shrubs. Other species occurring at the site include:

- I. *Dodonaea viscosa ssp spatulata* - Sticky Hop-bush
- II. *Pittosporum phylliraeoides var macrocarpa* – Native Apricot
- III. *Santalum accuminatum* – Quandong
- IV. *Olearia ramulosa* – Twiggy Daisy Bush

Callitris gracilis (Southern Cypress Pine) is likely to have occurred locally in the more sheltered gully, having been used early in settlement days for building timbers and firewood.

It is likely that no *Eucalyptus* species occurred here pre European settlement.

Livestock grazing of the native grasses, rabbits and soil erosion would have removed much of this cover in the first decades following European settlement.

CURRENT VEGETATION AND WEEDS

The gully has been planted to a large variety of tree and shrub species over the past 3-4 decades with natural spread of the more adaptable species *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo Pine), the dominant tree species.

Other non-native woody plant species include Desert Ash, Olive, Athel Pine, Silver Poplar, Aloe and Boxthorn. Australian native plants that are viewed as invasive include *Acacia cyclops* and *Acacia saligna*.

Non-woody species include Soursob, Morning Glory, Rice Millet, Wild Mustard, Fennel, Coastal Galenia, Iceplant, Onion Grass and Marshmallow. Given the harshness of the site all of these plants are unlikely to become a problem except along the watercourse should overstory trees be removed.

Good remnant areas of native grasses (*Themeda triandra*, *Austrodanthonia* sp, *Austrostipa* sp) and other open woodland species such as *Lomandra effusa* and *Dianella revoluta* still remain.

Other species found in numbers include *Beyeria lechenaultii*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Maireana enchylaenoides* and *Santalum acuminatum* (Quandong). There is enough remnant vegetation here to improve the health and size of the existing native vegetation stands, if that is what is desired.

WEED CONTROL

Wholesale removal of large *Pinus halepensis* and Olives will need careful consideration and management. These species do protect neighbouring houses from harsh coastal winds. By removing only a few of the trees, others are likely to fall over.



Some consensus with neighbouring properties will need to be sought regarding tree removal where residential properties adjoin the reserve.

If wholesale tree removal is considered more work will be required to plan the approach and the restoration strategy.



Photo showing dense needle cover under Pinus halepensis



Photo showing wind protection and visual screening to adjoining properties to the reserve

Any form of drainage line improvement will require large-scale removal of large woody weeds such as Aleppo Pine.

PAST REVEGETATION

In reviewing this site it is obvious that it has received little attention until the past few years, especially the gully section. The site is exposed and contains many woody weeds but has a great range of local native species that can be improved and expanded.

Some works have occurred at the site in more recent years included the removal of some large *Pinus halepensis*, especially along the southern side, and other woody weeds to encourage natural regeneration of native grasses. These areas have also had additional tubestock planting. Weed control, in particular annual and perennial grasses, has been inadequate.



Photo of areas under restoration/revegetation

FUTURE REVEGETATION

Considering the degraded condition of the site care should be taken to determine what is the end vision for the area. It is important to carefully plan out the journey of vegetation restoration.

Given this we believe consideration of the following is required:

1. Consider open area revegetation using the burning method to establish *Themeda triandra* as a base grass species prior to replanting other species.
2. Fertilise and water all new plantings at time of planting.
3. Add soil conditioner to new plantings.
4. Mulch around new plantings to conserve soil moisture.
5. Use no less than 150mm deep container grown plants in replanting of woody species, digging a hole 200mm deep in the soil.
6. Install a dripper irrigation system to assist plant growth.

POTENTIAL VOLUNTEER INTERACTIONS

It is not known how many locals may be willing to assist to improve and maintain the reserve. Without local volunteers to support ongoing improvements the reserve would require additional maintenance time from council staff.

Establishing a local group, even if only to control the regrowth of *Pinus halepensis*, should be considered; volunteers could also assist to maintain the reserve.

The volunteers are able to assist in many ways including:

- Preparation of practical work plans
- Plant identification and recording over years
- Identification of change at the site over time, establishing a monitoring program (e.g. photo-points)
- Seed and cutting collection
- Plant propagation
- Weed control (annual and woody)
- Signage (concepts and placement)
- Revegetation
- General care and maintenance
- Recruiting new volunteers
- Local landowner discussions regarding weed and neighbouring issues



Photo of regeneration of Pinus halepensis – volunteers could assist to remove.

PREPARING A REVEGETATION WORKING PLAN

The preparation of a revegetation “working plan” will guide council staff and volunteers to work together to apply sound revegetation and site management principles in a structured way.

Our recommendations include:

AN OVERALL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY OR PLAN IS REQUIRED

Our basic mapping of the reserve has identified:

- (1) areas that contain remnant native species,
- (2) areas that have few or no remnant species but are relatively free of weeds, and
- (3) areas that contain no remnant species and are highly modified by weed invasion.

The mapping has defined where regeneration or revegetation activities are best targeted for maximum return for effort expended. In effect, areas in the best condition (with regard to remnant native plants) should be the highest priority for effort.

Type (1) areas should be maintained and expanded out by targeted weed management. Planting should be limited in these areas, as natural regeneration will occur.

Type (2) areas will require more effort to restore native vegetation cover. Remnant plants should be identified and marked. Careful weeding around these will encourage natural regeneration over time. Effective weed control is essential prior to revegetation work to minimise competition with the plants being put in. If herbicides are not to be used (as is currently the case) individual weed control mats should be used or matting over a whole area, if this is suitable.

Type (3) areas are the lowest priority for revegetation and should only be tackled once the better areas have been protected and enhanced. Some areas will need the selective removal of non-local trees before being replanted. The watercourse is a Type 3 area and repair works should include the removal of trees growing in the watercourse as they are interfering with water flow resulting in bank erosion.

SOIL TREATMENTS

Unwanted weeds are generally a result of a lack of good soil biology resulting in poor soil structure which may be a result of changes to soil pH, soil nutrients or reduced / increased soil moisture and soil compaction.

This site has two key issues causing restoration problems:

1. Long-term needle drop from *Pinus halepensis*, which are changing soil pH and providing an allelopathic outcome reducing the ability of other plants to grow.
2. Coastal exposure resulting in soil erosion and compaction.

Increasing groundcover of native grasses and mulching with a soil conditioner containing biochar will improve the situation.

WEED CONTROL

The largest management issue in this reserve is the control of Aleppo pines and Olives along the drainage line and on the north / north-west side of the drainage line. These plants also provide protection to neighbouring properties. An operations strategy and restoration plan is required prior to beginning the task of removal. Wholesale removal will have a dramatic affect on the appearance of the reserve but may be the only way to effectively reestablish desirable local native species.

There are still some areas of remnant native vegetation that could readily be rehabilitated by the removal of woody weeds. Follow-up programs should be based around hand pulling of regenerating woody species when they are small.

To assist in with weed control prior to revegetation projects should only occur once effective weed control has been undertaken. Other than the woody weeds the perennial and annual grasses can be controlled by re-establishing a base of Kangaroo Grass to the site (refer to Attachment 2)

A **layering** approach to replanting would be advantageous. That is, following weed control, the first species to be planted should be grasses and groundcover species. Once these are established, subsequent plantings will introduce small herbs, low shrubs, larger shrubs and trees, as appropriate.

It is also recommended that tubestock be produced in larger containers for plantings that are to occur on more inhospitable sites. These plants would have a more advanced root system and losses during the drier months may be significantly reduced. Weed control would still need to be followed up.

SPECIES SELECTION

A limited range of plant species has been used in revegetation work so far. This is good because significant natural regeneration of remnant plants is possible if soil remediation, additional watering and woody weed control occurs along with a focus on native grasses as a base cover.

There is enough native species growing at and around the site to provide seed for propagation measures.

Restoration works within the drainage line that may include water harvesting and treatment may result in reeds and sedges being planted. These species are not currently found at this site but are found in other drainage lines or watercourses within the area. This should not be viewed as an issue because the drainage line is highly modified; it is likely to have supported these plants pre European influence.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

It is recommended that local expressions of interest in assisting to improve the reserve be sought. This could be in the form of retired individuals, a fitness group, school or community group, etc. Those assisting could have input to the management/ "working" plan. The plan would direct the work



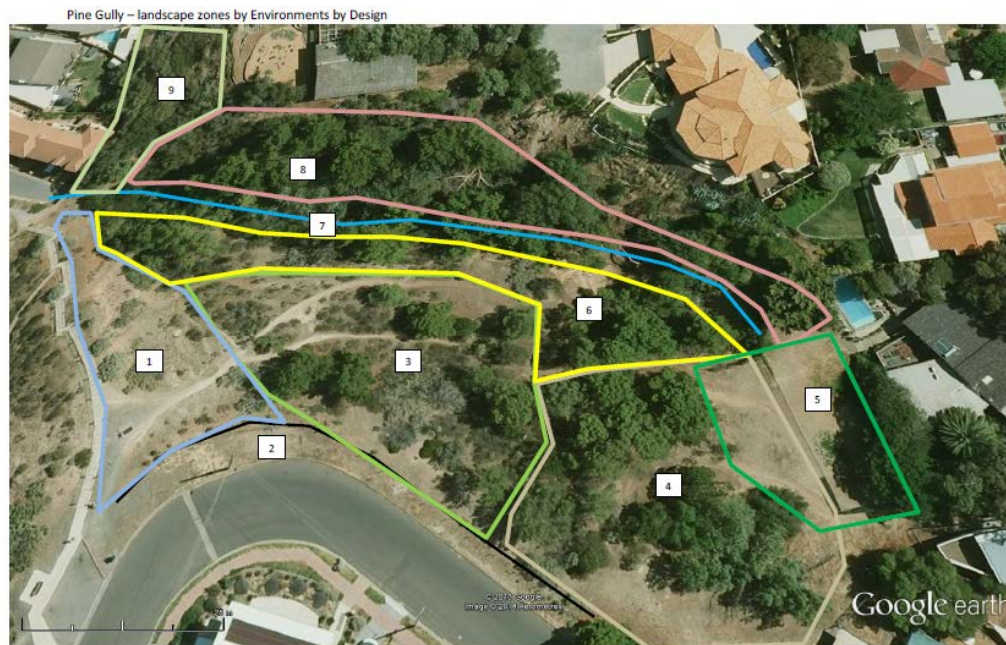
required and provide a calendar of activities. The plan should be reviewed annually with adjustments made as tasks are either completed or require more time.

INTERPRETATION

This reserve has many visitors each day. Redefining walking trails in the reserve offers the opportunity to prepare a walking trails map on which plants or areas of interest can be marked. A short trail along which plants are identified by signage would inform visitors about the native plants that are native to this area. The sign could also ask for local assistance from community members, taking care of small items as they arise from any new development of the reserve.

FIGURE 1 - PRIORITY ZONES FOR RESTORATION

MAP FROM ASPECT REQUIRED



SITE ASSESSMENT

Refer to Figure 1 on previous page for the location of mapping areas 1 TO 9

ZONE 1 – HIGH WIND EXPOSURE

The most significant management issue here is the shallowness of the topsoil, exposure to foot traffic and coastal wind and lack of soil moisture

The condition of the site suggests the following:

- Little control over foot traffic.
- High loss of overstory species.
- Little restoration actions in the past.

Photo of area 1



ZONE 1 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS:

- Encourage better coverage of *Themeda triandra* (Kangaroo Grass) which still grows here
- Control foot traffic and public access off-paths
- Mulch exposed soils with a soil conditioner
- Consider watering during the first year after planting.
- Use balanced fertilisers at the time of planting.

ZONE 2 – ROADSIDE GRASSES

The site is weed infested with mostly annual grasses and some small Aleppo Pines, *Acacia cyclops* and Olives.

However, it also has a very good mix of native grass species that can be improved with appropriate management.

The boundary fence is in poor condition.



Photo of roadside adjacent to reserve

ZONE 2 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- Hand remove any young seedling regrowth from introduced shrubs.
- Consider the use of a foliar application of sugar solution to control annual grasses.
- Mow/slash the site in August to reduce annual grass seeding.
- Consider applying a slow release fertiliser to assist native grass management.

ZONE 3 – BETTER NATIVE STRUCTURE & LESS WOODY WEEDS

This site has received some recent restoration works by removing introduced trees and replacing with native species. Part of the site demonstrates what is achievable - the rest of the site requires similar treatments.

The worst of the site is weed infested, mostly with annual grasses and some small Aleppo Pines, *Acacia cyclops* and Olives.



Photo of good works recently achieved

ZONE 3 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- Continue with methods used, that is, a low impact approach allowing nature to recover before large areas of introduced species are removed.
- Consider replanting clumps of Drooping Sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*).
- Mulch any replanting to conserve soil moisture.
- Consider investing in a dripper watering system for new plantings.
- Use balanced fertilisers at the time of planting.



ZONE 4 –WOODY WEEDS, SOME UNDERSTORY AND OPEN AREA

This area contains large *Pinus halepensis* and other introduced trees that are naturally seeding. It also has open areas where new plantings could easily occur and a walking trail passes through it.



Photo of vegetation shaded by Aleppo Pines



Photo of open areas that could be planted with smaller species

ZONE 4 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- Establish a management plan specific to this zone.
- Consider replanting open areas to a coastal woodland
- Include irrigation, mulches and fertilisers in revegetation actions.

ZONE 5 – OPEN AREA USED BY BMX BIKES

This area is next to neighbouring properties; it open and used as a play area for BMX bikes. The banks contain Pepper Trees, Athol Pines and Olives.



Photo of open areas and batter

ZONE 5 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- Planning for continued use by bikes is a worthy thought.
- Remove the Olives but leave the Athol Pine and Pepper Trees and replant the batter to Native Pines.
- Use *Lomandra effusa*, *Dianella revoluta* and *Atriplex semibaccata* as smaller species near houses because they are unlike grasses that may cause a fire control issues with neighbours.
- Include irrigation, mulches and fertilisers in revegetation actions.

ZONE 6 – ALONG SOUTHERN EDGE OF DRAINAGE LINE

The condition varies along its length and is largely a fairly steep embankment. Various woody weeds occur and should be removed – Olives, Pepper Trees, Aloe and Aleppo Pines are all in the mix.

Some batter erosion exists.

This is a zone that could be treated and replanted prior attempting the northern side batter.



Photo of vegetation on batter and drainage line.

ZONE 6 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- Carefully remove woody weeds.
- Control any possible soil erosion.
- Replant to species to include – *Lomandra effusa*, *Dianella revoluta* and *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Themeda triandra* and *Allocasuarina verticillata* as the overstory species.
- Include irrigation, mulches and fertilisers in revegetation actions.

ZONE 7 – DRAINAGE LINE

A highly modified drainageline containing a high level of introduced woody tree species including Desert Ash, Red Gum (planted), Aleppo Pine, Olives, Silver Poplar, and others. There is also a quantity of rubble/mortar that has been dumped here and it is affecting water flow. High level of shading is apparent.



Photo of open pipe at head of drainage line

Water comes from a drainage pipe entering at the eastern end of the gully where the force of the water has caused some erosion.



Photo of dense vegetation in drainage line

ZONE 7 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- A significant amount of work is required here; in the first stage clearing a path to allow light into the drainageline will enable regrowth of any sedges.
- Planting of watercourse plants such as *Facinia nodosa* and *Cypersus* sp will assist to control silt movement down the drainageline.
- Continuous control of woody weed seedlings is important.
- Improving water quality will require further investigations and designs.



ZONE 8 – NORTHERN STEEP BANK

This area is overgrown by Olives and Aleppo Pines. The removal and control of these whilst possible may reduce wind shelter and visual screening to adjoining properties. Other areas of the reserve should be treated to provide wind shelter before the removal of these trees is commenced. The trees are both large and numerous and the removal will be a big task.



Photo of dense Aleppo Pines on batter

ZONE 8 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- Remove only those trees near to the drainageline in order to fulfil the concept of improving water quality to the sea.
- Remove new growth of seedlings annually.
- Stage any removal actions carefully to minimise visual impact.

ZONE 9 – PRIVATE ACCESS TRACK

An area with considerable growth of Olives and other woody weeds. The track through the area is in poor condition.



Photo of thicket of olives along access track

ZONE 9 RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

- Cut and swab olives in stages to enable natural regeneration of understory species including Lomandra and Themeda.
- If a screen is desirable replace the non-native shrubs with Dryland Teatree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*).
- The best strategy to replace successfully will be to apply additional water during summer, mulch and fertilise plants. The track will need upgrading for safety reasons.

TYPICAL WORKS PROGRAM

This work program will vary considering local climatic conditions and should form part of the annual work plan discussions

Item	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Work plans (discussions) for following season												
Seed & Cutting Collection												
Plant propagation by seed							eg Bursaria			eg Mel	eg Acacia	eg Grasses & Sedges
Plant Propagation by cuttings									eg Dianella	eg Goodenia	eg Myop	
Looking after propagated plants												
Fertilizing seedlings				previous year plantings & during planting								
Site preparation for revegetation												
Planting seedlings												
Maintenance weed control												
Creek woody weed check and hand pull												
Hand water seedlings - for the first season												
Removal of woody weeds (trees)												
Work Plans review (pre site preparation & Planting)												

APPENDIX 1: TREES AND SHRUBS TO BE REMOVED

The following trees and shrubs are introduced to the site

Common name	Botanical Name	Comment
Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Prolific seeding plant; SA declared weed
Athel Pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	SA declared weed
Boxthorn, African Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	SA declared weed Seeds poisonous to people
Common (or Desert) Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Spreads easily by seed in wet environs to become dominant.
Flinders Ranges Wattle	<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Spreads by seeds in dry environs
Golden Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Sleeper woody weed of Southern Australia. Can become dominant.
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca nesophylla</i>	Non-native but will not become a weed here
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	SA declared weed
Pepper-tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Can become dominant
Aloe	<i>Agave americana</i>	Requires careful removal due to thorns and caustic sap
Galenia	<i>Galenia pubescens</i>	Can assist to reduce soil erosion
Rice Millet	<i>Piptatherum milliaceum</i>	Spreads in clumps on moist soils; prolific seed production
Western Coastal Wattle	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Sleeper woody weed of coastal Southern Australia. Becomes dominant.
Bridal Creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Potentially highly invasive climber

APPENDIX 2: SPECIES LIST FOR REVEGETATION PROJECTS

Common Name	Botanical Name	Comment
Trees		
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	
Southern Cypress Pine	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	
Dryland Teatree	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	
Native Apricot	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	
Drooping Sheoak	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	
Large/medium shrubs		
Sticky Hop-bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp spatulata</i>	
Small shrubs		
Mallee Bush-pea	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	
Clasping Goodenia	<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	
Wingless bluebush	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	
Twiggy Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	
Groundcovers		
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	
Wallaby Grass	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	
Feather Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	
Rusty Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	
Tall Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	
Bulbine-lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	
Pink Garland-lily	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>	
Spiny Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	Drainage line
Stiff Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	Drainage line
Black-anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>	
Climbing Saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans spp. nutans</i>	
Club rush	<i>Facinia nodosa</i>	Drainage line
Scented Mat Rush	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	

REFERENCES

Pine Gully Vegetation Management Plan; August 2003, Greening Australia

Attachment 2



Gilbertson Reserve Landscape Masterplan

30 April 2018

CITY OF
HOLDFAST BAY



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Prepared by:



Introduction

This Masterplan Report has been commissioned by the City of Holdfast Bay to assess opportunities for trails, infrastructure and environmental initiatives within Gilbertson Gully.

The report identifies the issues and opportunities facing the Gully in regard to environmental impacts and context of the Gully's existing and potential future physical attributes. The report also identifies potential trail alignment options, and infrastructure locations with an aim towards achieving a sustainable reserve.

Specifically, the report covers the following these major components:

- Key features, opportunities and constraints
- Environmental zoning maps and environmental report
- Materplans
- Material and vegetation palettes
- Cost estimates
- Staging plan



Grassed Area



Existing Signage

Context

Gilbertson Gully is located on Gilbertson Road, Kingston Park and provides passive recreation opportunities in a natural setting and also conserves and enhances the local, natural environment.

The Gully currently provides for low key, unstructured passive recreation (mainly walking) in a quiet natural setting along with providing connections for local residents adjacent the reserve.

The local community have undertaken a significant amount of environmental restoration works in the reserve, with large beds of indigenous vegetation now successfully established.

Gilbertson Gully provides the local community with an attractive and functional environment with interpretive elements and the City of Holdfast Bay wishes to expand on the significant efforts of the community to further protect and enhance the existing amenity and landscape quality.



Site map showing study site within the context of Holdfast Gullies

Opportunities & Constraints

Stormwater Harvesting & Reuse Potential

As part of Council's brief the viability of stormwater harvesting and re-use was to be examined and evaluated.

Previous project experience has identified the need for an appropriate marriage between the theoretical modelling and the practicality of project delivery when it comes to confirming the feasibility and economics of stormwater harvesting schemes. The determination of harvestable volumes includes an engineering assessment of a range of implementation and practicality factors, including:

- total catchment runoff, and importantly the flow profile (ie proportion of low base flows versus peak flows)
- size and capacity of wetlands/retardation basins to capture and treat runoff (land availability considering particular site constraints)
- diversion weir capacity
- wetland abstraction rates (ie diversion from the wetland to either storage or directly to demand)
- storage of the harvested volumes for a time when demand requires
- overall demand.

Based on these factors of assessment of the Gilbertson Gully site, we have identified a range of factors that would limit the potential for stormwater harvesting. These include:

- Catchments are generally steep and responsive, meaning runoff will pass through the site quickly and over a short period, limiting opportunities for harvesting
- Site constraints such as topography and shape, and existing and desired aesthetic appeal of the site including re-vegetation during community programs, mean that provision of retardation/storage of surface water and wetland treatment will be substantially constrained without wholesale landscape changes and /or increased risk of flooding impacts on adjacent properties
- Geological profiles in these locations would mean any Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) Schemes to provide a longer term storage, would be in Fractured Rock, which being in an elevated position and so close to the coast substantially increases the likelihood that any stored water would dissipate to the coast and be lost. Furthermore hydrogeological investigations would be costly relative to the relatively small volumes of water expected due to the first 2 points above. We also understand that a number of springs exist along this section of the coast, one of which has cultural significance, and a fractured rock MAR scheme may impact on these springs.

Further high level catchment and site assessments to investigate the potential and practicality of stormwater harvesting at the sites is summarised in the following table:

Figure 1: * Volume calculated by multiplying area by annual rainfall by volumetric runoff coefficient. Reference: Fleming, N.S. (1994), "An Investigation Into Rainfall-Runoff Relationships" Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Adelaide.

Item	Gilbertson Gully
Catchment Size	Approximately 145ha
Catchment Type	100ha rural, relatively steep with rainfall runoff discharging quickly once catchment is wet 45ha urban, relatively steep, with rainfall runoff discharging quickly
130ML (approx. 60ML from rural runoff coefficients of 0.28 for urban and 0.11 for rural)*	130ML (approx. 60ML from rural and 70ML from urban)
Site Constraints/Potential	Long narrow site with approx. grade of 5% and existing native vegetation and aesthetic appeal. Multiple small storages / retardation basins could be constructed along the reserve however this would have significant construction, environmental and aesthetic impacts and storage volume would be limited to approximately 2ML in total (assuming 6, 2.5m high (with 0.5m freeboard) embankments that would store water over a length upstream of approximately 40m). Harvestable volume would be limited (estimated max of 30ML/annum, based on 15 fill events per year), and heavily dependent on potential to divert stored water to MAR (not likely to be feasible) or direct demand (not required after rainfall)
Conclusion	Limited space for cost effective storage, coupled with no additional space for treatment and limited opportunities for MAR, indicate harvesting at this site to be impractical and/or cost prohibitive

The conclusion from this high level assessment is that based on economics, aesthetics and water for irrigation, it would be better to integrate any potential non-potable water demand in these areas with supply from the proposed Holdfast Bay Recycled Water pipeline.

