

## 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 10 August 2021 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 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. SERVICE TO COUNTRY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*The City of Holdfast Bay would like to acknowledge all personnel who have served in the Australian forces and services, including volunteers, for our country.*

### 4. 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.*

### 5. APOLOGIES

5.1 Apologies Received - Nil

5.2 Absent - Councillor P Chabrel (Leave of Absence)

### 6. ITEMS PRESENTED TO COUNCIL

### 7. 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.*

### 8. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

#### Motion

**That the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 27 July 2021 be taken as read and confirmed.**

Moved Councillor \_\_\_\_\_, Seconded Councillor \_\_\_\_\_

**Carried**

### 9. PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS

9.1 Petitions - Nil

9.2 **Presentations - Nil**

9.3 **Deputations - Nil**

**10. QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS**

10.1 **Without Notice**

10.2 **On Notice**

10.2.1 Brighton Corridor Study – Councillor Lindop (Report No: 273/21)

**11. MEMBER'S ACTIVITY REPORTS**

11.1 Mayors Activity Report for May 2021 to July 2021 (Report No: 265/21)

11.2 Councillor Lindop's Activity Report for January 2021 to July 2021 (Report No: 267/21)

**12. MOTIONS ON NOTICE**

12.1 Passing of Councillor Bouchee – Mayor Wilson (Report No: 272/21)

12.2 Chamber Seating Plan (Report No: 271/21)

**13. ADJOURNED MATTERS - Nil**

**14. REPORTS OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES AND SUBSIDIARIES**

14.1 Reappointment to the Alwyndor Management Committee (Report No: 266/21)

**15. REPORTS BY OFFICERS**

15.1 Items in Brief (Report No: 263/21)

15.2 Formal Notification – Passing of Councillor Bouchee (Report No: 268/21)

15.3 Appointment to the Community Donations Assessment Panels (Report No: 251/21)

15.4 2020/2021 Community Grants and Donations Program (Report No: 252/21)

15.5 Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Act 2021 and Regulations (Report No: 264/21)

15.6 Gullies Masterplans (Report No: 261/21)

15.7 Rainwater Tank Pilot Project (Report No: 262/21)

**16. 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.*

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

**18. ITEMS IN CONFIDENCE**

## 18.1 Event Activation (Report No: 260/21)

*Pursuant to Section 83(5) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Report attached to this agenda and the accompanying documentation is delivered to the Council Members upon the basis that the Council consider the Report and the documents in confidence under Part 3 of the Act, specifically on the basis that Council will receive, discuss or consider:*

- i. information relating to actual litigation, or litigation that the council or council committee believes on reasonable grounds will take place, involving the council or an employee of the council.
- j. information the disclosure of which would divulge information provided on a confidential basis by or to a Minister of the Crown, or another public authority or official (not being an employee of the council, or a person engaged by the Council); and would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.



**ROBERTO BRIA**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**



Item No: **10.2.1**

Subject: **QUESTION ON NOTICE – BRIGHTON CORRIDOR STUDY – COUNCILLOR LINDOP**

Date: 10 August 2021

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## **QUESTION**

Councillor Lindop asked the following question:

**Could Council Administration please advise if the City of Holdfast Bay have submitted a response to the recent Brighton Road Corridor Study public consultation survey undertaken by the Department of Infrastructure and Transport?**

**Will there be an opportunity to submit in a collated fashion the issues that City of Holdfast Bay have collated with traffic arising from resident complaints and feedback from relating to the Brighton Road Corridor traffic?**

## **BACKGROUND**

Department for Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) LinkedIn Post:

“‘Have Your Say’ on some of Adelaide’s Key Road Corridors!

We’re undertaking a series of Road Corridor Planning Studies along six of Adelaide’s key road corridors – Main North Road, Payneham Road, Portrush Road, Unley Road, Cross Road and Brighton Road.

Roads are not just about the movement of people and goods, but are also places where people live, work, and visit.

We’d like to hear about your experience using these roads. Community feedback will enable us to better understand local issues and can help influence future transport infrastructure projects.

Visit the project webpage <https://lnkd.in/g4C6zxa> to find out more, including how you can provide input. Feedback is open until Monday 9 August 2021.

These studies form part of the State Government’s \$10 million Transport Network Planning Studies Program.”

**ANSWER – GENERAL MANAGER STRATEGY AND CORPORATE**

The Brighton Road Corridor Planning Study forms one part of the State Government's \$10 million Transport Network Planning Studies Program. At this stage funding is for the planning studies only. The studies will inform the development of a 'pipeline' of integrated, evidenced-based potential projects should funding become available.

DIT collected community feedback between Tuesday 20 July and Monday 9 August by 'pinning' comments to online maps of the corridors.

Administration provided DIT the comments it received on the Brighton corridor which were made by our community during council engagements since 2017, along with issues raised by staff and Councillors. A list of these comments has been provided in the Items in Brief.

Unfortunately due to the timing of the consultation a formal response from Council could not be made within the engagement timeframe but all known issues and comments made to date by the community were collated by Administration and provided to DIT.

Item No: **11.1**

Subject: **MAYOR'S ACTIVITY REPORT FOR MAY 2021 TO JULY 2021**

Date: 10 August 2021

Written By: Executive Assistant to the CEO and Mayor

General Manager: Chief Executive Officer

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### SUMMARY

Presented for the information of Members is the Activity Report for the Mayor for May 2021 To July 2021.

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### RECOMMENDATION

**That the Mayor's Activity Report for May 2021 To July 2021 be received and noted.**

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### REPORT

Date	Activity	Location
2/05/2021	Rendez-Vous Market	Wattle Reserve
7/05/2021	Coast Protection Board Meeting	DEW: Waymouth Street Adelaide
9/05/2021	Glenelg vs Sturt	ACH Group Stadium
10/05/2021	2021 Proclamation Day Ceremony future directions City of Holdfast Bay and Kurna Nation - Mayor Amanda Wilson, Jeffrey Newchurch (Kurna Nation), Roberto Bria (CEO), Marnie Lock (GM Community Services)	Office of the Lord Mayor, 128 King William Street (advise Security on arrival)
11/05/2021	Signing of documents for the sale of Pine Avenue, Seacliff	CEO's Office
11/05/2021	City Activation Monthly Update	Mayor's Office Brighton
11/05/2021	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	CEO's Office
11/05/2021	Pre-Council Workshop - Seacliff Development	Council Chambers - Glenelg Town Hall
11/05/2021	Council Meeting	Glenelg Town Hall - Council Chambers
12/05/2021	Council Meeting Wrap Up Video	On Site within City of Holdfast Bay
14/05/2021	Old Brighton Town Hall - Heritage plaque	388 Brighton Road, Hove
16/05/2021	Opening of the St John Ambulance Museum	7 Arundle Road, Brighton

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location</b>
17/05/2021	Economic Recovery Taskforce - Close-out Meeting	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
18/05/2021	Meeting with Hon Emily Bourke MLC re Local Government	CEO's Office - 24 Jetty Road, Brighton
18/05/2021	Executive Committee Meeting - CEO Performance Review	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
18/05/2021	Council Workshop - Smoke Free Policy	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
19/05/2021	Volunteer Mid-Year Breakfast (during Volunteer week)	Glenelg Surf Life Saving Club
19/05/2021	Rotary Club of HB - Food Drive	Film at Woolworths Glenelg
20/05/2021	Coast FM Interview	Studio
20/05/2021	Library - Meet Our Mayor	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
21/05/2021	Adelaide Airport Consultative Committee (AACC)	Microsoft Teams meeting
21/05/2021	LG Annual Leadership Excellence Gala Awards Dinner	Adelaide Convention Centre
23/05/2021	Jimmy Melrose Walking Tour	Esplanade, Moseley Square, Glenelg
23/05/2021	Sporting Car Club - Anniversary Picnic	Wigley Reserve, Glenelg
25/05/2021	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	CEO's Office
25/05/2021	Pre - Council Workshop - Draft Strategic Plan	Glenelg Town Hall - Council Chambers
25/05/2021	Carlyn Brannigan	Mayor's Office
26/05/2021	Council Meeting Wrap Up Video	On Site within City of Holdfast Bay
27/05/2021	Piltangka Plaza Naming Ceremony	St Peter's Woodlands Grammar School, 39 Partridge Street, Glenelg
29/05/2021	Glenelg vs Adelaide	ACH Group Stadium
1/06/2021	Workshop - 2021/22 Draft Budget and Planning & Design Code	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
2/06/2021	JRMC Meeting	Mayor's Parlour, Glenelg Town Hall
3/06/2021	Green Adelaide Local Government Partnerships Forum	Thebarton Community Centre Torrensville
6/06/2021	Rendez-Vous Market	Wattle Reserve
7/06/2021	Interview with John at Radio Italiana 531am	Hindmarsh
8/06/2021	City Activation Monthly Update	Mayor's office Brighton
8/06/2021	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	CEO's Office
8/06/2021	Council Meeting	Glenelg Town Hall - Council Chambers
8/06/2021	Workshop - Street Tree Selection Process	Glenelg Town Hall - Mayors Parlour
9/06/2021	Council Meeting Wrap Up Video	On Site within City of Holdfast Bay
9/06/2021	Suicide Prevention Network Forum	ACH Group Stadium Brighton Road Glenelg East

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location</b>
9/06/2021	5049 Coastal Community Meeting	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
11/06/2021	Australian of the Year Luncheon 2021	Adelaide Convention Centre
14/06/2021	Glenelg vs North Adelaide	ACH Group Stadium
15/06/2021	Council Workshop - Coastal Adaptation Planning – Results of Phase 1	Brighton Civic Centre - Kingston Room
16/06/2021	Member for Morphett Stephen Patterson re in Sturt River biodiversity/ linear park	4 Byron Street, Glenelg
17/06/2021	Coast FM Interview	Studio
17/06/2021	Cr Philip Chabrel catch up with Mayor Wilson and Roberto	CEO's Office
17/06/2021	Meeting with Mayor Wilson   Mayor Thompson   Lord Mayor Verschoor	Port Noarlunga
18/06/2021	Coast Protection Board Meeting	DEW: Waymouth Street Adelaide
22/06/2021	Council Meeting	Glenelg Town Hall - Council Chamber
22/06/2021	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	CEO's Office
23/06/2021	Council Meeting Wrap Up Video	Alpine Village set up
25/06/2021	Launch Alpine Winter Festival 2021	Glenelg Foreshore
28/06/2021	Citizenship Ceremony	Stamford Grand
29/06/2021	Jetty Road Marketing Brainstorm	Con's Office
29/06/2021	100 years of Glenelg Football Club Civic Reception	Partridge House, Partridge St, Glenelg
30/06/2021	Seawall Apartments SCAP Meeting	Kardi Munaintya meeting room 50 Flinders Street, Adelaide
1/07/2021	SRWRA - SMRF Visit	Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (112 Bakewell Drive, Seaford Heights South Australia)
2/07/2021	Plaque unveiling dedicated to Squadron Leader Robert Wilton Bungey, DFC, RAAF	Partridge House, Glenelg
3/07/2021	Glenelg vs Adelaide	ACH Group Stadium
5/07/2021	Rotary Club of Holdfast Bay Changeover Dinner	Club Marion 262 Sturt Road Marion
13/07/2021	Council Meeting	Glenelg Town Hall - Council Chambers
13/07/2021	Workshop - Alwyndor - Investment Management Strategy	Glenelg Town Hall - Chambers
14/07/2021	Council Meeting Wrap Up Video	On Site within City of Holdfast Bay
15/07/2021	Coast FM Interview	Studio
17/07/2021	Glenelg vs South Adelaide	ACH Group Stadium
19/07/2021	Meeting Peter Katalanis	Glenelg
20/07/2021	Council Workshop - Brighton Seacliff Yacht Club; St Andrews Uniting Church License and Purchase of Land	Zoom Meeting

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Location</b>
20/07/2021	JRMC weekly meeting	Microsoft Teams Meeting
21/07/2021	COVID-19 vaccination rollout briefing	Zoom Meeting
27/07/2021	Council Meeting	Zoom Meeting
27/07/2021	Amanda and CEO Agenda catch up	Microsoft Teams meeting
28/07/2021	Council Meeting Wrap Up Video	On Site within City of Holdfast Bay
30/07/2021	Coast Protection Board Meeting	DEW: Waymouth Street, Adelaide

Item No: **11.2**

Subject: **COUNCILLOR LINDOP'S ACTIVITY REPORT FOR JANUARY 2021 TO JULY 2021**

Date: 10 August 2021

Written By: Personal Assistant to GM Strategy and Corporate

General Manager: Strategy and Corporate, Ms P Jackson

### SUMMARY

Presented for the information of Members is the Activity Report for Councillor Lindop for January 2021 To July 2021.

### RECOMMENDATION

**That Councillor Lindop's Activity Report for January 2021 To July 2021 be received and noted.**

### REPORT

Date	Activity
14/01/2021	Meeting with Alex Gaut & Trees For Life re Grant Funding Dune Planting Project from Green Adelaide for 2021
14/01/2021	Meeting with Resident Dover Gardens
19/01/2021	Council Workshop
26/01/2021	Australia Day Celebrations
27/01/2021	Council Workshop and Council Meeting
31/01/2021	Seacliff Community Produce Swap
2/02/2021	Council Workshop
4/02/2021	Holdfast Habitat Heroes Volunteer work
9/02/2021	Council Workshop Council Meeting
15/02/2021	Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (SRWRA) Board Meeting
16/02/2021	Council Workshop
23/02/2021	Council Meeting
25/02/2021	Resident meeting Seacliff
26/02/2021	Attended AGM of the Seacliff Recreation Centre for Seacliff Ward
28/02/2021	Seacliff Community Produce Swap
2/03/2021	Council Workshop
3/03/2021	5049 Coastal Community meeting

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>
9/03/2021	Council Workshop and Meeting
11/03/2021	Catch up with Minister Speirs – The Garden Wheatland St.
12/02/2021	Budget brief with Pamela Jackson and Cr Miller
14/03/2021	Art Show by local artist Azzuro at Alimentary with Cr Fleming
16/03/2021	Council Workshop
22/03/2021	Southern Business Mentoring Workshop/presentation/information evening at Kauri Parade
23/03/2021	Council Workshop and Meeting
24/03/2021	Jetty Rd Glenelg Traders Awards
31/03/2021	Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (SRWRA) site visit for the Material Recycling Facility (MRF) being built with visit by Prime Minister Scott Morrison and VIP's
6/04/2021	Catch up with Roberto Bria CEO of City of Holdfast Bay
6/04/2021	Workshop
8/04/2021	D-squared workshop with ideas for the Brighton civic centre complex
8/04/2021	Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (SRWRA) Board Meeting
11/04/2021	Official Opening of Brighton Sporting Complex
12/04/2021	Meeting with Residents and Cr Bradshaw Edward St residents
13/04/2021	Council Workshop and Meeting
19/04/2021	Meeting with Michael De Heus re traffic on Esplanade
20/04/2021	Civic centre redevelopment discussion with Cr Snewin and Cr Fleming with Ania Karzek
20/04/2021	Council Workshop
22/04/2021	Visited Resident Pine Gully
24/04/2021	Glenelg Football 100 Year Memorabilia function
27/04/2021	Council Meeting
29/04/2021	McAuley Community School Official Opening and Blessing
03/05/2021	LGA presenting workshop with Cr Abley
4/05/2021	Council Workshop
5/05/2021	Holdfast Habitat Heroes Working Bee with Seacliff Primary School Students
7/05/2021	Meet with Seacliff Surf Lifesaving Club and Alex Gaut at Depot to confirm Volunteer day in July
8/05/2021	Rail Care Group meeting at Seacliff Railway with Kelois Downer Representative
11/05/2021	Council Meeting
18/05/2021	Council Workshop
19/05/2021	City of Holdfast Bay Volunteers Thank you Breakfast Glenelg Surf Life Saving Club
19/05/2021	5049 coastal community committee catch up with Seacliff Ward Councilors
21/05/2021	Brighton and Seacliff Yacht Club Season Prize and Award Night
25/05/2021	Council Meeting
27/05/2021	Holdfast Habitat Heroes volunteer in the dunes
28/05/2021	Meeting with Pamela Jackson and Minister Speirs at Brighton Civic Centre



<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>
1/06/2021	Council workshop
5/06/2021	Seacliff Surf Lifesaving Club Season Award and Prize Night
7/06/2021	Southern Region Waste Resource Authority (SRWRA) Board Meeting
8/06/2021	Council Meeting
9/06/2021	5049 Coastal Community Catch up with Council Administration & Seacliff Ward Councilors
9/06/2021	City of Holdfast Bay Community forum for suicide prevention
11/06/2021	Australian of the Year function
15/06/2021	Council Workshop
20/06/201- 23/06/2021	Attended National General Assembly of Local Government 2021 – for more detailed attendance at the seminars and workshops please see detailed report.
6/07/2021	Council workshop
13/07/2021	Council workshop and Meeting
14/07/2021	Holdfast Habitat Heroes sand dune planting day with Trees For Life
14/07/2021	Attended Jetty Rd Traders Brighton Meeting
20/07/2021	Council workshop via Zoom
27/07/2021	Council Meeting via Zoom

Item No: **12.1**

Subject: **MOTION ON NOTICE – PASSING OF COUNCILLO BOUCHEE – MAYOR WILSON**

Date: 10 August 2021

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### **PROPOSED MOTION**

Mayor Wilson proposed the following motion:

1. **That Council acknowledge the significant contribution of Councillor Mikki Bouchee to the Holdfast Bay Council and community, and in particular the residents of the Somerton Ward. Councillor Bouchee served as an Elected Member for both the City of Glenelg and then the City of Holdfast Bay for more than 25 years. Councillor Bouchee will be remembered as a trailblazer in local government, particularly for women, who cared passionately about her City and the people who lived in it. Councillor Bouchee was fierce in fighting for the issues most important to her, particularly the environment, planning and heritage, social justice and the aging. Generous of heart, highly principled, compassionate and intelligent, Councillor Bouchee’s love of life and everything Holdfast Bay will be remembered by Elected Members, Council staff and residents.**
  
  2. **That Administration prepare a report containing suggestions for a suitable permanent memorial to honour the significant contribution made by Councillor Bouchee.**
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Item No: **12.2**

Subject: **MOTION ON NOTICE – CHAMBER SEATING PLAN – MAYOR WILSON**

Date: 10 August 2021

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**PROPOSED MOTION**

Mayor Wilson proposed the following motion:

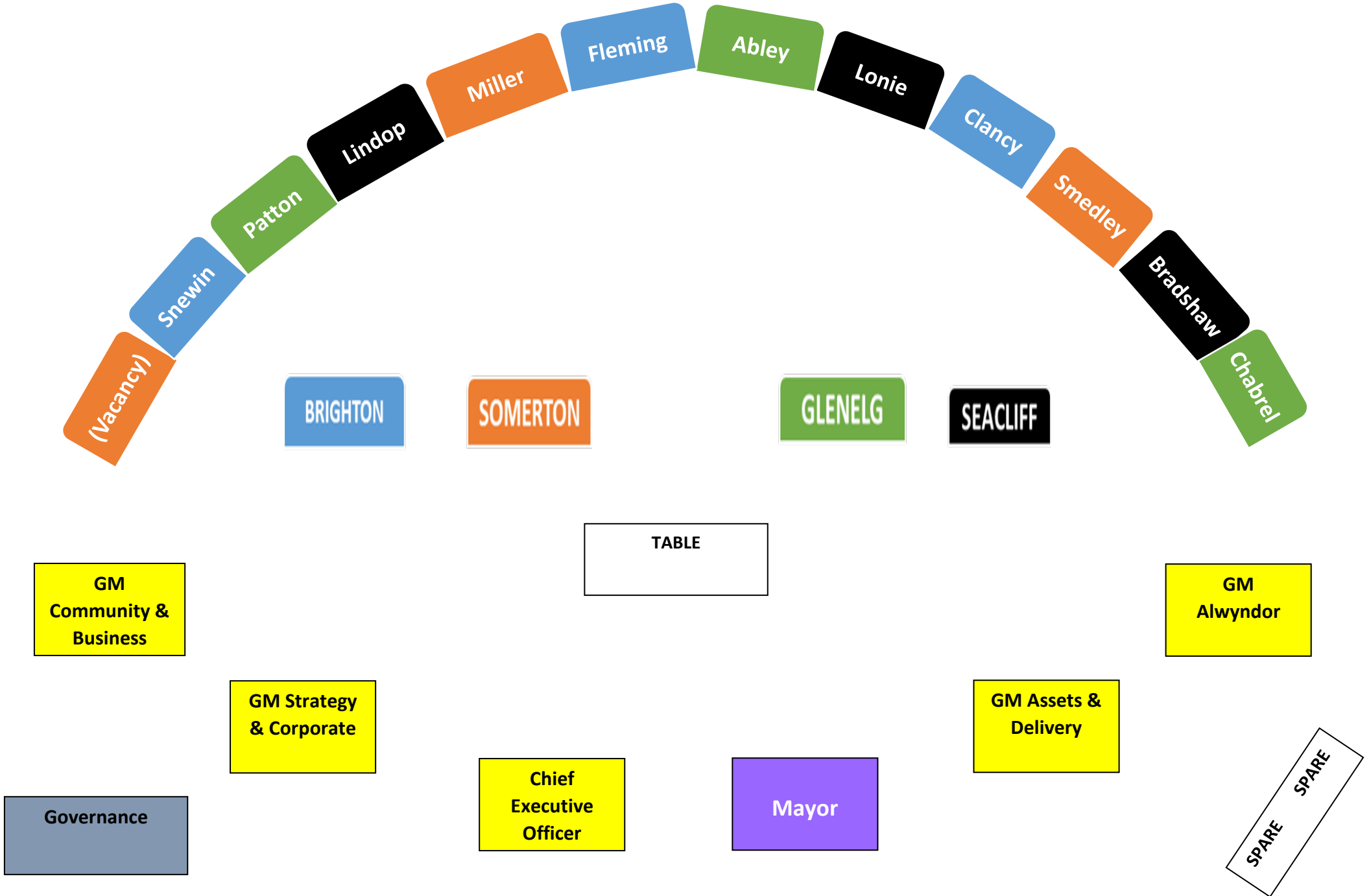
**That the Elected Members in the Council Chamber be seated according to the diagram in Attachment 1.**

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# Attachment 1



# CHAMBER SEATING PLAN FOR COUNCIL MEETINGS AUG 2021 - NOV 2022



Item No: **14.1**

Subject: **REAPPOINTMENT TO THE ALWYNDOR MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

Date: 10 August 2021

Written By: General Manager, Alwyndor

General Manager: Alwyndor, Ms B Davidson-Park

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### **SUMMARY**

Under the requirements of the Terms of Reference 2020 the Alwyndor Management Committee (AMC) Office Bearers ie Chair and Deputy Chair are appointed from amongst the AMC (with the exception of the Elected Members who are ineligible to nominate for these roles). These appointments can be made on a triennial basis or commensurate with the term of the Member. Ms Julie Bonnici's term as an AMC member was renewed by Council at its meeting held on 27 July 2021. Ms Bonnici's term as Deputy Chair expired on 31 July 2021.

The AMC supported the re-appointment of Julie Bonnici to the position of Deputy Chair for one (1) year incumbents at its meeting held on 29 July 2021.

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### **RECOMMENDATION**

- 1. That Council re-appoint Ms Julie Bonnici to Deputy Chair of Alwyndor Management Committee until July 2022.**
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### **COMMUNITY PLAN**

Community: Building a healthy, active and resilient community  
Community: Providing welcoming and accessible facilities  
Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

### **COUNCIL POLICY**

Not Applicable.

### **STATUTORY PROVISIONS**

Not Applicable.

**REPORT**

The Alwyndor Management Committee (AMC) is a Section 41 Committee of Council.

As detailed in its Terms of Reference the Alwyndor Management Committee (AMC) is required to appoint Office Bearers ie Chair and Deputy Chair from amongst the AMC (with the exception of the Elected Members who are ineligible to nominate for these roles).

Ms Julie Bonnici's term as an AMC member was renewed by Council at its meeting held on 27 July 2021. Ms Bonnici's term as Deputy Chair expired on 31 July 2021. Ms Bonnici expressed her willingness to continue in the role of Deputy Chair for a period of one (1) year only noting this is her third and last term on AMC and consideration should be given to succession planning for the role prior to the end of her term.

As such, at its meeting held on 29 July 2021 AMC supported the re-appointment of Julie Bonnici to the position of Deputy Chair for one (1) year.

**BUDGET**

Honorarium payments are made to Committee members (excluding Elected Members). These payments are included in the Alwyndor Operational budget.

Item No: **15.1**  
Subject: **ITEMS IN BRIEF**  
Date: 10 August 2021  
Written By: Personal Assistant  
General Manager: Strategy and Corporate, Ms P Jackson

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## **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.

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

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

- 1. Christmas Weekend**
  - 2. Ice Cream Festival**
  - 3. South Australian Public Health Council**
  - 4. Environment Protection Authority Board**
  - 5. Brighton Road Corridor Planning Study**
- 

## **COMMUNITY PLAN**

Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

## **COUNCIL POLICY**

Not applicable

## **STATUTORY PROVISIONS**

Not applicable

## **REPORT**

- 1. Christmas Weekend**

Traditionally, the Glenelg Community Christmas Pageant has been held along Jetty Road Glenelg on the last Sunday in November. The 45 minute event has attracted up to 30,000 people.



Current and future COVID-19 restrictions will limit crowds gathering, with social distancing and QR check-in required into the future. Hence the current format will not be able to be delivered safely.

The City of Holdfast Bay will host a 'Christmas weekend' on 27 and 28 November consisting of Santa's cave in the Bay Discovery Centre, performance stages on the foreshore and further up Jetty Road, local community groups will have the opportunity to perform on these stages. The Lions Club will host Carols at the Colley Reserve Rotunda. The whole City will be transformed into a Christmas celebration with multiple floats from the city pageant on loan to Council.

The expected 30,000 visitors and locals will now descend to the precinct over a weekend rather than for the traditional 45 minute event.

## **2. Ice Cream Festival**

Street Parties are extremely popular with the community, residents and businesses alike, with research showing significant economic impact returned to the local area. The City of Holdfast Bay has traditionally held a street party aligned to the Tour Down Under attracting up to 30,000 people and another in spring that attracts approximately 20,000 people across the course of the event. This will again occur on 30 October.

Each business that activates either out the front of their existing premises or at another location (such as Moseley Square or a side street to Jetty Road) has their own COVID Safe Plan and QR Code. Which means, if you choose to have a drink at the Stamford Village Green in the middle of Moseley Square or Beach Burrito in Milton Street you will be required to check-in each time. This process is identical to going to a shopping centre and not requiring to check in to the shopping centre, but into each specific retailer. Entertainment is likely to be in front of St Andrews by the Sea Church and the foreshore, each area would be defined and delineated with its own Safe Plan and QR Code.

Streets will close from 7.00am, with the event times 11.00am till 5.00pm, with the side streets, Moseley Square and foreshore licensed activations to conclude at 10pm. Fashion parades, kid's zone, licensed pop up areas, roving and static entertainment. Aligning to the return of the giant Ferris Wheel and the televising of the STIHL Timbersports Pro Championship.

## **3. South Australian Public Health Council**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2021, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) received correspondence from the Local Government Association of South Australia (LGA). The LGA has nominated Councillor Lonie as one of four (4) nominees for the South Australian Public Health Council (SAPHC).

*Refer Attachment 1*

**4. Environment Protection Authority Board**

Correspondence was received from the LGA on 3 August 2021 that the Minister for Environment and Water reappointed Mr Mark Withers, City of Port Adelaide as the local government representative.

*Refer Attachment 2*

**5. Brighton Road Corridor Planning Study**

This study forms one part of the State Government's \$10 million Transport Network Planning Studies Program. At this stage funding is for the planning studies only. The studies will inform the development of a 'pipeline' of integrated, evidenced-based potential projects should funding become available.

The Department of Infrastructure and Transport (DIT) collected community feedback between Tuesday 20 July and Monday 9 August – 'pinning' comments to online maps of the corridors. Comments on the Brighton corridor made by our community during council engagements since 2017 have been combined with issues raised directly with staff and Elected Members and are listed in Attachment 3. This information has been forwarded to DIT when their engagement period closed and is provided for information only.

*Refer Attachment 3*

# Attachment 1



In reply please quote our reference: ECM 764532 TN/AL

2 August 2021

Mr Roberto Bria  
Chief Executive Officer  
City of Holdfast Bay  
PO Box 19  
Brighton SA 5048

**Emailed:** [rbria@holdfast.sa.gov.au](mailto:rbria@holdfast.sa.gov.au)

Dear Roberto

**South Australian Public Health Council**

Thank you for your council's nomination of Cr Susan Lonie for the South Australian Public Health Council (SAPHC).

At its meeting on 29 July 2021 the LGA Board of Directors resolved to submit the following four nominees (in alphabetical order) from which one person will be appointed by the Minister for Health and Wellbeing.

- Cr Helen Donovan                      City of Adelaide
- Mr Adam Filipi                         City of Charles Sturt
- Cr Susan Lonie                         City of Holdfast Bay
- Cr Sue Whittington                    City of Norwood, Payneham & St Peters

Please advise Cr Lonie of the Board of Director's decision.

We will advise you of the final appointment once we have been notified by the Minister's office. In the meantime, if you have any queries in relation to this matter, please contact Executive Assistant Ashlea Lyall on 8224 2039 or email [nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au](mailto:nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au).

Yours sincerely



Tami Norman  
**Program Leader Governance and Reform**

Telephone: (08) 8224 2039

Email: [nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au](mailto:nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au)

# Attachment 2



In reply please quote our reference: ECM 764537 TN/AL

3 August 2021

Mr Roberto Bria  
Chief Executive Officer  
City of Holdfast Bay  
24 Jetty Road  
Brighton SA 5048

**Emailed:** [rbria@holdfast.sa.gov.au](mailto:rbria@holdfast.sa.gov.au); [mail@holdfast.sa.gov.au](mailto:mail@holdfast.sa.gov.au)

Dear Mr Bria

**Environment Protection Authority Board**

Thank you for your council's nomination of Cr William Miller for the Environment Protection Authority Board (EPA Board).

In June, the EPA contacted the LGA Secretariat to advise of a technicality in the Environment Protection Act, which only requires the Minister to consult with and seek a panel of nominees from the LGA if the current board member is not reappointed at the conclusion of their term. The Secretariat was notified of this technicality after the call for nominations process was underway.

As published in the Gazette notice No 50, 29/7/2021, 2914, the Minister for Environment and Water reappointed Mr Mark Withers, City of Port Adelaide Enfield as the local government representative on the EPA Board for a term concluding 1 August 2024.

We would like to thank City of Holdfast Bay for submitting a nomination for this position and we would appreciate it if your council could please advise Cr Miller of the Ministers decision.

If you have any queries in relation to this matter please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Tami Norman  
**Program Leader Governance and Legislation**

Telephone: (08) 8224 2039

Email: [nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au](mailto:nominationscoordinator@lga.sa.gov.au)

# Attachment 3



Attachment X- Brighton Corridor- Holdfast Engagements Community feedback 2017-2020

location	summary
Anzac Highway - Brighton Rd	Congestion Concern with traffic diverting along Old Tapley's Hill Road to avoid signalised intersection in pm peak
Anzac Highway - Diagonal Rd	Entry to, and exit from, Brighton Road to the part of Glenelg East is limited to the intersection of Brighton Road and Rugless Terrace and, for limited times, the access from Maxwell Terrace. It is often easier for residents seeking to travel north along Tapleys Hill Road to travel through the Glenelg East suburb to Anzac Highway and then onto Tapleys Hill Road rather than utilise the Rugless Terrace access. As a result, queuing on Rugless Terrace is common (particularly during school drop-off/pickup times) and worsens congestion in the area.
	Inadequate roads to handle peak traffic along Moseley, Partridge streets and Brighton Rd
	Need 2 turning lanes from Brighton Road in to Anzac Highway and better sequence lights so all the turning lanes go at same time - to encourage people to not detour via Gordon and Partridge Streets to avoid the intersection
	The section of Brighton Road between Anzac Highway and Diagonal Road already has high volume traffic and congestion - a bottleneck despite being well served by public transport - through traffic getting to somewhere else is an issue.
	The stretch of Brighton Road between Anzac Highway and Diagonal Road is a major bottleneck in the south-western suburbs which predominant services north-south and east-south commute routes during substantial parts of each day. Needs diversions to remove traffic to other routes.
Jetty Rd Glenelg	At Jetty Road Glenelg /Brighton road intersection, the light sequences turning into jetty road and leaving jetty road don't work efficiently. People can't turn if someone's going straight and vice versa. Need to change the traffic light sequence and designate a turn left only into jetty road.
	Back up at Jetty Road Glenelg with tram at Brighton Road - worse than Hove
	At Jetty Road Glenelg Brighton Road intersection, the light sequences turning into jetty road and leaving jetty road don't work efficiently. People can't turn if someone's going straight and vice versa.
Glenelg, Brighton Seacliff	A pedestrian bridge over Brighton Rd in Glenelg, Brighton and Seacliff areas. Link walking paths to the beach.
Oaklands Rd to Hove Xing	Need more traffic crossovers between Hove and Oaklands Roads - cant go north without going via Brighton Road.
	Near 240 Brighton Rd Somerton Park - needs break in the island for north travelling visitors.
Cudmore Street area	Review 1 hour parking controls so residents can park on street for longer periods
MacFarlane Street and Tod Street,	Traffic and parking impact on completion of SCAP developments



location	summary
Glenelg North	
Singleton Road, Cygnet Tce, Cameron Ave, Seacliff	Traffic management measures to reduce speed, improve wide intersections and prevent parking near intersections
Sixth Ave, Glenelg East	Cut through traffic, change to one-way and reduce speed limit
Roads east-west between Brighton Road and Diagonal Road	Lapthorne Street, Harris Street Peak hour cut-through, traffic volume and speed
Gladstone Rd to Edwards St	We have a street typology in the Open Space strategy for a changed Brighton Road.
Gladstone Road - Edwards St	With recent improvements in the approach to Traffic Planning and the major upgrade to the North South transit corridor, it is appropriate to start imagining how to “ Fix Brighton Road”. Create a 'Brighton Village" with reduced speed outside peak hours, traffic management at Edwards Street, precinct gateway treatments, more crossings, pavement treatments, signage, differentiating lighting, move onstreet parking off Brighton Rd, side road restrictions to change demand for left and right turns, and more people landscaping. To reinforce the Place vs Movement roles at various times of day.
Wattle St to Seacliff	Add No Right or Left hand turns into side streets off Brighton Road, from Seacliff to Wattle street at peak times i.e 7.30-9am and 4.00-6.00pm Mon-Fri. (minimise 'rat-running')
Hove Xing	Grade separation will help traffic flow along Brighton Road. Will a Hove Grade separation lose the Hove station?
Hove Xing	Change lights sequence at The Crescent on to Brighton Road- can sit for long time for no traffic and same from Brighton Road turningright in to The Crescent.
Hove Xing and Jetty Road Brighton	Given the current road congestion often queues back from Sturt Road, any rail grade-separation should also consider if it would be possible to include the intersection at Brighton Road
Hove Xing, Jetty Road Glenelg, Oaklands Rd//Whyte St	1. Hove level crossing 2. Jetty Rd Glenelg/Brighton Rd intersection 3. Oaklands Rd/White St intersection - traffic congestion/frustration leads to unsafe behaviours
Jetty Rd Brighton	Eliminate the pedestrian crossing near Jetty Road Brighton/Brighton Road - just have intersection pedestrian crossing Problems with commercial loading in Twining Lane and Elm Lane High demand for parking in the area around Jetty Road, Brighton and Esplanade with no turnover
Sturt Road	The Brighton road cycle lanes are generally good. But at the intersection with Sturt road in both the North and Southerly direction the cycle lanes just end. This is probably the one bit of the road where they are really needed, as the road narrows up at this point forcing cars and bikes into conflict.

location	summary
Whyte St to Jetty Road Brighton	Congestion on King George Ave at peak times. Provision of traffic lights at the intersection of Brighton Road and one street between Jetty Road and Whyte Street to give traffic an intermediate right-turn option into Brighton Road. This would have a positive resident benefit and reduce congestion in Jetty Road Brighton and Whyte Street.
Edwards Street, all	Brighton Road congestion especially delays for vehicles turning right out of Edward St Concern with safety and traffic volume and speed Limited use of 1 hour parking
Seacombe Road	Trying to turn right from Jetty Rd Brighton to Brighton Road from 3pm onwards takes a long time due to congestion,so it can be faster to take the scenic route long the esplanade, left at the Seacliff Hotel, and left onto Brighton Road, followed by an immediate right onto Seacombe Road at the traffic lights. There is a safety concern at the turn right onto Seacombe Road which is slow. I peaks 15-17 cars queue to turn right, forcing traffic to quickly merge into one lane on the downhill from Cement Hill.
Wheatland St to Edwards St- no left turn to west restricted 7-10 am	Given the rat running along the Esplanade as Seacliff, South Brighton and Hove, as well as the back streets, to change driver behaviour and; make this residential area safe for residents and; beach users alike: 1. change streets west of the rail-line including the esplanade to 40km/hr; 2. traffic from Brighton Rd turning west to be restricted by signage of 'no left turn' between 7-10 am / 'local traffic only';
Southern end	South Road and Darlington development has shifted commuters to Brighton Road and similar impacts will occur with Cement Hill Development
	Improve the Brighton Road, Scholefield Road intersection as the Seacliff Village development progresses.
	It is difficult to see how local access and safety will not be adversely impacted by increased population and housing/business density, and resulting traffic congestion in the area without substantial long-term transport investment aimed at stabilising or reducing use of this part of Brighton Road rather than making its use as a 'important metropolitan road network connection' more attractive. Such investment should be focused more around diversion of north-south corridor traffic rather than improving transit times and the attractiveness of using this section of Brighton Road.
	A query on whether trucks can be diverted from Brighton Road
all	What is the key strategy(s) for getting people out of vehicles? What proportion of traffic on Brighton Road will this affect?
all	Brighton Road was identified as one of the highest priorities based on its impact to the City. Whilst its critical function for the movement of people & goods was acknowledged, the barrier-effect of high traffic volumes and congestion was seen as a major problem for east-west movement of all transport users.
all	Brighton Road also has issues related to its joint function as a movement corridor & destination for many businesses
all	Bus only lanes on Brighton Road to encourage public transport.
all	Concern that interventions with the potential to reduce traffic volumes on Brighton Road could divert potential customers away from businesses. Improvements to pedestrian amenity could conversely result in increased retail

location	summary
all	The composition of traffic on Brighton Road was discussed, as current data does not clearly describe where the traffic is coming from or going to (e.g. how much is travelling through the City without stopping?)
all	Concern about access into the city and how difficult it is to access the East side of Holdfast Bay due to Brighton Road becoming more challenging to cross and alternative routes progressively being overloaded.
all	Brighton Road is a state road and a state problem and CHB should focus on what it can do e.g. car parking to access trams/ buses, interchange facilities.
all	If capacity of transport networks were increased, it could lead to more undesirable outcomes – e.g. if Brighton Road and the rail line were grade-separated at Hove, it could attract even higher volumes along Brighton Road
all	If going n-s on the local road network it is hard to get back on to Brighton Road.
all	The Residents groups discussed Brighton Road in great detail and how it acts as a Barrier for movements throughout the City: Ribbon development, Parking restraints, nobody using bike path, linear devt, no centres or hubs(all individual buildings), aesthetically displeasing
all	Red tape involved in changing land use from housing to parking!
all	Infrequent bus service along Brighton Road
all	A comment that any interventions that would result in increased travel-times along Brighton Road would also have the potential to impact on public transport level of service (in addition to private vehicles)
all	Remove lights from Brighton Road to get free flow like South Road.
all	Need to get traffic off Brighton Road
all	High volumes of traffic and congestion along Brighton Road and Kauri Parade
all	Additional traffic lights onto Brighton Road
all	Brighton Road heavy traffic volumes & congestion
all	Brighton Road trees are hazardous
all	Masterplan Brighton Road as key to better functioning road
general - from west side	The poor accessibility for right turns into and out along the western side of Brighton Road was also raised, and how this results in excessive delays and rat-running – this has an impact on quality of life when comparing areas east versus west
general, Jetty Road Brighton	Crossing the Brighton Road on a bicycle is always a bit of a nightmare. I suspect that the responsibility for this road sits with the DPTI, however I'd like to see the council put pressure on the DPTI to put in bike boxes to facilitate cycle users wishing to cross - e.g. getting from Brighton Road into Brighton Jetty Roads is pretty impossible. It's necessary to use the really narrow pedestrian facilities.
general	Cycle lanes have been narrowed on Brighton Road and do not feel safe -
general	Also on Brighton Road, the introduction of on-road cycle lanes appear to have had led to improved traffic flow, due to the removal of parked vehicles which allows for safer right turns out of side roads due to better sight distance
general	Discussion on the effectiveness & utilisation of the on-road cycle lanes along Brighton Road, and whether they were installed to behave more like clearways. It was suggested that cyclists could be diverted away from Brighton Road

Item No: **15.2**

Subject: **FORMAL NOTIFICATION - PASSING OF COUNCILLOR BOUCHEE**

Date: 10 August 2021

Written By: Team Leader Governance

General Manager: Strategy and Business Services, Ms P Jackson

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## **SUMMARY**

On Friday, 30 July 2021, the Chief Executive Officer received the sad news of the passing of Councillor Rosalina (Mikki) Bouchee of the Somerton Ward, City of Holdfast Bay.