Further Water Quality Improvement Opportunities

Opportunity exists for water quality improvement measures by installing sediment basins in the flatter areas north west of the reserve and in the main drainage channel. To enable sediment to drop out from stormwater, these basins would be formed as permanent pools of suitable size to reduce flow velocities allowing the drop out of the entrained sediment load. The edges of the pools would need to grade out to match in with landscaping, and will provide opportunity for planting. Public safety would need to be considered in the profiling and planting of such areas. Desilting the ponds would require maintenance access and it should be noted that this process would disturb planting within.

Landscape

Opportunities

Gilbertson Gully offers many opportunities to reinforce and enhance the existing efforts undertaken by the local Community and Council.

There is potential for areas of existing revegetation to be expanded by rehabilitating eroded sections of the watercourse with indigenous plant species where there is significant erosion along the watercourse and embankments. By undertaking rock lining and reshaping of areas, this will slow the flow of water and provide bank stability. Slopes that are devoid of vegetation should be planted with indigenous vegetation to stabilise and reduce water flow velocities entering the drainage lines.

There is also the opportunity to formalise existing sections of the trail around key entry points into the park and especially along steeper sections of the Gully, in addition to upgrading existing sections of paths and providing new linkages. Realignment of the trail to provide improved access will not only provide safer access for visitors, but also creates a sustainable trail network that reduces annual maintenance.

Removing the undefined, narrow trail which is in close proximity to the watercourse and creating meandering paths that follow the natural contours of the sloping site will help to provide better access while providing views across the site. Defined access points in the form of timber bridges will provide safe crossing points. Access points to the watercourse and basins will allow visitors a close up view while maintaining a level of safety.

An opportunity exists to upgrade the northern steps providing an improved alignment, stepping down to a new bridge crossing along the edge of a new treatment basin, would allow for a viewing deck to be incorporated to allow for visitors to view the basin.

There is potential for the degraded steps to the south, (near entry off Mann Street) to be replaced with a trail that descends the embankment gently, linking to a new timber bridge across the watercourse.



Watercourse erosion

The existing educational signage element could be continued throughout the reserve to coincide with restoration works in addition to interpretive signage at the entry points to the reserve. Additional topics for interpretive signage could include:

- Weed control
- Native grasses
- Water management and treatment
- Wetland opportunities in the greater Gullies context
- Viewing areas, picnic areas
- Trail linkages
- The role volunteers' and friends' groups providing the contact number to call to get involved.

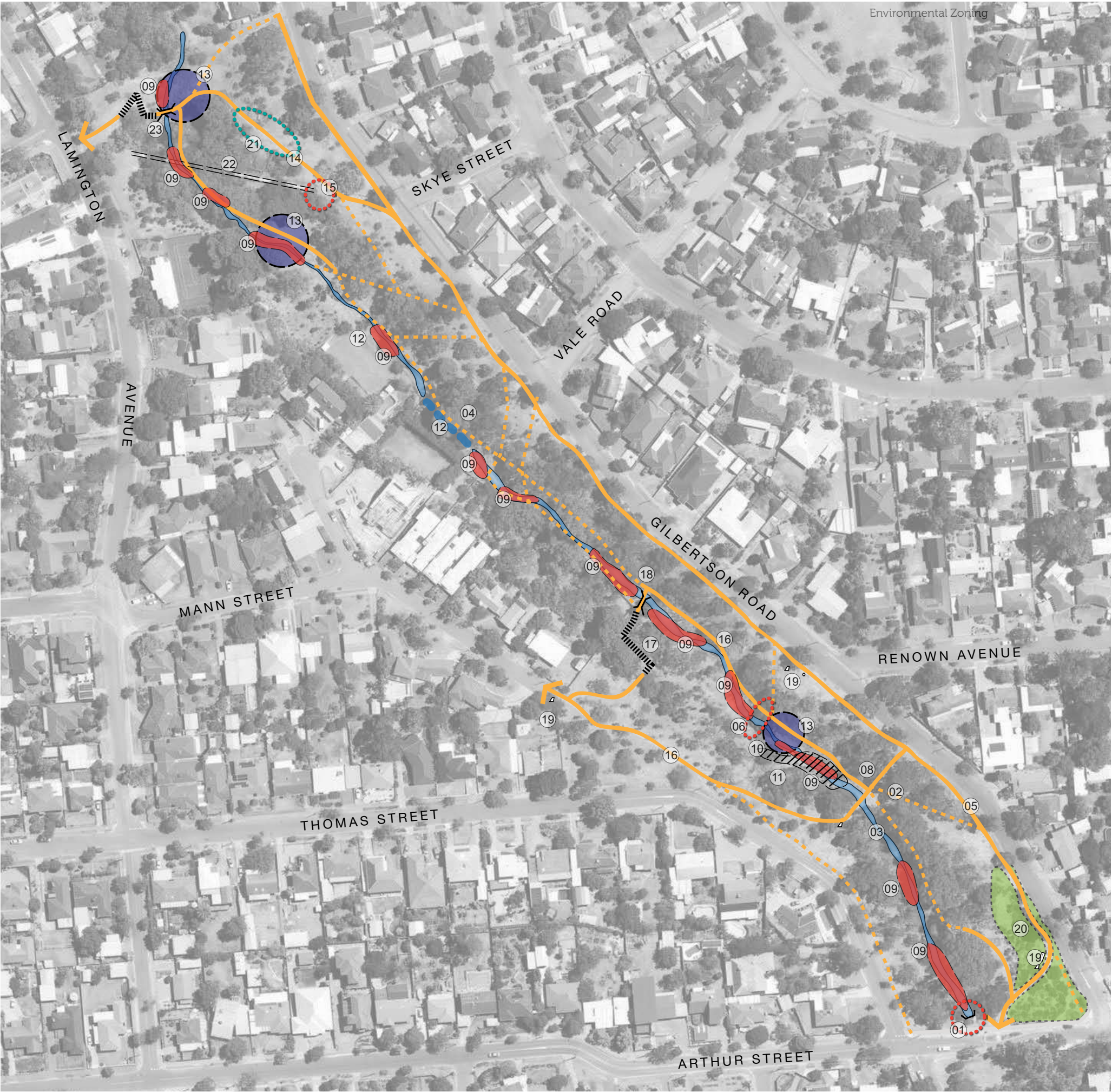
Constraints

In order to maintain the current revegetation areas, and prevent further inundation of weeds, a weed control planning and management plan should be implemented to utilise resources effectively and efficiently. It is suggested that prior to commencement of each stage of revegetation, the most recent revegetated area should be assessed and maintained so that reinfestation does not occur thus maximising weed control efforts

The steep slopes of the embankments may cause difficulties with regard to establishment of vegetation and movement around the site. The environmental plan provides plant species that are suitable for the sloping site, and will help to maintain the integrity of the soil which will mitigate erosion and stabilise the soil. Carefully planned trail networks that are defined using appropriate materials and demolishing/ rehabilitation of desire lines along steep embankments where unwanted egress occurs, will also help to reduce the erosion on site.



Existing unsafe trail



- KEY**
- 01. HEAVY SCOURING AT HEAD WALL OUTLET. REPAIR HEADWALL APRON AND REMEDIATE CHANNEL
 - 02. STABILISE EMBANKMENT
 - 03. EXISTING WATERCOURSE
 - 04. TRAIL IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WATERCOURSE
 - 05. EXISTING TRAIL NETWORK
 - 06. EARTH EMBANKMENT WITH SEVERELY BLOCKED TRASH RACK. INSTALL NEW TRASH RACK WITH LARGER COVERAGE TO REDUCE BLOCKAGES
 - 07. CLEAN EXISTING BASIN AND CREATE NEW LOW FLOW CHANNEL
 - 08. SCOURING OF CHANNEL OCCURRING. REMEDIATION REQUIRED
 - 09. ROCKY OUTCROP
 - 10. TRIBUTARY IN NEED OF REMEDIATION
 - 11. CREEKLINE IN PRIVATE PROPERTY
 - 12. POTENTIAL WATER QUALITY TREATMENT BASIN
 - 13. DAMAGED PIPE AT HEADWALL
 - 14. INFORMAL EXISTING TRAIL
 - 15. EXISTING STEPS IN NEED OF UPGRADE
 - 16. EXISTING WATERCOURSE CROSSING IN DISREPAIR
 - 17. EXISTING MONUMENTS AND SIGNAGE
 - 18. EXISTING REVEGETATION
 - 19. SA WATER PIPE LINE
 - 20. EXISTING BRIDGE

- EXISTING REVEGETATION
- WATER RETENTION OPPORTUNITY
- WATERCOURSE
- EXISTING PATH
- INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIRED
- OPPORTUNITY
- REMEDATION REQUIRED

Stormwater Infrastructure

Gross Pollutant Trap

A Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT) upstream of the Gilbertson Gully is suggested to reduce the gross pollutant load entering the reserve from the upstream drainage network. The installation of a GPT at the upstream Arthur Street embankment would reduce the gross pollutant load to the reserve, mitigate the entry of general rubbish and the quantity of leaf litter from the urban catchment upstream, though recognise that the reserve itself will also generate a sediment and vegetation load. A GPT would assist with reducing the maintenance interval to the downstream detention & water quality basins, and remove general litter from a semi-natural environment.



Debris within the watercourse causing blockages

Upstream Inlet

The 825mm diameter outlet headwall currently looks unsightly and whilst the concrete benching is crumbling away, the structure currently appears stable. Generally at outlet headwalls, scour protection is required immediately downstream, and a concrete toe on the headwall structure also helps stabilise to prevent undermining. Such works may be considered in a longer term plan if erosion increases in this area.



Outlet downstream of Arthur Street

Detention Area

An embankment currently crosses the gully, with low flow culverts projecting through it, effectively forming a detention basin in large stormwater events. The culvert entry has trash screens installed, however these are observed to be clogged with debris, and significantly restrict drainage into the culverts. It is understood that no maintenance is currently undertaken on the detention basin. It is recommended that Council initiate a maintenance regime to regularly clear the trash screen of debris. A new trash screen, with larger surface area, alternate profile, and held further back from the culvert opening, would reduce the frequency of blockage. The installation of an upstream GPT near Arthur Street could also help to reduce loadings of leaf litter.



Detention basin culvert trash screen

There is also an opportunity to excavate in front of the embankment, within this detention area, to allow for additional ponding / water retention and sedimentation, which will improve water quality and also assist in mitigating culvert blockages.

Local drainage pipe outlet

A 300mm pipe outlet currently discharges into the reserve from Thomas Street. The area immediately downstream of the outlet is showing signs of scour. It is recommended that a headwall be fitted to the existing pipe outlet, and scour protection be provided from the outlet down to the creek invert.



Existing 300mm pipe outlet



Erosion downstream of the 300mm outlet

Gully Drainage Line Erosion

The main drainage line along the gully shows sign of erosion at several locations and it is recommended that eroded areas be remediated, and erosion protection measures deployed to minimise future ongoing erosion. There are several options which may be considered for erosion protection, including:

- a) Rock lining along incised sections of the gully invert
- b) Rock “leaky” check-dams
- c) Turf Reinforcement Mat with vegetation



Erosion (underneath water supply crossing)



Erosion along the main drainage line

Above Ground Water Supply Pipeline Headwall

The headwall surrounds and the exposed structure to the above ground water supply pipeline crossing near Gilbertson Road has deteriorated and it is recommended that Council liaise with SA Water to assess and remedy if required.



Erosion and existing crossing



Damage and erosion at SA Water pipe headwall



Damage and erosion at SA Water pipe headwall

Environmental Zoning

A comprehensive environmental report has been prepared by Environment By Design and is included in Appendix 2. The report separates the reserve into 8 distinct Zones detailing existing and proposed vegetation, in addition to management actions and methodology.

The 6 zones are as follows:

- Area A: Revegetation site located at highly visible road corner
- Area B: East facing embankment above the watercourse
- Area C: Watercourse (identified as a single unit)
- Area D: West facing embankment above the watercourse
- Area E: Section of the west facing embankment
- Area F: Rocky outcrop on and the top of the rise
- Area G: Ridgetop on the eastern side of the Gully
- Area H: Steep slope at North-Western end shaded by planted trees.

General Management Consideration

The reserve, as stated earlier, has been planted with a range of non-local species and some of these have naturalised (become weedy) and others are nearing the end of their useful lives. There are also volunteer weedy woody weeds (e.g. Olive, African Boxthorn, Italian Buckthorn) that should be removed. A general list of tree and shrub species to be removed is provided in Appendix 1.

AREA (A) – REVEGETATION SITE LOCATED AT A HIGHLY VISIBLE ROAD CORNER

The most significant management issue here is weed infestation. A wood chip mulch has been used which has probably raised soil N and P levels resulting in prolific weed growth.

The condition of the site suggests the following:

- Inadequate weed control was undertaken prior to planting.
- Most of the species selected have not competed well with the weeds.
- Planting density has not been high enough to compete with the weeds.
- Soil introduced for use in the raised area on the SE corner has introduced weeds, notably Soursob and Sow Thistle.
- Inadequate maintenance, in particular weed control in late winter-early spring resulting in plants setting seed and proliferating over ensuing seasons.

Recommended management actions:

- Test nutrient levels in the soil/mulch – may need to be ameliorated by application of other materials or by growing a cereal grain to use up excessive nutrients.
- Engage contractors to slash / weed / spray the site prior to seed set each growing season.
- Once weeds are better controlled, replace poorly performing plants (e.g. *Enchylaena tomentosa*) and plant open spaces at a density of say x plants/m².

- Re-evaluate the use of herbicides as part of the management program. The whole of the reserve is weed infested and this is negating the revegetation efforts. A controlled use of herbicides to get ahead of the weeds is suggested. The use should be able to be tailored off after 3-5 seasons. The present attempts to control weeds are not efficient.

AREA (B) – THE EAST-FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE.

Condition – The site is weed infested, especially by Soursobs and grasses. Some recent plantings have been made but not all species are appropriate for the site. For instance, it is too shady for shrubs such as *Olearia ramulosa* and *Dodonaea viscosa*. Other species, such as Christmas Bush *Bursaria spinosa*, Common Fringe-myrtle *Calytrix tetragona* and Mallee *Pomaderris Pomaderris paniculata*, have not been used.

Recommended management actions

- Although chemicals have not been used on this site recently we suggest spraying soursob with Glyphosate to control. Two years work will significantly reduce the growth of this species enabling plantings to take place.
- Christmas Bush is especially recommended for the site and provides valuable food for nectar-feeding birds and insects in early summer. Planting this species in clumps of 10 at 1.5m spacings will also assist to reduce weed infestations.
- The use of a slow release fertilizer and organic mulch will assist with successful replanting.

AREA (C) – WATERCOURSE (IDENTIFIED AS A SINGLE UNIT)

Condition - The condition varies very little along its length. Various woody weeds occur and should be removed – Ash, Albizia (Cape Leeuwin Wattle), Pepper Tree, and various Eucalypts growing in the watercourse. Trees should be removed from the watercourse as they interfere with water flow and can accelerate bed and bank erosion.

The watercourse is also infested with grasses (Couch, Kikuyu, Many-flowered Millet, Annual Veldt Grass) and bulb species (e.g. Three-cornered Garlic), some of which will be very difficult to eradicate. Some other weed species occur in small, discreet patches and should be controlled. These include Arundo (Giant Reed), Chasmanthe (African Cornflag) and Trailing African Daisy (*Osteospermum fruticosum*). An introduced Umbrella Sedge (probably *Cyperus involucratus*) occurs in the watercourse and should be removed.

Recommended management actions:

- The level of erosion control proposed by the engineering team will depend on the actions required to deliver a successful outcome. If the erosion control strategy is implemented there is likely to be disturbance of the site, an ideal time to treat woody and perennial weeds with Glyphosate.
- To further stabilize the site we suggest a mass planting of *Cyperus gymnocaulos*, *Cyperus vaginatus*, *Juncus pallidus* along the wetter parts, where water flows and *Dianella revoluta* var. *revoluta* and *Austrostipa elegantissima* where there is slightly less water flow.
- These plantings can be at 30cm spacings to assist to control further erosion, to improve water quality and reduce weed impacts.
- Follow-up hand weeding is required here.

AREA (D) - WEST FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE

Condition – This area is weed infested, though species do vary to some extent from the opposite side of the gully but management considerations are the same.

Recommended management actions

- The embankment is a dry site and should be planted with low shrubs, grasses and sedges, not more trees and large shrubs.
- Plants such as *Acacia acinacea*, *Maireana enchylaenoides*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*, *Kennedia prostrata*, *Acacia pycnantha* and *Lomandra multiflora var dura* should be considered.
- Mulching and fertilizing at time of planting is essential.
- Follow-up summer watering is required here.

AREA (E) – ANOTHER SECTION OF THE WEST FACING EMBANKMENT

Condition – Much of this site is infested by *Fumaria*, an annual scrambling species that smothers other plants. Replanting these areas is pointless until the *Fumitory* (*Fumaria* sp.) is controlled. African Cornflag (*Chasmanthe*) also occurs in this area.

Recommended management actions

- As with Area D, the bank is a dry site and similar plantings to Area D are recommended. A number of non-native Eucalypts have been planted here – the WA and Kangaroo Island species have near surface roots and it is pointless trying to replant under the canopy.
- Plants such as *Maireana enchylaenoides*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*, *Kennedia prostrata*, and *Lomandra multiflora var dura* should be considered away from the roots of the trees.
- If planting, a hole 20cm X 20cm x 30cm deep will assist plant growth and survival, competing with introduced species. Mulching and fertilizing at time of planting is essential.
- Follow-up summer watering is required here.

AREA (F) – A ROCKY OUTCROP AND THE TOP OF THE RISE

Condition – Remnant vegetation comprises Native Pine, Peppermint Box, Native Apricot (*Pittosporum angustifolium*) with an understorey of native grasses, sedges and lilies. The remnant native vegetation is in reasonable condition.

Recommended management actions

- This is a priority area for selective weed control to encourage natural regeneration.

AREA G – RIDGETOP ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE GULLY

Condition – This area also has remnant native vegetation in moderate-good condition. The vegetation was originally an open woodland with an understorey dominated by grasses, sedges, low herbs and lilies (that is, similar to Area F).

Recommended management actions

- This grassland should be maintained and managed by appropriately timed mowing (that is, avoiding the period of flowering and seed set, viz. spring into early summer). Plantings should be restricted to grassland species, that is, native grasses, sedges and lilies, and exclude any further planting of shrubs.

AREA H – STEEP SLOPE AT NORTH-WESTERN END SHADED BY PLANTED TREES

Condition - This is a dry area and current plantings are not well-suited to the site. The area has established plants of *Eucalyptus platypus* and Athel Pine along with Boxthorn (a listed weed species), Castor Oil Plant and Aleppo Pine.

There is a dense area of *Fumitory* (*Fumaria* sp.) at the southern end of the area.

Recommended management actions

- Some of the trees, *Eucalyptus platypus* and Athel Pine, should be removed prior to any replanting being undertaken.
- Boxthorn, Castor Oil Plant and Aleppo Pine should be removed.
- Once removal has taken place the site should be left for 1 year prior to replanting
- Plants such as *Maireana enchylaenoides*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*, *Kennedia prostrata*, *Austrostipa nodosa*, *Lomandra multiflora var dura* as first planting layer followed by (2 years after) *Acacia pycnantha*, *Pittosporum angustifolium* and *Melaleuca lanceolata* should be considered.
- Mulching and fertilizing at time of planting is essential.
- Follow-up summer watering is required here.



KEY

AREA A - REVEGETATION AT HIGHLY VISIBLE ROAD CORNER

- This planting will provide an entry statement into the precinct.
- Weed control followed by revegetation with higher density to enhance existing revegetation and prevent weeds.
- Control infestation of weeds before further revegetation planting.
- Test nutrient levels
- Ameliorate soil in order to deal with high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus which is currently responsible for the increase in weeds in this area.
- Encourage slash/weed/spray prior to seed set.

AREA B - EAST-FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE

- Control weed species (soursob) with spray to control
- Slow release fertiliser and organic mulch to assist replanting
- Planting of *Bursaria spinosa*, *Calytrix tetragona* and *Pomaderris paniculata*
- Christmas bush in clumps of 10, at 1.5m spacings.

AREA C - WATERCOURSE

- Removal of woody weeds and weed tree species
- Control of weed grasses such as kikuyu and Annual Veldt Grass
- New planting of *Cyperus sp*, *Juncus pallidus* in areas of inundation at 300mm spacings to assist with erosion control
- New planting of *Dianella revoluta* var. *revoluta* and *Austrostipa elegantissima* in ephemeral areas

AREA D - WEST-FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE

- Removal of weed species
- Selected planting of low shrubs, grasses and sedges such as *Acacia acinacea*, *Maireana enchylaenoides*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Kennedia prostrata*

AREA E - SECTION OF THE WEST-FACING EMBANKMENT

- Infested with *Fumaria* sp. Bank is dry,
- Planting of the following species:
Maireana enchylaenides, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*, *Kennedia prostrata* and *Lomandra multiflora*.
- Selected removal of *Allocasuarina* sp.

AREA F - ROCKY OUTCROP AND TOP OF THE RISE

- Remnant vegetation of Native Pine, Peppermint Box, Native Apricot, along with and understorey of native grasses, sedges, lilies.
- Priority area for selective weed control to encourage natural regeneration.

AREA G - RIDGETOP EASTERN SIDE OF GULLY

- Remnant vegetation in moderate-good condition.
- Open woodland with an understorey of grasses, sedges, low herbs and lilies.
- Maintain grassland and mow at appropriate times.
- Additional planting limited to native grasses, sedges and lilies to enhance native vegetation.

AREA H - NORTH-WESTERN END STEEP SLOPE SHADED BY PLANTED TREES.

- A dry area where current vegetation not well-suited to the site.
- Removal of specific weed species including *Fumaria* and *Boxthorn*.
- Leave for 1 year before revegetation
- Plant with species such as *Maireana* sp, *Atriplex* sp, *Austrodanthonia* sp, *Kennedia* sp, *Lomandra* sp, and larger shrubs such as *Acacia pycnantha*, *Pittosporum angustifolium* and *Melaleuca lanceolata*.

NOTE: FOR A COMPLETE SPECIES LIST, REFER TO REPORT BY ENVIRONMENT BY DESIGN, APPENDIX 2.

Masterplan

The masterplan for Gilbertson Gully has been based on findings from an assessment of the site's opportunities and constraints review, an environmental report, infrastructure review and landscape assessment of the Gully.

The Masterplan proposes subtle solutions that enable improved access, and recreational walking trails that meander through the site. Continuing the efforts of the Community and Council, it is recommended that the current revegetation be enhanced along with a new management plan to control weeds, implement and enhance revegetation which will allow for natural regeneration of the site.

Areas of erosion will be ameliorated and additional measures put in place to prevent further deterioration of the embankment and watercourse using vegetation and rock-lining to stabilise embankment.

The Masterplan proposes two small detention basins which are incorporated into the trail network. This also creates an opportunity for viewing areas and interpretation nodes.



Artists impression showing new realigned trail link and revegetated watercourse.