Councillor Bouchee served the community as a member of Council for over 25 years and was well known for her passionate advocacy.

As required by the *Local Government Act 1999*, this Report constitutes formal notification to Council.

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council:**

- 1. note the passing of Councillor Rosalina (Mikki) Bouchee of the Somerton Ward, City of Holdfast Bay on 30 July 2021; and**
  - 2. note that a Supplementary Election is required and will be organised as soon as possible.**
- 

## **COMMUNITY PLAN**

Culture: Enabling high performance  
Culture: Being financially accountable  
Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

## **COUNCIL POLICY**

Not applicable

## **STATUTORY PROVISIONS**

*Local Government Act 1999*

*Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*

**BACKGROUND**

On Friday, 30 July 2021, the Chief Executive Officer received the sad news of the passing of Councillor Rosalina (Mikki) Bouchee of the Somerton Ward, City of Holdfast Bay.

Later that day, the Chief Executive Officer sent an advisory notice to all staff on behalf of Mayor Amanda Wilson which acknowledged Councillor Bouchee's service of more than 25 years and noted that her passing was "an extraordinary loss to both the community and council as Mikki's advocacy for her constituents and the City of Holdfast Bay was second to none."

Under the *Local Government Act* and *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* legislative processes are required when such a vacancy arises.

**REPORT**

The *Local Government Act 1999 (the Act)*, section 54(1)(a) states the death of a Councillor creates a casual vacancy at the Council.

Section 54(6) requires the Chief Executive Office, upon a casual vacancy occurring, to formally notify the Council of the vacancy at the next meeting of Council and place a notice in the Gazette as required. The notice in the Gazette has been lodged and is expected to appear shortly.

Section 6 of the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* specifies that should a vacancy occur before 1 January of a year in which a periodic election is due to be held, then a Supplementary Election is required to fill the vacancy.

As the next general election will be in 2022, a Supplementary Election will need to be held as soon as possible.

Administration has commenced the relevant notifications to the Electoral Commission of South Australia (ECSA) regarding the requirement to commence a Supplementary Election.

**BUDGET**

Not applicable at this time but will be required for the Supplementary Election. It is expected that costs will be met from existing operational budgets.

**LIFE CYCLE COSTS**

Not applicable.

Item No: **15.3**

Subject: **APPOINTMENT TO THE COMMUNITY DONATIONS ASSESSMENT PANELS**

Date: 10 August 2021

Written By: Community Development Coordinator

General Manager: Community & Business, Ms M Lock

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### **SUMMARY**

This report seeks endorsement for nominations from Elected Members for the Community Donations Program Assessment Panels. There are two (2) panels, each overseeing the assessment of the Community Recreation and Wellbeing Donations, Events and Festivals Donations and Arts and Cultural Donations. Panels will consist of Council staff, interested stakeholders with a level of expertise in a grant category and an Elected Member.

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### **RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council nominates:**

- 1. Councillor \_\_\_\_\_ to assess the distribution of Community Recreation and Wellbeing Donations Funds; and**
  - 2. Councillor \_\_\_\_\_ to assess the distribution of Events and Festivals Donations Funds, and Arts and Cultural Donations Funds.**
- 

### **COMMUNITY PLAN**

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places

Placemaking: Building character and celebrating history

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

### **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.

In previous years, there were three (3) grant assessment panels overseeing three (3) programs within the Community Donations Program which are Community Recreation and Wellbeing, Events and Festivals, and Arts and Cultural Donations.

## REPORT

Administration is seeking endorsement for nominations from Elected Members for the Community Donations Program Assessment Panels. Due to current COVID-19 measures, there will be two (2) assessment panels in 2021/2022, as the expectation is of low applications for the Events and Festivals category due to restrictions in social/public gatherings in place. Each panel will oversee the assessment of the Community Recreation and Wellbeing Donations, Events and Festivals Donations and Arts and Cultural Donations. Each panel will consist of Council staff members from relevant departments, interested stakeholders with a level of expertise in a grant category and an Elected Member.

Applications for grant funding will be assessed according to:

- Overall quality of the application
- Benefit to the community
- Adherence to COVID19 measures
- Strategic link to the Our Place 2050+ 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 are then ranked within their categories as per Assessment Panel scoring and feedback. Successful projects are then recommended for endorsement of funding by Council.

## BUDGET

The budget allocated in 2021/22 is \$35,000 for the Community Donations Program.

The annual Community Grants & Donations Program is \$50,000 per annum and is allocated allocated as outlined below;

- \$35,000 for the **Community Donations Component**
- \$15,000 for the **Community Grants Component** which is available as a 'pool' for Community Chest & Youth Sponsorship, allocating small grants of between \$125 per applicant for Youth Sponsorship to a maximum of \$1,000 per applicant for Community Chest.

**LIFE CYCLE COSTS**

Nil



Item No: **15.4**

Subject: **2020/2021 COMMUNITY GRANTS AND DONATIONS PROGRAM**

Date: 10 August 2021

Written By: Community Development Coordinator

General Manager: Community & Business, Ms M Lock

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### **SUMMARY**

Council provides an annual budget of \$50,000 for the Community Grants and Donations Program, which is subdivided into three categories; Community Donations Program; Youth Achievement Sponsorship Funding and Community Chest Donations.

The Community Donations Program supports initiatives and projects that meet an identified need and benefits the Holdfast Bay community at large. The Community Chest supports small, neighbourhood initiatives that build community capacity or enhance community development. The Youth Achievement Sponsorship Program supports young people 21 years and under with costs associated with representing their sport or cultural activity at State and/or National level.

Total of \$49,511.26 was allocated across all three programs during the 2020/21 financial year.

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### **RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council notes the report.**

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### **COMMUNITY PLAN**

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places

Placemaking: Building character and celebrating history

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

### **COUNCIL POLICY**

Not Applicable.

### **STATUTORY PROVISIONS**

Not Applicable.

## **BACKGROUND**

Council is committed to providing annual financial support through the Community Grants and Donations Program to local clubs, groups, individuals and organisations. The program aims to encourage social connection, encourage participation and celebrate achievement by supporting community initiatives and projects that meet an identified need, result in benefits to the community and/or celebrate achievements.

Applications are awarded on merit by an independent committee of representatives, with assessment based upon the following established guidelines and criteria:

- Overall quality of the application.
- Benefit to the community.
- Strategic link to the Our Place 2050 + 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.

## **REPORT**

COVID19 presenting in early 2020 has impacted on the delivery of the Community Grants and Donations program, and also influenced the need for flexibility for some grant applications. Social distancing requirements affected public gatherings locally and interstate, therefore Events and Festivals as well as Youth Sponsorship saw a reduction and change in applications. The inability to represent South Australia in sporting events interstate reduced applications by over 70%, however, there was an increase in sponsored funding for localised programs such as the Duke of Edinburgh International Awards.

Community Chest applications increased by almost 50% due to the simple application process and the increased need within the community to support the growing numbers of disadvantage presenting to local community service groups.

## **COMMUNITY DONATIONS**

During the 2020/21 financial year, \$29,425.50 was allocated through the Community Donations Program to support local clubs, groups, artists, schools and organisations in a range of areas.

### **Recreation & Wellbeing**

Applicants were invited to apply for up to 50% of the cost of their project to a maximum of \$5,000. Council received five (5) eligible applications for the Community Recreation and Wellbeing Donations Program totalling \$18,480.50.

The following Community Recreation and Wellbeing Donations were recommended for approval by the Assessment Panel which consisted of representatives from Community Development, Youth, Sport and Recreation, Disability Inclusion and Elected Members.

Applications were for up to 50% of the cost of the project to a maximum of \$5,000.

Group	Project	Donation Requested	Donation Recommended
Seacliff Recreation Centre	Community Pantry	\$5,000	\$5,000
Brighton Croquet Club		\$1,680.50	\$2,000
Glenelg District Cricket Club		\$1,800	\$1,800
Glenelg District Cricket Club	Upgrade kitchen	\$5,000	\$5,000
Somerton Bowling Club	Retractable Shade and Seating	\$5,000	\$5,000
		<b>\$18,480.50</b>	<b>\$18,480.50</b>

### Events and Festivals

Applicants were invited to apply for up to 50% of the cost of their event to a maximum of \$5,000.

Group	Event/ Festival	Donation Requested	Donation Recommended
Holdfast Bay Music Centre	Community Concert	\$1,445	\$1,445
		<b>\$1,445</b>	<b>\$1,445</b>

### Arts & Cultural

Applicants submitted applications 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.

Group	Category	Donation Requested	Donation Recommended
Tutti Arts	Development project	\$3,500	\$3,500
Alexander Wyfield	Public Art	\$2,000	\$2,000
Seacliff Community Recreation Association	Public Art	\$2,000	\$2,000
Gilbert Richardson	Public Art	\$2,000	\$2,000
			<b>\$9,500</b>

### COMMUNITY CHEST

Applications were accepted throughout the year for Community Chest Donations of up to \$1000.

Community Chest Donations are small 'one off' payments to assist individuals and organisations within the Council area with costs associated with community development initiatives such as small community events and projects that will have benefits to the surrounding community.

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Project Name and Description</b>	<b>Donation</b>
Brighton Bowling Club	Come and Try Lawn Bowls Day - An Open Day	\$350.00
Jane Preston	Look out for the Hoodies - A children's book	\$750.00
Holdfast Bay Residents Alliance	Upgrade to HBRA Social Media Presence	\$840.00
Helen Sellers	Alice Street Christmas Part – Public Liability Insurance	\$136.36
Glenelg Brass Band	Reflections of Holdfast Bay Art Project -	\$209.40
Holdfast Bay Tennis Club	Provision of tennis club nets	\$1,000.00
YMCA	Holdfast Bay Little Library	\$1,000.00
Brighton and Seacliff Yacht Club	Strategic Planning Training	\$1,000.00
Glenelg Bowling Club	Harmony Day Event 2021	\$600.00
Glenelg Community Centre	Workshop Tools	\$1,000.00
Lighthouse Community Church	Defibrillator Purchase	\$1,000.00
Anglican Parish of Glenelg	Emergency Food Cupboard Ministry Program	\$1,000.00
5049 Coastal Community Assoc	Kind Neighbours 21 Program	\$1,000.00
Holdfast Baptist Church	Community Hub Barista Training	\$1,000.00
Seacliff Recreation Centre	Volunteer Support Equipment	\$1,000.00
St Judes	St Judes Church Pantry Project	\$1,000.00
Foodbank	Foodbank Food Relief City of Holdfast Bay - 2,000 meals	\$1,000.00
Tutti Arts	Laying under the Stars – co-contribution to multi-level funded indigenous art project	\$1,000.00
Meals on Wheels	Meals on Wheels Customer Hampers	\$700.00
St Andrews	Essential Health & Wellbeing at the	\$1,000.00
Glenelg North Community Centre	Provide scrim curtains to protect Drawer Curtains	\$1,000.00
	<b>Total Community Chest Grants Programs</b>	<b>\$17,585.76</b>

#### **YOUTH ACHIEVEMENT SPONSORSHIP**

The Youth Achievement Sponsorship Program recognises and encourages the achievements of young people in the community. Council provide sponsorship for young people residing in the City of Holdfast Bay, 21 years and under, who are representing their sport or cultural activity at State and/or National level. Applications are accepted throughout the year and are subject to budgetary limitations and available funds. In 2020/21 there were 20 recipients totaling \$2,500 in funding.

There were twenty (20) Youth Sponsorship eligible applications showing an average annual decrease of \$8,000. This was due to restriction of travelling interstate and a reduction of high level sporting fixtures with representation from all states.

The establishment of the Duke of Edinburgh Awards program saw applications from volunteers undertaking the community driven tasks such as building their skills to equip them for life and work. By creating opportunities for young people to develop skills, get physically active, give service and experience adventure, the Award can play a critical role in their development.

### **BUDGET**

Council provides an annual budget of \$50,000, of which a total of \$49,511.26 was allocated.

### **LIFE CYCLE COSTS**

Nil

Item No: **15.5**

Subject: **STATUTES AMENDMENT (LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW) ACT 2021 AND REGULATIONS**

Date: 10 August 2021

Written By: Corporate Planning Officer

General Manager: Strategy and Corporate, Ms P Jackson

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## **SUMMARY**

The *Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Act 2021* (the Review Act) is an Act to amend the *Local Government Act 1999*, the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*, the *City of Adelaide Act 1998* and to make small amendments to various other Acts related to the system of local government in South Australia.

The Review Act was assented to by the Governor on 17 June 2021. The Local Government Association (LGA) has been working closely with the Office of Local Government on a commencement timeline, which includes a first round of proclamations in August 2021, with a number of those provisions due to commence on proclamation. These sections are largely matters where council won't need to take specific action to update documents, policies or provide training. Reforms relating to Local Government Elections are also expected to be proclaimed in August, with a proposed commencement of November 2021. Timing of the commencement of the balance of sections in the Review Act is less clear, although proclamation is expected prior to the end of the calendar year. The LGA has undertaken to provide training and resources for Councils to assist in implementation.

On 23 July 2021, the LGA advised that the Office for Local Government is seeking feedback on a number of draft Regulations which will support the commencement of changes to the *Local Government Act 1999* and *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* in August 2021. No comments are recommended on this round of Regulations, as they are not expected to impose additional policy or significant operational burdens on Council.

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## **RECOMMENDATION**

### **That Council:**

- 1. notes this briefing on the *Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Act 2021*;**
- 2. notes that the timing of implementation has not been fully defined and further analysis of impacts on Council operations will be undertaken once this information is available, with the assistance of support materials to be provided by the LGA; and**

- 3. notes that no formal comment in relation to the Local Government Reform – Round 1 Regulations is proposed.**
- 

## **COMMUNITY PLAN**

Culture: Enabling high performance  
Culture: Being financially accountable  
Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

## **COUNCIL POLICY**

A number of policies will require review in due course

## **STATUTORY PROVISIONS**

*Local Government Act 1999 and Regulations*  
*Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Act 2021*  
*Local Government Elections Act 1999*  
*Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012*  
*Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*  
*Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*  
*South Australian Local Government Grants Commission Act 1992*  
*Crown Land Management Act 2009*  
*Equal Opportunity Act 1984*

## **BACKGROUND**

The Local Government Review Bill 2020 (the Bill) was introduced in the House of Assembly by the Minister for Transport, Infrastructure and Local Government on 17 June 2020. A high level overview of the Bill was provided to Elected Members at a workshop on 23 June 2020 and on 28 July 2020, Council endorsed a submission to the LGA providing comment on the Bill. Elected members were provided with a further update in November 2020 following amendments to the Bill in October 2020.

After many amendments through the Parliamentary process, the Bill was passed by the Legislative Council on 8 June 2021 and assented to by the Governor of Australia on 17th June 2021. The *Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Act 2021* (the Review Act) is yet to commence.

The Review Act amends some 207 elements within the *Local Government Act 1999* (the Act), the *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999*, the *City of Adelaide Act 1998* and various other Acts related to the system of local government in South Australia.

The reforms include a new conduct management framework for council members, provisions for independent advice to councils on a range of financial and governance matters, a more contemporary approach to public consultation, and a range of improvements aimed at improving efficiency.

The Local Government Association (LGA) has been working closely with the Office of Local Government on a commencement timeline, which includes a first round of proclamations in August 2021, with a number of those provisions due to commence on proclamation. These sections are largely matters where council won't need to take specific action to update documents, policies or provide training. Reforms relating to Local Government Elections are also expected to be proclaimed in August, with a proposed commencement of November 2021. Timing of the commencement of the balance of sections in the Review Act is less clear, although proclamation is expected prior to the end of the calendar year.

On 23 July 2021, the LGA advised that the Office for Local Government is seeking feedback on a number of draft Regulations which will support the commencement of changes to the *Local Government Act 1999* and *Local Government (Elections) Act 1999* in August 2021.

## **REPORT**

The LGA has undertaken to provide training and resources for Councils to assist in implementation. In the meantime, a brief analysis of the amendments has been conducted. While many of the amendments are technical or minor nature the more significant changes are outlined below, with further details provided in the attachment.

*Refer Attachment 1*

### ***Local Government Act 1999***

One of the most significant Review Act amendments is to introduce a "designated authority" with broad powers, and remove much of the prescription from the Act, instead providing the Minister with the opportunity to amend requirements through Regulations.

### ***Community Engagement***

The Act is currently very prescriptive about what consultation was required and the form of consultation. The Review Act removed the prescriptive elements and instead prescribes that the engagement must be done in accordance with the Council's community engagement charter and community engagement policy (if applicable). However, the amendment reserves the right for the Minister to provide a template for these, and allows the charter template to establish statutory requirements relating to processes, requirements and performance outcomes. The Community Engagement Charter is expected to commence in the 2022 calendar year.

The Review Act amendments specifically removes the requirement for printing copies of legislated documents and having them available for inspection, rather publishing via a website of the CEOs choice, though a council may include these in their charter.



*Members of Council*

The maximum number of elected members has been set by the Review Act at thirteen. The key change is the removal of the opportunity for councils to have a chairperson rather than a Mayor.

The Remuneration Tribunal will need to have regard to the ratio of elected members to ratepayers when determining elected member allowances.

*Elected Member Behaviour and Health and Safety duties*

An extensive section has been added to the Act regarding Elected Member behaviour.

Division 2—Member behaviour 75E—Behavioural Standards provides for the Minister to prescribe elected member behaviour standards. The new behaviour management framework is expected to be in by the start of the next council term, though the LGA will be seeking advice from the sector regarding the preferred timing.

Consequential amendments have also been made to the *Equal Opportunity Act 1984* and the *Independent Commissioner Against Corruption Act 2012*.

The Review Act introduces a new accountability for elected members in terms of work health safety for both elected members and staff.

The *Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Act 2021* also introduces Part 7 Section 80B which prescribes provisions for suspension of a member of council subject to an intervention order put in place to protect another member of council or an employee. This form of suspension still allows the member to receive an allowance, with the exception of a final intervention order. Both types of orders are orders as defined by the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009*.

Section 86—Procedure at meetings has introduced procedures regarding improper and disorderly conduct. It prescribes the opportunity for a council to exclude a member from a meeting, though for a maximum of 15 minutes and no vote may occur during this exclusion.

### *Obtaining Legal Advice*

Section 78A has been repealed, no longer providing for an elected member to directly obtain legal advice at the expense of council.