KEY

- 01. REPAIR HEADWALL APRON, REMEDIATE CHANNEL AND INSTALL NEW GPT
- 02. STABILISE EMBANKMENT
- 03. UPGRADE AND REALIGN STEPS FOR IMPROVED ACCESS AND REDUCED GRADES AND EROSION
- 04. FORMALISED AND ENHANCED TRAIL NETWORK
- 05. INSTALLATION OF NEW TRASH RACK WITH LARGER COVERAGE TO REDUCE BLOCKAGES
- 06. CLEAN OUT OF EXISTING BASIN AND CREATE NEW LOW FLOW CHANNEL
- 07. REMEDIATION OF CHANNEL WITH ROCK LINING TREATMENT
- 08. ROCKY OUTCROP MAINTAINED AND INTERPS ALONG PATH OPPOSITE.
- 09. REMEDIATION OF TRIBUTARY
- 10. CREEKLINE IN PRIVATE PROPERTY. ASSESS OPTION FOR ACQUISITION OF PARTIAL LAND HANDOVER TO COUNCIL TO MAINTAIN CREEK
- 11. LOCATION OF NEW WATER QUALITY BASIN
- 12. LIAISE WITH SA WATER TO REPAIR PIPE HEADWALL
- 13. REMOVE EXISTING STEPS AND CREATE NEW PATH ACCESS WITH REDUCED GRADES AND EROSION
- 14. NEW WATERCOURSE CROSSING
- 15. EXISTING MONUMENTS AND SIGNAGE RETAINED
- 16. EXISTING REVEGETATION
- 17. SA WATER PIPE LINE
- 18. LOOKOUT POINT AT EDGE OF BASIN
- 19. ROCK-LINE AND RESHAPE TRANSITION
- 20. TRASH RACK
- 21. SIGNAGE AT MAJOR ENTRY POINTS



Material / Vegetation Palette

The vegetation palette presents images of trees, shrubs and groundcovers based on the species recommended in the Environmental Report.

The majority of the reserve is being treated with vegetation. New trails recommended consist of compacted rubble suggested and furniture elements have been provided.

As areas are restored, selected items of contextually appropriate educational signage should be extended throughout the site and more detailed signage could be located at the entries to the Reserve.

It is recommended that the following information is incorporated into Council's signage for Gilbertson Gully. Larger signage could be located at the entries to the reserve in addition to smaller interpretive totems throughout the reserve in the current style or existing totems.

Species List For Gilbertson Gully

Common Name	Botanical Name	Gilbertson Gully
Trees		
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	+
Southern Cypress Pine	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	+
River Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	+
Peppermint Box	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	+
Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	+
Dryland tea tree	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	+
Native Apricot	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	+
Large/medium shrubs		
Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	+
Umbrella Bush	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	+
Kangaroo Thorn	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	+
Sweet Bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	+
Common Fringe-myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	+
Sticky Hop-bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp <i>spatulata</i>	+
Small shrubs		
<i>Mallee Bush-pea</i>	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	+
<i>Clasping Goodenia</i>	<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	+
<i>Wingless bluebush</i>	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	+
<i>Twiggy Daisy-bush</i>	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	+

Species List For Gilbertson Gully

Common Name	Botanical Name	Gilbertson Gully
Groundcovers		
Chocolate Lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	+
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	+
Wallaby Grass	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	+
Feather Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	+
Rusty Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	+
Tall Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	+
Bulbine-lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	+
Pink Garland-lily	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>	+
Clammy Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>	+
Grassland Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	+
Australian Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	+
Spiny Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	+W
Stiff Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	+W
Black-anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	+
Climbing Saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans</i> spp. <i>nutans</i>	+
Native Lilac	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	+
Pale Rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	+W
Running Postman; Scarlet Runner	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	+
Native Flax	<i>Linum marginale</i>	+
Soft Tussock Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	+
Hard Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> var. <i>dura</i>	+
Creeping Boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	+
Native Soursob/Sorrel	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	+
Variable Plantain	<i>Plantago varia</i>	+
Native Scurf-pea	<i>Psoralea australasica</i>	+
Creamy Candles	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	+
Rush Fringe-lily	<i>Thysanotus juncifolius</i>	+
Toothed Velleia	<i>Velleia arguta</i>	+
Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	+
Wedge New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>	+
Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	+
Wedge New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>	+
Coastal Bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>	
Coast Twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i>	+

FURNITURE



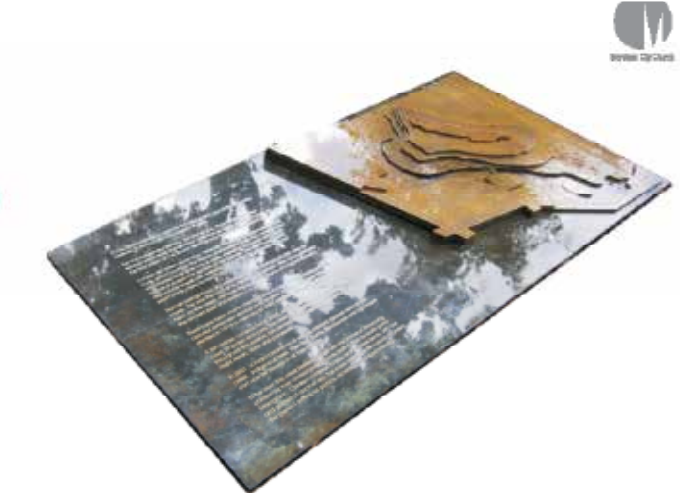
Wood Log Bench

PAVING AND SURFACES



Rubble Path

SIGNAGE



Environmental Signage



Rip Rap



Post/wire fence



Interps/ signage



Wayfinding totems

TREES



Acacia pycnantha



Callitris gracilis



Eucalyptus leucoxylon



Pittosporum angustifolium



Dodonaea viscosa



Eutaxia microphylla



Acacia acinacea



Bursaria spinosa

SHRUB & FEATURE PLANTING

GROUNDCOVERS



Austrodanthonia caespitosa



Austrostipa elegantissima



Austrostipa nodosa



Cyperus gymnocaulos



Dianella revoluta var. *revoluta*



Kennedia prostrata



Lomandra multiflora var. *dura*



Myoporum parvifolium



Stackhousia monogyna



Vittadinia blackii

Staging & Cost Estimates

Stage 1



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
1.0	STAGE 1: INFRASTRUCTURE				
1.1	GPT (HumeGuard HG18) (Supplier quoted \$20,000 sup	1	Item	\$25,000.00	\$30,000.00
1.2	Swale Excavation (0.5m thick rip rap)	374.5	cu.m	\$50.00	\$18,725.00
1.3	Rock Armour Lining (0.5m thick rip rap)	374.5	cu.m	\$350.00	\$131,075.00
1.4	Geotextile (Assume 1.5 extra width for anchoring on sid	1,004	sq.m	\$6.00	\$6,024.00
1.5	Vehicle Access (4.5m wide access road, 200mm crushed rock & quarry rubble)	50	m	136	\$6,783.75
1.6	Excavation for Access (4.5m wide access road, 200mm	157.5	cu.m	\$50.00	\$7,875.00
	(4.5m wide access road, 200mm crushed rock & spray seal, 0.5m excavation extra for cut/fill operations)				
	Water Quality Basin				
1.7	Excavation (0.4m deep basins)	301.6	cu.m	\$50.00	\$15,080.00
1.8	Vehicle Access	20	m	\$135.68	\$2,713.50
1.9	Excavation for Access	63	m	\$50.00	\$3,150.00
1.10	Headwall	4	items	\$1,200.00	\$4,800.00
1.11	PVC 225mm	50	m	\$25.00	\$1,250.00
	Note:				
	Does not include mobilisation, site establishment, demobilisation and misc				
	SUBTOTAL				\$227,476.25
1.1	STAGE 1: CONTINGENCIES				
1.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$9,099.05
1.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$11,373.81
1.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$13,648.58
1.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$45,495.25
	SUBTOTAL				\$79,616.69
	STAGE 1: TOTAL				\$307,092.94

Stage 2



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
2.0	STAGE 2: TRAIL & FURNITURE				
2.1	Cut/Fill and Rock retaining (500mm max height)	200	Lm	\$100.00	\$20,000.00
2.2	Post and wire fencing	200	Lm	\$125.00	\$25,000.00
2.3	Drainage (Allowance)				\$5,000.00
2.4	Formalise and upgrade of existing trails	1,000	m2	\$60.00	\$60,000.00
2.5	Compacted rubble new trails	900	m2	\$40.00	\$36,000.00
2.6	Timber bridge and viewing deck	30	m2	\$1,000.00	\$30,000.00
2.7	Timber bridge	10	m2	\$500.00	\$5,000.00
2.11	Interpretive Signs	3	Item	\$3,000.00	\$9,000.00
2.12	Wayfinding Totems	12	Item	\$300.00	\$3,600.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$193,600.00

2.1	STAGE 2: CONTINGENCIES				
2.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$7,744.00
2.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$9,680.00
2.1.3	Escalation over 5 years at 6%				\$11,616.00
2.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$38,720.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$67,760.00
	STAGE 2: TOTAL				\$261,360.00

Stage 3



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
3.0	STAGE 3: AREA A				
3.1	Weeding	1,850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
3.2	Planting (plant/m2)	1,850	1/m2	\$5.00	\$9,250.00
3.3	Organic mulch (100mm depth)	185	m2	\$25.00	\$4,625.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$14,060.00

3.1	STAGE 3: CONTINGENCIES				
3.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$562.40
3.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$703.00
3.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$843.60
3.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$2,812.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$4,921.00
	STAGE 3: TOTAL				\$18,981.00

Stage 4



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
4.0	STAGE 4: AREA D				
4.1	Weeding	1700	m2	\$0.10	\$170.00
4.2	Planting (plant/m2)	1700	1/m2	\$5.00	\$8,500.00
4.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	170	m3	\$25.00	\$4,250.00
4.6	Weeding Area A	1850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$13,105.00
4.1	STAGE 4: CONTINGENCIES				
4.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$524.20
4.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$655.25
4.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$786.30
4.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$2,621.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$4,586.75
	STAGE 4: TOTAL				\$17,691.75

Stage 5



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
5.0	STAGE 5: AREA C -Southern Section 1				
5.1	Weeding	5000	m2	\$0.10	\$500.00
5.2	Planting (plant/m2)	5000	4/m2	\$15.00	\$75,000.00
5.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	500	m3	\$25.00	\$12,500.00
5.6	Weeding Area A	1850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
5.7	Weeding Area D	1700	m2	\$0.10	\$170.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$88,355.00

5.1	STAGE 5: CONTINGENCIES				
5.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$3,534.20
5.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$4,417.75
5.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$5,301.30
5.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$17,671.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$30,924.25
	STAGE 5: TOTAL				\$119,279.25

Stage 6



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
6.0	STAGE 6: AREA C -Middle Section 2				
6.1	Weeding	3500	m2	\$0.10	\$350.00
6.2	Planting (plant/m2)	3500	4/m2	\$15.00	\$52,500.00
6.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	350	m3	\$25.00	\$8,750.00
6.4	Weeding Area A	1850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
6.5	Weeding Area D	1700	m2	\$0.10	\$170.00
6.6	Weeding Area C - Southern Section 1	5000	m2	\$0.10	\$500.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$62,455.00

6.1	STAGE 6: CONTINGENCIES				
6.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$2,498.20
6.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$3,122.75
6.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$3,747.30
6.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$12,491.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$21,859.25
	STAGE 6: TOTAL				\$84,314.25

Stage 7



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
7.0	STAGE 7: AREA C -Northern Section 3				
7.1	Weeding	4000	m2	\$0.10	\$400.00
7.2	Planting (plant/m2)	4000	4/m2	\$15.00	\$60,000.00
7.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	400	m3	\$25.00	\$10,000.00
7.4	Weeding Area A	1850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
7.5	Weeding Area D	1700	m2	\$0.10	\$170.00
7.6	Weeding Area C - Southern Section 1	5000	m2	\$0.10	\$500.00
7.7	Weeding Area C - Middle Section 2	3500	m2	\$0.10	\$350.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$71,605.00

7.1	STAGE 7: CONTINGENCIES				
7.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$2,864.20
7.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$3,580.25
7.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$4,296.30
7.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$14,321.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$25,061.75
	STAGE 7: TOTAL				\$96,666.75

Stage 8



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
8.0	STAGE 8: AREA B				
8.1	Weeding	2950	m2	\$0.10	\$295.00
8.2	Planting (plant/m2)	2950	4/m2	\$15.00	\$44,250.00
8.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	295	m3	\$25.00	\$7,375.00
8.4	Weeding Area A	1850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
8.5	Weeding Area D	1700	m2	\$0.10	\$170.00
8.6	Weeding Area C - Southern Section 1	5000	m2	\$0.10	\$500.00
8.7	Weeding Area C - Middle Section 2	3500	m2	\$0.10	\$350.00
8.8	Weeding Area C - Northern Section 3	4000	m2	\$0.10	\$400.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$53,525.00

8.1	STAGE 8: CONTINGENCIES				
8.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$2,141.00
8.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$2,676.25
8.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$3,211.50
8.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$10,705.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$18,733.75
	STAGE 8: TOTAL				\$72,258.75

Stage 9



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
9.0	STAGE 9: AREA F				
9.1	Weeding	4700	m2	\$0.10	\$470.00
9.2	Planting (plant/m2)	4700	4/m2	\$15.00	\$70,500.00
9.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	470	m3	\$25.00	\$11,750.00
9.4	Weeding Area A	1850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
9.5	Weeding Area D	1700	m2	\$0.10	\$170.00
9.6	Weeding Area C - Southern Section 1	5000	m2	\$0.10	\$500.00
9.7	Weeding Area C - Middle Section 2	3500	m2	\$0.10	\$350.00
9.8	Weeding Area C - Northern Section 3	4000	m2	\$0.10	\$400.00
9.9	Weeding Area B	2950	m2	\$0.10	\$295.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$84,620.00

9.1	STAGE 9: CONTINGENCIES				
9.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$3,384.80
9.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$4,231.00
9.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$5,077.20
9.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$16,924.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$29,617.00
	STAGE 9: TOTAL				\$114,237.00

Stage 10



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
10.0	STAGE 10: AREA E				
10.1	Weeding	4400	m2	\$0.10	\$440.00
10.2	Planting (plant/m2)	4400	4/m2	\$15.00	\$66,000.00
10.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	440	m3	\$25.00	\$11,000.00
10.4	Weeding Area A	1850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
10.5	Weeding Area D	1700	m2	\$0.10	\$170.00
10.6	Weeding Area C - Southern Section 1	5000	m2	\$0.10	\$500.00
10.7	Weeding Area C - Middle Section 2	3500	m2	\$0.10	\$350.00
10.8	Weeding Area C - Northern Section 3	4000	m2	\$0.10	\$400.00
10.9	Weeding Area B	2950	m2	\$0.10	\$295.00
10.10	Weeding Area F	4700	m2	\$0.10	\$470.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$79,810.00
10.0	STAGE 10: CONTINGENCIES				
10.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$3,192.40
10.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$3,990.50
10.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$4,788.60
10.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$15,962.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$27,933.50
	STAGE 10: TOTAL				\$107,743.50

Stage 11



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
11.0	STAGE 11: AREA G				
11.1	Weeding	5900	m2	\$0.10	\$590.00
11.2	Planting (plant/m2)	5900	4/m2	\$15.00	\$88,500.00
11.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	590	m3	\$25.00	\$14,750.00
11.4	Weeding Area A	1850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
11.5	Weeding Area D	1700	m2	\$0.10	\$170.00
11.6	Weeding Area C - Southern Section 1	5000	m2	\$0.10	\$500.00
11.7	Weeding Area C - Middle Section 2	3500	m2	\$0.10	\$350.00
11.8	Weeding Area C - Northern Section 3	4000	m2	\$0.10	\$400.00
11.9	Weeding Area B	2950	m2	\$0.10	\$295.00
11.10	Weeding Area F	4700	m2	\$0.10	\$470.00
11.11	Weeding Area E	4400	m2	\$0.10	\$440.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$106,650.00

11.1	STAGE 11: CONTINGENCIES				
11.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$4,266.00
11.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$5,332.50
11.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$6,399.00
11.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$21,330.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$37,327.50
	STAGE 11: TOTAL				\$143,977.50

Stage 12



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
12.0	STAGE 12: AREA H				
12.1	Weeding	3150	m2	\$0.10	\$315.00
12.2	Planting (plant/m2)	3150	4/m2	\$15.00	\$47,250.00
12.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	315	m3	\$25.00	\$7,875.00
12.4	Weeding Area A	1850	m2	\$0.10	\$185.00
12.5	Weeding Area D	1700	m2	\$0.10	\$170.00
12.6	Weeding Area C - Southern Section 1	5000	m2	\$0.10	\$500.00
12.7	Weeding Area C - Middle Section 2	3500	m2	\$0.10	\$350.00
12.8	Weeding Area C - Northern Section 3	4000	m2	\$0.10	\$400.00
12.9	Weeding Area B	2950	m2	\$0.10	\$295.00
12.10	Weeding Area F	4700	m2	\$0.10	\$470.00
12.11	Weeding Area E	4400	m2	\$0.10	\$440.00
12.12	Weeding Area G	5900	m2	\$0.10	\$590.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$58,840.00

12.1	STAGE 12: CONTINGENCIES				
12.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$2,353.60
12.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$2,942.00
12.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$3,530.40
12.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$11,768.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$20,594.00
	STAGE 12: TOTAL				\$79,434.00

Stage 13

ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
13.0	STAGE 13: ALL AREAS				
13.1	Weeding	37,150	m2	\$0.10	\$3,715.00
13.2	Planting (plant/m2)	37,150	4/m2	\$5.00	\$185,750.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$189,465.00
13.1	STAGE 13: CONTINGENCIES				
13.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$7,578.60
13.2.1	Authority fees at 5%				\$9,473.25
13.2.2	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$11,367.90
13.2.3	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$37,893.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$66,312.75
	STAGE 13: TOTAL				\$255,777.75
	TOTAL OF LANDSCAPE WORKS (ex. GST)				\$1,678,814.44

Exclusions

- Lighting
- Preliminaries
- Excavation in rock
- Sedimentation basin
- Pavements
- Traffic Management
- Works to northern verge
- Maintenance & Establishment

This opinion provides illustrative calculations and indicative costs and should not be used as a substitute for a full and final costing of the works. It is not a recommendation by Aspect Studios Pty Ltd to participate in or to abstain from the project and cannot be relied upon as a definitive statement of the total cost of the project. Aspect Studios Pty Ltd does not accept any responsibility for and expressly disclaims and excludes all liability for any use of or reliance on this opinion or any loss or damage of whatever nature (including consequential loss), howsoever incurred, which is suffered by any person acting on or refraining from acting because of anything contained in this opinion.

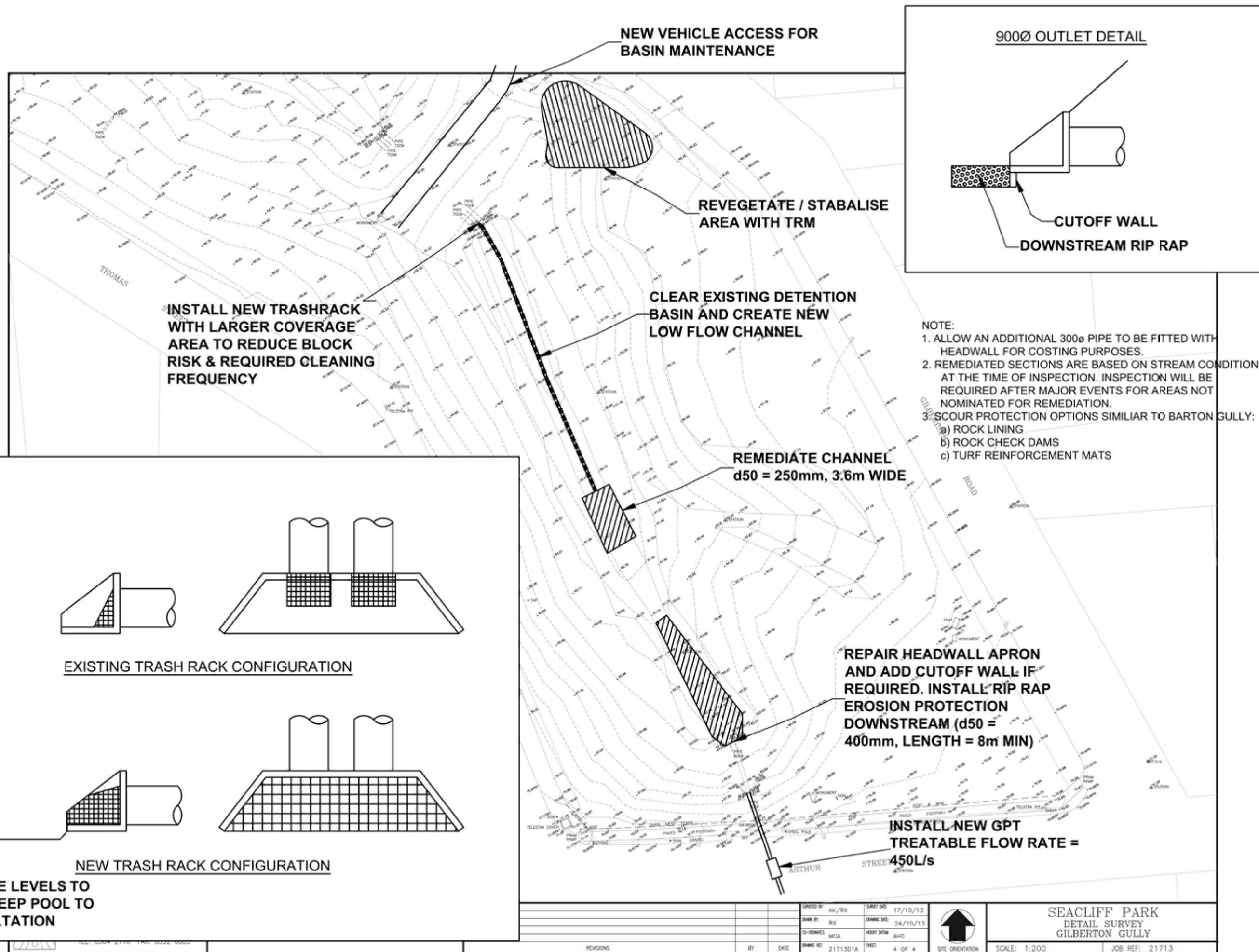
Conclusion

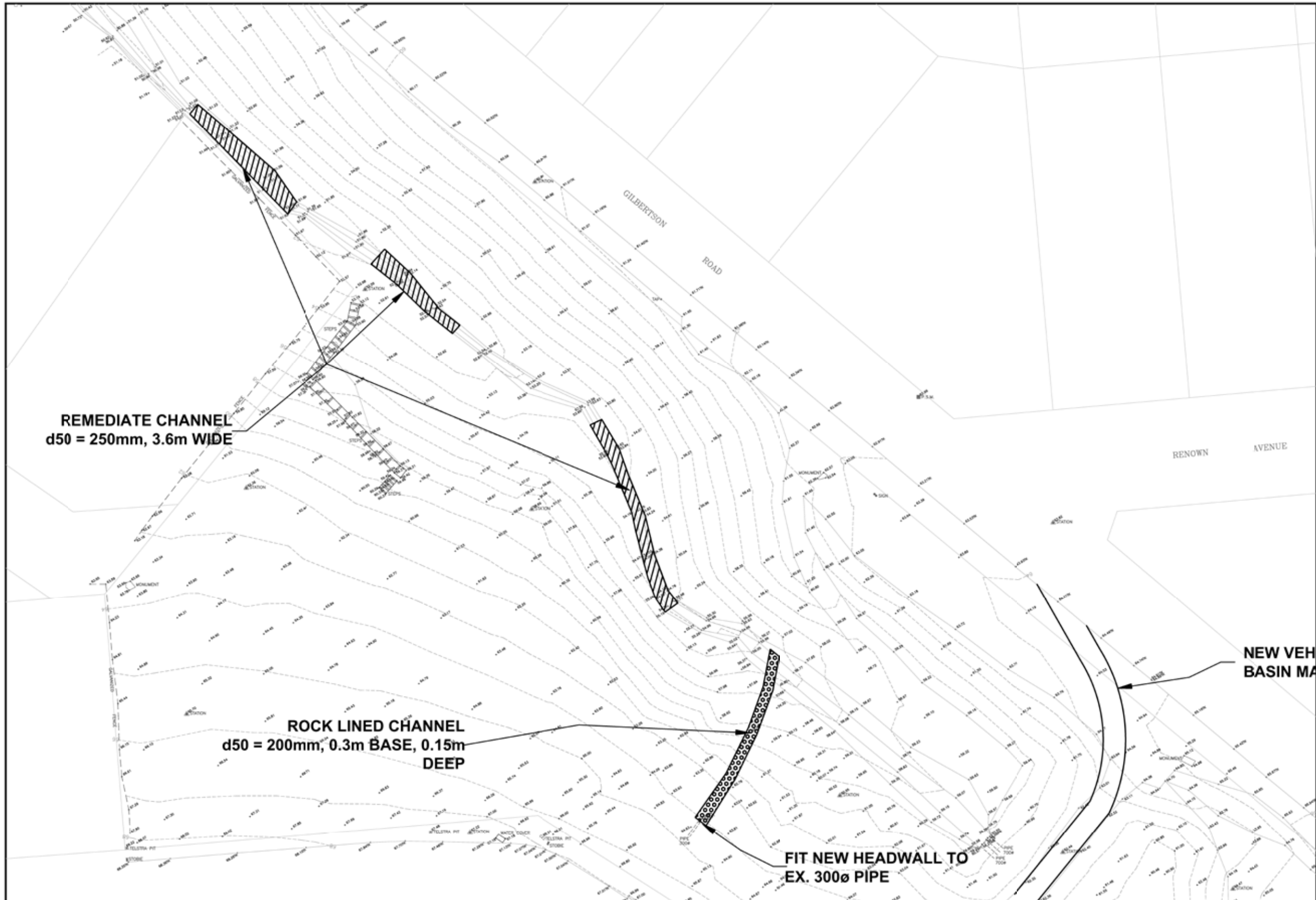
Better reserve planning leads to improved user experiences.

It is clear that Gilbertson Gully is already a well used park, especially by local residents. The increasing awareness of the value of outdoor recreational pursuits in regards to improving people's health and wellbeing, it can be assumed usage of the park will likely increase. Along with the environmental efforts of the community, improvements to the natural environment with sustainable design focus will enhance the Gully's use long term. With this in mind, it is important that a well-planned reserve is created that will reduce recurrent operational costs but cater for a range of users, from recreational walkers to the environmentally minded and families.

This Masterplan Report identifies a direction for the future restoration of Gilbertson Gully and the detailed vegetation report and staging methodology will serve as a guide for these future management and restoration works to be implemented.

Appendix 1





ALSURV ENGINEERING SURVEYS PTY. LTD.
8 BOWEN STREET, KENSINGTON 5068
TEL: 8364 2710 FAX: 8332 0805

BOUNDARIES PLOTTED HEREIN HAVE BEEN
DERIVED FROM LAND DEPARTMENT ODOB
DATA AND HAVE NOT BEEN SURVEYED

1	2	3	4	5	REVISIONS	BY	DATE
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

SURVED BY:	AK/RX	SURV DATE:	17/10/13
DRAWN BY:	RX	DRAWING DATE:	24/10/13
CO-ORDINATES:	MGA	HEAD DRAW:	AHD
DRAWING REF:	21713D1A	SHEET:	3 OF 4



SITE ORIENTATION

SCALE: 1:200

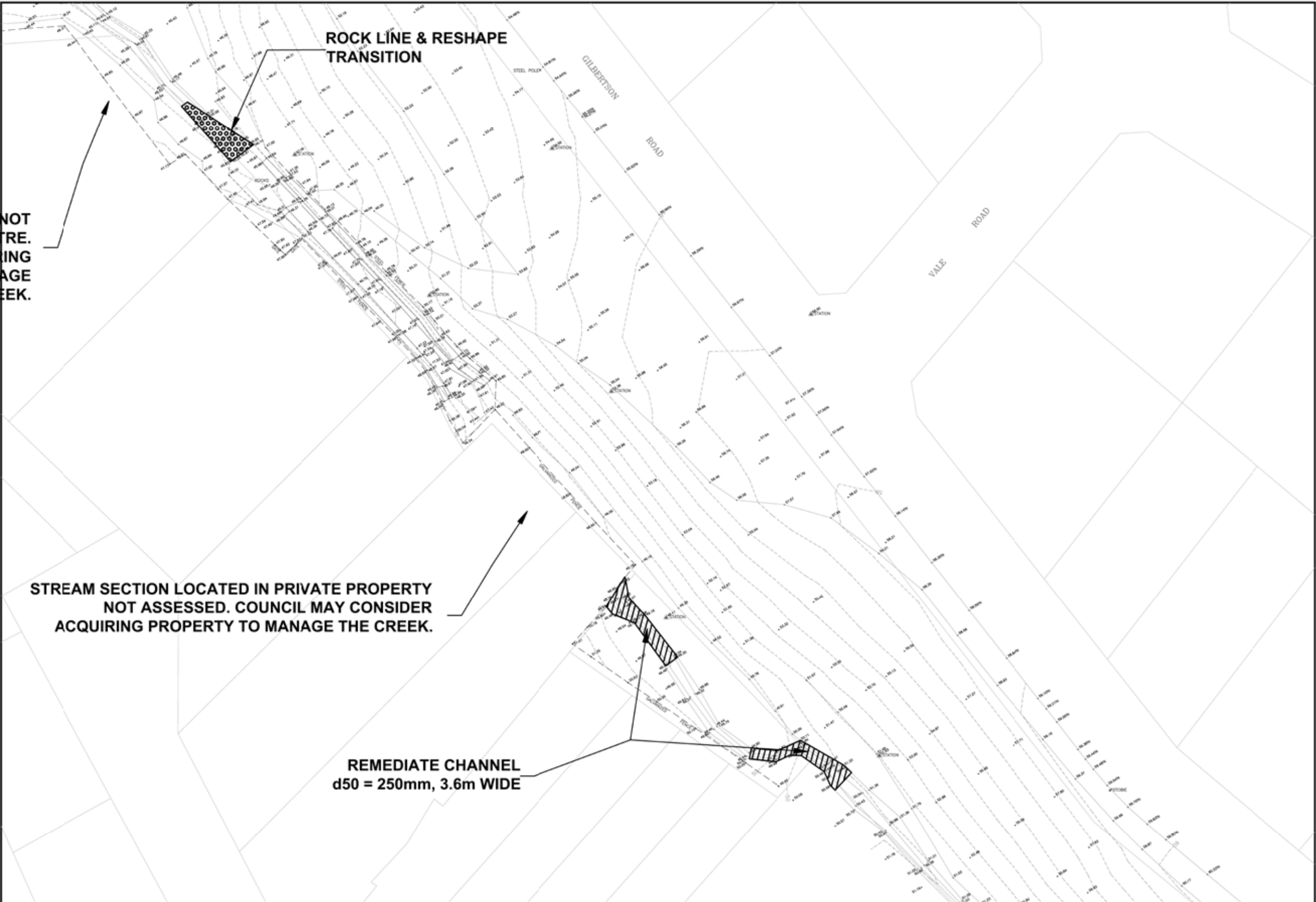
SEACLIFF PARK
DETAIL SURVEY
GILBERTON GULLY

JOB REF: 21713

FENCELINE DOES NOT
ALIGN WITH CADASTRE.
CONSIDER ACQUIRING
PROPERTY TO MANAGE
THE CREEK.

STREAM SECTION LOCATED IN PRIVATE PROPERTY
NOT ASSESSED. COUNCIL MAY CONSIDER
ACQUIRING PROPERTY TO MANAGE THE CREEK.

REMEDiate CHANNEL
d50 = 250mm, 3.6m WIDE





ALLSURV ENGINEERING SURVEYS PTY. LTD.
8 BOWEN STREET, KENSINGTON 5068
TEL: 8364 2710 FAX: 8332 0805

BOUNDARIES PLOTTED HEREIN HAVE BEEN
DERIVED FROM LAND DEPARTMENT DOB
DATA AND HAVE NOT BEEN SURVEYED

NO.	REVISIONS	BY	DATE
1			
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DRAWN BY: AK/RX
CHECKED BY: RX
CO-ORDINATOR: MGA
DRAWING REF: 21713D1A

SURVEY DATE: 17/10/13
DRAWING DATE: 24/10/13
FIELD SKETCH: AHD
SHEET: 2 OF 4

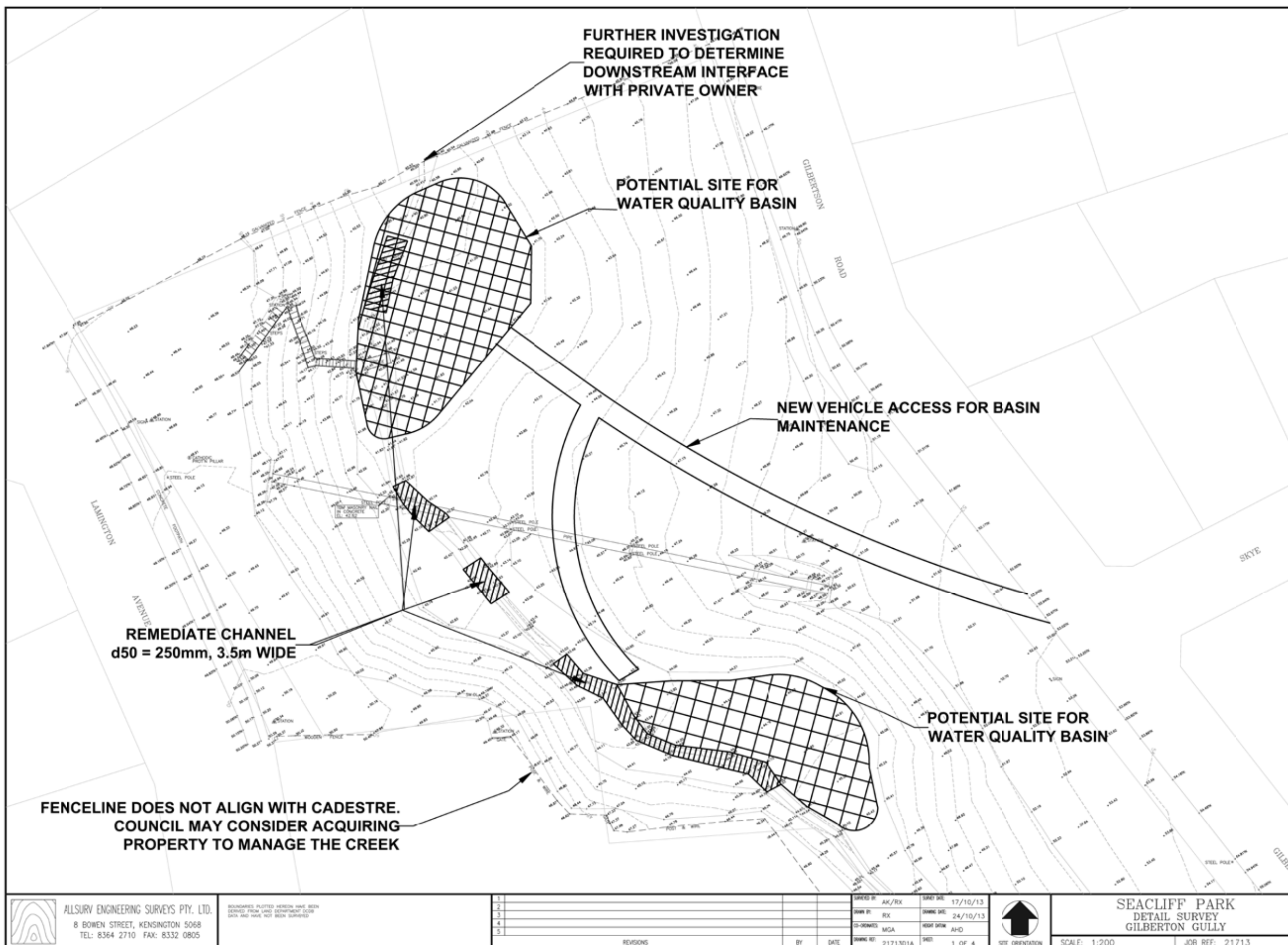


SITE ORIENTATION

SCALE: 1:200

JOB REF: 21713

SEACLIFF PARK
DETAIL SURVEY
GILBERTSON GULLY



Appendix 2



HOLDFAST BAY GILBERTSON GULLY

Vegetation / Revegetation Improvement

Environments by Design

February 2014

This report considers matters relating to vegetation, biodiversity management and revegetation in the Gilbertson Gully reserve.



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Disclaimer

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BACKGROUND

The City of Holdfast Bay is largely an urban environment in which only 2% of the total land area is natural reserves or open space. Gilbertson Gully Reserve is one of the Council's significant natural areas of conservation value. It is a significant area for local biodiversity, that is, for the protection and enhancement of native flora and fauna.

The gullies within this reserve would originally have seasonal flows but now receive storm water runoff from surrounding suburban areas (hard surfaces), resulting in flows following rain events at any time of the year. The increased volume of flows has resulted in soil erosion and potential pollution issues. It is intended that the Master Plan for the reserves will provide for improved storm water management, the enhancement and protection of the natural biodiversity values of these areas and identify opportunities for better community use and appreciation of the reserves.



Photo – Top of Gilbertson Gully showing old plantings and new style plantings.



MAP OF GILBERTSON GULLY RESERVE



Photo provided via Google Earth

This reserve is essentially a long and narrow gully with a seasonal watercourse. It is bounded by Gilbertson Road, Arthur Street, Mann Court and Thomas Street. The reserve is abutted by houses at Mann Court, many having the watercourse on their rear boundary or, in a few instances, passing through their property. Gilbertson Gully has been a reserve since 1923 but has seen various uses over the decades.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

While the reserve contains some areas of remnant native vegetation, they have been extensively modified and planted at various times to a combination of local and non-local native species. The reserve has a medium rating for weed management issues, with many woody and non-woody species either SA declared weeds, poisonous plants to humans or sleeper weeds (refer to appendix1).

The reserve is an important resource to the region and its management should revolve around obtaining the best outcomes possible for reasonable inputs. Based on site observations, the following general guidelines for future management are proposed:

1. Do not take on the whole site at one time.
2. Develop a structured plan through consultation with neighbours and volunteers.
3. Identify priority areas for management actions (e.g. areas with remnant native vegetation and low weed densities) and concentrate activities in those areas.
4. Ensure good weed control is undertaken prior to commencing replanting – this may take 2-4 years, depending on site conditions.
5. Consider using herbicides for at least Years 1 and 2, especially where weeds are rampant and soil seed reserves are likely to be high.
6. Do not plant species that will be overrun by weeds – this is an ineffective use of time and resources.
7. Use a layering approach to replanting. Plant easy to grow species in Year 1; add other species in Years 2 and 3 to gradually build up diversity.
8. Fill gaps in existing plantings (deaths due to weed competition or natural attrition) before embarking on new replanting sites.
9. Assess volunteer capacity in terms of area that can be effectively managed – trying to do too much leads to disillusionment and potential failure.
10. Maintain plantings on a regular basis – weed control, pruning and fertilising.
11. Support volunteers working in the reserves – practical assistance and advice; offer training for increasing knowledge and skills.
12. Develop a working plan where the vision can be shared and reviewed annually.



GILBERTSON GULLY ORIGINAL VEGETATION

The original vegetation was most likely *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) *Allocasuarina verticillata* (Drooping Sheoak) Woodland (Kraehenbuehl 1996). This vegetation association was found on the foot slopes from Sturt through Dover Gardens to Marino; very few areas now exist. Other tree and tall shrub species found in this association are–

- I. *Acacia pycnantha* Golden Wattle
- II. *Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo thorn
- III. *Acacia ligulata* Umbrella Bush
- IV. *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp *spatulata* Sticky Hop-bush
- V. *Bursaria spinosa* Sweet Bursaria/Christmas Bush

It is likely that scattered Blue Gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* and Peppermint Box *Eucalyptus odorata* may have occurred on the gully slopes in this locality.

Livestock grazing and cultivation would have removed much of this cover in the first decades following European settlement. It is thought that relatively few of the trees (Eucalypts) in Gilbertson Gully are 'original', that is, remnants of the original tree cover. There are, however, small areas of native grasses and other groundcover species remaining.

CURRENT VEGETATION AND WEED MANAGEMENT

The gully has been planted with a large variety of tree species over the past 3-4 decades, most of which are Australian species but not native to this area. Considerable effort has been expended in removing non-native woody weeds; small numbers remain, mainly adjacent to the watercourse. Non-native species include Desert Ash, Boneseed, Date Palm, Olive, Italian Buckthorn (*Rhamnus*), Montpellier Broom and Peppercorn Tree, and native species that have spread, *Acacia cyclops* and *Acacia saligna*. Non-woody species are more widespread; species include Soursob, Rice Millet, Three-cornered Garlic, Scabious, Fumaria, Wild (or Hedge) Mustard, Sow Thistle, Storks Bill (*Erodium* sp), and African Cornflag (*Chamisanthe floribunda*). Soursob is particularly widespread, especially in wet, shaded areas and will present competition and shading for revegetation plantings unless controlled in some fashion.

Wholesale removal of non-local native trees is not recommended (apart from anything else, this action would denude the area) but as they die or deteriorate they should be removed and replaced with local species.

Some consensus with neighbouring properties will need to be sought regarding weed control where residential properties adjoin the reserve, especially on Mann Court. Sections of the common boundary are very weedy and at least one property owner is using herbicides (potentially a residual compound) to blanket control weeds. The 'hedge' of weeds forms a barrier to the park from their properties and a replacement would need to be found.



Current revegetation actions by volunteers and council should be commended. Minor changes in actions will assist to improve the success of their efforts.



Photo showing hedge of woody weeds requiring neighbour discussions



Photo showing continuous chemical use to control grasses and other weeds requiring neighbour discussions

PAST REVEGETATION

The Council and community volunteers have undertaken some excellent revegetation work in recent years. The example planting on the corner of Gilbertson Road and Arthur Street is commendable however some modifications to process and species selection could assist to capture problems with weeds that were evident during our visit. For example species such as *Enchylaena tomentosa* are not dense enough to shade out Soursob or other grass species. This and other smaller plants may be better suited to later plantings.

While the revegetation efforts are commendable, they have been less successful than they might have otherwise been. The lack of an overall strategy is a problem; the *Biodiversity Plan* sets the guidelines but is not a work plan. A well produced “working” plan will also assist council to support volunteers and give volunteers ownership and a focus for their activities.

The potential exists to extend the revegetation upstream which would link this reserve with O’Halloran Hill Recreation Park. This section of the watercourse is in the City of Marion.



Photo of soursob competing with planted native species winter 2013



Photo good areas requiring little work

ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers have played an important part in the care and maintenance of the reserve. Without their ongoing support the reserve would require additional maintenance time from council staff. If they had not been involved in the past it is highly likely the extent of weed management, current revegetation activities and the range of species planted would be much reduced.

The volunteers are able to assist in many ways including:

- Practical work plans
- Plant identification and recording over years
- Identification of change at the site over time, establishing a monitoring program
- Seed and cutting collections
- Plant propagation
- Weed control (annual and woody)
- Signage (concepts and placement)
- Revegetation
- General care and maintenance
- Recruiting new volunteers
- Local landowner discussions regarding weed and neighbouring issues

It is essential that volunteers are encouraged to be part of the overall plan for the reserve and develop a strong partnership with Council.

PREPARING A REVEGETATION WORKING PLAN

The preparation of a revegetation “working plan” will guide council staff and volunteers to work together to apply sound revegetation and site management principles in a structured way.

The basis for our recommendations has been made from our site visitations, observations and discussion with Council staff and volunteers. Our recommendations include:

A. An overall management strategy or plan is required

Our basic mapping of the reserve has identified:

- (1) areas that contain remnant native species,
- (2) areas that have few or no remnant species but are relatively free of weeds,
- (3) areas that contain no remnant species and are highly modified by weed invasion.

The mapping has defined where regeneration or revegetation activities are best targeted for maximum return for effort expended. In effect, areas in the best condition (with regard to remnant native plants) should be the highest priority for effort.

Type (1) areas should be maintained and expanded out by targeted weed management. Planting should be limited in these areas, as natural regeneration will occur.

Type (2) areas will require more effort to restore native vegetation cover. Remnant plants should be identified and marked. Careful weeding around these will encourage natural regeneration over time. Effective weed control is essential prior to revegetation work to minimise competition with the plants being put in. If herbicides are not to be used (as is currently the case) individual weed control mats should be used or matting over a whole area, if this is suitable.

Type (3) areas are the lowest priority for revegetation and should only be tackled once the better areas have been protected and or enhanced. Some areas will need the selective removal of non-local trees before being replanted. The watercourse is a Type 3 area and repair works should include the removal of trees growing in the watercourse as they are interfering with water flow resulting in bank erosion.

B. Soil Treatments

Unnecessary weeds are generally a result of a lack of good soil biology resulting in poor soil structure, which may be a result of changes to soil pH, soil nutrients or increased soil moisture. A **soil test** and analysis will open the door to other soil treatments assisting the reduction in weeds and improved growth of native species.

C. Weed control

The largest management issue in this reserve is weed control. There are still some areas of remnant native vegetation that could readily be rehabilitated but elsewhere woody and non-woody weeds are rampant and are negating revegetation efforts, or at least, requiring far more follow up work than is desirable.

In general revegetation projects should only occur once effective weed control has been undertaken. If this is not the case, effort may be wasted, as weeds will overrun the new plants. If, as the current policy dictates, herbicides are not to be used other methods of weed suppression should be put in place e.g. use of weed matting. Selected use of herbicides, at a minimum Glyphosate Biactive should be considered to enable areas to be properly prepared before being planted. This herbicide does not move through the soil and is 'safe' for use near watercourses, which is a primary concern here. The watercourse is seasonal (or related to rain events) so the risk is considerably less than along a permanent watercourse. Spot spraying or wick-wiping will reduce the risk of off-target damage.

The current practice of **slashing** weeds is an ongoing cost and may need to continue at some sites. It is certainly useful in reducing seed set by grasses and some other weeds (if properly timed). In the longer term, the aim should be to reduce the dependence on this practice and revegetate areas that are currently maintained by slashing.

A **layering** approach to replanting would be advantageous. That is, following weed control, the first species to be planted should be grasses and groundcover species. Once these are established subsequent plantings will introduce small herbs, low shrubs, larger shrubs and trees as appropriate.

It is also recommended that tubestock be produced in larger containers for plantings that are to occur on less hospitable sites. These plants would have a more advanced root system and losses during the drier months may be significantly reduced. Weed control would still need to be followed up.

D. Species selection

A limited range of plant species has been used in revegetation work. Some species have been used extensively and, at times, in inappropriate locations, e.g. *Enchylaena tomentosa* and *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp on shaded slopes and Blue Gums near the watercourse (both species naturally occur on exposed, drier sites); whilst *Goodenia amplexans* likes free draining soils and struggles if the soil is too dry or hard. Sourcing propagation material of some species that once occurred in this locality may be difficult, at least if local sources are preferred. Increasing diversity by using material from sites farther removed, but otherwise similar, may outweigh the limitations presently being experienced.

A larger range of species is proposed (however the complexity should be planted over time) including watercourse species marked (W) (refer Appendix 2).

E. Community involvement

This reserve has an informal “friends” group that participates in the management of the area. It is recommended that the group and its activities should be formalised. The members of the group should have input to the management/“working” plan and the plan should direct the work the members undertake. The plan should be reviewed annually with adjustments made as tasks are either completed or require more time.

Many of DEWNR’s Friends of Parks groups use this model and it has worked well. It would be useful to engage members in training in a variety of topics, e.g. weed control methods, plant species identification, bird species identification and monitoring, revegetation methods, plant propagation and WHS.

We propose a signed agreement is made between Council and volunteers (who are offering support). This will assist the volunteers and Council to recognise each other as valuable contributors to the management of the reserve with Council agreeing to support and provide timely removal of collected weeds and rubbish as an example.

F. Interpretation

The redefining of walking trails in the reserve offers the opportunity to prepare a walking trails map on which plants or areas of interest can be marked. A short trail along which plants are identified by signage (as has been used at Barton Gully Reserve) would inform visitors about the native plants to this area.