### *Training and Development*

The Act required councils to adopt a training and development policy. However the Review Act amendments state that the council must suspend a member if they fail to comply with prescribed mandatory training requirements (without good reason), followed by a public notice of the suspension, with no allowance, reimbursement or support. Further, if a member is suspended for a length of time exceeding the prescribed period, the council may apply to SACAT to have the member removed from office.

### *Suspension and Quorum*

With the introduction of mandatory suspensions, the Review Act has updated Quorum provisions under Section 85. The prescribed number does not include a member who is suspended or granted leave of absence.

### *CEO remuneration and performance reviews*

The Review Act introduces the requirement for a qualified independent person to provide advice on the appointment of a CEO and the performance review for a CEO. The amendments also introduce the opportunity for a remuneration tribunal to introduce a minimum and maximum CEO remuneration.

### *Section 122 Strategic Management Plans*

The Review Act introduces a requirement for a designated authority to review the long-term financial plan and infrastructure and asset management plan with a frequency of not less than 3 years and prescribes the requirements for publishing any advice the authority has provided.

### *Audit Committee*

Sections relating to audit committees now require the formation of an 'Audit and Risk Committee' with a greater role in risk management. The Review Act also provides the opportunity for the Minister to develop a prescribed model for financial controls (expected to be ControlTrak, which Council is already using).

There is a new provision for the committee to provide an annual report on the work of the committee to Council, which also needs to be published in the Council's annual report.

The ability to form a regional audit and risk committee with 2 or more councils (with the same requirements as single council committees) is provided.

There are also changes to external auditing provisions. Previously, an auditor could continue to serve a council continuously, albeit, in a reduced role for 2 years after 5 years of service.

The Review Act specifically precludes an auditor from serving a council after 5 successive years, for at least 5 years. The auditor needs to be registered.

### **Local Government Elections Act 1999**

A number of changes to administrative requirements have been made to the *Local Government Elections Act 1999*. The full requirements for prospective candidates will be provided as the elections near.

The following Acts have also had minor consequential amendments made:

- *Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016*
- *South Australian Local Government Grants Commission Act 1992*
- *Public Finance and Audit Act 1987*
- *Crown Land Management Act 2009*

### **Round 1 - Regulations**

The LGA released an information paper regarding the Round 1 Regulations being consulted on by the Office of Local Government. The paper is provided as Attachment 2 for reference.

*Refer Attachment 2*

The proposed Regulations which will commence in August 2021 (Round 1) are:

- *Local Government (General) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021*
- *Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021*
- *Local Government (Elections) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021*
- *Local Government (Members Allowances and Benefits) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021*

No comments are recommended on this round of Regulations, as they are not expected to impose additional policy or significant operational burdens on Council.

### **BUDGET**

There is no budget impact from the recommendations provided in this report, however, the Review Act foreshadows that there will be costs involved in councils participating in mandatory provision of advice from the designated authority and tribunals. The amendments to regulations may also have budget impacts.

There are also operational costs that will be incurred in relation to training and implementation of the Review Act, but these are currently expected to be met within existing operational budgets.

### **LIFE CYCLE COSTS**

There are no life cycle costs arising from the recommendations in this report.

# Attachment 1



**Attachment 1 – Statutes Amendment (Local Government) Review Act 2021 (The Act) – Key Changes**

**Key:** Additions are marked in yellow; deletions are struck out

**Amendment of Local Government Act 1999**

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
4	<b>Section 3 Objects of the Local Government Act</b>	
	(f) to encourage local government to provide appropriate services and facilities to meet the present and future needs of local communities; and to provide for appropriate financial contributions by ratepayers to those services and facilities	
5	<b>Section 4 Interpretation – Community engagement (new description)</b>	
	Section 4—before subsection (1aa) insert: (1aaa) For the purposes of this Act, public consultation is undertaken if consultation is conducted in accordance with the relevant provisions of the community engagement charter and community engagement policy (if applicable). Section 4 (1aa) For the purposes of this Act, public notice is given if— (a) notice is published— (i) in the Gazette; and (ii) — (A) in the case of a notice to be published by a council—on a website determined by the chief executive officer; or (B) in the case of a notice to be published by another person or body—on a website determined by the person or body; or (b) if the community engagement charter provides for the giving of public notice under this Act—notice is published in accordance with the community engagement charter.	Community consultation/engagement has undergone a review throughout the document. The review has removed the prescriptive nature of engagement/notification. The new Community Engagement Charter is expected to commence in the 2022 calendar year.
6	<b>Section 7 Principal Role of Council</b>	
	7(b)to provide services and facilities that benefit its area, its ratepayers and residents, and visitors to its area <del>(including general public services or facilities (including electricity, gas and water services, and waste collection, control or disposal services</del>	This reduces the prescriptive description of the role of Local Government.

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>or facilities), health, welfare or community services or facilities, and cultural or recreational services or facilities);</p> <p>(ba) to determine the appropriate financial contribution to be made by ratepayers to the resources of the council;</p>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Section 8 Principles to be observed by council</b>	
	<p>A council must act to uphold and promote observance of the following principles in the performance of its roles and functions—</p> <p>(ea) seek to collaborate <b>form partnerships and share resources</b> with other councils and regional bodies for the purposes of delivering cost-effective services (while avoiding cost-shifting among councils), integrated planning, maintaining local representation of communities and facilitating community benefit;</p> <p>(h) seek to ensure that council resources are used fairly, effectively and efficiently; <b>and council services, facilities and programs are provided effectively and efficiently</b></p> <p>(ia) seek to balance the provision of services, facilities and programs with the financial impact of the provision of those services, facilities and programs on ratepayers;</p>	<p>These amendments emphasise the need for efficiency, and encourage partnerships between councils. The ‘designated authority’ may be prescriptive about the requirements to demonstrate how these principles have been considered and upheld.</p>
<b>8</b>	<b>Section 11A Number of members of Council (new section)</b>	
	<p><b>11A—Number of members</b></p> <p>(1) Despite any other provision of this Chapter, a council must not be comprised of more than 13 members, unless the council is granted an exemption certificate under section 12(11b) in connection with its most recent representation review.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) applies to a council from—</p> <p>(a) in the case of a council that commences a representation review in accordance with section 12 after the commencement of subsection (1) and completes the review before 1 January 2022—polling day for the periodic election next due to be held after the commencement of subsection (1); or</p>	<p>The legislation is in line with the Representation Review resolution passed by Council on 8 June 2021 proposing 13 members. It will also impact the scope of future representation reviews.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(b) in any other case—polling day for the second periodic election due to be held after the commencement of subsection (1).</p> <p>(3) A reference to completing a review under subsection (2)(a) includes (if relevant) publishing any notice or notices in the Gazette under section 12(15)(b) in relation to the review.</p>	
9	<b>Section 12 - Composition and wards</b>	
	<p>Delete Section 12(5 to 10) inclusive and substitute:</p> <p>(5) A council must, in order to commence a review, initiate the preparation of a report (a representation report) by a person who, in the opinion of the council, is qualified to address the representation and governance issues that may arise with respect to the matters under review.</p> <p>The representation report must examine the advantages and disadvantages of various options that are available to the council under subsection (1) (insofar as the various features of the composition and structure of the council are under review) and, in particular (to the extent that may be relevant)— <del>(a) if the council is constituted of more than 12 members</del>—examine the question of whether the number of members should be reduced; and If the area of the council is divided into wards, examine the question of whether the division of the area into wards should be abolished; and</p> <p><del>Set out any proposal that the council considers should be carried into effect under this section; and</del></p> <p><del>respect of any such proposal—include an analysis of how the proposal relates to the principles under section 26(1)(c) and the matters referred to in section 33 (to the extent that may be relevant);</del> and examine such other relevant issues as the council or the person preparing the report thinks fit.</p> <p>(7) The council must undertake public consultation on the representation report.</p>	<p>A requirement for Representation Reviews to examine the need for wards.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
16	<b>Community Engagement</b> Chapter 4 Part 5 – Public consultation policies	
	<p>Part 5 has been replaced by Community engagement. In overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Minister may establish a community engagement charter in relation to “public consultation” as specified in the reformed Act; and any other circumstances or matter determined by the Minister.</li> <li>• Specific principles are provided for that charter</li> <li>• The charter may establish statutory requirements around process, requirements and performance outcomes.</li> </ul>	<p>The impact of this amendment will depend on the requirements of the charter. This amendment replaces all prescribed engagement elements throughout the Act. The new Community Engagement Charter is expected to commence in the 2022 calendar year.</p>
17	<b>Section 51—Principal member of council</b>	
	<p>51(1) A council <del>may</del> <b>must</b> be constituted—</p> <p>(a) on the basis that the principal member is to be appointed or elected as a representative of the area as a whole (in which case the principal member is to be called a mayor); <del>or</del></p> <p><del>(b) on the basis that the principal member is to be chosen by the members of the council from amongst their own number (in which case the principal member may be called chairperson (the title used in this Act), or have another title, as the council decides).</del></p>	<p>This amendment removes the opportunity for councils to resolve to have a chairperson.</p>
21	<b>Section 58 - Specific roles of principal member</b>	
	<p>(1) <b>Subject to this Act</b>, the role of the principal member of a council <del>as leader of the council</del> is—</p> <p>(a) <b>to provide leadership and guidance to the council; and</b></p> <p>(b) <b>to lead the promotion of positive and constructive working relationships among members of the council; and</b></p>	<p>Additional roles for the principal member (Mayor) have been included.</p>



Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(c) to provide guidance to council members on the performance of their role, including on the exercise and performance of their official functions and duties; and</p> <p>(d) to support council members' understanding of the separation of responsibilities between elected representatives and employees of the council; and</p> <p>(e) to preside at meetings of the council; and</p> <p>(f) <del>(b) if requested, to provide advice to the chief executive officer between council meetings on the implementation of a decision of the council;</del> to liaise with the chief executive officer between council meetings on the implementation of a decision of the council; and</p> <p>(g) to act as the principal spokesperson of the council; and</p> <p>(h) to exercise other functions of the council as the council determines; and</p> <p>(i) to carry out the civic and ceremonial duties of the office of principal member.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1)<del>(e)</del> 1(g) does not apply in circumstances where a council has appointed another member to act as its principal spokesperson.</p>	
22	<b>Section 59 - Roles of members of councils</b>	
	<p><b>59—Roles of members of councils</b></p> <p>(1) The role of a member of a council is—</p> <p>(a) as a member of the governing body of the council-</p> <p>(i) to act with integrity; and</p> <p>(ii) to ensure positive and constructive working relationships within the council; and</p> <p>(iii) to recognise and support the role of the principal member under the Act; and</p> <p>(iv) to develop skills relevant to the role of a member of the council and the functions of the council as a body; and</p> <p>(v) to participate in the deliberations and activities of the council; and</p>	<p>This amendment will require changes to the Code of Conduct policy/procedure for Elected Members.</p> <p>An increase in Elected Member training may be required.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(vi) to keep the council's objectives and policies under review to ensure that they are appropriate and effective; and</p> <p>(vii) to keep the council's resource allocation, expenditure and activities, and the efficiency and effectiveness of its service delivery, under review; and</p> <p>(viii) to ensure, as far as is practicable, that the principles set out in section 8 are observed; and</p> <p>(ix) to participate in the oversight of the chief executive officer's performance under the council's contract with the chief executive officer; and</p> <p>(x) to serve the overall public interest; and</p> <p>(b) as a person elected to the council—to represent the interests of residents and ratepayers of the council, to provide community leadership and guidance, and to facilitate communication between the community and the council.</p>	
26	<b>Section 62 - General duties</b>	
	<p>(1) A member of a council must at all times act honestly in the performance and discharge of official functions and duties.</p> <p>(2) A member of a council must at all times act with reasonable care and diligence in the performance and discharge of official functions and duties.</p> <p><del>(3) A member or former member of a council must not, whether within or outside the State, make improper use of information acquired by virtue of his or her position as a member of the council to gain, directly or indirectly, an advantage for himself or herself or for another person or to cause detriment to the council.</del>  <del>Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for two years.</del></p> <p><del>(4) A member of a council must not, whether within or outside the State, make improper use of his or her position as a member of the council to gain, directly or indirectly, an advantage for himself or herself or for another person or to cause detriment to the council.</del>  <del>Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or imprisonment for two years.</del></p> <p>(4a) A member or former member of a council must not disclose information or a document in relation to which there is an order of a council or council committee in</p>	<p>Clarifies the responsibility of elected members in relation to confidential matters, as well elected members being prohibited to access information from, or providing directions directly to staff, without CEO direction.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>effect under section 90 or 91 (7) requiring the information or document to be treated confidentially. or</p> <p>(b) that the member or former member knows, or ought reasonably to know, is information or a document that is otherwise required to be treated confidentially.</p> <p>Maximum penalty: \$10 000 or 2 years imprisonment.</p> <p>(4b) Nothing in subsection (4a) prohibits the disclosure of information or a document that is required or authorised by law.</p> <p>(4c) A member of a council must not direct or seek to influence an employee of the council in the exercise or performance of a power or function delegated to or performed by the employee.</p> <p>(4d) Without limiting subsection (4c), a member of a council must—</p> <p>(a) ensure that a request for information or a document from a person engaged in the administration of the council is made in accordance with the requirements of the chief executive officer of the council; and</p> <p>(b) ensure that a request for the performance of work or the taking of action by an employee of the council is made in accordance with the requirements of the chief executive officer of the council.</p> <p>(4e) A member of a council must comply with any requirements prescribed by the regulations relating to the conduct of members that are expressed to be integrity provisions.</p> <p>(5) <del>If a person is convicted of an offence against this section, the court by which the person is convicted may, if it thinks that action under this subsection is warranted, in addition to (or in substitution of) any penalty that may be imposed under a preceding subsection, by order do one or more of the following:</del></p> <p><del>(a) require the person to attend a specified course of training or instruction, or to take other steps;</del></p> <p><del>(b) suspend the person from any office under this Act for a period not exceeding two months;</del></p> <p><del>(c) disqualify the person from any office under this Act;</del></p> <p><del>(d) disqualify the person from becoming a member of a council, a committee of a council or a subsidiary of a council for a period not exceeding five years.</del></p>	

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(6) <del>If a person is disqualified under subsection (5)(c), the office immediately becomes vacant but proceedings for a supplementary election to fill the vacancy (if required) must not be commenced until the period for appealing against the conviction of an offence against this section has expired or, if there is an appeal, until the appeal has been determined.</del></p> <p>(7) <b>Subject to the regulations</b>, The provisions of this section extend—</p> <p>(a) to committees and to members of committees established by councils as if—</p> <p>(i) a committee were a council; and</p> <p>(ii) a member of a committee were a member of a council; and</p> <p>(b) to subsidiaries and to board members of subsidiaries as if—</p> <p>(i) a subsidiary were a council; and</p> <p>(ii) a board member of a subsidiary were a member of a council.</p>	
37	<p><b>Chapter 5 Part 4 Subdivision 4 – Conflicts of interest</b></p>	
	<p><b>Material conflict of interest.</b></p> <p>Added:</p> <p>(e) a family company of the member (within the meaning of Schedule 3);</p> <p>(f) a family trust of the member (within the meaning of Schedule 3);</p> <p>(j) a person with whom the member has entered into, is seeking to enter into, or is otherwise involved in a negotiation or tendering process in connection with entering into, an agreement for the provision of professional or other services for which the member would be entitled to receive a fee, commission or other reward;</p> <p>(k) a person or body from whom the member has received a designated gift;</p> <p><b>75A—Exemptions and other matters (also replaces actual and perceived)</b></p> <p>(1) A member of a council will not be regarded as having a conflict of interest in a matter to be discussed at a meeting of the council—</p>	<p>Provides clarification regarding material conflict of interest around gifts and trusts.</p> <p>74—General conflicts of interest and 75A exemptions and other matters (new section – replaces actual and perceived)</p> <p>Refines the concept of “interest in common” with the addition of “and does not materially exceed the interest held by the other ratepayers, electors or residents”</p> <p>And also provides exemptions for employers and employees as well as membership of a political party.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(a) if the interest is held in common with a substantial proportion of the ratepayers, electors or residents of the council area and does not materially exceed the interest held by the other ratepayers, electors or residents; or</p> <p>(b) if the interest in the matter is that of an employer or employee of the member, and the member does not know, and could not reasonably be expected to know, of that interest; or</p> <p>(c) if the interest in the matter is that of a relative of the member, other than the member's spouse or domestic partner, and the member does not know, and could not reasonably be expected to know, of that interest; or</p> <p>(d) if—</p> <p>(i) the interest arises in relation to a prescribed matter or in prescribed circumstances; and</p> <p>(ii) the member complies with the requirements of the regulations (if any) relating to dealing with the matter.</p> <p>(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a member of a council will not be regarded as having a general conflict of interest in a matter to be discussed at a meeting of the council by reason only of—</p> <p>(a) an engagement with a community group, sporting club or similar organisation undertaken by the member in their capacity as a member; or</p> <p>(b) membership of a political party; or</p> <p>(c) membership of a community group, sporting club or similar organisation (if the member is not an office holder for the group, club or organisation); or</p> <p>(d) the member having been a student of a particular school or their involvement with a school as parent of a student at the school; or</p> <p>(e) a nomination or appointment as a member of a board of a corporation or other association, if the member was nominated for appointment by a council.</p> <p>(3) A member of a council who is a member, officer or employee of an agency or instrumentality of the Crown, will be regarded as having a conflict of interest in a matter before the council if the matter directly concerns that agency or instrumentality but otherwise will not be regarded as having an interest in a matter by virtue of being a member, officer or employee of the agency or instrumentality.</p>	

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
37	<b>Section 75D Conflict of interest for committees and subsidiaries - New provision</b>	
	<p>(3) However—</p> <p>(a) a member of a council committee, or a board member of a council subsidiary, who is also a member or employee of the council will not be regarded as having a conflict of interest in a matter to be discussed at a meeting of the committee or subsidiary (as the case requires) by reason only of the fact that the member is a member or employee of the council or constituent council; or</p> <p>(b) a board member of a regional subsidiary who is also a member or employee of a constituent council will not be regarded as having a conflict of interest in a matter to be discussed at a meeting of the regional subsidiary if the relevant benefit or loss would be enjoyed or suffered in common with all or a substantial proportion of the constituent councils.</p>	<p>Clarifies that conflict of interest does not apply to a member or employee of the constituent council if it is by reason only of the fact that the member is a member or employee of the council or constituent council.</p>
38	<b>Division 2—Member behaviour – New Part</b>	
	<p><b>75E—Behavioural standards</b></p> <p>(1) The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette and on a website determined by the Minister, establish standards (the <i>behavioural standards</i>) that—</p> <p>(a) specify standards of behaviour to be observed by members of councils; and</p> <p>(b) provide for any other matter relating to behaviour of members of councils.</p> <p>(2) The behavioural standards may also specify requirements applying to behavioural support policies and behavioural management policies of councils.</p> <p>(3) A member of a council must comply with the behavioural standards.</p> <p>(4) The Minister may, by further notice published in the Gazette and on the website referred to in subsection (1), vary or substitute the behavioural standards.</p> <p>(5) The Minister must, before establishing, varying or substituting the behavioural standards—</p> <p>(a) consult with the LGA; and</p>	<p>Provides for the Minister to prescribe elected member behaviour standards which may also require councils to have behaviours management and behaviour support policies complying with the standards.</p> <p>It is expected that the new behaviour management framework will be in place by the start of the next council term, although it is anticipated that the LGA will be seeking input from the sector regarding the specific timing.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(b) undertake such other consultation as the Minister thinks fit, on the behavioural standards, variation or substitute behavioural standards (as the case may be).</p> <p>(6) A notice published under subsection (1) or (4) may come into operation on the day on which it is published in the Gazette or on a later day or days specified in the notice.</p> <p>(7) Sections 10 (other than subsection (1)) and 10A of the <i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1978</i> apply to a notice published under subsection (1) or (4) (and a reference in those provisions to a regulation will be taken to be a reference to a notice published under subsection (1) or (4) (as the case requires)).</p> <p><b>75F—Council behavioural support policies</b></p> <p>(1) A council may prepare and adopt policies designed to support appropriate behaviour by members of the council (<i>behavioural support policies</i>).</p> <p>(2) A behavioural support policy may—</p> <p>(a) specify directions relating to behaviour that must be observed by members of the council; and</p> <p>(b) set out guidelines relating to compliance by members with the behavioural standards and directions under paragraph (a); and</p> <p>(c) include any other matter relating to behaviour of members considered appropriate by the council.</p> <p>(3) A behavioural support policy—</p> <p>(a) must not be inconsistent with the behavioural standards; and</p> <p>(b) must comply with any requirement specified by the behavioural standards.</p> <p>(4) A member of a council must comply with the council's behavioural support policies.</p> <p>(5) A council may from time to time alter a behavioural support policy, or substitute a new policy.</p> <p>(6) Before a council—</p> <p>(a) adopts a behavioural support policy; or</p>	

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(b) alters, or substitutes, a behavioural support policy, the council must undertake public consultation on the behavioural support policy, alteration or substituted policy (as the case may be).</p> <p>(7) A council must, within 6 months after the conclusion of each periodic election—</p> <p>(a) in the case of a council that has 1 or more behavioural support policies in effect under this section—review the operation of the behavioural support policies and consider whether it should adopt additional behavioural support policies; or</p> <p>(b) in any other case—consider whether it should adopt behavioural support policies.</p>	
38	<p><b>Division 3 - Elected Member Health and Safety duties – New provisions</b></p>	
	<p><b>75G—Health and safety duties</b></p> <p>(1) A member of a council must—</p> <p>(a) take reasonable care that the member's acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other members of council or employees of the council; and</p> <p>(b) comply, so far as the member is reasonably able, with any reasonable direction that is given by a responsible person for the purposes of ensuring that the member's acts or omissions do not adversely affect the health and safety of other members of the council or employees of the council.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b), the <b>responsible person</b> is—</p> <p>(a) if the person whose health and safety may be adversely affected is an employee of the council—the chief executive officer of the council; or</p> <p>(b) if the person whose health and safety may be adversely affected is the principal member of the council—the deputy or another member chosen by the council; or</p> <p>(c) if the person whose health and safety may be adversely affected is another member or the chief executive officer of the council—</p> <p>(i) unless subparagraph (ii) applies, the principal member of the council; or</p> <p>(ii) if the relevant acts or omissions are those of the principal member of the council—the deputy or another member chosen by the council.</p> <p>(3) Without limiting subsection (1)(b), a reasonable direction may include a direction that a member of a council not attend a meeting of the council or a council committee (and a member the subject of such a direction will be taken to have been granted</p>	<p>A new section that introduced health and safety duties for elected members.</p>



Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>leave of absence from attending council meetings for the duration of the direction).</p> <p>(4) However, a reasonable direction under subsection (1)(b) that a member not attend a meeting of a council may only be given if there are no other reasonable directions considered appropriate in the circumstances to ensure the health and safety of the affected person.</p> <p>(5) If a reasonable direction under subsection (1)(b) that a member not attend a meeting of a council is given, the responsible person must ensure that a complaint relating to the matter is referred to the Behavioural Standards Panel.</p> <p>(6) This section is in addition to and does not limit the operation of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i>.</p> <p>(7) In this section—</p> <p><b>health</b> has the same meaning as in the <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2012</i>.</p>	
39	<b>Section 76 – Allowances</b>	
	<p>76—Allowances</p> <p>(1) Subject to this section, <b>Act</b> a member of a council is entitled to the allowance determined by the Remuneration Tribunal in relation to the member's office and indexed in accordance with this section.</p> <p>(2) The Remuneration Tribunal must make determinations under this section on a 4 yearly basis before the designated day in relation to each set of periodic elections held under the Local Government (Elections) Act 1999.</p> <p>(3) The Remuneration Tribunal must, in making a determination under this section, have regard to the following:</p> <p>(a) the role of members of council as members of the council's governing body and as representatives of their area;</p> <p>(b) the size, population and revenue of the council, and any relevant economic, social, demographic and regional factors in the council area;</p> <p><b>(ba) the ratio of members to ratepayers;</b></p>	<p>The Remuneration Tribunal must have regard to the ratio of elected members to ratepayers when determining elected member allowances.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(c) the fact that an allowance under this section is not intended to amount to a salary for a member;</p> <p>(d) the fact that an allowance under this section should reflect the nature of a member's office;</p> <p>(e) the provisions of this Act providing for the reimbursement of expenses of members.</p> <p>13) Despite any other Act or law, the reasonable costs of the Remuneration Tribunal in making a determination under this section are to be paid by the LGA under an arrangement established by the Minister from time to time after consultation with the President of the LGA and the President of the Tribunal. <b>President of the Tribunal after consultation with the LGA</b></p> <p><b>(13a) The LGA may recover the reasonable costs incurred by the Remuneration Tribunal in making a determination under this section as a debt from the councils to which the determination relates.</b></p>	
41	<b>Section 78A Obtaining legal advice – provision deleted</b>	Removes the provision for an elected member to be able to directly obtain legal advice at the expense of council.
43	<b>Section 80A—Training and development</b>	
	<p>(1) A council must prepare and adopt a training and development policy for its members.</p> <p>(2) The policy must—</p> <p>(a) be aimed at assisting members in the performance and discharge of their functions and duties; and</p> <p><b>(b) comply with any requirements prescribed by the regulations. must incorporate the prescribed mandatory requirements and comply with any other requirements prescribed by the regulations; and</b></p> <p><b>(c) may specify other requirements relating to the conduct and completion of training and development by members.</b></p>	Introduces a range of penalties for members not undertaking training.

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(2a) A training and development policy of a council may make different provision according to different members of the council.</p> <p>(2b) If a member of a council fails to comply with the prescribed mandatory requirements, the council must suspend the member from the office of member of the council, unless the member satisfies the council that there were good reasons for the failure to comply.</p> <p>(2c) If a council suspends a member of the council under subsection (2b), the chief executive officer must give public notice of the suspension as soon as practicable after determining to suspend the member.</p> <p>(2d) Despite any other Act or law, or any determination of the Remuneration Tribunal, a member of a council suspended under subsection (2b) is not entitled to an allowance under section 76, or reimbursement of expenses, or any other facility, service or form of support, that the member would otherwise be entitled to under this Act, during the period of suspension.</p> <p>(2e) If a member of a council who is suspended under subsection (2b) as a result of failing to comply with the prescribed mandatory requirements satisfies the council that the member has complied with the prescribed mandatory requirements, the council must revoke the suspension and give public notice of the revocation.</p> <p>(2f) If a member of a council is suspended under subsection (2b) for a continuous period of more than the prescribed period, the council must apply to SACAT for an order disqualifying the member from the office of member of the council under this Act.</p> <p>(2g) If a member is disqualified under subsection (2f), the disqualification extends to all other offices held in the member's capacity as a member of the council or by virtue of being a member of the council.</p> <p>(2h) The chief executive officer must maintain a register relating to training and development in accordance with the regulations.</p> <p>(2i) A member of a council must, at the request of the chief executive officer, provide to the chief executive officer, within a period specified in the request, specified information, or information of a specified kind, relating to training and development by the member.</p>	

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(2j) A member of a council must not contravene, or fail to comply with, a request under subsection (2i).</p> <p>(2k) In this section—</p> <p><b>prescribed mandatory requirements</b> means the requirements prescribed by the regulations relating to training and development that must be completed by members of councils, which may include timeframes for the completion of such training and development.</p> <p>(3) A council may from time to time alter its policy, or substitute a new policy.</p> <p><del>(4) A person is entitled to inspect (without charge) a policy under this section at the principal office of the council during ordinary office hours.</del></p> <p><del>(5) A person is entitled, on payment of a fee fixed by the council, to a copy of a policy under this section.</del></p>	
<b>44</b>	<b>Chapter 5 Part 7 Member suspension – New section</b>	
	<p><b>80B—Suspension—member of council subject to intervention order</b></p> <p>(1) If—</p> <p>(a) a member of a council is subject to a relevant interim intervention order where the person protected by the order is another member of the council, the council may suspend the member from the office of member of the council if the council considers it appropriate to do so; or</p> <p>(b) a member of a council is subject to a relevant interim intervention order where the person protected by the order is an employee of the council, the chief executive officer of the council may suspend the member from the office of member of the council if the chief executive officer considers it appropriate to do so.</p> <p>(2) A member of a council suspended under subsection (1) is entitled to an allowance under section 76 during the period of suspension.</p> <p>(3) A council—</p> <p>(a) must revoke a suspension under subsection (1)(a) if the relevant interim intervention order is revoked; and</p> <p>(b) may revoke a suspension under subsection (1)(a) if the council considers it appropriate to do so.</p>	<p>A new section of the Act; prescribes provisions for suspension of a member of council.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(4) The chief executive officer of a council—</p> <p>(a) must revoke a suspension under subsection (1)(b) if the relevant interim intervention order is revoked; and</p> <p>(b) may revoke a suspension under subsection (1)(b) if the chief executive officer considers it appropriate to do so.</p> <p>(5) If a member of a council is subject to a relevant final intervention order, the member is suspended from the office of member of the council.</p> <p>(6) Despite any other Act or law, or any determination of the Remuneration Tribunal, a member of a council suspended under subsection (5) is not entitled to an allowance under section 76, or reimbursement of expenses, or any other facility, service or form of support, that the member would otherwise be entitled to under this Act, during the period of suspension.</p> <p>(7) The chief executive officer of a council must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after becoming aware that a member of the council is subject to a relevant final intervention order, notify the member of the suspension under subsection (5).</p> <p>(8) If a relevant final intervention order is revoked, the suspension under subsection (5) relating to the relevant final intervention order is revoked.</p> <p>(9) If a member of a council is suspended under subsection (5) for a continuous period of more than the prescribed period, the council must apply to SACAT for an order disqualifying the member from the office of member of the council under this Act.</p> <p>(10) If a member is disqualified under subsection (9), the disqualification extends to all other offices held in the member's capacity as a member of the council or by virtue of being a member of the council.</p> <p>(11) In this section—</p> <p><b>employee</b> of a council includes—</p> <p>(a) a consultant engaged by the council; and</p> <p>(b) a person working for the council on a temporary basis;</p> <p><b>final intervention order</b> means a final intervention order (within the meaning of section 3(1) of the <i>Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009</i>) or a domestic violence order (other than an interim DVO) that is a recognised DVO under Part 3A of that Act;</p>	

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p><b>interim intervention order</b> means an interim intervention order (within the meaning of section 3(1) of the <i>Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009</i>) or an interim DVO that is a recognised DVO under Part 3A of that Act;</p> <p><b>relevant final intervention order</b>—a final intervention order to which a member of a council is subject is a <b>relevant final intervention order</b> if a person protected by the order is another member, or an employee, of the council;</p> <p><b>relevant interim intervention order</b>—an interim intervention order to which a member of a council is subject is a <b>relevant interim intervention order</b> if a person protected by the order is another member, or an employee, of the council.</p>	
47	<b>Quorum</b>	
	<p><b>85—Quorum</b></p> <p>(1) The prescribed number of members of a council constitutes a quorum of the council and no business can be transacted at a meeting unless a quorum is present.</p> <p>The <b>prescribed number</b> of members of a council is a number ascertained by dividing the total number of members of the council for the time being in office by 2, ignoring any fraction resulting from the division, and adding one.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of the definition of <b>prescribed number</b>—</p> <p>(a) a member of a council who is suspended from the office of member of the council; and</p> <p>(b) a member of a council who is taken to have been granted leave of absence from the office of member of the council under section 55A, is not to be counted in the total number of members of the council.</p>	Supports the additions to the Act around suspensions and clarifies the impact of a member who is on leave of absence.
48	<b>Section 86 - Meeting procedure – New section</b>	
	<p>(1) Section 86—after subsection (6) insert:</p> <p>(6a) A member of a council must not, while at a meeting—</p> <p>(a) behave in an improper or disorderly manner; or</p> <p>(b) cause an interruption or interrupt another member who is speaking.</p> <p>(6b) If a member contravenes or fails to comply with subsection (6a), the presiding member may, in accordance with the regulations, direct that the member be excluded</p>	Prescribes the procedure for dealing with improper member conduct during meetings. It provides for exclusion from a meeting for behaviour during a meeting, but a vote may not occur during their exclusion (up to 15 minutes).

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>from the meeting room (including any area set aside for the public) such that the member cannot view or hear any discussion at the meeting, and remain out of the meeting room for a period (not exceeding 15 minutes) determined by the presiding member.</p> <p>(6c) A member excluded from a meeting under subsection (6b) must comply with the direction and any requirements of the regulations in relation to the exclusion.</p> <p>d) A matter must not be put to a vote at a meeting of a council while a member is excluded under subsection (6b).</p> <p>e) Nothing in subsections (6a) to (6d) prevents the regulations from prescribing procedures authorising a council to resolve to censure a member of the council or exclude or suspend a member from a meeting in accordance with the regulations.</p>	
51	<b>Section 90—Meetings to be held in public except in special circumstances</b>	
	(o) information relating to a proposed award recipient before the presentation of the award.	Additional provision relating to excluding the public from meetings.
52	<b>Section 90A Information or briefing sessions – New Section</b>	
	<p>(1) A council, or the chief executive officer of a council, may hold or arrange for the holding of a session (not being a formal meeting of a council or council committee required to be held under this Chapter) to which more than 1 member of the council or a council committee is invited to attend or be involved in for the purposes of providing information or a briefing to attendees (an <b>information or briefing session</b>).</p> <p>(2) A matter must not be dealt with at a council information or briefing session in such a way as to obtain, or effectively obtain, a decision on the matter outside a formal meeting of the council or a council committee.</p> <p>(3) A council information or briefing session must be conducted in a place open to the public during any period in which a matter that is, or is intended to be, on the</p>	Further clarification on “informal gatherings”. It maintains the grounds for which the public may be excluded, as they appear in the existing <i>Local Government Act</i> .

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>agenda for a formal meeting of the council or a council committee is discussed at the session.</p> <p>(4) However, the council or chief executive officer may order that an information or briefing session be closed to the public to the extent (and only to the extent) that the council or chief executive officer (as the case requires) considers it to be necessary and appropriate for a matter of a kind referred to in subsection (3) to be discussed in a session closed to the public in order to receive, discuss or consider in confidence any information or matter listed in section 90(3) (after taking into account any relevant consideration under that subsection).</p> <p>(5) If an order is made under subsection (4), the council or chief executive officer (as the case requires) must, as soon as reasonably practicable after the making of the order, make a record of—</p> <p>(a) the grounds on which the order was made; and</p> <p>(b) the basis on which the information or matter to which the order relates falls within the ambit of each ground on which the order was made; and</p> <p>(c) if relevant, the reasons that receipt, consideration or discussion of the information or matter publicly at the information or briefing session would be contrary to the public interest.</p> <p>(6) If an information or briefing session is organised or held by a council or chief executive officer of a council, the following provisions apply:</p> <p>(a) sections 90(5), (6) and (7a) apply to the information or briefing session as if it were a meeting of the council or council committee;</p> <p>(b) a prescribed matter cannot be dealt with at an information or briefing session;</p> <p>(c) a reference to a meeting or meetings in sections 94 and 95 includes a reference to an information or briefing session or sessions.</p> <p>(7) A council or the chief executive officer of a council must comply with any requirements of the regulations relating to the following:</p>	



Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(a) the publication of prescribed information as soon as practicable after resolving or determining to hold an information or briefing session;</p> <p>(b) the publication of prescribed information as soon as practicable after the holding of an information or briefing session.</p>	
<b>57</b>	<b>Section 97 CEO – Vacancy in office</b>	
	<p>(1) A chief executive officer’s appointment may be terminated by the council—</p> <p>(a) on the ground that the chief executive officer—</p> <p>(i) has <del>been guilty</del> committed of misconduct;</p> <p>(3a) Before terminating the appointment of a chief executive officer on a ground referred to in subsection (1)(a)(i), (iv) or (v) or (1)(b), a council must have regard to advice from a qualified independent person.</p>	<p>Introduces the requirement for the Council to receive advice from a qualified independent person when appointing a CEO.</p>
<b>58</b>	<b>Section 98- Appointment procedures – new section</b>	
	<p>(4a) The council must ensure that either or both of the following applies to the process for appointing a chief executive officer under this section:</p> <p>(a) the council appoints at least 1 person who is not a member or employee of the council to the selection panel;</p> <p>(b) before making the appointment to the office of chief executive officer, the council obtains and considers the advice of a qualified independent person on the assessment of applications and recommendations on the appointment under subsection (4) (and that advice may include recommendations to the council on the appointment).</p>	<p>Introduces the requirement to have at least one person who is not a member or employee of the council on the recruitment panel for a CEO as well as the requirement to receive advice from a qualified independent person.</p>
<b>59</b>	<b>Section 99 Role of CEO – New section</b>	
	<p>Section 99(1)—after paragraph (i) insert:</p> <p>(ia) to ensure that effective policies, systems and procedures are established and maintained for the identification, assessment, monitoring, management and annual review of strategic, financial and operational risks;</p> <p>(ib) to report annually to the relevant audit and risk committee on the council's internal audit processes;</p>	<p>New prescribed requirement for reporting in the areas listed.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
60	<b>Section 99A Remuneration of the CEO – New section</b>	
	<p>(1) Subject to this section, the remuneration of the chief executive officer of a council will be determined by the council.</p> <p>(2) The Remuneration Tribunal will determine (from time to time) the minimum and maximum remuneration that may be paid or provided to chief executive officers of councils.</p> <p>(3) In making a determination under subsection (2), the Remuneration Tribunal must have regard to any matter prescribed by the regulations.</p>	Prescribes the opportunity for the Remuneration Tribunal to determine minimum and maximum CEO remuneration.
61	<b>Section 102A Chief executive officer—performance review – New section</b>	
	<p>(1) A council must review the performance of its chief executive officer—</p> <p>(a) at least once in each year that the chief executive officer holds office as chief executive officer; and</p> <p>(b) if relevant, before reappointment of the chief executive officer.</p> <p>(2) The council must obtain and consider the advice of a qualified independent person on a review under subsection (1).</p>	Prescribes the requirement for an independent qualified professional to advise on the CEO performance review.
63	<b>Section 107 General principles of human resource management – New section</b>	
	(the CEO must ensure) (fa) that employees are protected from sexual harassment by members of the council or other employees and that appropriate processes exist for dealing with complaints of employees relating to sexual harassment;	Extends the provisions for protection from harassment from elected members.
68	<b>Section 109 General duty and compliance</b>	
	<p>(1) An employee of a council must at all times act honestly in the performance of official duties.</p> <p>(2) An employee of a council must at all times act with reasonable care and diligence in the performance of official duties.</p> <p>(3) An employee of a council must comply with the integrity provisions relating to employees.</p> <p>(4) Contravention of, or failure to comply with, an integrity provision by an employee of a council constitutes a ground for suspending, dismissing or taking other disciplinary action against the employee.</p>	The word “integrity” has been introduced as part of the role of Council and extended to apply to employees. These provisions reflect that.