FIGURE 1 - PRIORITY AREAS FOR RESTORATION



KEY

AREA A - REVEGETATION AT HIGHLY VISIBLE ROAD CORNER

- This planting will provide an entry statement into the precinct.
- Weed control followed by revegetation with higher density to enhance existing revegetation and prevent weeds.
- Control infestation of weeds before further revegetation planting.
- Test nutrient levels
- Ameliorate soil in order to deal with high levels of nitrogen and phosphorus which is currently responsible for the increase in weeds in this area.
- Encourage slash/weed/spray prior to seed set.

AREA B - EAST FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE

- Control weed species (soursob) with spray to control
- Slow release fertiliser and organic mulch to assist replanting
- Planting of *Bursaria spinosa*, *Calytrix tetragona* and *Pomaderris paniculata*
- Christmas bush in clumps of 10, at 1.5m spacings.

AREA C - WATERCOURSE

- Removal of woody weeds and weed tree species
- Control of weed grasses such as kikuyu and Annual Veldt Grass
- New planting of *Cyperus sp.*, *Juncus pallidus* in areas of inundation at 300mm spacings to assist with erosion control
- New planting of *Dianella revoluta* var. *revoluta* and *Austrostipa elegantissima* in ephemeral areas

AREA D - WEST FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE

- Removal of weed species
- Selected planting of low shrubs, grasses and sedges such as *Acacia acinacosa*, *Maireana enchylaenoides*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Kennedia prostrata*

AREA E - SECTION OF THE WEST FACING EMBANKMENT

- Infested with *Fumaria* sp. Bank is dry.
- Planting of the following species:
Maireana enchylaenoides, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*, *Kennedia prostrata* and *Lomandra multiflora*.

AREA F - ROCKY OUTCROP AND TOP OF THE RISE

- Remnant vegetation of Native Pine, Peppermint Box, Native Apricot, along with and understorey of native grasses, sedges, lilies.
- Priority area for selective weed control to encourage natural regeneration.

AREA G - RIDGETOP EASTERN SIDE OF GULLY

- Remnant vegetation in moderate good condition.
- Open woodland with an understorey of grasses, sedges, low herbs and lilies.
- Maintain grassland and mow at appropriate times.
- Additional planting limited to native grasses, sedges and lilies to enhance native vegetation.

AREA H - NORTH WESTERN END STEEP SLOPE SHADED BY PLANTED TREES

- A dry area where current vegetation not well suited to the site.
- Removal of specific weed species including *Fumaria* and *Boxthorn*.
- Leave for 1 year before revegetation
- Plant with species such as *Maireana* sp., *Atriplex* sp., *Austrodanthonia* sp., *Kennedia* sp., *Lomandra* sp. and larger shrubs such as *Acacia pycnantha*, *Pittosporum angustifolium* and *Melaleuca lanceolata*.

NOTE: FOR A COMPLETE SPECIES LIST, REFER TO REPORT BY ENVIRONMENT BY DESIGN, APPENDIX 2.

SITE ASSESSMENT

Refer to Figure 1 on previous page for the location of mapping areas A to H.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATION

The reserve, as stated earlier, has been planted with a range of non-local species and some of these have naturalised (become weedy) and others are nearing the end of their useful lives. There are also volunteer woody weeds (e.g. Olive, African Boxthorn, Italian Buckthorn) that should be removed. A general list of tree and shrub species to be removed is provided in Appendix 1.

AREA (A) – REVEGETATION SITE LOCATED AT A HIGHLY VISIBLE ROAD CORNER

The most significant management issue here is weed infestation. A wood chip mulch has been used which has probably raised soil N and P levels resulting in prolific weed growth.

The condition of the site suggests the following:

- Inadequate weed control was undertaken prior to planting.
- Most of the species selected have not competed well with the weeds.
- Planting density has not been high enough to compete with the weeds.
- Soil introduced for use in the raised area on the SE corner has introduced weeds, notably Soursob and Sow Thistle.
- Inadequate maintenance, in particular weed control in late winter-early spring resulting in plants setting seed and proliferating over ensuing seasons.



Photo of area A

Recommended management actions:

- Test nutrient levels in the soil/mulch—it may need to be ameliorated by application of other materials or by growing a cereal grain to use up excessive nutrients.
- Use of soil improvement techniques pre-planting.
- Engage contractors to slash/weed/spray the site prior to seed set each growing season.
- Once weeds are better controlled, replace poorly performing plants (e.g. *Enchylaena tomentosa*) and plant open spaces at a density of say x plants/m².
- Re-evaluate the use of herbicides as part of the management program. The whole of the reserve is weed infested and this is negating the revegetation efforts. A controlled use of herbicides to get ahead of the weeds is suggested. The use should be able to be tailored off after 3-5 seasons. The present attempts to control weeds are not efficient.
- Consider water additions during the first year after planting.
- Use of balanced fertilisers at the time of planting.

AREA (B) – IS THE EAST-FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE.

Condition – The site is weed infested, especially by Soursobs and grasses. Some recent plantings have been made but not all species are appropriate for the site given the changes in sunlight exposure over the course of the each day. For instance some areas are too shady for shrubs such as *Olearia ramulosa* and *Dodonaea viscosa*. Other species, such as Christmas Bush *Bursaria spinosa*, Common Fringe-myrtle *Calytrix tetragona* and Mallee Pomaderris *Pomaderris paniculata*, have not been used.



Photo of recent plantings, care is required when selecting species for sites

Recommended management actions

Although chemicals have not been used on this site recently we suggest spraying Soursob and other grasses / weeds with glyphosate to control. Two years work will significantly reduce the growth of this species enabling plantings to take place.

Christmas Bush is especially recommended for the site, further into the gully, and provides valuable food for nectar-feeding birds and insects in early summer. Planting this species in clumps of 10 at 1.5m spacing's will also assist to reduce weed infestations.

The use of a slow release fertilizer and organic mulch will assist with successful replanting.

Follow-up summer watering is required here.

AREA (C) – THE WATERCOURSE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A SINGLE UNIT

Condition - The condition varies very little along its length. Various woody weeds occur and should be removed – Ash, Albizia (Cape Leeuwin Wattle), Pepper Tree and various Eucalypts growing in the watercourse. Trees should be removed from the watercourse as they interfere with water flow and can accelerate bed and bank erosion.

The watercourse is also infested with grasses (Couch, Kikuyu, Many-flowered Millet, Annual Veldt Grass) and bulb species (e.g. Three-cornered Garlic), some of which will be very difficult to eradicate. Some other weed species occur in small, discreet patches and should be controlled. These include Arundo (Giant Reed), Chasmanthe (African Cornflag) and Trailing African Daisy (*Osteospermum fruticosum*). An introduced Umbrella Sedge (probably *Cyperus involucratus*) occurs in the watercourse and should be removed.

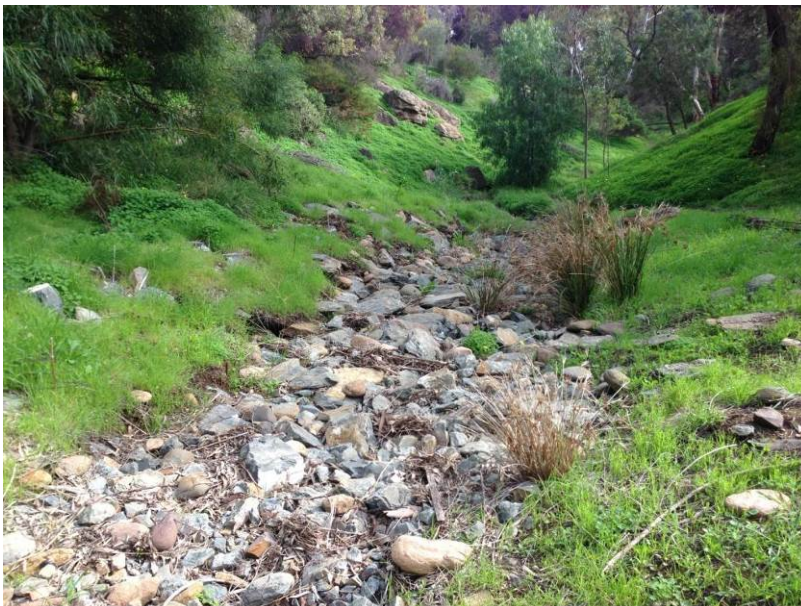


Photo watercourse weeds will need attention annually



Photo of watercourse
requiring woody weed control
and ongoing management

Recommended management actions

Depending on the level of erosion control proposed by the engineering team will depend on the actions required to deliver the successful outcome. If the erosion control strategy is implemented there is likely to be disturbance of the site which is an ideal time to treat woody and perennial weeds with Glyphosate.

To further stabilize the site we suggest a mass planting of *Cyperus gymnocaulos*, *Cyperus vaginatus*, , *Juncus pallidus* along the wetter parts, where water flows and *Dianella revoluta* var. *revoluta* and *Austrostipa elegantissima* where there is slightly less water flow.

These plantings can be at 30cm spacing's to assist to control further erosion, to improve water quality and reduce weed impacts.

Following-up with regular hand weeding is required here along the drainageline.

AREA (D) - THE WEST FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE

Condition – This area is weed infested, though species do vary to some extent from the opposite side of the gully but management considerations are the same.



Photo of West facing slope, mostly dryer

Recommended management actions

The embankment is a dry site and should be planted with low shrubs, grasses and sedges, not more trees and large shrubs.

Plants such as *Acacia acinacea*, *Maireana enchylaenoides*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*, *Kennedia prostrate*, *Acacia pycnantha* and *Lomandra multiflora var dura* should be considered.

Mulching and fertilizing at time of planting is essential.

Follow-up summer watering is required here.

AREA (E) – ANOTHER SECTION OF THE WEST FACING EMBANKMENT

Condition – Much of this site is infested by *Fumaria*, an annual scrambling species that smothers other plants. Replanting these areas is pointless until the *Fumitory* (*Fumaria* sp.) is controlled. African Cornflag (*Chasmanthe*) also occurs in this area.



Recommended management actions

As with Area D, the bank is a dry site and similar plantings to Area D are recommended. A number of non-native Eucalypts have been planted here – the WA and Kangaroo Island species have near surface roots and it is pointless trying to replant under the canopy.

Plants such as *Maireana enchylaenoides*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*, *Kennedia prostrate*, and *Lomandra multiflora* var *dura* should be considered away from the roots of the trees.

If planting, a hole 20cm X 20cm x 30cm deep will assist plant growth and survival, competing with introduced species. Mulching and fertilizing at time of planting is essential.

Follow-up summer watering is required here.

AREA (F) – A ROCKY OUTCROP AND THE TOP OF THE RISE

Condition – - Remnant vegetation comprises Native Pine, Peppermint Box, Native Apricot (*Pittosporum angustifolium*) with an understorey of native grasses, sedges and lilies. The remnant native vegetation is in reasonable condition.



*Photo of rocky outcrop
requiring hand weeding only*

Recommended management actions

This is a priority area for selective weed control to encourage natural regeneration.

AREA G – RIDGETOP ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE GULLY

Condition – This area also has remnant native vegetation in moderate-good condition. The vegetation was originally an open woodland with an understorey dominated by grasses, sedges, low herbs and lilies (that is, similar to Area F).



Photo of good example of native vegetation taking care of itself

Recommended management actions

This grassland should be maintained and managed by appropriately timed mowing (that is, avoiding the period of flowering and seed set, viz. spring into early summer). Plantings should be restricted to grassland species, that is, native grasses, sedges and lilies and exclude any further planting of shrubs.

AREA H – NORTH-WESTERN END SLOPE IS QUITE STEEP AND SHADED BY PLANTED TREES

Condition - This is a dry area and current plantings are not well-suited to the site. The area has established plants of *Eucalyptus platypus* and Athel Pine along with Boxthorn (a listed weed species), Castor Oil Plant and Aleppo Pine.

There is a dense area of Fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.) at the southern end of the area.



Photo of trees to be removed prior to new works

Recommended management actions

Some of the trees, *Eucalyptus platypus* and Athel Pine, should be removed prior to any replanting being undertaken.

Boxthorn, Castor Oil Plant and Aleppo Pine should be removed.

Once removal has taken place the site should be left for 1 year prior to replanting

Plants such as *Maireana enchylaenoides*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Austrodanthonia caespitosa*, *Kennedia prostrata*, *Austrostipa nodosa*, *Lomandra multiflora* var *dura* as first planting layer followed by (2 years after) *Acacia pycnantha*, *Pittosporum angustifolium* and *Melaleuca lanceolata* should be considered.

Mulching and fertilizing at time of planting is essential.

Follow-up summer watering is required here.



TIMING OF ACTIVITIES

As with all revegetation and vegetation management yearly climatic conditions will greatly vary the timing of activities. It is important to continuously plan and review plans on a regular basis.

The writing of agreed work plans for each area or zone is important. These work plans will assist volunteers and Council to better understand the sites needs whilst reducing effort.

A typical works program is provided on the following page. It should be used as a guide and expanded overtime using local experience and climatic conditions.

TYPICAL WORKS PROGRAM

This work program will vary considering local climatic conditions and should form part of the annual work plan discussions

Item	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Work plans (discussions) for following season												
Seed & Cutting Collection												
Plant propagation by seed							eg Bursaria			eg Mel	eg Acacia	eg Grasses & Sedges
Plant Propagation by cuttings									eg Dianella	eg Goodenia	eg Myop	
Looking after propagated plants												
Fertilizing seedlings				previous year plantings & during planting								
Site preparation for revegetation												
Planting seedlings												
Maintenance weed control												
Creek woody weed check and hand pull												
Hand water seedlings - for the first season												
Removal of woody weeds (trees)												
Work Plans review (pre site preparation & Planting)												

APPENDIX 1: TREES AND SHRUBS TO BE REMOVED

The following trees and shrubs are invasive and should be removed and replaced by local native alternatives.

Common name	Botanical Name	Comment
Albizia, Cape Leeuwin Wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Spreads by seed or root suckers to become dominant
Athel Pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	SA declared weed
Boxthorn, African Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	SA declared weed Seeds poisonous to people
Castor Oil Plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Seeds poisonous to people
Common (or Desert) Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Spreads easily by seed in wet environs to become dominant
Flinders Ranges Wattle	<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Spreads by seeds in dry environs
Golden Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Sleeper woody weed of Southern Australia. Becomes dominant
Honey Myrtle	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	NSW may spread in creek lines
Montpellier Broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	SA declared weed
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	SA declared weed
Pepper-tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Becomes dominant
Platypus Gum	<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>	Little value, easily blows over
Rhamnus (Italian Buckthorn)	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Sleeper woody weed of coastal Southern Australia. Becomes dominant
Rice Millet	<i>Piptatherum milliaceum</i>	Spreads in clumps across moist soils
Swamp Casuarina	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	Spreads easily by seed in wet environs to become dominant
Western Coastal Wattle	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Sleeper woody weed of coastal Southern Australia. Becomes dominant



PHOTO OF KEY SPECIES TO CONTROL

Acacia cyclops



Acacia saligna



Arundo



Olive



Eucalyptus platypus



Ash



Castor Oil



Fennel



APPENDIX 2: SPECIES LIST FOR REVEGETATION PROJECTS

Common Name	Botanical Name	Gilbertson Gully
Trees		
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	+
Southern Cypress Pine	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	+
River Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var <i>camaldulensis</i>	+
Peppermint Box	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	+
Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	+
Dryland tea tree	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	+
Native Apricot	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	+
Large/medium shrubs		
Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	+
Umbrella Bush	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	+
Kangaroo Thorn	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	+
Sweet Bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	+
Common Fringe-myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	+
Sticky Hop-bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp <i>spatulata</i>	+
Small shrubs		
Mallee Bush-pea	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	+
Clasping Goodenia	<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	+
Wingless bluebush	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	+
Twiggy Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	+
Groundcovers		
Chocolate Lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	+
Berry Saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	+
Wallaby Grass	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	+
Feather Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	+
Rusty Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	+
Tall Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	+
Bulbine-lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	+
Pink Garland-lily	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>	+
Clammy Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>	+
Grassland Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	+
Australian Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	+
Spiny Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	+W
Stiff Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	+W
Black-anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	+
Climbing Saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans</i> spp. <i>nutans</i>	+

Common Name	Botanical Name	Gilbertson Gully
Native Lilac	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	+
Pale Rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	+W
Running Postman; Scarlet Runner	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	+
Native Flax	<i>Linum marginale</i>	+
Soft Tussock Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	+
Hard Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> var. <i>dura</i>	+
Creeping Boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	+
Native Soursob/Sorrel	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	+
Variable Plantain	<i>Plantago varia</i>	+
Native Scurf-pea	<i>Psoralea australasica</i>	+
Creamy Candles	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	+
Rush Fringe-lily	<i>Thysanotus juncifolius</i>	+
Toothed Velleia	<i>Velleia arguta</i>	+
Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	+
Wedge New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>	+

Attachment 3



Barton Gully Landscape Masterplan

30 April 2018

CITY OF
HOLDFAST BAY



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Introduction

This Masterplan Report has been commissioned by the City of Holdfast Bay to assess opportunities for trails, infrastructure and environmental initiatives in Barton Gully.

The Community have undertaken a significant amount of environmental restoration work in the reserve to date and this report aims to build on their efforts and provide structured direction for ongoing works.

The report identifies the issues and opportunities with regard to environmental impacts and in the context of the Gully's existing and potential future physical attributes. The report identifies potential trail alignment options and infrastructure locations with an aim towards achieving a sustainable reserve.

Specifically, the report includes these major components:

- Key features, opportunities and constraints
- Environmental zoning map and environmental report
- Masterplan
- Material & Vegetation palettes
- Cost estimates
- Staging plan



Grassed Area



Existing Signage

Context

Barton Gully is located on Barton Avenue, Kingston Park and provides passive recreation opportunities in a natural setting along with conserving and enhancing the natural local environment.

The Gully currently provides for low key, unstructured passive recreation, (mainly walking) in a quiet natural setting and provides a connection for local residents to the beach and coastal reserve.

The local community have undertaken a significant amount of environmental restoration works in the reserve with large beds of indigenous vegetation now successfully established.

Barton Gully provides the community with an attractive and functional, reserve environment with interpretive elements and the City of Holdfast Bay wishes to expand on the significant efforts of the community and further protect and enhance the existing amenity and landscape quality.



Site map showing study site within the context of Holdfast Gullies

Opportunities & Constraints

Stormwater Harvesting & Reuse Potential

As part of Council's brief the viability of stormwater harvesting and re-use was to be examined and evaluated.

Previous project experience has identified the need for an appropriate marriage between the theoretical modelling and the practicality of project delivery when it comes to confirming the feasibility and economics of stormwater harvesting schemes. The determination of harvestable volumes includes an engineering assessment of a range of implementation and practicality factors, including:

- total catchment runoff, and importantly the flow profile (ie proportion of low base flows versus peak flows)
- size and capacity of wetlands/retardation basins to capture and treat runoff (land availability considering particular site constraints)
- diversion weir capacity
- wetland abstraction rates (ie diversion from the wetland to either storage or directly to demand)
- storage of the harvested volumes for a time when demand requires
- overall demand.

Based on these factors of assessment of the Barton Gully site, we have identified a range of factors that would limit the potential for stormwater harvesting. These include:

- Catchments are generally steep and responsive, meaning runoff will pass through the site quickly and over a short period, limiting opportunities for harvesting
- Site constraints such as topography and shape, and existing and desired aesthetic appeal of the site including re-vegetation during community programs, mean that provision of retardation/storage of surface water and wetland treatment will be substantially constrained without wholesale landscape changes and /or increased risk of flooding impacts on adjacent properties
- Geological profiles in these locations would mean any Managed Aquifer Recharge (MAR) Schemes to provide a longer term storage, would be in Fractured Rock, which being in an elevated position and so close to the coast substantially increases the likelihood that any stored water would dissipate to the coast and be lost. Furthermore hydrogeological investigations would be costly relative to the relatively small volumes of water expected due to the first 2 points above. We also understand that a number of springs exist along this section of the coast, one of which has cultural significance, and a fractured rock MAR scheme may impact on these springs.

Further high level catchment and site assessments to investigate the potential and practicality of stormwater harvesting at the sites is summarised below.

Item	Barton Gully
Catchment Size	Approximately 11ha
Catchment Type	11ha urban, relatively steep, with rainfall runoff discharging quickly
Total Annual Runoff Volume Estimates (based on volumetric runoff coefficients of 0.28 for urban and 0.11 for rural)*	17ML
Site Constraints/Potential	Constrained site with existing community plantings and aesthetic appeal with limited space for storage and treatment of water
Conclusion	Limited space for any storage and treatment, with minimal potential harvesting volume.

Figure 1: * Volume calculated by multiplying area by annual rainfall by volumetric runoff coefficient. Reference: Fleming, N.S. (1994), "An Investigation Into Rainfall-Runoff Relationships" Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Adelaide.

The conclusion from this high level assessment is that based on economics, aesthetics and water for irrigation, it would be better to integrate any potential non-potable water demand in these areas with supply from the proposed Holdfast Bay Recycled Water pipeline.

Further Water Quality Improvement Opportunities

Opportunity exists for water quality improvement measures by installing sediment basins in the flatter areas south west of the reserve and in the main drainage channel. To enable sediment to drop out from stormwater, these basins would be formed as permanent pools of suitable size to reduce flow velocities allowing the drop out of the entrained sediment load. The edges of the pools would need to grade out to match in with landscaping, and will provide opportunity for planting. Public safety would need to be considered in the profiling and planting of such areas. Desilting the ponds would require maintenance access and it should be noted that this process would disturb planting within.

Landscape

Opportunities

Barton Gully provides many opportunities to capitalise and reinforce the efforts undertaken by Council and the local Community.

The areas of existing vegetation could be expanded by rehabilitating eroded sections of the watercourse with indigenous vegetation as this has been effective in stabilising the northern most tributary.

There is also the opportunity to formalise sections of the trail in addition to upgrading selected sections.

Where the creek line is currently being eroded, rock armour or low pipe and stabilising vegetation could be installed to stabilise these areas.

The environmental report has identified the possibility of providing sites where Native Soursob (*Oxalis perennans*), a rare and endemic groundcover species to this region, may be grown.

Slopes that currently do not have any indigenous vegetation should be revegetated to stabilise and reduce water flow velocities entering the drainage lines.

The existing educational signage element could be continued throughout the reserve to coincide with restoration works in addition to interpretive signage at the entry points to the reserve. Additional topics for interpretive signage could include:

- weed control
- native grasses
- water management
- the role volunteers and friends groups providing the number to call to get involved.

The centrally located flat area of the reserve could be retained as a small area of open space.

Constraints

The site is significantly constrained by the steep grades that dominate the gully although it does contain limited flat areas where Council has recently installed steps and boardwalks to control access and manage erosion in the steepest section of the site.

A significant patch of Native Soursob is present in the south western corner of the site. If this is to be protected, the current stormwater discharge point will need to be retained. If a new headwall location is provided, the oxalis will need to be relocated to a new location within the reserve that is ephemerally wet and dry. In addition to relocating the existing plants, the opportunity should be taken to propagate tubestock plants (by seed or root division) and to plant the species in other suitable locations within the reserve.

The planting of trees should be limited in elevated areas of the reserve to maintain resident's views.