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
79	<p><b>Section 122 Strategic Management Plans – amendment and new section</b></p>	
	<p>(1a) A council must, in conjunction with the plans required under subsection (1), develop and adopt—</p> <p>(a) a long-term financial plan for that relates to a period of at least 10 years; and includes a funding plan that—</p> <p>(i) outlines the council's approach to funding services and infrastructure of the council; and</p> <p>(ii) sets out the council's projected total revenue for the period to which the long-term financial plan relates; and</p> <p>(iii) outlines the intended sources of that total revenue (such as revenue from rates, grants and other fees and charges); and</p> <p><b>New section:</b></p> <p>(1c) A council must, once in every prescribed period (which must be not less than a period of 3 years), in accordance with a determination of the designated authority, provide information relating to its long-term financial plan and infrastructure and asset management plan to the designated authority in accordance with subsection (1e).</p> <p>(1d) For the purposes of subsection (1c), the designated authority may determine a schedule relating to each prescribed period that requires different councils to provide information in different financial years of that period (and the financial year in which a particular council is required to provide information according to the schedule is the <b>relevant financial year</b> for that council).</p> <p>(1e) A council must, on or before 30 September in the relevant financial year for the council, provide to the designated authority all relevant information on the following matters (the <b>relevant matters</b>) in accordance with guidelines determined by the designated authority (if any):</p> <p>(a) material amendments made or proposed to be made to the council's long-term financial plan and infrastructure and asset management plan and the council's reasons for those amendments;</p> <p>(b) revenue sources outlined in the funding plan referred to in subsection (1a)(a);</p> <p>(c) any other matter prescribed by the regulations.</p>	<p>This section prescribes in detail what a long term financial plan must comprise, and outlines the frequency (not less than 3 years) with which the designated authority will review the long-term financial plan and infrastructure and asset management plans. It also describes the requirements for publishing any advice the authority has provided.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(1f) Following the provision of information by a council under subsection (1e), the designated authority, on or before 28 February in the relevant financial year for the council—</p> <p>(a) must provide advice to the council on the appropriateness of the relevant matters in the context of the council's long-term financial plan and infrastructure and asset management plan; and</p> <p>(b) may, if the designated authority considers it appropriate having regard to the circumstances of a particular council, provide advice in relation to any other aspect of the council's long-term financial plan and infrastructure and asset management plan.</p> <p>(1g) In providing advice under this section, the designated authority—</p> <p>(a) must have regard to the following objectives:</p> <p>(i) the objective of councils maintaining and implementing long-term financial plans and infrastructure and asset management plans;</p> <p>(ii) the objective of ensuring that the financial contributions proposed to be made by ratepayers under the council's long-term financial plan and infrastructure and asset management plan are appropriate and any material amendments made or proposed to be made to these plans by the council are appropriate; and</p> <p>(b) may have regard to any information or matter the designated authority considers relevant (whether or not such information or matter falls within the ambit of subsection (1e)).</p> <p>(1h) A council must ensure that the advice provided by the designated authority under this section, and any response of the council to that advice, is published in its annual business plan (both the draft and adopted annual business plan) in the relevant financial year and each subsequent financial year (until the next relevant financial year for that council).</p> <p>(1i) For the purposes of the preceding provisions, the designated authority must publish the following:</p> <p>(a) advice provided to a council under this section;</p> <p>(b) the schedule determined under subsection (1d);</p> <p>(c) any guidelines determined under subsection</p> <p>(1j) The designated authority may, by written notice, require a council to give the designated authority, within a time and in a manner stated in the notice (which must</p>	

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>be reasonable), information in the council's possession that the designated authority reasonably requires for the performance of the designated authority's functions under this section.</p> <p>(1k) The designated authority may recover from a council (as a debt due from the council) the costs reasonably incurred by the designated authority in performing its functions under this section in relation to the council.</p> <p>Further amendments:</p> <p>(3) In addition to the requirements of subsection (2), a council must, in formulating its strategic management plans, have regard to—</p> <p>(a) the council's roles and responsibilities under this or any other Act; and</p> <p>(b) the council's objectives for its area.</p> <p><b>(3a) The regulations may prescribe additional requirements with respect to strategic management plans.</b></p> <p>(4) A council may review its strategic management plans under this section at any time but must—</p> <p>(a) undertake a review of—</p> <p>(i) its long-term financial plan; and</p> <p>(ii) any other elements of its strategic management plans prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this paragraph,</p> <p><del>as soon as practicable after adopting the council's annual business plan for a particular financial year; and</del> <b>on an annual basis</b></p> <p>(b) in any event, undertake a comprehensive review of its strategic management plans within 2 years after each general election of the council.</p> <p>(4a) A council must, for the purposes of a review under subsection (4), take into account—</p> <p>(a) in relation to a review under subsection (4)(a)(i)—a report from the chief executive officer on the sustainability of the council's long-term financial performance and position taking into account the provisions of the council's annual business plan and strategic management plans; and</p> <p>(b) insofar as may be relevant—any other material prescribed by the regulations.</p>	

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(4b) A report from a chief executive officer under subsection (4a) must—</p> <p>(a) address any matters required by the Minister; and</p> <p>(b) be published in a manner and form, and in accordance with any other requirements, determined by the Minister.</p> <p>(6) A council must <del>adopt a process or processes to ensure that members of the public are given a reasonable opportunity to be involved in</del> undertake public consultation in relation to the development and review of its strategic management plans (but nothing in this subsection is to be taken to limit subsection (5)).</p> <p><b>New section:</b></p> <p>(9) In this section—</p> <p><b>designated authority</b> means—</p> <p>(a) if a person or body is prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition—that person or body; or</p> <p>(b) if a person or body is not prescribed under paragraph (a)—the Essential Services Commission established under the <i>Essential Services Commission Act 2002</i>.</p> <p>(10) The Minister must consult with the LGA before regulations are made prescribing a person or body as the designated authority</p>	
80	<b>Section 123 Annual Business Plans and Budgets</b>	
	<p>(6) A council may then, after considering—</p> <p>(a) any submission made to the council during the public consultation period; and</p> <p>(b) any new or revised information in the possession of the council that is relevant to the material contained in the draft annual business plan; and</p> <p>(c) such other materials or information as the council thinks fit, adopt its annual business plan (with or without amendment).</p> <p>(6a) However, if a council proposes to adopt an annual business plan with amendments, the council must include in the adopted business plan a statement—</p> <p>(a) setting out any significant amendments from the draft annual business plan; and</p> <p>(b) providing reasons for those amendments.</p>	<p>Removes specific detail for public engagement (such as the public meeting) in line with other areas of the document, but retains the requirement to send a summary of the business plan to rate payers.</p> <p>Increases transparency by requiring the publishing of an explanation of any changes made between the draft and adopted business plan.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p><b>New section</b> (7a) A budget of a council may authorise the entry into borrowings and other forms of financial accommodation for a financial year of up to an amount specified in the budget.</p> <p><b>New section</b> (10) The regulations may prescribe requirements with respect to the preparation, form and contents of— (a) an annual business plan (including a draft for the purposes of public consultation), and the summary required under subsection (9); and (b) a budget. (10a) Without limiting subsection (10), regulations under that subsection relating to an annual business plan may— (a) relate to the manner in which matters included in the plan are to be presented (such as, for example, by prescribing the location, style and level of emphasis that must be given to specified matters); and (b) prescribe requirements relating to the description or explanation of matters included in the plan.</p>	<p>This amendment also provides clarity around the endorsement of borrowings, albeit this amount is already included in the financial statements that are endorsed by Council.</p> <p>The amendment brings the date by which the plan must be adopted to 15 August, whereas before it was 31 August.</p> <p>Further, the amendment provides scope for the regulations to prescribe how the plan is presented (style, location and emphasis on matters) as well as the description/explanation of matters in the plan.</p>
81	<b>Chapter 8 Part 3 Division 2 - Internal Control and Audit (and Risk) Committee</b>	Extends committee name to “Audit and Risk Committee”
82	<b>Section 125 Internal Control Policies – New section</b>	
	<p>(2) The policies, practices and procedures of internal financial control under subsection (1) must be in accordance with a standard or document (such as a model relating to financial controls) adopted by the regulations.</p> <p>(3) A council must ensure that appropriate policies, systems and procedures relating to risk management are implemented and maintained in order to assist the council to carry out its activities in an efficient and orderly manner to achieve its objectives, inform appropriate decision making, facilitate appropriate prioritisation of finite resources and promote appropriate mitigation of strategic, financial and operational risks relevant to the council.</p>	<p>Places a greater emphasis on the role of the committee in terms of risk, and provides the opportunity for there to be a prescribed model for financial controls.</p> <p>Prescribes that the audit and risk committee are consulted regarding the assignment of an internal auditor, and provides that auditor with powers to provide their reports and internal audit matters directly to the committee.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p><b>New section</b></p> <p><b>125A—Internal audit functions</b></p> <p>(1) The chief executive officer of a council that has an internal audit function must, before appointing a person to be primarily responsible for the internal audit function, or assigning such responsibility to an employee of the council, consult with the relevant audit and risk committee on the appointment or assignment of responsibility.</p> <p>(2) Despite any other law or instrument to the contrary, the person primarily responsible for the internal audit function—</p> <p>(a) must ensure that any reports they prepare relating to the internal audit function are provided directly to the audit and risk committee; and</p> <p>(b) may report any matters relating to the internal audit function directly to the audit and risk committee.</p>	
<b>84</b>	<b>Section 126 Audit and Risk Committee</b>	
	<p>(a1) This section applies to a council that has not established a regional audit and risk committee under section 126A.</p> <p>(1) A council to which this section applies must have an audit and risk committee.</p> <p>(1a) The purpose of an audit and risk committee established by a council is to provide independent assurance and advice to the council on accounting, financial management, internal controls, risk management and governance matters.</p> <p>(2) <del>The membership of an audit and risk committee—</del> (2) The following provisions apply to the membership of a council audit and risk committee:</p> <p>(a) <del>may include persons who are not members of the council; and</del> the majority of the members of the committee must be persons who are not members of any council;</p> <p>(b) the members of the committee (when considered as a whole) must have skills, knowledge and experience relevant to the functions of the committee, including in financial management, risk management, governance and any other prescribed matter;</p> <p>(c) the membership of the committee—</p>	<p>The amendment further prescribes the skills and experience of members of the committee as a whole.</p> <p>Prescribes the additional role of the committee in monitoring the responsiveness of the council in implementing improvements recommended in previous audits.</p> <p>The amendment expresses that the majority of committee members must be persons who are non members of any Council.</p> <p>Further to the earlier description of the amended relationship between the committee and the internal auditor, the amendment prescribes that the committee provide oversight to the auditor’s work plan and scope and receiving quarterly reports from the internal auditor.</p>



Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(i) may not include an employee of the council (although an employee may attend a meeting of the committee if appropriate); and</p> <p>(ii) may include, or be comprised of, members of an audit committee for another council audit <b>and risk committee or a regional audit and risk committee; and</b> ; and</p> <p>(d) must otherwise be determined in accordance with the requirements of the regulations.</p> <p>(4) The functions of an audit committee include—</p> <p>(a) reviewing annual financial statements to ensure that they present fairly the state of affairs of the council; and</p> <p>(ab) proposing, and providing information relevant to, a review of the council's strategic management plans or annual business plan; and</p> <p><b>(c) monitoring the responsiveness of the council to recommendations for improvement based on previous audits and risk assessments, including those raised by a council's auditor; and</b></p> <p>(ac) proposing, and reviewing, the exercise of powers under section 130A; and</p> <p><b>(b) liaising with the council's auditor in accordance with any requirements prescribed by the regulations; and</b></p> <p>(c) reviewing the adequacy of the accounting, internal control, reporting and other financial management systems and practices of the council on a regular basis.</p> <p><b>New sections</b></p> <p>(g) —</p> <p>(i) if the council has an internal audit function—</p> <p>(A) providing oversight of planning and scoping of the internal audit work plan; and</p> <p>(B) reviewing and commenting on reports provided by the person primarily responsible for the internal audit function at least on a quarterly basis;</p> <p>(h) reviewing and evaluating the effectiveness of policies, systems and procedures established and maintained for the identification, assessment, monitoring, management and review of strategic, financial and operational risks on a regular basis; and</p> <p>(i) reviewing any report obtained by the council under section 48(1); and</p>	<p>The amendment outlines specific responsibilities for the committee in terms of reviewing and evaluating policies systems and procedures for risk management, and that the committee must review prudential reports 48(1)</p> <p>There is a new stipulation that the committee must provide an annual report on the work of the committee to Council which also needs to be published in the Council's annual report.</p> <p>Provision is provided to form a regional audit and risk committee with 2 or more councils (with the same requirements as single council committees).</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	(j) performing any other function determined by the council or prescribed by the regulations.	
<b>87</b>	<b>Section 128 - Auditor appointment</b>	
	<p>Section 128(6)—  <del>(6) A person's ability to hold office as an auditor of a council, and to be reappointed to that office, is subject to the qualification that if the person has held the office of auditor of the council for at least 5 successive financial years, or for 5 out of 6 successive financial years—</del>  <del>(a) the person may only continue in that office if he or she ensures that any individual who plays (or who has played) a significant role in the audit of the council for 5 successive financial years, or for 5 out of 6 successive financial years, does not then play a significant role in the audit of the council for at least 2 financial years; or</del>  <del>(b) the person may be reappointed to the office if at least 2 5 years have passed since he or she last held the office.</del></p> <p>(6) If a firm comprising at least 1 registered company auditor has held office as auditor of a council for 5 successive financial years (the <b>first firm</b>), the council—  (a) must ensure another auditor is appointed as auditor of the council (being a registered company auditor (who is not part of a firm) or another firm comprising at least 1 registered company auditor); and  (b) must not appoint the first firm as its auditor until at least 5 years have passed since the first firm last held the office.</p>	<p>Previously an auditor could continue to serve a council continuously, albeit, in a reduced role for 2 years, after 5 years of service. The amendment specifically precludes an auditor from serving a council after 5 successive years, for at least 5 years.</p> <p>The amendment also clarifies that the auditor needs to be registered.</p>
<b>88</b>	<b>Section 129 - Conduct of Audit – New subsection</b>	
	<p>(1a) If the Auditor-General undertakes an audit under the <i>Public Finance and Audit Act 1987</i> of financial statements and controls of a council referred to in subsection (1) for a financial year—  (a) the auditor of the council is not required to undertake an audit of, provide an opinion or advice on, or report to the Minister on, those statements or controls under this section; and  (b) the Auditor-General may recover reasonable costs incurred in relation to undertaking the audit as a debt due from the council.</p>	<p>The new subsection is in line with the increased oversight of council finances by the State Government.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
90	<p><b>Section 131-Annual Report – New sections</b></p> <p>(1a) The annual report must include the amount of legal costs incurred by the council in the relevant financial year.</p> <p>(5) A copy of the annual report must be submitted by the council—  <del>(a) to the Presiding Members of both Houses of Parliament; and</del>  <del>(b) to the persons or bodies prescribed by the regulations,</del>  on or before a day determined under the regulations.</p> <p><del>(6) The Presiding Members of the Houses of Parliament must, within six sitting days after receiving a copy of an annual report under subsection (5), lay the copy before their respective Houses.</del>  to the persons or bodies prescribed by the regulations on or before a day determined under the regulations.</p> <p>(7) A council may provide to the electors for its area an abridged or summary version of its annual report.</p> <p><del>(8) A council must ensure that copies of its annual report are available for inspection (without charge) and purchase (on payment of a fee fixed by the council) by the public at the principal office of the council.</del></p> <p><b>131A—Provision of information to Minister</b></p> <p>(1) A council must provide to the Minister, at the time or times, and in the manner and form, determined by the Minister—  (a) the material (including the specific reports on the matters) specified in Schedule 4 (as amended from time to time by regulation); and  (b) any other information, or class of information, specified by the Minister.</p> <p>(2) The Minister may publish information provided by a council under this section.</p> <p><b>Amendment to Schedule 4</b></p> <p>Schedule 4, clause 1—(c) insert:  (c) a report relating to contraventions of Chapter 5 Part 4 Division 2 by members of the council during the relevant financial year containing the information required by the regulations;</p>	<p>The amendment moves the requirements for distribution to the regulations, which provides more flexibility for the Minister.</p> <p>Section 131A provides the Minister the right to request and publish any information.</p>

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	Note: Chapter 5 Part 4 Division 2 is a new amendments regarding member behaviour (described earlier in this document)	
<b>93</b>	<b>Section 147 Rateability of land</b>	
	<del>(7) Despite subsection (3)(b) and subsection (5), the interest in that part of the common property of a strata scheme under the <i>Strata Titles Act 1988</i> or the <i>Community Titles Act 1996</i> that comprises the building divided into units or lots by the scheme will not be taken into account if rates are based on site value.</del>	Sections 3 and 5 refer to strata and community title, and common property shared by strata and community title owners. This amendment removes the reference to site value in line with the removal in Section 151.
<b>94</b>	<b>Section 151—Basis of rating</b>	
	(3) However, a council may declare rates on the basis of the annual value <del>or site value</del> of land if— (a) the council declared rates in respect of that land on that basis for the previous financial year; or (b) the council declared rates in respect of that land on the basis of capital value for the previous three financial years.	Public consultation prescriptions removed in line with other areas of the review. Removal of the declaration of rates on the basis of site value.
<b>107</b>	<b>Section 221—Alteration of road</b>	
	(3) An authorisation is not required under this section for an alteration to a road if— (a) the person who proposes to make the alteration has some other statutory authorisation to make the alteration; or <b>(b) the alteration—</b> <b>(i) the purpose of the alteration is to permit vehicular access to and from land adjoining the road ; (including construction of a crossover or driveway and associated or ancillary works, other than works excluded by regulation from the ambit of this paragraph); and the alteration is approved as part of a development authorisation under the <i>Development Act 1993</i> and</b> <b>(ii) subject to subsection (7), is approved as part of a development authorisation under the <i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i>; or;</b> (a) the alteration is of a kind classified under the regulations as a minor alteration.	Includes a requirement for applications for vehicular access to and from land adjoining the road to include consultation with the CEO of the council.

Clause	Amendment	Potential impact
	<p>(7) A relevant authority under the <i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i> may only grant an approval under subsection (3)(b)(ii) after consultation with the chief executive officer of the council.</p> <p>(7a) The chief executive officer of a council consulted under subsection (7) may provide comments on the matter to the relevant authority within the period prescribed by the regulations and, if comments are not provided within that time, it will be conclusively presumed that the council does not intend to comment on the matter.</p> <p>(7b) However, comments provided by the chief executive officer may only relate to the proposed alteration to the public road (including works within the public road) and must not relate to any building of a dwelling on land adjoining the public road.</p> <p>(8) The requirement to consult under subsection (7)—</p> <p>(a) does not extend to an assessment panel appointed by the council; or</p> <p>(b) does not apply to an alteration that complies with any relevant design standard under the <i>Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016</i>.</p>	
<b>108</b>	<b>Section 222—Permits for business purposes</b>	
	<p><del>(1a) However, subject to the regulations, a council must grant a permit under this section for the purposes of a mobile food vending business.</del></p>	<p>The reference to mobile food vendors has been removed.</p>

# Attachment 2



## Local Government Reform - Round 1 Regulations – Feedback sought

The State Government will stagger the commencement dates of the amendments to the *Local Government Act 1999* (Local Government Act), resulting from passage of the *Statutes Amendment (Local Government Review) Act 2021*.

Each round of commencements will be accompanied by new Regulations which will give practical effect to the new sections in the Local Government Act.

The Office of Local Government has provided a copy of the proposed Regulations which will accompany those sections which will commence in August 2021 (Round 1). The Round 1 Regulations are:

- Local Government (General) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021
- Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021
- Local Government (Elections) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021
- Local Government (Members Allowances and Benefits) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021

Note that this paper does not separately analyse the proposed *City of Adelaide (Elections and Polls) (Local Government Review) Variation Regulations 2021* nor the *City of Adelaide (Members Allowances and Benefits) (Local Government Review) Variation Regulations 2021*. However, the changes proposed through these are very similar to the changes impacting other councils.

Sections commencing in Round 1 will not generally require councils to make changes to policies, procedures or systems. The LGA Secretariat has reviewed the proposed Round 1 Regulations and provides the advice below.

The OLG has asked for feedback by 13 August. Unfortunately, this timeframe does not permit a formal consultation process with the sector. The LGA has requested that sufficient time be allocated for consultation of subsequent rounds.

Following is a summary of the proposed Round 1 Regulations, with LGA comments. Any feedback on these issues should be provided as soon as possible to Andrew Lamb, Local Government Reform Partner at [andrew.lamb@lga.sa.gov.au](mailto:andrew.lamb@lga.sa.gov.au)

The LGA advises that the proposed Regulations appear to be consistent with sector advocacy and do not impose unanticipated new costs on councils. On this basis, subject to feedback from member councils, the LGA is likely to make a submission to the State Government, supporting the proposed Regulations.

<b>Local Government (General) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021</b>			
<b>Regulation No.</b>	<b>What is the change to the Local Government Act?</b>	<b>What does the Regulation do?</b>	<b>LGA Comment</b>
1-3	N/A	These are technical sections setting out the title, the date of commencement and to explain how the change will work.	These changes are uncontroversial.
4	<p>Insertion of section 90A— Information or briefing sessions</p> <p>As a result of amendments to <b>section 90</b>, there are changes to requirements for informal gatherings and discussions involving council members. Public notice about these gatherings must be made in accordance with regulations. Council will no longer need to have a policy pursuant to (deleted) section 90(8a).</p>	<p>The regulations require the publishing of the following details as soon as practicable after the holding of an information or briefing session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- place, date and time;</li> <li>- the matter discussed;</li> <li>- whether or not the session was open to the public</li> </ul>	<p>Council briefing sessions are a useful tool for council members to obtain information and to ask questions of staff in an informal setting. However, these sessions are only one of many legitimate ways that council members obtain information.</p> <p>The regulatory burden of recording and reporting information sessions still appear disproportionate compared with any intended benefit gained.</p> <p>However, the new s90 and 90A and the proposed Regulation 4 are a significant improvement on the previous laws.</p>
5	Amendments to <b>section 131(5)</b> removes the direct specification of provision of copies of the Annual Report to the Presiding Officers of each House of Parliament and is replaced with a requirement to provide to persons or bodies prescribed in regulations.	The change to the Regulation is an update to reference the new numbering in the Act (delete 131(5)(b) and replace with 131(5)).	<p>This is merely a numbering change.</p> <p>The LGA anticipates further regulations relating to Annual Reports and will facilitate consultation in relation to those when they become available.</p>



<b>Local Government (General) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021</b>			
<b>Regulation No.</b>	<b>What is the change to the Local Government Act?</b>	<b>What does the Regulation do?</b>	<b>LGA Comment</b>
6	Amendments to <b>section 222</b> have removed special arrangements relating to mobile food vending businesses. These food trucks will be treated like all other businesses, applying for a council permit.	The provisions in the regulations, giving special exemptions to food trucks, are deleted.  Council will no longer need 'location rules' in relation to food trucks.	These changes reflect sector advocacy and are supported.
7	A new category of 'award recipient' is added to the list of matters in <b>section 90(3)</b> , which council is entitled to treat confidentially.	As a new category is added to section 90(3), the numbering reference in the Regulations has been updated to ensure any matters considered under the new category are included in Annual Reports.	These changes to the Act reflected sector advocacy and were supported.  The change to the Regulations merely updates the numbering reference to the Act.

<b>Local Government (General) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021</b>			
<b>Regulation No.</b>	<b>What is the change to the Local Government Act?</b>	<b>What does the Regulation do?</b>	<b>LGA Comment</b>
8	<b>Schedule 5</b> of the Act lists the documents that council must make available. This Schedule can be varied by Regulation.	<p>The Regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Deletes the obligation to publish candidate's donation returns. These will be now published by the Electoral Commissioner instead.</li> <li>(b) Requires councils to publish draft annual business plans (as well as the existing obligation to publish adopted annual business plans).</li> <li>(c) Deletes the obligation to publish the most recent information statement of the council under the Freedom of Information Act and policy documents required to be published under the FOI Act.</li> <li>(d) Section 246(3)(e) already empowers a council to enact a by-law that only applies to a part of a council area. Council must now publish information if this power is used.</li> </ul>	<p>The Freedom of Information Act contains its own provisions (section 10 of that Act) requiring councils to publish certain information. It has been decided not to duplicate this requirement in the Local Government Act.</p> <p>Subsections (b) and (d) create new obligations for councils to publish information on the council website, however these obligations do not appear onerous.</p> <p>All of these changes are reasonable and supported</p>

<b>Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021</b>			
<b>Regulation No.</b>	<b>What is the change to the Local Government Act?</b>	<b>What does the Regulation do?</b>	<b>LGA Comment</b>
1-3	N/A	These are technical sections setting out the title, the date of commencement and to explain how the change will work.	These changes are uncontroversial.
4	Substantial changes to the Act have been made about how council must provide access to information. A consistent change is to remove the requirement for documents to be made available for public inspection at a principal office and to enable publication of information to websites.	This change deletes reference to the sections that provide a member of the public the ability to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inspect a code of practice made under this Regulation free of charge; and</li> <li>obtain a copy of the code of practice for a fee.</li> </ul>	Substantial changes to the Act will give councils greater flexibility to publish most information on the council website.  These changes to the Regulations remove some of the prescriptive requirements.
5	No change to the Act	A notice of motion must be provided to the chief executive 7 clear days before the relevant meeting. Currently, 5 days are required.	The extra two days will significantly assist council administrations to prepare papers, to support the deliberations of council members.
6	Section 88(4) of the Act is deleted. This required councils to keep notices and agendas of council committee meetings on public display and published on the website. A new section 88(3) now refers to publication of information as required by section 132(1)(a).	The change to the Regulation updates the numbering in the Regulation. It does not make any further substantive changes.	The change to section 88(4) is another example of the changes to the Act, giving councils greater flexibility to publish most information on a website determined by the CEO.  The consequential change to the Regulation is supported.

<b>Local Government (Elections) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021</b>			
<b>Regulation No.</b>	<b>What is the change to the Local Government (Elections) Act?</b>	<b>What does the Regulation do?</b>	<b>LGA Comment</b>
1-3	N/A	These are technical sections setting out the title, the date of commencement and to explain how the change will work.	These changes are uncontroversial.
4	No change to the Act	<p>This Regulation makes changes to the requirements for a candidates profile which is submitted when they nominate for local government elections. A Candidate profile must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a statement as to whether the candidate lives in the area or ward in which the candidate is nominating,</li> <li>• whether the candidate has been a member of a political party in the previous 12 months, and</li> <li>• if the candidate was a member of a political party, the name of the party and the dates (within the 12-month period) that the candidate joined or ceased to be a member of the party.</li> </ul>	These changes are consistent with sector feedback during consultation during the 'Local Government Review' process in 2019.

<b>Local Government (Elections) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021</b>			
<b>Regulation No.</b>	<b>What is the change to the Local Government (Elections) Act?</b>	<b>What does the Regulation do?</b>	<b>LGA Comment</b>
5	<p>The definition of bribery in <b>section 57(3)</b> of the Local Government (Elections) Act was amended. Providing food, drink or entertainment below a prescribed level is no longer 'bribery'.</p> <p>New <b>section 81A</b> of the Local Government (Elections) Act creates new reporting obligations for large gifts.</p>	<p>The Regulations set the prescribed level for a bribe at \$20.</p> <p>The Regulation defines large gifts as those valued over \$2500. The Regulation also requires candidates to submit their large gifts return:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in an election year, 5 days after the receipt of the gift; and</li> <li>• in other years, 60 days after the receipt of the gift.</li> </ul> <p>The Regulation also requires the Electoral Commission to publish on a website each large gifts return within 2 days of receiving it from a candidate.</p>	<p>This means that providing a candidate with small amounts of refreshment (eg a cup of coffee or a free sausage) will not constitute a bribe under the Act. This is a sensible change which decriminalises many reasonable interactions between candidates and members of the public.</p> <p>The changes relating to large gifts are consistent with expectations. The LGA will update its information papers and training, to assist candidates in local government elections to understand these new obligations.</p>
6	<p>Schedules to Acts can be amended by Regulation.</p>	<p>The Regulation deletes the 'campaign donations' form that candidates were required to complete and submit.</p>	<p>The historical paper-based approach is replaced by an online system, operated by the Electoral Commission of SA.</p> <p>This change is supported.</p>

<b>Local Government (Members Allowances and Benefits) (Review) Variation Regulations 2021</b>			
<b>Regulation No.</b>	<b>What is the change to the Local Government Act?</b>	<b>What does the Regulation do?</b>	<b>LGA Comment</b>
1-3		These are technical sections setting out the title, the date of commencement and to explain how the change will work.	These changes are uncontroversial.
4	<b>Section 76</b> of the Local Government Act provides for member allowances. Section 76(9) provided that allowances would increase pursuant to a formula in the Regulations.	The formula in the regulations will be deleted.	<p>Councils have regularly reported that the formula is confusing and ambiguous.</p> <p>Adjustments will be simpler without the CPI formula in the Regulations.</p> <p>In future, the LGA will regularly liaise with the Remuneration Tribunal of SA, to provide clear advice to councils about CPI adjustments to member allowances.</p>

Item No: **15.6**

Subject: **GULLIES MASTERPLANS**

Date: 10 August 2021

Written By: Team Leader Environment and Coast

General Manager: Assets & Delivery, Mr de Heus

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### **SUMMARY**

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 April 2021, Council approved the draft Masterplans for public consultation. A 21-day consultation opened on Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> April and closed on Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> May 2021. Following the consultation, a number of small changes were made to the documents. Administration believes that these Masterplans are now ready for final approval.

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### **RECOMMENDATION**

**That Council approve the final versions of the Masterplans for Barton, Pine and Gilbertson Gullies.**

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### **COMMUNITY PLAN**

Placemaking: Creating lively and safe places  
Placemaking: Developing walkable connected neighbourhoods  
Placemaking: Building character and celebrating history  
Community: Building a healthy, active and resilient community  
Community: Fostering an engaged and contributing community  
Environment: Protecting Biodiversity  
Environment: Building an environmentally resilient city  
Environment: Using resources efficiently  
Environment: Fostering an environmentally connected community

### **COUNCIL POLICY**

Not Applicable.

**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 2014 Council started to develop draft masterplans for these areas and although these plans were not endorsed by the Council or widely consulted, they have been used as a guide for the ongoing works in those areas. Council works with Green Adelaide (previously known as the Adelaide and Mt Lofty NRM Board) and local volunteers.

On 13<sup>th</sup> April 2021, in motion C130421/2269, Council approved the draft Masterplans for public consultation. A 21-day consultation opened on Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> April and closed on Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> May 2021. A detailed report of the consultation is attached (see attachment 1). Nine submissions were received but not all comments were related to the Masterplans. There was a medium level of passive participation, with 383 people visiting the online engagement site during the 21-day consultation period. Within the nine submissions, there was broad acceptance of the vision for each gully and there was a broad theme around vegetation, with comments about the timing of certain activities, removal of certain species, fire management and vegetation types.

*Refer Attachment 1*

**REPORT**

A few changes were made in response to the consultation and the details of these can be seen in Attachment 2. Most changes were in relation to vegetation management. Administration have recently had draft biodiversity action plans developed for all three gullies, by the same ecologist who undertook our biodiversity baseline assessment in 2018. These provide updated and more detailed information and recommendations, all of which have now been integrated into the final versions of the Masterplans

*Refer Attachment 2*

The Masterplans are now ready for final approval.

*Refer Attachments 3a,3b, and 3c*

**BUDGET**

Capital budget of \$300,000 has been provided for the 2021/22 financial year.

Administration will apply for additional funding via new initiatives for the 2022/23 financial year together with grant funding. Renewal of existing infrastructure will also be undertaken as part of Councils asset renewal program.



### **LIFE CYCLE COSTS**

Some new infrastructure within the gully will require depreciation and maintenance over time. The new infrastructure will have long asset lives and accordingly depreciated over many years. Council and volunteers currently undertake works in the gullies and the upgrades included in the Masterplan will help to stabilise the soils and reduce long term maintenance.

# Attachment 1





ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY REPORT

# Draft Gullies Masterplans

Report prepared for the Team Leader, Environment & coast by the  
Digital Engagement Partner - May 2021

## INTRODUCTION

On Thursday 15 April 2021, council sought feedback engagement on the City of Holdfast Bay's draft Gullies Masterplans.

### Background

There are three gullies in the City of Holdfast Bay: Pine, Barton and Gilbertson Gullies. These are some of our most prominent and valuable natural areas. The masterplans for these gullies are high-level plans that set the objectives and strategies to manage the gullies for the community now and for the future.

**This report provides a summary of the engagement methodology and engagement outcomes.**

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ENGAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

This 21 day engagement opened on Thursday 15 April and closed Wednesday 5 May 2021.

The views of the community were collected via:

- Council's website.
- Email submissions.
- Written submissions.
- Hard copy surveys.

And promoted through:

- A registered user update to 1,150 people on our database.
- Eight corflute signs at the gullies
- Mail box drop to residents living adjacent to Barton Gully
- Brighton Civic Centre, Brighton and Glenelg Libraries.

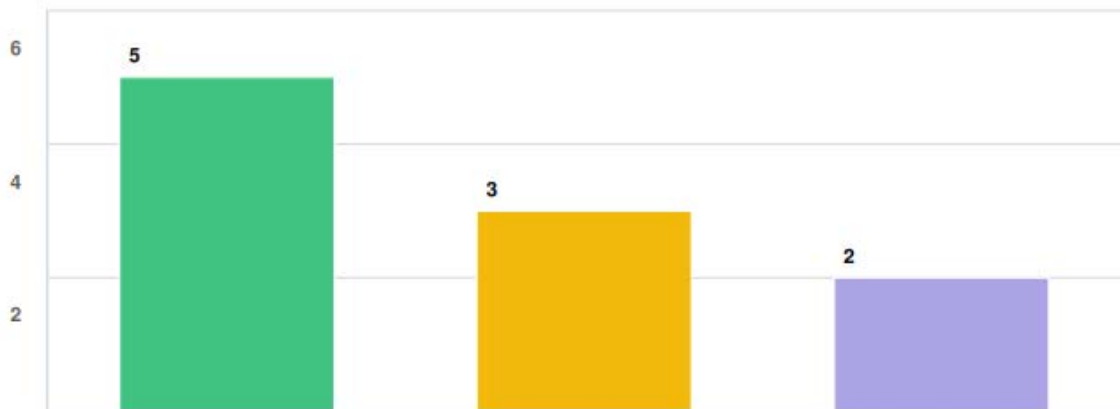
## SURVEY FORMAT

Participants were asked which gullies they wanted to comment on and then how satisfied they were with; the vision; stormwater management recommendations; vegetation management recommendations and landscape and signage recommendations. And then to provide their overall feedback.

## Survey Results

Nine (9) submissions were received during the engagement period, seven online and two hand written submissions. Below are the results;

### 1. Which plan do you want to comment on?



#### Question options

● Pine Gully ● Barton Gully ● Gilbertson Gully

- One participant selected all three gullies.
- Four participants selected Pine Gully (5 commented).
- Two participant selected Barton Gully.
- Two participant selected Gilbertson Gully.

### 1. PINE GULLY FEEDBACK

Five participants commented on Pine Gully:



## How satisfied are you with:

### 1a) Pine Gully masterplan's vision

- One participants was very satisfied.
- Four participants were satisfied.

### 1b.) the Pine Gully masterplan's stormwater management recommendations?

- Four participants were satisfied.
- One was neither satisfied not dissatisfied.

### 1c.) the Pine Gully masterplan's vegetation management recommendations?

- Four participants were satisfied.
- One was neither satisfied not dissatisfied.
- One was dissatisfied.

### 1d.) the Pine Gully masterplan's landscape and signage recommendations?

- One participants was very satisfied.
- Three were satisfied.
- One was neither satisfied not dissatisfied.

## Comments on Pine Gully

Thank you for sharing the master plan. it looks great. I have two small comments:  
1- Fixing steep trail: Trail 14 is very steep at the meeting point with trial 11. It would be great to stretch the slop length so it becomes easier to use.  
2- Stormwater management: In the previous master plan we had water catchment plans with stages that seem not included in this master plan ( if I am not mistaken). Is this because further studies are going to happen?

You mention that the Aleppo pines provide a valuable food supply for black cockatoos then go on to recommend "selective removal". Is this really necessary?

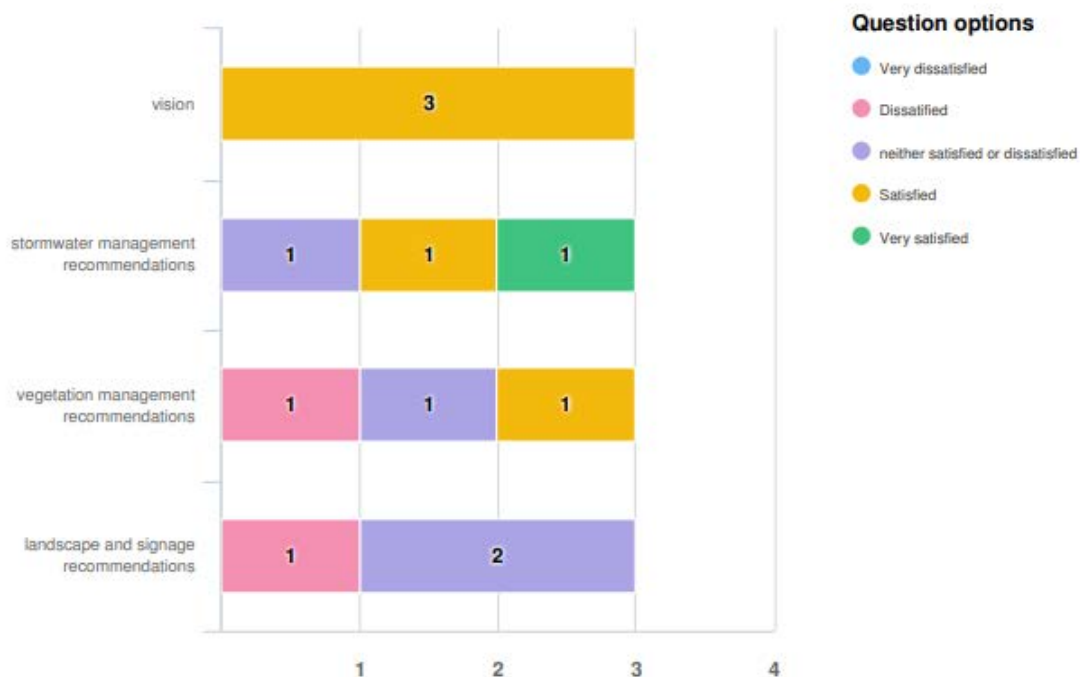
Pine Gully is part of the State's major walking trails, The Sea to Summit and the Adelaide 100. There was no mention of signage or linking in these trails. Both start at Kingston Park Carpark up to Tjilbruke monument then across to Pine Valley <https://www.walkingsa.org.au/walk/find-a-place-to-walk/sea-to-summit-trail-kingston-park-beach-to-mt-lofty-summit/> . Pine Gully is a lovely part of the trail, it is a shame to lose the tall shady pines, hopefully replaced with sufficient shady trees.

Figure 8...confusing to have both numbers and zones for the same areas. Stick to one.  
Figure 9...there is no numeral 7 on the drawing.  
Overuse of the phrase "there is the opportunity"...use "could have" or suggested".  
The mow/slash timing on page 12 is WAY too late. Better to mow/slash in early July. The oat grass seeds have all spread by the end of July.

Forward thinking

## 2. BARTON GULLY FEEDBACK

Two participants commented on Barton Gully.



- All three participants were satisfied with the vision.
- Two participants were very satisfied/satisfied with the stormwater management plan.
- Whist one participant was dissatisfied both with the vegetation management and the landscape and signage recommendation.

### Comments on Barton Gully

Barton Gully is used by walking clubs to link Kingston Park with Marino CP. Some stronger groups walk from here further South (through Private property) along the train line to Hallett Cove CP then back along the coastal walk. It would be good to always have in mind how to link trails and create a circuit walk of up to 15+kms. If you are not sure what walking clubs do contact Walking SA.

'Resident "**views**" are important to all surrounding residences - over the years many "views" have been lost.

**Dead Wood** everywhere (for the animals?) is: \_

- a haven for **White ants**. We live across the road and w/ant bait stations are continuously detecting w/ants. They travel up to 200 metres.
- **Unsightly** to say the least
- a **Fire hazard** and
- a haven for **rats**, which sometimes are in large numbers

Particular along the northern border fence line of the park, dead timber, bark, etc and large gums are in summer time a definite fire hazard. I respectfully suggest, from a risk

management perspective Council is wide open to a potential fire damage claim. (Proactive before, rather than reactive after an event).