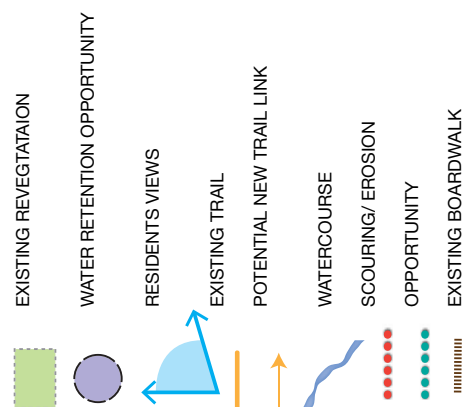
Existing Trail and Revegetation



Watercourse erosion

KEY

01. EXISTING REVEGETATION
02. POTENTIAL GRASSED AREA WITH INFORMAL SEATING WITH SEDIMENT BASIN
03. EXISTING PATCH OF *Oxalis* sp. TO BE PROTECTED
04. WATERCOURSE
05. EXISTING STEEP TRAIL
06. WATER RETENTION OPPORTUNITY
07. STEEP GRADES
08. EXISTING SIGNAGE
09. ERODING AND UNSTABLE EMBANKMENTS
10. POTENTIAL TRAIL LINK
11. LIMIT TREE PLANTING TO MAINTAIN RESIDENTS VIEWS
12. REVEGETATION OF EMBANKMENT
13. PATH NARROW WITH STEEP EDGE
14. REDIRECT PIPE OUTLET TO PROTECT ENDANGERED *Oxalis* sp.
15. INCISED/ ERODED CHANNEL
16. EXISTING DISCHARGE POINTS



Opportunities and Constraints

Stormwater Infrastructure

Gross Pollutant Trap

A Gross Pollutant Trap (GPT) is suggested upstream of Barton Gully to reduce the gross pollutant load entering the reserve from the upstream drainage network. The installation of a GPT on Barton Avenue would reduce the gross pollutant loads and silt loads to the creek.

This would assist with reducing the maintenance interval to the proposed downstream detention and water quality basins, and remove general litter from a semi-natural environment.

The reserve and creek itself will also generate a sediment and vegetation load.

Upstream Inlet

Erosion is evident downstream of the headwall inlet. The inlet has been recently upgraded to minimise erosion, however, it would benefit from the placement of informal stepping stones across the riffle.



Erosion downstream of Barton Avenue headwall



Erosion downstream of Barton Avenue headwall

Gully Drainage Line Erosion

The main drainage line through the gully shows signs of erosion at several locations and it is recommended that these areas be remediated, and erosion protection measures deployed to minimise any future, ongoing erosion. The following solutions should be considered for erosion protection, including:

1. Rock lining along incised sections of the gully invert
2. Rock "leaky" check-dams
3. Turf Reinforcement Mat with vegetation
4. Sub surface stormwater pipe with revegetation above.



Erosion in Barton Gully



Erosion in Barton Gully

Eroded Slope

A steep section of the reserve adjacent to an existing house is badly eroded. Some remediation actions have previously been carried out, including the redirection of stormwater discharge downslope via a flexible pipe and scour matting. Further slope remediation and stabilisation options should be investigated as part of geotechnical investigation.

Please refer to Landscape Masterplan and Appendix 1 for stormwater infrastructure locations.



Eroded Slope



Eroded Slope



Existing pipe redirecting stormwater flows

Environmental Zoning

A comprehensive environmental report has been prepared by Environment By Design and is included in Appendix 1. The report separates the reserve into 6 distinct Zones detailing existing vegetation, proposed vegetation in addition to management actions and methodology.

The 6 zones are as follows:

- Area A: Revegetation Area
- Area B.: North facing slope on southern side of Gully
- Area C: Gully Drainage
- Area D: Lower Watercourse
- Area E: Open area with some remnant vegetation
- Area F: Open area with some remnant vegetation

General Management Consideration

Sections of the reserve, as stated earlier, have been planted with a range of non-local species and some of these have naturalised (become weedy) and others are nearing the end of their useful lives. More recent plantings, especially on the eastern side have used local native plant species. There are also volunteer weedy non-woody and woody weeds (e.g. Olive, African Boxthorn, Castor Oil Plant) that should be removed. A general list of tree and shrub species to be removed is provided in Appendix 1.

AREA A – Revegetation Area In Prominent Roadside Location

Condition – A good selection of local native plants have been used but weed control is an ongoing issue.

Recommended management actions:

- Engage contractors to slash / weed / spray the site prior to seed set each growing season.
- Once weeds are better controlled, replace poorly performing plants (e.g. *Enchylaena tomentosa*) and replant open spaces at a density of 4 plants/m².
- Re-evaluate the use of herbicides as part of the management program. The inability to 'get on top of' the weed problem is adversely affecting the revegetation efforts. The present attempts to control weeds are not efficient / effective.
- Do not further extend replanting until the management of the present area is under control.

AREA B – North-Facing Slope On The Southern Side Of The Gully

Condition – This is a dry site and some remnant native vegetation remains here and should be enhanced. Native species include native grasses (Spear Grass (*Austrostipa* spp.) and Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*), Black-anther Flax-lily (*Dianella revoluta*), Coast Twinleaf (*Zygophyllum billardierei*), Yellow Tails (*Ptilotus nobilis*), Australian Bindweed (*Convolvulus erubescens*), Soft Tussock Mat-rush (*Lomandra densiflora*)).

Recommended management actions:

- The area would naturally have been quite open and this type of landscape should be maintained, viz. plant only herbs, grasses, sedges, etc. and very few larger shrubs. Remove local non-native species, viz. *Acacia saligna* and *Melaleuca brevifolia* (the latter are dying out due to the unfavorable dry conditions).
- Increase levels of native grasses, smaller species, *Pittosporum* and *Acacia acinacea*.

AREA C – Gully / Drainage Line

Condition - The gully is largely fed via street runoff water – flow is seasonal or after large rain events. It has been planted to a variety of species, mainly *Melaleucas* – *M. brevifolia*, *M. nesophila*, *M. lanceolata* and *M. halmaturorum* (lower section [Area D] near the coast). Of these species, only Dryland Teatree (*M. lanceolata*) is native to area. The area is too dry for Short-leaf Honey-myrtle (*M. brevifolia*) and they are gradually dying out.

An area of Native Soursob (*Oxalis perennans*) occurs near the stormwater outlet below Barton Avenue. This is a wet site and it has spread considerably from the parent plants. It may be necessary to relocate these plants if works are done on this outlet. Native Soursob transplants quite well. In addition to relocating the existing plants, the opportunity should be taken to propagate tubestock (by seed or root division) and to plant the species in other suitable locations within the reserve.

Recommended management actions:

Remove *Melaleuca nesophila* and *M. brevifolia* and replace with *M. lanceolata* which is native to the area.

Increase plantings of *Cyperus sp*, *Austrostipa sp*, *Dianella sp*, *Juncus sp* and *Lomandra sp* depending on soil type, slope and local condition requirements for the plants.

AREA D - The Lower Section Of The Watercourse

Condition – This section is quite weedy – weeds include *Arundo* (Giant Reed), *Nasturtium*, *Castor Oil Plant*, *Soursob*, *African Boxthorn* and various grasses. Some planting has been undertaken, both in the watercourse and on the banks, but site preparation has been inadequate, especially in regard to weed control. This section has been planted with *Swamp Paper-bark* (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) and *Native Juniper* (*Myoporum insulare*); also non-native *Eucalypts* – *Tuart Gum* and *Platypus Gum* – which should be removed.

Recent plantings of *Attriplex cinerea*, a local frontline coastal species, seem to confuse the theme of the area.

Recommended management actions:

- Remove those plants that maybe poisonous to humans and those that is declared SA pest plants.
- Carefully select replanting species as this section as this section is a transition to a much more environmentally hostile coastal environs.

Planting of highly adaptable species such as *Myoporum insulare* will provide protection to more fragile understory species planted after successful establishment of the stronger species.

- A site specific replanting plan is required for this area.

AREA E – Comprises An Open Area With Some Remnant Native Vegetation

Condition – An open, grassy site that should be maintained and managed as such. Native species include *Spear-grass*, *Silky Blue-grass*, *Kangaroo Grass*, *Black-anther Flax-lily*, *Mat-rush* (*Lomandra*), *Chocolate Lily*, and *Grassland Everlasting* (*Chrysocephalum semipapposum*). Some non-local native species that have been planted should be removed (see below).

Recommended management actions:

- Maintain area by periodic mowing; this will encourage the spread of native grasses if mown other than when the plants are flowering and setting seed.
- Increase the level of grassland species without planting large shrubs

AREA F – Comprises An Open Area With Some Remnant Native Vegetation

Condition – An open, grassy site that should be maintained and managed as such. Native species are similar to Area E but weeds are more apparent. Some non-local native species have recently been planted here including some shrubs (e.g. *Dodonaea viscosa*) which are inappropriate in a grassland and will possibly make management by mowing more difficult. In addition, extending plantings into this area is premature given the weedy state of earlier plantings on the slope above.

Recommended management actions:

- Maintain area by periodic mowing, if practical; this will encourage the spread of native grasses if mown other than when the plants are flowering and setting seed. Do not undertake further plantings as natural regeneration should occur.



KEY

- AREA A - REVEGETATION**
- Weeding/slashing before each growing season
 - Planting of *Enchylaena tomentosa* to open areas at density of 2 plants/m²
- AREA B - DRYLAND SLOPE**
- Maintain openness
 - Removal of non-native species
 - Planting of native grasses eg. *Dianella revoluta*, *Austrostipa spp.*
- AREA C - GULLY DRAINAGE LINE**
- Planting of tree species *Melaleuca lanceolata*
 - Removal of non-native *Melaleuca* species
 - New planting of *Cyperus sp*, *Austrostipa sp*, *Juncus sp* and *Lomandra sp.*
- AREA D - LOWER WATERCOURSE**
- Removal of weed species
 - Selected planting of coastal species
 - Groundcover planting of *Myoporum sp.* to encourage native species and suppress weeds
- AREA E - OPEN SPACE AREA**
- Maintain open mown grassland
 - Planting of native grasses eg. *Lomandra sp.*, *Themeda sp.*,
 - Encourage grassland species by periodic mowing
- AREA F - OPEN GRASSLAND AREA**
- Maintain open grassland
 - Encourage grassland species regeneration by periodic mowing

Holdfast Gullies: Barton Gully

ASPECT Studios™



Client: City of Holdfast Bay

Drawn: CG / TW
Checked: BB / PP

Scale: 1:1000@A3
Date: 30.04.2018



Dwg no. : SK03
Rev: A

Masterplan

The masterplan for Barton Gully has been based on findings from a review of the site's opportunities and constraints preparation of an environmental report, infrastructure review and the landscape assessment of the Gully.

The plan provides a low key approach by continuing the efforts of the Community and Council to further works, improving paths and undertaking targeted revegetation.

Erosion is to be remediated where the watercourse is in use and banks stabilised with vegetation.

The Masterplan proposes a small detention basin at the junction of the reserves tributaries to propagate the endangered *Oxalis* spp.



Artists impression of new trail link and revegetation



- KEY**
- 01. NEW TRAIL LINKING FORESHORE WITH EXISTING BOARDWALK
 - 02. OPEN GRASSED AREA
 - 03. EXISTING PATCH OF *Oxalis sp.* RETAINED AND PROTECTED
 - 04. POTENTIAL WATER RETENTION OPPORTUNITY AND *Oxalis sp.* PROPAGATION SITE
 - 05. EXISTING TRAIL WIDENED AND BENCHED INTO EMBANKMENT TO IMPROVE ACCESS
 - 06. STEEP GRADES REVEGETATED AND STABILISED
 - 07. EXISTING SIGNAGE AND MEMORIAL SEAT
 - 08. STABILISED EMBANKMENTS
 - 09. LIMIT TREE PLANTING TO MAINTAIN RESIDENTS' VIEWS
 - 10. REVEGETATION OF EMBANKMENT
 - 11. REVEGETATION TO SLOW WATER AND MITIGATE EROSION WITHIN CHANNEL
 - 12. DEMOLISH EXISTING STEEP PATH AND REVEGETATE

- EXISTING TREES
- NEW TREE PLANTING *Melaleuca lanceolata*
- EXISTING TRAIL
- NEW TRAIL

Holdfast Gullies: Barton Gully

ASPECT Studios™



Client: City of Holdfast Bay

Drawn: CG /TW
Checked: BB / PP

Scale: 1:1000@A3
Date: 30.04.2018



Dwg no. : SK02
Rev: A

Landscape Masterplan: Barton Gully

Material / Vegetation Palette

The vegetation palette presents images of trees, shrubs and groundcovers based on the species recommended in the Environmental Report.

The majority of the reserve is being treated with vegetation. New trails recommended consist of compacted rubble suggested and furniture elements have been provided.

As areas are restored, selected items of contextually appropriate educational signage should be extended throughout the site and more detailed signage could be located at the entries to the Reserve.

It is recommended that the following information is incorporated into Council's signage for Barton Gully. Larger signage could be located at the entries to the reserve in addition to smaller interpretive totems throughout the reserve in the current style or existing totems.

Species List For Barton Gully

Common Name	Botanical Name	Barton Gully upper section	Barton Gully lower section
Trees			
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	+	
Southern Cypress Pine	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	+	
Peppermint Box	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	+	
Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	+	
Native Apricot	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	+	
Large/medium shrubs			
Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	+	
Umbrella Bush	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	+	+
Kangaroo Thorn	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	+	+
Sweet Bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	+	+
Common Fringe-myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	+	
Sticky Hop-bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp spatulata</i>	+	+
Mallee Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i>		+
Small shrubs			
Mallee Bush-pea	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	+	
Clasping Goodenia	<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	+	
Heart-shaped Beard-heath	<i>Leucopogon cordifolius</i>		+
Twiggy Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	+	+
Groundcovers			
Chocolate Lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	+	
Wallaby Grass	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	+	+
Feather Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	+	
Rusty Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	+	

Common Name	Botanical Name	Barton Gully upper section	Barton Gully lower section
Coastal Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa flavens</i>		+
Tall Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	+	
Bulbine-lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	+	
Pink Garland-lily	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>	+	+
Clammy Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>	+	+
Grassland Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	+	
Australian Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	+	+
Spiny Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	+W	+W
Stiff Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	+W	+W
Black-anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	+	+
Climbing Saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans</i> spp. <i>nutans</i>	+	+
Native Lilac	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	+	+
Pale Rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	+W	+W
Running Postman; Scarlet Runner	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	+	+
Native Flax	<i>Linum marginale</i>	+	
Soft Tussock Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	+	+
Hard Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> var. <i>dura</i>	+	+
Creeping Boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	+	+
Native Soursob/Sorrel	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	+	
Native Pelargonium	<i>Pelargonium littorale</i>		+
Variable Plantain	<i>Plantago varia</i>	+	+
Native Scurf-pea	<i>Psoralea australasica</i>	+	+
Yellow Tails	<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i>	+	+
Creamy Candles	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	+	
Rush Fringe-lily	<i>Thysanotus juncifolius</i>	+	
Toothed Velleia	<i>Velleia arguta</i>	+	+
Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	+	+
Wedge New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>	+	+
Coastal Bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>		+
Coast Twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i>	+	+

FURNITURE



Wood Log Bench

PAVING AND SURFACES



Rubble Path

SIGNAGE



Environmental Signage



Rip Rap



Post/wire fence



Interps/ signage



Wayfinding totems

TREES



Acacia pycnantha



Callitris gracilis



Eucalyptus leucoxylon



Pittosporum angustifolium



Dodonaea viscosa



Eutaxia microphylla



Acacia acinacea



Bursaria spinosa

SHRUB & FEATURE PLANTING

GROUNDCOVERS



Austrodanthonia caespitosa



Austrostipa elegantissima



Austrostipa nodosa



Cyperus gymnocaulos



Dianella revoluta var. *revoluta*



Kennedia prostrata



Lomandra multiflora var. *dura*



Myoporum parvifolium



Stackhousia monogyna



Vittadinia blackii

Staging & Cost Estimates

Stage 1



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
1.0	STAGE 1: INFRASTRUCTURE				
1.1	Junction Box (900 x 900mm)	1	Item	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00
1.2	GPT (HumeGuard HG18) or similar	1	Item	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
1.3	600mm Class 3 RCP	20	m	\$240.00	\$4,800.00
1.4	Headwall	3	Item	\$611.00	\$1,833.00
1.5	Swale Excavation	165	cu.m	\$8.60	\$1,419.00
1.6	Rock Armour	165	cu.m	\$65.00	\$10,725.00
1.7	Geotextile	495	m2	\$6.00	\$2,970.00
1.8	Slope Stabilisation (PC Sum)				\$1,000.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$54,847.00

1.1	STAGE 1: CONTINGENCIES				
1.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$2,193.88
1.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$2,742.35
1.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$3,290.82
1.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$10,969.40
	SUBTOTAL				\$19,196.45
	STAGE 1: TOTAL				\$74,043.45

Stage 2



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
2.0	STAGE 2: TRAIL & FURNITURE				
2.1	Compacted rubble South Eastern Trails	280	m2	\$50.00	\$14,000.00
2.2	North Western Trail	116	m2	\$50.00	\$5,800.00
2.3	Bench in section	20	m2	\$60.00	\$1,200.00
2.4	Balustrade	50	Item	\$250.00	\$12,500.00
2.5	Sign	2	Item	\$3,000.00	\$6,000.00
2.6	Totems	12	Item	\$300.00	\$3,600.00
2.7	Mow Area E	865	m2	\$0.20	\$173.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$43,273.00

2.1	STAGE 2: CONTINGENCIES				
2.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$1,730.92
2.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$2,163.65
2.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$2,596.38
2.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$8,654.60
	SUBTOTAL				\$15,145.55
	STAGE 2: TOTAL				\$58,418.55

Stage 3



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
3.0	STAGE 3: AREA A				
3.1	Weeding	3,796	m2	\$0.10	\$379.60
3.2	Planting (plant/m2)	3,796	1/m2	\$5.00	\$18,980.00
3.3	Organic mulch (100mm depth)	380	m2	\$25.00	\$9,500.00
3.4	Mow Area E	865	m2	\$0.20	\$173.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$29,032.60
3.1	STAGE 3: CONTINGENCIES				
3.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$1,161.30
3.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$1,451.63
3.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$1,741.96
3.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$5,806.52
	SUBTOTAL				\$10,161.41
	STAGE 3: TOTAL				\$39,194.01

Stage 4



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
4.0	STAGE 4: AREA F				
4.1	Weeding	1053	m2	\$0.10	\$105.30
4.2	Planting (plant/m2)	1053	1/m2	\$5.00	\$5,265.00
4.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	105	m3	\$25.00	\$2,625.00
4.4	Mow Area E	865	m2	\$0.20	\$173.00
4.4	Weeding Area A	3796	m2	\$0.10	\$379.60
	SUBTOTAL				\$8,547.90
4.1	STAGE 4: CONTINGENCIES				
4.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$341.92
4.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$427.40
4.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$512.87
4.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$1,709.58
	SUBTOTAL				\$2,991.77
	STAGE 4: TOTAL				\$11,539.67

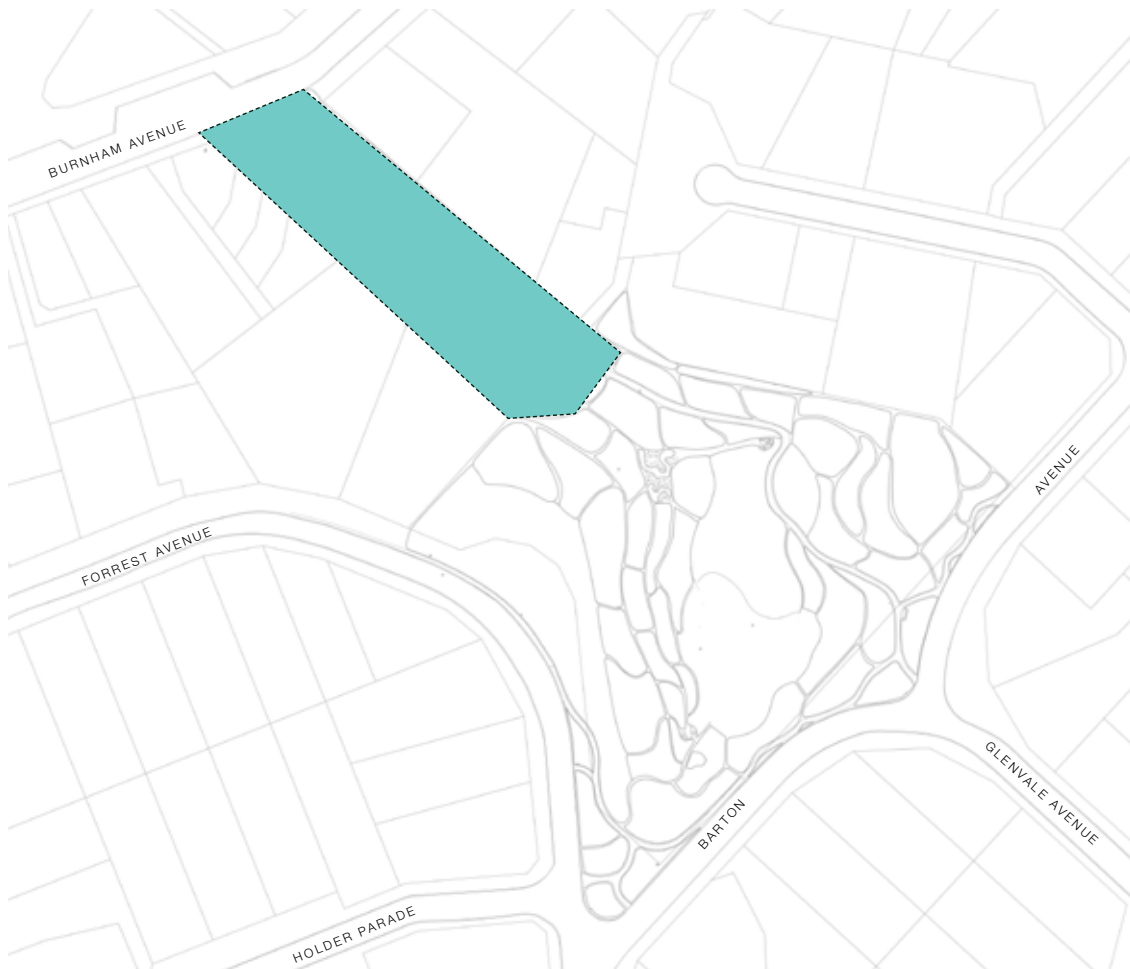
Stage 5



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
5.0	STAGE 5: AREA C				
5.1	Weeding	3473	m2	\$0.10	\$347.30
5.2	Planting (plant/m2)	3473	4/m2	\$15.00	\$52,095.00
5.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	347	m3	\$25.00	\$8,675.00
5.4	Mow Area E	865	m2	\$0.20	\$173.00
5.4	Weeding Area A	3796	m2	\$0.10	\$379.60
5.5	Weeding Area F	1053	m2	\$0.10	\$105.30
	SUBTOTAL				\$61,775.20

5.1	STAGE 5: CONTINGENCIES				
5.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$2,471.01
5.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$3,088.76
5.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$3,706.51
5.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$12,355.04
	SUBTOTAL				\$21,621.32
	STAGE 5: TOTAL				\$83,396.52

Stage 6



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
6.0	STAGE 6: AREA D				
6.1	Weeding	3026	m2	\$0.10	\$302.60
6.2	Planting (plant/m2)	3026	4/m2	\$15.00	\$45,390.00
6.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	302	m3	\$25.00	\$7,550.00
6.4	Mow Area E	865	m2	\$0.20	\$173.00
6.4	Weeding Area A	3796	m2	\$0.10	\$379.60
6.5	Weeding Area F	1053	m2	\$0.10	\$105.30
6.6	Weeding Area C	3473	m2	\$0.10	\$347.30
	SUBTOTAL				\$54,247.80

6.1	STAGE 6: CONTINGENCIES				
6.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$2,169.91
6.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$2,712.39
6.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$3,254.87
6.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$10,849.56
	SUBTOTAL				\$18,986.73
	STAGE 6: TOTAL				\$73,234.53

Stage 7



ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
7.0	STAGE 7: AREA B				
7.1	Weeding	1872	m2	\$0.10	\$187.20
7.2	Planting (plant/m2)	1872	4/m2	\$15.00	\$28,080.00
7.3	Ordinary mulch (100mm depth)	187	m3	\$25.00	\$4,675.00
7.4	Mow Area E	865	m2	\$0.20	\$173.00
7.4	Weeding Area A	3796	m2	\$0.10	\$379.60
7.5	Weeding Area F	1053	m2	\$0.10	\$105.30
7.6	Weeding Area C	3473	m2	\$0.10	\$347.30
7.7	Weeding Area D	3026	m2	\$0.10	\$302.60
	SUBTOTAL				\$34,250.00

7.1	STAGE 7: CONTINGENCIES				
7.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$1,370.00
7.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$1,712.50
7.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$2,055.00
7.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$6,850.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$11,987.50
	STAGE 7: TOTAL				\$46,237.50

Stage 8

ITEM No	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT	RATE	AMOUNT
8.0	STAGE 8: ALL AREAS				
8.1	Relocation of Native Soursob	30	m2	\$10.50	\$315.00
8.2	Weeding	13220	m2	\$0.10	\$1,322.00
8.3	Planting (plant/m2)	13220	4/m2	\$5.00	\$66,100.00
	SUBTOTAL				\$67,737.00
8.1	STAGE 8: CONTINGENCIES				
8.1.1	Consultant Fees at 4%				\$2,709.48
8.1.2	Authority fees at 5%				\$3,386.85
8.1.3	Escallation over 5 years at 6%				\$4,064.22
8.1.4	Construction Contingency at 20%				\$13,547.40
	SUBTOTAL				\$23,707.95
	STAGE 8: TOTAL				\$91,444.95
	TOTAL OF LANDSCAPE WORKS (ex. GST)				\$477,509.18

Exclusions

- Lighting
- Preliminaries
- Excavation in rock
- Sedimentation basin
- Pavements
- Traffic Management
- Works to northern verge
- Maintenance & Establishment

This opinion provides illustrative calculations and indicative costs and should not be used as a substitute for a full and final costing of the works. It is not a recommendation by Aspect Studios Pty Ltd to participate in or to abstain from the project and cannot be relied upon as a definitive statement of the total cost of the project. Aspect Studios Pty Ltd does not accept any responsibility for and expressly disclaims and excludes all liability for any use of or reliance on this opinion or any loss or damage of whatever nature (including consequential loss), howsoever incurred, which is suffered by any person acting on or refraining from acting because of anything contained in this opinion.

Conclusion

Better reserve planning leads to improved user experiences.

It is clear that Barton Gully is already a well used park, primarily for local residents. With an increasing awareness of the value of outdoor recreational pursuits in regards to improving health and wellbeing and the environmental efforts of the community it can be assumed that in the longer term, usage of the Barton Gully will increase. With this in mind, it is important that a well planned reserve is developed that will reduce recurrent operational costs and that will cater for a range of users, from recreational walkers, the environmentally minded and families.

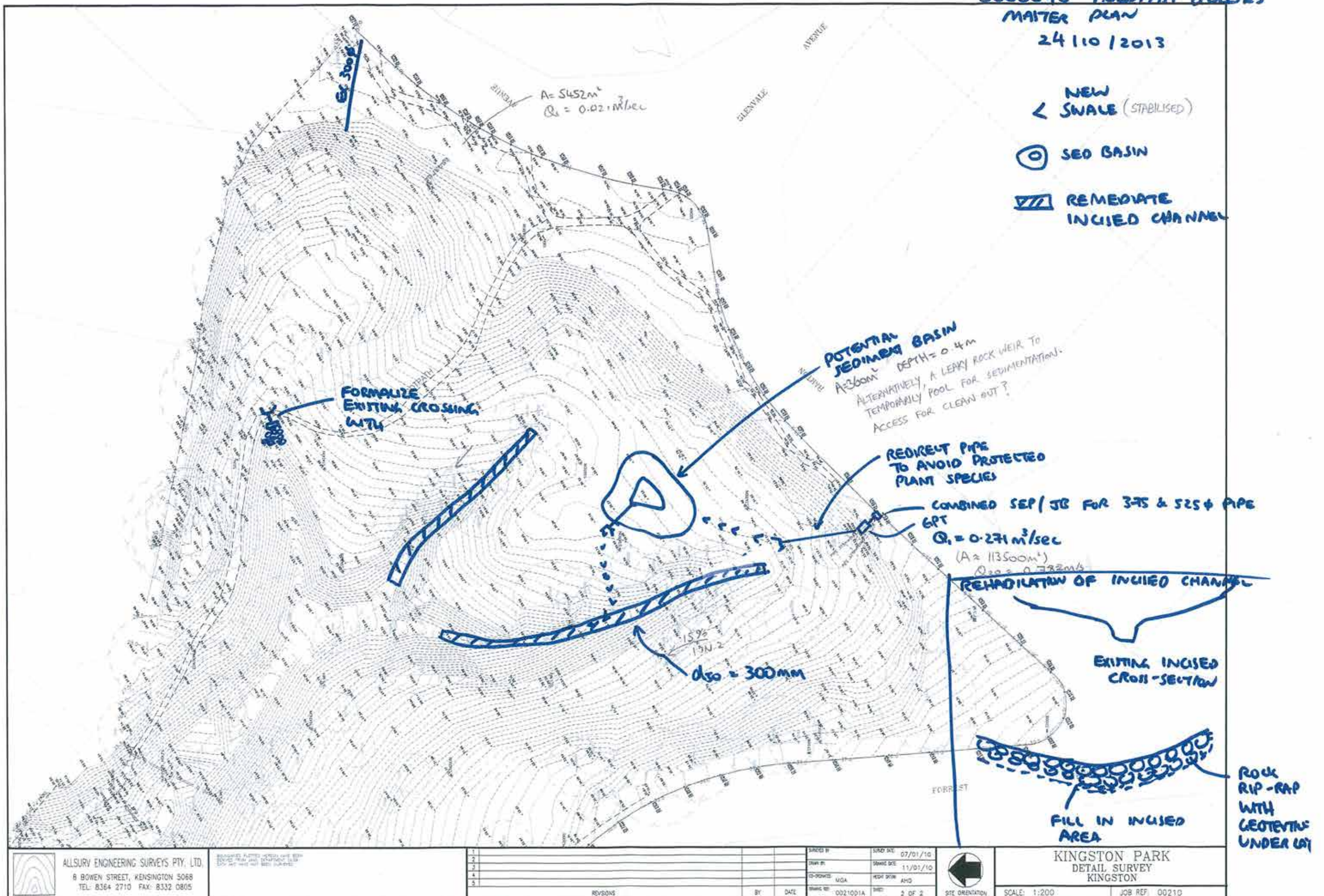
This Masterplan Report identifies a direction for the future restoration of Barton Gully and also provides a detailed vegetation report and staging methodology that can be used to guide future restoration work.

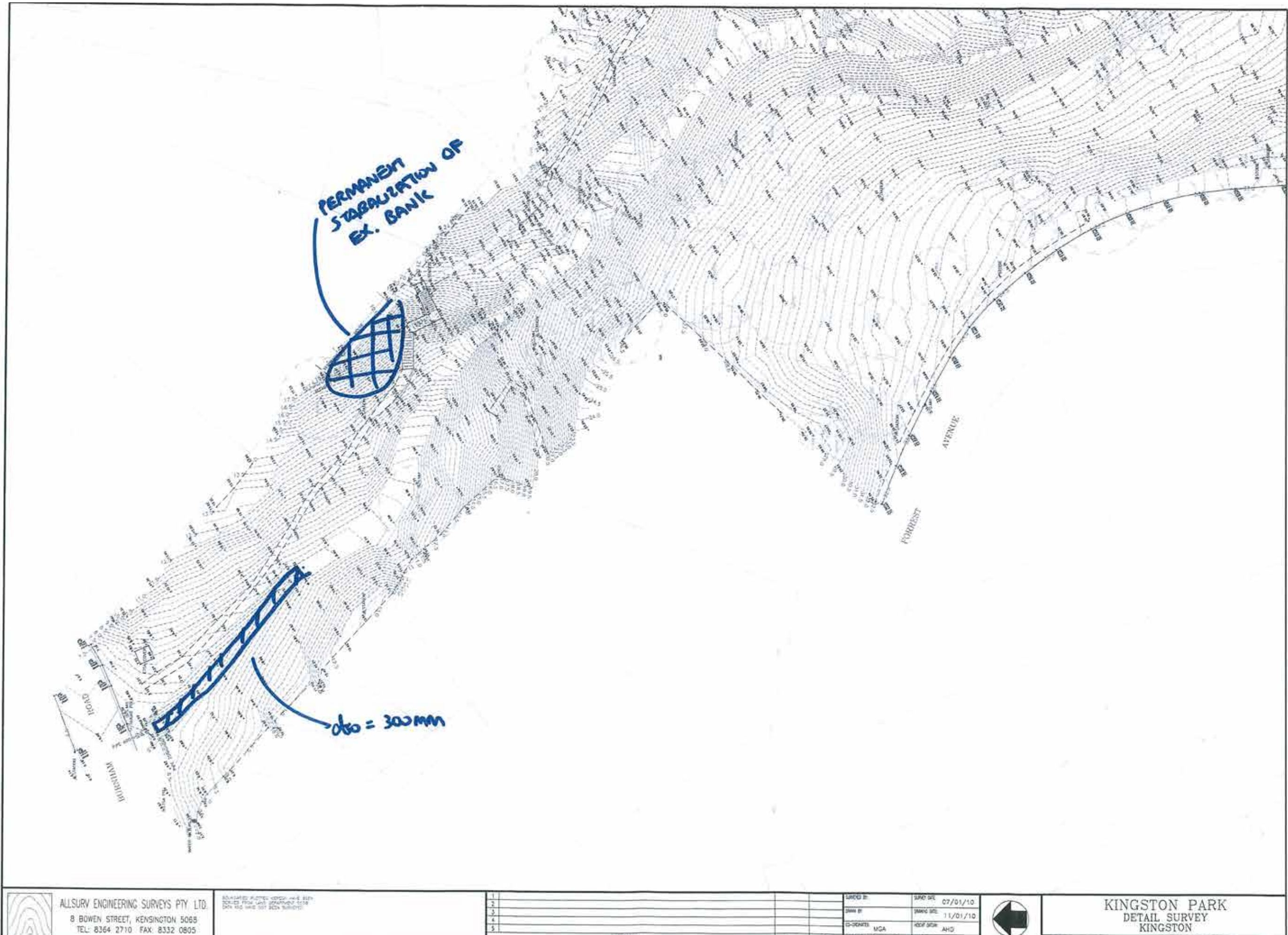
Appendix 1

NEW SWALE (STABILISED)

SEO BASIN

☒ REMEDIATE
INCISED CHANNEL

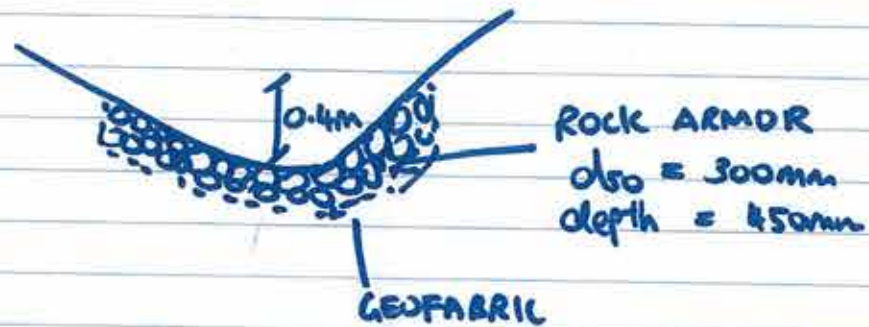




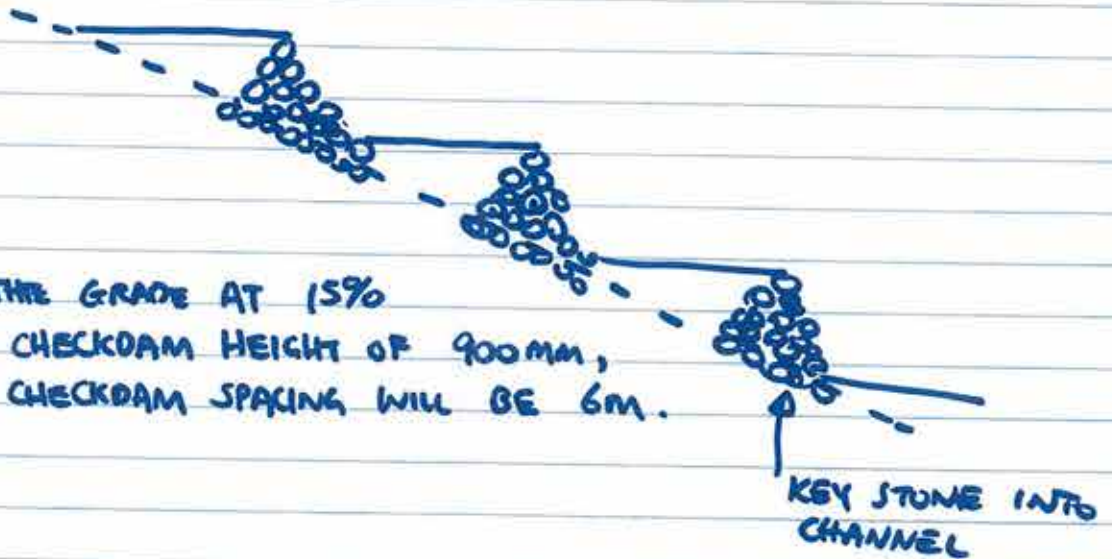
BARTON GULLY OPTIONS

23/10/2013

① ROCK LINING



② ROCK CHECKDAMS



NOTE : FOR THE GRADE AT 15%
AND CHECKDAM HEIGHT OF 900mm,
THE CHECKDAM SPACING WILL BE 6m.

③ TURF - REINFORCEMENT MATS (TRM)



Appendix 2



HOLDFAST BAY BARTON GULLY

Vegetation / Revegetation Improvement

Environments by Design

November 2013

This report considers matters relating to vegetation, biodiversity management and revegetation in the Barton Gully reserve.



Prepared for:

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Disclaimer

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BACKGROUND

The City of Holdfast Bay is largely an urban environment in which only 2% of the total land area is natural reserves or open space. Barton Gully Reserve is one of the Council's significant natural areas of conservation value. It is a significant area for local biodiversity, that is, for the protection and enhancement of native flora and fauna.

The gullies within this reserve would originally have been seasonal flows but now receive storm water runoff from surrounding suburban areas (hard surfaces), resulting in flows following rain events at any time of the year. The increased volume of flows has resulted in soil erosion and potential pollution issues. It is intended that the Master Plan for the reserves will provide for improved storm water management, the enhancement and protection of the natural biodiversity values of these areas and identify opportunities for better community use and appreciation of the reserves.



Photo – Barton Gully at the top of the gully



MAP OF BARTON GULLY RESERVE



Photo – provided by Google Earth

Barton Gully Reserve is bounded by Forrest and Barton Avenues and slopes downhill to the sea from Barton Avenue. Houses adjoin the reserve on the northern and part of the southern boundaries.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

While the reserves contain some areas of remnant native vegetation, they have been extensively modified and planted at various times to a combination of local and non-local native species. The reserve has a medium rating for weed management issues, with many woody and non-woody species either SA declared weeds, poisonous plants to humans or sleeper weeds (refer to Appendix1).

The reserve is an important resource to the region and its management should revolve around obtaining the best outcomes possible for reasonable inputs.

The use of volunteers is essential in the planning and implementation of on ground works and overall environmental improvement of the site.

Based on site observations, the following general guidelines for future management are proposed:

1. Do not take on the whole site at one time.
2. Develop a structured plan through consultation with neighbours and volunteers.
3. Identify priority areas for management actions (e.g. areas with remnant native vegetation and low weed densities) and concentrate activities in those areas.
4. Ensure good weed control is undertaken prior to commencing replanting – this may take 2-4 years, depending on site conditions.
5. Consider using herbicides for at least Years 1 and 2, especially where weeds are rampant and soil seed reserves are likely to be high.
6. Do not plant species that will be overrun by weeds – this is an ineffective use of time and resources.
7. Use a layering approach to replanting. Plant easy to grow species in Year 1; add other species in Years 2 and 3 to gradually build up diversity.
8. Fill gaps in existing plantings (deaths due to weed competition or natural attrition) before embarking on new replanting sites.
9. Assess volunteer capacity in terms of area that can be effectively managed – trying to do too much leads to disillusionment and potential failure.
10. Maintain plantings on a regular basis – weed control, pruning and fertilising.
11. Support volunteers working in the reserves – practical assistance and advice; offer training for increasing knowledge and skills.
12. Develop a working plan where the vision can be shared and reviewed annually.

BARTON GULLY ORIGINAL VEGETATION

Two distinct vegetation types would have occurred on the site that comprises this reserve:

1. The original vegetation of the upper slopes on the eastern side of the reserve was most likely similar to that at Gilbertson Gully Reserve, namely *Callitris gracilis* (Southern Cypress Pine) *Allocasuarina verticillata* (Drooping Sheoak) Woodland (Kraehenbuehl 1996). This vegetation association was found on the footslopes from Sturt through Dover Gardens to Marino. Other tree and tall shrub species found in this association are:
 - *Acacia pycnantha* Golden Wattle
 - *Acacia paradoxa* Kangaroo Thorn
 - *Acacia ligulata* Umbrella Bush
 - *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp *angustissima* Sticky Hop-bush
 - *Bursaria spinosa* Sweet Bursaria/Christmas Bush
2. The section nearer to the coast would have been *Acacia ligulata* (Umbrella Bush), *Acacia acinacea* (Wreath Wattle) and *Pomaderris paniculosa* (Mallee Pomaderris) Low Shrubland, common on the sandy brown to clayey soils often calcareous common along this section of the Adelaide coastline.

Livestock grazing would have removed much of the vegetative cover in the first decades following European settlement. It is likely that a few of the trees – Eucalypts on the southern side of Barton Gully - are probably 'original', that is, remnants of the original tree cover.

CURRENT VEGETATION AND WEED MANAGEMENT

The majority of the current vegetative cover has been planted but some local native shrub species remain in the mid-level open grasses areas and in the lower reaches of the gully (to the immediate east of Burnham Road). The main section of the watercourse has been planted to a variety of tree species; Dry land Tea Tree (*Melaleuca lanceolata*) is native but the remainder while Australian species are not native to this area: Western Tea Myrtle (*Melaleuca nesophila*), Swamp Paper-bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*), Short Leaved Honey Myrtle (*Melaleuca brevifolia*) Tuart Gum (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*), and shrub species such as Western Coastal Wattle (*Acacia Cyclops*).

Considerable effort has been expended in removing non-native woody weeds; small numbers remain, mainly adjacent to the watercourse. Non-native species include African Boxthorn, Olive, Italian Buckthorn (*Rhamnus*), Castor Oil Plant and Peppercorn Tree. Non-woody species are more widespread; species include Soursob, Rice Millet, Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*), Scabious, Wild (or Hedge) Mustard, Sow Thistle, False Sow-thistle (*Reichardia tingitana*), Storks Bill (*Erodium* sp.), Kikuyu Grass, Nasturtium, Guildford Grass (a lily) and various annual grasses. Soursob and introduced grasses are widespread, especially in damp, sheltered areas and will present competition and shading for revegetation plantings unless controlled in some fashion.

Wholesale removal of non-local native trees is not recommended (apart from anything else, this action would denude the area) but as they die or deteriorate they should be removed and replaced with local species.



Photo – example of non local Acacia that may become a woody weed

PAST REVEGETATION

The Council and community volunteers have undertaken revegetation work in recent years. The example planting (with its interpretive signage) adjacent to Barton Avenue has been a good initiative. However, some species are not ideal for this site in a “first stage” revegetation approach. It is evident that a collection of local native species have been planted without due consideration to lifespan, plant structure or ability to compete with perennial or annual weeds. Species such as *Enchylaena tomentosa* or Native Grasses are not dense enough to shade out Soursob or introduced grass species. Other species, e.g. Coastal Saltbush *Atriplex cinerea*, are better suited to a coastal site, adapt quickly and offer a change to control introduced perennial or annual weeds prior the addition of other native species over time.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

Overall, the revegetation work at this site has been more successful than at Gilberton Gully Reserve, however, the lack of an overall strategy is evident; the Councils *Biodiversity Plan* sets the guidelines but is not a “working” plan. Successful and complex vegetation establishment needs years to develop structure and a “working” plan will assist this.

A well produced “working” plan will also assist Council to support volunteers and give volunteers ownership and a focus for their activities.

Some natural regeneration of native grasses and grassland species has occurred which is encouraging however this plant association requires a very different management strategy to that of perennial plants.

During our visit a concern was expressed regarding protecting an area of Native Soursob (*Oxalis perennans*) near the storm water outlet pipe off Barton Avenue. This species is spreading as a result of the favorable damp conditions and regular hand-weeding around the plants. If a change in the location of the outlet pipe or soil moisture of the locality is predicted, it is highly likely the changes will affect the plants future spread. This species will readily transplant if due care is exercised.



Photo – location of Native Soursob. The plant could be propagated and even transplanted if required.

ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers have played an important part in the care and maintenance of the reserve. Without their ongoing support the reserve would require additional maintenance time from council staff. If they had not been involved in the past it is highly likely the extent of weed management, current revegetation activities and the range of species planted would be much reduced.

The volunteers are able to assist in many ways including;

- Practical work plans
- Plant identification
- Identification of change at the site over time
- Seed and cutting collections
- Plant propagation
- Weed control (annual and woody)
- Signage (concepts and placement)
- Revegetation
- General care and maintenance
- Recruiting new volunteers

It is essential that volunteers are encouraged to be part of the overall plan for the reserve and develop a strong partnership with council.

PREPARING A REVEGETATION WORKING PLAN

The preparation of a revegetation “working plan” will guide council staff and volunteers to work together to apply sound revegetation and site management principles in a structured way.

The basis for our recommendations have been made from our site visitations, observations and discussion with council staff and volunteers. Our recommendations include:

A. An overall management strategy or working plan is required

Our basic mapping of the reserve has identified:

- (1) areas that contain remnant native species
- (2) areas that have few or no remnant species but are relatively free of weeds
- (3) areas that contain no remnant species and are highly modified by weed invasion

The mapping has defined where regeneration or revegetation activities are best targeted for maximum return for effort expended. In effect, areas in the best condition (with regard to remnant native plants) should be the highest priority for effort.

Type (1) areas should be maintained and expanded out by targeted weed management. Planting should be limited in these areas, as natural regeneration will occur. Areas of native grasses should be marked and not slashed until after seed set and maturation.

Type (2) areas will require more effort to restore native vegetative cover. Remnant plants should be identified and marked. Careful weeding around these will encourage natural regeneration over time. Effective weed control is essential prior to revegetation work to minimize competition with the plants being put in. If herbicides are not to be used (as is the case here) individual weed control mats should be used or matting over a whole area, if this is suitable.

Type (3) areas are the lowest priority for revegetation and should only be tackled once the better areas have been protected and or enhanced. Some areas will need the selective removal of non-local trees before being replanted.

B. Soil Treatments

Unnecessary weeds are generally a result of a lack of good soil biology resulting in poor soil structure, which may be a result of changes to soil pH, soil nutrients or increased soil moisture. A **soil test** and analysis will open the door to other soil treatments assisting the reduction in weeds and improved growth of native species.

C. Weeds

In general revegetation projects should only occur once effective weed control has been undertaken. If this is not the case, effort may be wasted and volunteers exhausted, as weeds will overrun the new plants. If, as the current policy dictates, herbicides are not to be used, other methods of weed suppression should be put in place, e.g. use of weed matting, mulches, hand pulling, steam, solarization or as indicated improving the condition of the soils with a combination of all.

Initially the use of selected herbicides, at a minimum Glyphosate Biactive, should be considered to enable areas to be properly prepared before being planted. This herbicide does not move through the soil and is 'safe' for use near watercourses or gullies, which is a primary concern here. The gully is seasonal (or related to rain events) so the risk is considerably less than along a permanent watercourse. Covered spot spraying or wick-wiping will reduce the risk of off-target damage around existing plants..

The current practice of **slashing** weeds and hand pulling is an ongoing cost and may need to continue at some sites. It is certainly useful in reducing seed set by grasses and some other weeds (if properly timed). In the longer term, the aim should be to reduce the dependence on this practice and revegetate areas that are currently maintained by slashing.

A **layering** approach to replanting would be advantageous. That is, following weed control, the first species to be planted should be those that can out compete weeds or the use of summer active native grasses as a base layer. Once these are established, subsequent plantings will introduce herbs, low shrubs, larger shrubs and trees, as appropriate.

It is also recommended that tubestock be produced in larger containers for plantings that are to occur on less hospitable sites. These plants would have a more advanced root system and losses during the drier months may be significantly reduced. Weed control would still need to be followed up.



Photo – follow-up planting in open areas is best before new sites are worked on.

D. Species selection

A good range of plant species has been used in revegetation work. Some species have extensively used and at times, in inappropriate locations, e.g. *Atriplex cinerea* on dryland sites (this species naturally occurs on coastal sites). Sourcing propagation material of some species that once occurred in this locality may be difficult, at least if local sources are preferred. Increasing diversity by using material from sites farther removed, but otherwise similar, may outweigh the limitations presently being experienced.

A larger range of species, especially understory and watercourse species is proposed (refer list). The recommendations have been listed for the 'upper' and 'lower' sections of the reserve, as some coastal species would have occurred in the lower section but not higher up the slope. Species suitable for the watercourse are marked (W).

E. Community involvement

This reserve has an informal “friends” group that participates in the management of the area. It is recommended that the group and its activities should be formalised. The members of the group should have input to the management/ “working” plan and the plan should direct the work the members undertake. The plan should be reviewed annually with adjustments made as tasks are either completed or require more time.

Many of DEWNR’s Friends of Parks groups use this model and it has worked well. It would be useful to engage members in training in a variety of topics, e.g. weed control methods, plant species identification, bird species identification and monitoring, revegetation methods, plant propagation and OH&S.

We propose a signed agreement is made between council and volunteers (who are offering support). This will assist the volunteers and council to recognize each other as valuable contributors to the management of the reserve with council agreeing to support and provide timely removal of collected weeds and rubbish as, an example.

F. Interpretation

The redefining of walking trails in the reserve offers the opportunity to prepare a walking trails map on which plants or areas of interest can be marked. The short trail along which plants are identified at the eastern side Barton Gully Reserve would be expanded to further inform visitors about the native plants that are native to this area.

FIGURE 1 - PRIORITY AREAS FOR RESTORATION



Holdfast Gullies



Client: City of Holdfast Bay

Drawn: CG

Scale: 1:1000 A3

Date: 12.11.2013

0 10 20 30 40m



Environmental Zoning: Barton Gully | DRAFT

Dwg no.: SK03

Rev:

SITE ASSESSMENT

Refer to Figure 1 on page 14 for the location of mapping areas A to F.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATION

Sections of the reserve, as stated earlier, have been planted with a range of non-local species and some of these have naturalized (become weedy) and others are nearing the end of their useful lives. More recent plantings, especially on the eastern side have used local native plant species. There are also volunteer weedy non-woody and woody weeds (e.g. Olive, African Boxthorn, Castor Oil Plant) that should be removed. A general list of tree and shrub species to be removed is provided in Appendix 1.

AREA (A) – REVEGETATION AREA IN PROMINENT ROADSIDE LOCATION

Condition – A good selection of local native plants have been used but weed control is an ongoing issue.

Recommended management actions

- Engage contractors to slash/weed/spray the site prior to seed set each growing season.
- Once weeds are further controlled, replace poorly performing plants (e.g. *Enchylaena tomentosa*) and replant open spaces at a density of say x plants/m².
- Re-evaluate the use of herbicides as part of the management program. The inability to 'get on top of' the weed problem is adversely affecting the revegetation efforts. The present attempts to control weeds are not efficient.
- Do not further extend replanting until the management of the present area is under control.



Photo – weed control & plant selection is essential

AREA (B) – NORTH-FACING SLOPE ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE GULLY

Condition – This is a dry site and some remnant native vegetation remains here and should be enhanced. Native species include native grasses (Spear Grass *Austrostipa* spp. and Kangaroo Grass *Themeda triandra*), Black-anther Flax-lily (*Dianella revoluta*), Coast Twinleaf (*Zygophyllum billardierei*), Yellow Tails (*Ptilotus nobilis*), Australian Bindweed (*Convolvulus erubescens*), Soft Tussock Mat-rush (*Lomandra densiflora*).

Recommended management actions

- The area would naturally have been quite open and this type of landscape should be maintained, viz. plant only herbs, grasses, sedges, etc. and very few larger shrubs. Remove local non-native species, viz. *Acacia saligna* and *Melaleuca brevifolia* (the latter are dying out due to the unfavorable dry conditions).
- Increase levels of native grasses, smaller species, *Pittosporum* and *Acacia acinacea*.



Photo – dry slope, encourage natural regeneration of Local Native Species

AREA (C) – GULLY / DRAINAGE LINE

Condition - The gully is largely fed via street runoff water – flow is seasonal or after large rain events. It has been planted to a variety of species, mainly Melaleucas – *M. brevifolia*, *M. nesophila*, *M. lanceolata* and *M. halmaturorum* (lower section [Area D] near the coast). Of these species, only Dryland Teatree (*M. lanceolata*) is native to area. The area is too dry for Short-leaf Honey-myrtle (*M. brevifolia*) and they are gradually dying out.

An area of Native Soursob (*Oxalis perennans*) occurs near the stormwater outlet below Barton Avenue. This is a wet site and it has spread considerably from the parent plants. It may be necessary to relocate these plants if works are done on this outlet. Native Soursob transplants quite well.

Recommended management actions –

- Remove *Melaleuca nesophila* and *M. brevifolia* and replace with *M. lanceolata* which is native to the area.
- Increase plantings of *Cyperus* sp, *Austrostipa* sp, *Dianella* sp, *Juncus* sp and *Lomandra* sp depending on soil type, slope and local condition requirements for the plants.



Photo – gully could have introduced plants replaced with local native species

AREA (D) - THE LOWER SECTION OF THE WATERCOURSE

Condition – This section is quite weedy. Weeds include *Arundo* (Giant Reed), *Nasturtium*, Castor Oil Plant, Soursob, African Boxthorn and various grasses. Some planting has been undertaken, both in the watercourse and on the banks, but site preparation has been inadequate, especially in regard to weed control. This section has been planted with Swamp Paper-bark (*Melaleuca halmaturorum*) and Native Juniper (*Myoporum insulare*); also non-native Eucalypts – Tuart Gum and Platypus Gum – which should be removed.

Recent plantings of *Attriplex cinerea*, a local frontline coastal species, seems to confuse the theme of the area.

Recommended management actions

- Remove those plants that maybe poisonous to humans and those that is declared SA pest plants.
- Carefully select replanting species as this section as this section is a transition to a much more environmentally hostile coastal environs.
- Planting of highly adaptable species such as *Mycoporum insulare* will provide protection to more fragile understory species planted after successful establishment of the stronger species.
- A site specific replanting plan is required for this area.



Photo – lower part of drainage line with many introduced plant species

AREA (E) – COMPRISES AN OPEN AREA WITH SOME REMNANT NATIVE VEGETATION

Condition – An open, grassy site that should be maintained and managed as such. Native species include Spear-grass, Silky Blue-grass, Kangaroo Grass, Black-anther Flax-lily, Mat-rush (*Lomandra*), Chocolate Lily, and Grassland Everlasting (*Chrysocephalum semipapposum*). Some non-local native species that have been planted should be removed (see below).

Recommended management actions

- Maintain area by periodic mowing; this will encourage the spread of native grasses if mown other than when the plants are flowering and setting seed.
- Increase the level of grassland species without planting large shrubs.



Photo – Keeping open areas is important for site ecology.

AREA (F) – COMPRISES AN OPEN AREA WITH SOME REMNANT NATIVE VEGETATION

Condition – An open, grassy site that should be maintained and managed as such. Native species are similar to Area E but weeds are more apparent. Some non-local native species have recently been planted here including some shrubs (e.g. *Dodonaea viscosa*) which are inappropriate in a grassland and will possibly make management by mowing more difficult. In addition, extending plantings into this area is premature given the weedy state of earlier plantings on the slope above.

Recommended management actions

- Maintain area by periodic mowing, if practical; this will encourage the spread of native grasses if mown other than when the plants are flowering and setting seed. Do not undertake further plantings as natural regeneration should occur.



Photo by Aspect Studios – opportunity to improve open grass areas without the addition of shrubs.

TIMING OF ACTIVITIES

As with all revegetation and vegetation management yearly climatic conditions will greatly vary the timing of activities. It is important to continuously plan and review plans on a regular basis.

The writing of agreed work plans for each area or zone is important. These work plans will assist volunteers and council to better understand the sites needs whilst reducing effort.

A typical works program is provided on the following page. It should be used as a guide and expanded overtime using local experience and climatic conditions.

TYPICAL WORKS PROGRAM

This work program will vary considering local climatic conditions and should form part of the annual work plan discussions												
Item	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Work plans (discussions) for following season												
Seed & Cutting Collection												
Plant propagation by seed							eg Bursaria			eg Mel	eg Acacia	eg Grasses & Sedges
Plant Propagation by cuttings									eg Dianella	eg Goodenia	eg Myop	
Looking after propagated plants												
Fertilizing seedlings				previous year plantings & during planting								
Site preparation for revegetation												
Planting seedlings												
Maintenance weed control												
Removal of woody weeds (trees)												
Work Plans review (pre site preparation & Planting)												

APPENDIX 1: TREES AND SHRUBS TO BE REMOVED

The following trees and shrubs are invasive and should be removed and replaced by local native alternatives.

Common name	Botanical Name	Comment
Albizia, Cape Leeuwin Wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Spreads by seed or root suckers to become dominant
Athel Pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	SA declared weed
Boxthorn, African Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	SA declared weed Seeds poisonous to people
Castor Oil Plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Seeds poisonous to people
Common (or Desert) Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Spreads easily by seed in wet environs to become dominant
Flinders Ranges Wattle	<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Spreads by seeds in dry environs
Golden Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Sleeper woody weed of Southern Australia. Becomes dominant
Montpellier Broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	SA declared weed
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	SA declared weed
Pepper-tree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Becomes dominant
Platypus Gum	<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>	Little value, easily blows over
Rhamnus (Italian Buckthorn)	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Sleeper woody weed of coastal Southern Australia. Becomes dominant
Swamp Casuarina	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	Spreads easily by seed in wet environs to become dominant
Western Coastal Wattle	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Sleeper woody weed of coastal Southern Australia. Becomes dominant

APPENDIX 2: SPECIES LIST FOR REVEGETATION PROJECTS

Common Name	Botanical Name	Barton Gully upper section	Barton Gully lower section
Trees			
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	+	
Southern Cypress Pine	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	+	
Peppermint Box	<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	+	
Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>	+	
Native Apricot	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	+	
Large/medium shrubs			
Wreath Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	+	
Umbrella Bush	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	+	+
Kangaroo Thorn	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	+	+
Sweet Bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	+	+
Common Fringe-myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	+	
Sticky Hop-bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp spatulata</i>	+	+
Mallee Pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i>		+

Small shrubs			
Mallee Bush-pea	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	+	
Clasping Goodenia	<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	+	
Heart-shaped Beard-heath	<i>Leucopogon cordifolius</i>		+
Twiggy Daisy-bush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	+	+
Groundcovers			
Chocolate Lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	+	
Wallaby Grass	<i>Austrodanthonia caespitosa</i>	+	+
Feather Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	+	
Rusty Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	+	
Coastal Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa flavens</i>		+
Tall Spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>	+	
Bulbine-lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	+	
Pink Garland-lily	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>	+	+
Clammy Goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i>	+	+
Grassland Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	+	
Australian Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i>	+	+
Spiny Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	+W	+W

Stiff Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	+W	+W
Black-anther Flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	+	+
Climbing Saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans</i> spp. <i>nutans</i>	+	+
Native Lilac	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	+	+
Pale Rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	+W	+W
Running Postman; Scarlet Runner	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	+	+
Native Flax	<i>Linum marginale</i>	+	
Soft Tussock Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	+	+
Hard Mat-rush	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> var. <i>dura</i>	+	+
Creeping Boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	+	+
Native Soursob/Sorrel	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	+	
Native Pelargonium	<i>Pelargonium littorale</i>		+
Variable Plantain	<i>Plantago varia</i>	+	+
Native Scurf-pea	<i>Psoralea australasica</i>	+	+
Yellow Tails	<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i>	+	+
Creamy Candles	<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	+	
Rush Fringe-lily	<i>Thysanotus juncifolius</i>	+	
Toothed Velleia	<i>Velleia arguta</i>	+	+

Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	+	+
Wedge New Holland Daisy	<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i> var. <i>cuneata</i>	+	+
Coastal Bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilentia</i>		+
Coast Twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum billardiarei</i>	+	+

Item No: **14.6**

Subject: **2019-2020 COMMUNITY DONATIONS PROGRAM**

Date: 8 October 2018

Written By: Community Development Coordinator

General Manager: Community Services, Ms M Lock

SUMMARY

Council provides an annual budget of \$50,000 for the Community Donations Program, Youth Achievement Sponsorship Funding and Community Chest Donations. This financial year, of the \$50,000, \$35,000 has been allocated to the Community Donations Program to support local clubs, groups, artists, schools and organisations in a range of areas. The program is designed to support and encourage community initiatives and projects within the City of Holdfast Bay, which will positively influence the community.

Within the Community Donations program, applications have been accepted through three categories; Community Recreation and Wellbeing Donations, Events and Festivals Donations and Arts and Cultural Donations, with the following donation amounts recommended. Twelve (12) eligible applications totalling \$33,720.37 were received and considered in accordance with the program guidelines and eleven (11) applications have been recommended for approval, some with conditional approval attached.

Donation Categories	Donation Recommended
Total Community Recreation and Wellbeing	\$21,620.37
Total Events and Festivals Donations	\$5,000
Total Arts and Cultural Donations	\$6,600
Total Recommended Funds	\$33,220.37
Remaining Funds	\$1,779.63

Refer Attachment 1

This report seeks Council's endorsement for the successful applicants of the 2019/2020 Community Donations Program.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council endorses the successful applicants of the Community Donations Program 2019-2020 as detailed in Attachment 1 of this report.

COMMUNITY PLAN

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places
Placemaking: Developing walkable connected neighbourhoods
Placemaking: Building character and celebrating history
Placemaking: Housing a diverse population
Community: Building a healthy, active and resilient community
Community: Celebrating culture and diversity
Community: Providing welcoming and accessible facilities
Community: Fostering an engaged and contributing community
Economy: Supporting and growing local business
Economy: Making it easier to do business
Economy: Harnessing emerging technology
Economy: Boosting our visitor economy
Environment: Protecting Biodiversity
Environment: Building an environmentally resilient city
Environment: Using resource efficiently
Environment: Fostering an environmentally connected community

COUNCIL POLICY

Not Applicable.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Not Applicable.

BACKGROUND

Council provides annual financial support through the Community Donations Program to support local clubs, groups, individuals and organisations in a range of areas including sport, recreation, environment, events, community development, art, and culture. The program is designed to support and encourage community initiatives and projects within the City of Holdfast Bay, which will positively influence the community and that meet an identified need.

Applications were not accepted if the project had already commenced or if the funding is to be used for salaries, fundraising, travel, conference costs, political purposes, ongoing expenses, minor equipment purchases and for structural work on buildings.

REPORT

Applications have been assessed in accordance with the Community Donations Program guidelines and criteria which include:

- Overall quality of the application.
- Benefit to the community.
- Strategic link to the Our Place 2030 Strategic Plan.
- Previous donations received from Council.
- Innovative nature of the project.
- Capacity for self-funding and/or other funding source opportunities.
- Council's own budgetary constraints.

Applications have been ranked within their categories as per Assessment Panels scoring and feedback.

COMMUNITY RECREATION AND WELLBEING DONATIONS

Applicants were invited to apply for up to 50% of the cost of their project to a maximum of \$5,000. Council received seven (7) applications for the Community Recreation and Wellbeing Donations Program totalling \$21,620.37.

The following Community Recreation and Wellbeing Donations have been recommended for approval by the Assessment Panel which consisted of representatives from Community Development, Youth, Sport and Recreation, Recreation SA and an Elected Member. For more information on each applicant, refer to attachment 1.

Refer Attachment 1

Group	Project	Ranking	Donation Requested	Donation Recommended
Glenelg Surf Life Saving Club	CaLD water safety program	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
Reclink Australia	Youth physical and mental health activities	2	\$5,000	\$5,000
Seacliff Recreation Centre	Projector and retractable screen	3	\$1,892.90	\$1,892.90
Somerton Bowling Club	Installation of shade and seating	= 4	\$3,000	\$3,000
Brighton Croquet Club	Replace shade and seating on sides of croquet court	= 4	\$2,477.47	\$2,477.47
Glenelg North Community Garden	Recycled Art Bike Archway	= 4	\$1,250	\$1,250
Brighton Primary School	Butterfly Sensory Garden	= 4	\$3,000	\$3,000
Total Community Recreation and Wellbeing			\$21,620.37	\$21,620.37

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Somerton Bowling Club

Conditional approval related to confirmation of other funding sources.

Reclink Australia

Conditional approval related to report back to Council with evidence in acquittal of attendance numbers and demographics have been met.

EVENTS AND FESTIVALS DONATIONS

Applicants were invited to apply for up to 50% of the cost of their event to a maximum of \$5,000. Council received one application for the Events and Festivals Donations, with the Assessment Panel recommending conditional approval totalling \$5,000.

The following Events and Festivals Donations have been recommended for approval by the Assessment Panel which consisted of representatives from Community Development, Arts and Culture, and independent Artist and two (2) Elected Members. For more information on each applicant, refer to attachment 1.

Refer Attachment 1

Group	Event/ Festival	Ranking	Donation Requested	Donation Recommended
Minda Inc	Christmas Carols and Markets	1	\$5,000	\$5,000
Total Events and Festivals Donations			\$5,000	\$5,000

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Minda Inc

Approval is based upon receiving further information related to other sponsors and their contributions; project budget details; is the event free to the public and evidence of a traffic management plan.

ARTS AND CULTURAL DONATIONS

Applications were submitted under two categories; Arts and Cultural Development Projects and Public Arts Projects. Under Arts and Cultural Development Projects applicants were invited to apply for up to 70% of the cost of their project to a maximum of \$3,500 and under Public Arts Projects applicants were invited to apply for up to 100% of project costs to a maximum of \$2,000. Council received four (4) applications for the Arts and Cultural Donations Program with three (3) applications being recommended for approval totalling \$6,600.

The following donations have been recommended for approval by the Assessment Panel which consisted of representatives from Community Development, Youth, Arts and Culture, the Bay Discovery Centre a local artist and an Elected Member. For more information on each applicant, refer to attachment 1.

Refer Attachment 1

Group	Project	Category	Ranking	Donation Requested	Donation Recommended
Splash Arts Inc	Deliver 3 free community concerts targeted to seniors	Development Project	1	\$1,750	\$1,600

Glenelg Brass Band	Purchase of professional standard trombone for community concerts	Public Arts	2	\$2,000	\$2,000
Brighton Primary School	Outdoor metal signs for student artwork displays	Development Project	= 3	\$3,000	\$3,000
Emily Johns - Artist	Mural – The Annex Café, Glenelg	Public Art	= 3	\$2,128	NIL
Total Arts and Cultural Donations				\$8,878.00	\$6,600

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Brighton Primary School

Approval is based on evidence for broader community benefit – Panels will need to be accessible to the whole of the public. For example, they need to be placed on the school boundary facing out rather than within the school grounds.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPLICATIONS

Emily Johns

Mural at the Annex Café, Glenelg. Application was declined due to the inability to align the mural with the development of a Mural Art Strategy, currently in planning stages, to coincide with the Jetty Road Master Plan.

BUDGET

There is \$35,000 allocated Community to the Community Donations Program in the 2019-2020 budget. It is recommended that the under spend of \$1,779.63 be relocated into Council's Community Chest Program that provides one off funding for small community development initiatives throughout the year, including; street parties, small equipment purchases and small community events. We receive a high number of Community Chest applications annually and regularly exhaust the allocated funds before the end of financial year.

LIFE CYCLE COSTS

Not applicable.

Attachment 1



City of Holdfast Bay

Community Donations Program 2019/2020

Successful Applicants

Community Recreation & Wellbeing Donations		
Applicant	Project Name and Description	Donation
Somerton Park Bowling Club	Installation of sunshades and seating. (Conditional approval related to other funding sources) Seeking \$3000 in City of Holdfast Bay funding, together with \$24,600 in SA Office for Recreation and Sport (ORS) funding, to enable the purchase and installation of retractable sunshades and seating for 2 of its 4 bowling greens.	\$3000
Brighton Croquet Club	Replace outside seating and shaded areas on side of croquet lawns.	\$2,477.47
Reclink Australia	Youth physical and mental health activities. (Conditional approval related to evidence of attendance numbers and demographics) Offering a range of passive and active sport and recreational activities through the school holiday periods. Working with local agencies to engage young people (12-21) to create social connections, build confidence, develop physical and mental fitness and encourage artistic expression and creativity. Ultimately working towards an Adventure-based camp for young people from the local area.	\$5,000
Seacliff Community Recreation Centre	Projector and retractable screen to ensure maximum usage of centre facilities by offering training , meeting and guest speaking opportunities within newly created partitioned space.	\$1,892.90
Glenelg Surf Life Saving Club	CaLD water safety education program to increase knowledge of the aquatic environment, build local capacity through social inclusion and providing skills in an effort to decrease fatality by drowning and aquatic related injuries.	\$5,000
Brighton Primary School	Butterfly Sensory Garden (Conditional approval related to more information on costings, design, infrastructure, community accessibility) 2 vacant spaces within the school grounds to be converted into sensory and butterfly gardens, designed to teach plant lifecycles and ignite the senses. Students involved with the planning through to delivery and will include secret paths, areas to sit and wheel chair accessible design for inclusiveness.	\$3,000
Glenelg North Community Garden	A Recycled Bike Archway constructed and fixed in the external garden bed in the carpark area, adjacent to the GNCG greenhouse, providing support for summer climbing vegetables with the produce free to the public. An understory of winter vegetables and flowers will make the most of the winter sun.	\$1,250
Total Community Recreation and Wellbeing Donations		\$21,620.37

Events and Festivals Donations		
Applicant	Project Name and Description	Donation
Minda Inc	Christmas Carols and Markets. (Conditional approval related to more information on costings and sponsor partnerships) The Minda and BankSA Christmas Carols and Markets is aimed at the whole family starting at 11am with activities, live entertainment and culminating in Christmas Carols from 4pm. Food trucks, stalls, amusement rides, petting zoo, bouncy castle, face painting and Santa visiting. Run by Minda for the benefit of South Australians with disability and their families.	\$5,000
Total Events and Festivals Donations		\$5,000

Arts and Cultural Donations		
Applicant	Project Name and Description	Donation
Splash Arts Inc	Deliver 3 free community concerts targeted to seniors in collaboration with local community centres.	\$1,600
Glenelg Brass Band	Purchase of professional standard trombone for community concerts. The band has attracted an experienced musician with many years working with military and police bands. Purchase of a suitably professional standard trombone to retain the players' skills as the principle trombonist – currently the band has a student model instrument.	\$2,000
Brighton Primary School	Outdoor metal signs that will display printed student artwork. (Conditional approval related to benefit to the whole of the community) Signs can be re-used over the years by replacing the printed coating to keep the art fresh and relevant.	\$3,000
Total Arts and Cultural Donations		\$6,600

Total Community Donations	\$33,220.37
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