The proposal looks very promising. However my concern is with the type of grass type vegetation proposed. Over the years much planting of this type has been undertaken and there are two problems. Firstly the grasses struggle to grow and secondly the weeds that come in the winter invade the 'grassed' area. I suggest strongly that the areas planted with native species of this type are more suited to thick low spreading bushes - and an inspection will show that these are to date far more successful. One another matter I am pleased that finally we may get a proper path near the corner of Barton and Forrest Avenue which is a much used undeveloped walkway that cuts off the corner but is uneven and muddy when wet.

### 3. GILBERTSON GULLY FEEDBACK

Two participants responded via the survey details below.

One participant responded with a written submission, (see appendix 1.)



- Both participants were satisfied with the vision.
- One participants was very satisfied with the stormwater management plan.
- Whilst one participant was dissatisfied both with the vegetation management and the landscape and signage recommendation.



## Comments on Gilbertson Gully

The escalating use of the Gilbertson Gully walking trail by downhill cyclists eg. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Nx7lJujyU> (complete with instructions written below the video clip) appears to be quite significantly discouraging pedestrians. I have lived in my property at 18 Mann Street backing onto the Gully since 1975 (and have never had an opaque rear boundary fence) so have been perhaps uniquely placed to observe recent changes in usage. Whilst some cyclists are polite, many seem to consider speed a primary focus and are uninhibited in going off track and shouting obscenities to others in their group and at pedestrians obstructing their passage. It requires perpetual vigilance if I am to venture into the Gully with my grandchildren whereas when raising my sons in the 1980's we could safely enjoy meandering along the trail. On behalf of my wife, son and daughter in law and three grandchildren who live with me I strongly endorse Council's conclusion (page 10) that the walking trail is ill suited to be a shared pedestrian/cycling trail. It appears that, cyclists have assumed for themselves rights of priority passage that were never intended. It would be appreciated if Council would appropriately address the issue before it becomes even more problematic.

Again, this Gully is part of the Sea to Summit hiking trail <https://www.walkingsa.org.au/walk/find-a-place-to-walk/sea-to-summit-trail-kingston-park-beach-to-mt-lofty-summit/> and the Adelaide 100 <https://adelaide100.com.au/> No mention of signage for these trails which link to O'halloran Hill CP. A bit hard to see if the trail links right through.

For written submission see *appendix 1*.

## HOW THE FEEDBACK WAS RECEIVED

- One letter
- One hardcopy
- Seven submissions via Your Holdfast online survey.
  - The project page was visited 383 times.
  - Traffic to the site was mainly from the YourHoldfast engagement newsletter (156) with 31 people accessing the site through Facebook and Twitter
  - 180 people downloaded a document from the site.
  - 26 people viewed the FAQs.

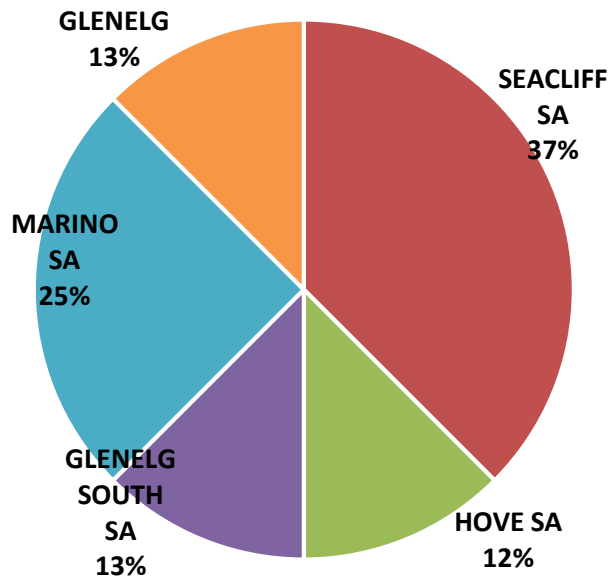
## PARTICIPANT TYPE

- Six identified as residents of the City of Holdfast Bay
- Two identified as a neighboring resident (Marino)

## AGE

- Five participants identified as over 65.
- One participant identified as 35-45.
- Two participants did not disclose this information.

## SUBURB



- One participant identified as from Glenelg.
- One participant identified as being from Glenelg South.
- Three participants identified as being from Seacliff.
- Two participants identified as are from Marino.
- One participant identified as being from Hove.

## SUMMARY

Nine residents responded with varying comments and concerns. There was a medium level of passive participation, with 383 people visiting the engagement site in the 21 days it was open. Whilst there were only nine participants, there was a broad theme around vegetation, including comments about:

- The timing of some activities
- The removal of certain species
- Fire management
- Vegetation types

There is a theme about trails that includes comments about linkages with other longer trails (e.g. Adelaide 100), fixing steep trails and comments on new trails.

It is recommended that the nine individual submissions be reviewed and participants are notified of the next steps.

# Attachment 2



## COMMENTS ON PINE GULLY

Comments	Response	Changes in Masterplan
<p>Thank you for sharing the master plan. it looks great. I have two small comments:</p> <p>1- Fixing steep trail: Trail 14 is very steep at the meeting point with trail 11. It would be great to stretch the slop length so it becomes easier to use.</p> <p>2- Stormwater management: In the previous master plan we had water catchment plans with stages that seem not included in this master plan (if I am not mistaken). Is this because further studies are going to happen?</p>	<p>1. We will attempt to deal with the issue as part of the implementation but need not include it in the Masterplan.</p> <p>2. Further investigations and designs have been undertaken around stormwater management and path alignment within Pine Gully and this is now included in the Masterplan.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p>You mention that the Aleppo pines provide a valuable food supply for black cockatoos then go on to recommend "selective removal". Is this really necessary?</p>	<p>We have already undertaken all work required on the Aleppo pines, which included lifting the canopy to tidy away dead material, which was a fire risk, and to open up the canopy to allow more light to reach the ground. This only required the removal of one Aleppo pine, which has substantially reduced fire risk to a nearby property and allowed much more light in, which will help in establishing understorey plants. There are still plenty of Aleppo trees available for the cockatoos.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p>Pine Gully is part of the State's major walking trails, The Sea to Summit and the Adelaide 100. There was no mention of signage or linking in these trails. Both start at Kingston Park Carpark up to Tjilbruke monument then across to Pine Valley <a href="https://www.walkingsa.org.au/walk/find-a-place-to-walk/sea-to-summit-trail-kingston-park-beach-to-mt-lofty-summit">https://www.walkingsa.org.au/walk/find-a-place-to-walk/sea-to-summit-trail-kingston-park-beach-to-mt-lofty-summit</a> . Pine Gully is a lovely part of the trail, it is a shame to lose the tall shady pines, hopefully replaced with sufficient shady trees.</p>	<p>We have yet to develop detailed plans around signage but will certainly take these linkages into consideration.</p> <p>Only one pine has been removed as part of the works at Pine Gully and it was not close to any of the walkways. More trees are planned in some areas.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p>Figure 8...confusing to have both numbers and zones for the same areas. Stick to one.</p> <p>Figure 9...there is no numeral 7 on the drawing.</p> <p>Overuse of the phrase "there is the opportunity"...use "could have" or suggested".</p> <p>The mow/slash timing on page 12 is WAY too late. Better to mow/slash in early July. The oat grass seeds have all spread by the end of July.</p>	<p>All these typos have been fixed as part of finalising the plans.</p> <p>The timing of biodiversity management works such as brushcutting will be determined by advice from an ecologist in the biodiversity action plans being developed for all three gullies. The draft Pine Gully biodiversity action plan has been referred to during the finalisation of the plans and any changes needed to the timing of these works have been made.</p>	<p>Typos fixed.</p> <p>Updated timing of biodiversity works as advised by draft biodiversity action plan.</p>
<p>Forward thinking</p>	<p>The plan has been developed for the long-term benefit of the community.</p>	<p>N/a</p>

## COMMENTS ON BARTON GULLY

Comments	Response	Changes in Masterplan
<p>Barton Gully is used by walking clubs to link Kingston Park with Marino CP. Some stronger groups walk from here further South (through Private property) along the train line to Hallett Cove CP then back along the coastal walk. It would be good to always have in mind how to link trails and create a circuit walk of up to 15+kms. If you are not sure what walking clubs do contact Walking SA.</p>	<p>We have yet to develop detailed plans around signage but will certainly take these linkages into consideration.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p>'Resident <b>"views"</b> are important to all surrounding residences - over the years many "views" have been lost.</p> <p><b>Dead Wood</b> everywhere (for the animals?) is: _</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a haven for <b>White ants</b>. We live across the road and w/ant bait stations are continuously detecting w/ants. They travel up to 200 metres.</li> <li>- <b>Unightly</b> to say the least</li> <li>- a <b>Fire hazard</b> and</li> <li>- a haven for <b>rats</b>, which sometimes are in large numbers</li> </ul> <p>Particular along the northern border fence line of the park, dead timber, bark, etc and large gums are in summer time a definite fire hazard. I respectfully suggest, from a risk management perspective Council is wide open to a potential fire damage claim. (Proactive before, rather than reactive after an event).</p>	<p>Dead wood creates habitat for microorganisms such as fungi, as well as for invertebrates such as slaters, springtails, termites and beetles. Dead wood provides shade and shelter for other animals such as lizards. Termites are part of healthy ecosystems in Australia. Barton Gully is a natural reserve, not a park, so it has different features, which may look untidy, because it is there for biodiversity outcomes not aesthetic outcomes.</p> <p>Dead wood is not a fire hazard unless it is very thin (less than 6 mm in diameter) and kept away from the base of trees so that it cannot act as a 'wick' up to the canopy.</p> <p>Sometimes we also use pieces of dead wood to control access and as a way to prevent erosion by putting in areas where it will, over time, act to catch debris and build a low barrier to slow down water and keep it in the landscape.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p>The proposal looks very promising. However my concern is with the type of grass type vegetation proposed. Over the years much planting of this type has been undertaken and there are two problems. Firstly the grasses struggle to grow and secondly the weeds that come in the winter invade the 'grassed' area. I suggest strongly that the areas planted with native species of this type are more suited to thick low spreading bushes - and an inspection will show that these are to date far more successful. One another matter I am pleased that finally we may get a proper path near the corner of Barton and Forrest Avenue which is a much used undeveloped walkway that cuts off the corner but is uneven and muddy when wet.</p>	<p>The specific nature of biodiversity management works and habitat requirements will be determined by advice from an ecologist in the biodiversity action plans being developed for all three gullies. The draft biodiversity action plan recommends an open woodland habitat for Barton Gully.</p>	<p>Advice from the draft biodiversity action plan has been integrated into the relevant sections of the Masterplan.</p>

## COMMENTS ON GILBERTSON GULLY

Comments	Response	Changes in Masterplan
<p>The escalating use of the Gilbertson Gully walking trail by downhill cyclists eg. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Nx7IjJuyU">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Nx7IjJuyU</a> (complete with instructions written below the video clip) appears to be quite significantly discouraging pedestrians. I have lived in my property at 18 Mann Street backing onto the Gully since 1975 (and have never had an opaque rear boundary fence) so have been perhaps uniquely placed to observe recent changes in usage. Whilst some cyclists are polite, many seem to consider speed a primary focus and are uninhibited in going off track and shouting obscenities to others in their group and at pedestrians obstructing their passage. It requires perpetual vigilance if I am to venture into the Gully with my grandchildren whereas when raising my sons in the 1980's we could safely enjoy meandering along the trail. On behalf of my wife, son and daughter in law and three grandchildren who live with me I strongly endorse Council's conclusion (page 10) that the walking trail is ill suited to be a shared pedestrian/cycling trail. It appears that, cyclists have assumed for themselves rights of priority passage that were never intended. It would be appreciated if Council would appropriately address the issue before it becomes even more problematic.</p>	<p>As stated in the plan, the gully has been assessed and found to not be suitable for BMX or mountain bike use. We are working on strategies to prevent bicycle use.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p>Again, this Gully is part of the Sea to Summit hiking trail <a href="https://www.walkingsa.org.au/walk/find-a-place-to-walk/sea-to-summit-trail-kingston-park-beach-to-mt-lofty-summit/">https://www.walkingsa.org.au/walk/find-a-place-to-walk/sea-to-summit-trail-kingston-park-beach-to-mt-lofty-summit/</a> and the Adelaide 100 <a href="https://adelaide100.com.au/">https://adelaide100.com.au/</a> No mention of signage for these trails which link to O'Halloran Hill CP. A bit hard to see if the trail links right through.</p>	<p>We have yet to develop detailed plans around signage but will certainly take these linkages into consideration.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p><b>Comments from Gilbertson Gully Preservation Committee:</b></p>		
<p><b>“Removal of bushfire prone species and the removal of shrubs from around the base of trees between the ground and the canopy.”</b></p> <p>This is unnecessary and excessive. Dry grass is more of a fire hazard in summer months than indigenous shrubs growing next to trees. <i>Removal of shrubs from their base will result in a sparsely vegetated, and anaemic, nature reserve for biodiversity and encourage the proliferation of weeds.</i></p>	<p>This work has already happened and has significantly reduced fire risk in the gully. The areas where this has happened are scheduled to be revegetated with more appropriate vegetation, as advised by the draft biodiversity action plan that has been developed by an ecologist.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p>“Additional access trails/roadways are not necessary or desirable”</p>	<p>There has been some confusion about some wording that implies more trails, but actually means formalisation of existing trails.</p>	<p>Wording has been changed to be clearer that the plan is proposing formalising existing trails.</p>

<p>Another comment re a 'new trail' quote.</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>As above.</p>
<p><b>“Informal seating and viewing areas will also be installed ...”</b></p> <p>It is unclear what form such viewing areas would be. However, this is considered to be an unnecessary burden for administration to maintain. And, as mentioned above, administration has already demonstrated over previous years that it is unable to effectively maintain such artificial constructions and structures – evidenced within the Draft Master Plan regarding administration's inability to regularly clean trash racks in Gilbertson Gully. <i>Ample viewing of vegetation in the Gully is already available from trails adjacent Gilbertson Rd and the watercourse.</i></p>	<p>There are currently no seating areas at all within the gully. Seating will be log benches that will fit in with the natural ambience of the gully.</p>	<p>N/a</p>
<p><i>Council had ceased applying herbicides in the Gilbertson Gully Nature Reserve, and instead, opted to enhance the allelopathic contribution that indigenous trees make in eliminating the growth of noxious weeds beneath them: hence our concern with Council not wanting more trees in Gilbertson Gully ('Too much shade for the growth of groundcover'). Consequently, the Gilbertson Gully Master Plan Draft is inconsistent with Council's previous policy and practice regarding the use of herbicides.</i></p>	<p>This decision has been reviewed. If we do not use herbicides for a few years, the gully will become over run, particularly by soursobs. The high biomass of soursobs is inhibiting revegetation efforts, so even if we were to attempt an allelopathic strategy the soursobs would almost certainly prevent establishment of the necessary species. Multiple strategies will be trialed in order to control the soursobs and an initial treatment will be required to knock them back, followed by other non-herbicide treatments.</p>	<p>The reference to the use of herbicides has been deleted.</p>
<p>There is another comment regarding vegetation management in a specific zone.</p>	<p>A draft biodiversity action plan for the gully has recently been developed by an ecologist and Council would be happy to discuss this document with the Committee. The plan deals with vegetation management in detail.</p>	<p>Information from the draft biodiversity action plan has been included in relevant sections of the Masterplan.</p>

# Attachment 3a





# Welcome to Pine Gully

Marni naa pudni  
Kaurna yarta-ana



## **PINE GULLY MASTERPLAN**

FEBRUARY 2021

## Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Holdfast Bay acknowledges the Kurna People as the traditional owners and custodians of the land. We respect the spiritual relationship with Country that has developed over thousands of years, and the cultural heritage and beliefs that remain important to the Kurna People today.

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# SUMMARY

**Pine Gully is one of four designated natural areas in our city. It is a natural space for the community to enjoy, and provides habitat for local wildlife.**

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

Managing the gully to ensure sustainable use into the future is a priority of the City of Holdfast Bay. This masterplan has been developed to provide objectives and strategies to manage Pine Gully for the community.

The masterplan for Pine Gully has involved an assessment of opportunities and constraints, together with reviews of the environment, landscape and infrastructure. The recommendations that have been developed from the masterplan process will protect and enhance the local biodiversity, improve access and safety for the community, and improve the amenity and beauty of Pine Gully.

Pine Gully is a natural, steeply sloped space that follows an ancient watercourse, and it is likely that the area was visited by the Kaurma People. After European settlement, the gully had some of the native vegetation cleared. Aleppo pines have self sown around the gully and have assisted with slope stabilisation. There is the opportunity to improve the local biodiversity by selectively removing non-native plants and planting appropriate local native species.

The gully has a number of informal trails throughout, including in some steeply sloped areas, which contribute to erosion. There is the opportunity to formalise some of the trails in the flatter sections of the gully and improve access points to the area for the community. Access to unsafe trails in steep areas will be restricted to allow revegetation to occur. This will assist with reducing erosion, improving revegetation effort, and enhancing the visitor experience.

Stormwater harvesting and reuse opportunities have been considered for Pine Gully, however the implementation of any reuse scheme is unlikely to be viable. The recommendations from the masterplan focus on reducing erosion and improving water quality, through appropriate revegetation, bank stability and trail improvements, and some stormwater infrastructure upgrades.

Implementing the masterplan recommendations will increase the appeal of the area and contribute to enhancing the enjoyment that residents and others gain from using the gully. This masterplan provides the direction to ensure the sustainable use of Pine Gully for future generations.

# ABOUT THE MASTERPLAN

## PURPOSE

This document is a high-level plan that sets the objectives and strategies to manage Pine Gully for the community of the City of Holdfast Bay.

## VISION

Our vision for Pine Gully is to:

- Protect and enhance local biodiversity
- Provide a natural space for the community to enjoy
- Improve amenity and beauty
- Connect people with nature in different settings
- Encourage appropriate use of the natural space
- Manage stormwater in a sustainable way

## MASTERPLAN PROCESS

The masterplan for Pine Gully has involved the assessment of the opportunities and constraints of the area, as well as reviews of the existing environment, landscape, and infrastructure. Recommendations for stormwater management, landscape and vegetation have been developed, and are outlined in this document.

## INTEGRATION WITH OTHER STRATEGIES AND PLANS

This masterplan has been considered in conjunction with a number of Council's existing strategies and plans, including:

- Environment Strategy 2020
- Open Space and Public Realm Strategy 2018 - 2030
- Masterplans for Barton Gully and Gilbertson Gully.





Figure 1. Location of Pine Gully (outlined in red); area in orange is owned by Mrs Mary Trott. The portion of orange inside the red line is the area under care and control of the City of Holdfast Bay.

# ABOUT PINE GULLY

Pine Gully is located between Kingston Crescent, Myrtle Road and Pine Avenue in Kingston Park, and is one of four designated natural areas in our city. Pine Gully is a significant natural space that follows an ancient seasonal watercourse through a residential area.

The gully does not currently allow for defined access to the beach, but there is an informal trail network that does provide beach-access.

Pine Gully ownership is complex and includes land under the care and control of the City of Holdfast Bay (donated by Mrs Mary Trott), portions owned by the City of Holdfast Bay, and portions owned by a number of private owners but unfenced due to the steep slope of the land. In Figure 1, the area shown as orange, is land owned by Mrs Mary Trott, of which a portion in the gully is under the care and control of the City of Holdfast Bay

## HISTORY

Prior to European settlement, Pine Gully was a place where the Kurna People of the Adelaide Plains would frequent and camp during the summer months. The gully would have supported local native wildlife and been vegetated with local species, which would have provided important food resources and shelter. Pine Gully is also located close to the sacred Tjillbruke Springs.

After Europeans settled in South Australia, clearing of some of the native vegetation occurred. Following a natural watercourse with increased flow as a result of urbanisation, the gully is prone to erosion during rainfall, particularly with the removal of native vegetation.

## ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

Revegetation was undertaken in the 1970s by community groups, using species that were recommended by the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and considered to be appropriate at the time. Aleppo pines, which have self-sown, now provide a valuable food source for the native yellow-tailed black cockatoo, which is listed as 'Vulnerable' under the National Parks and Wildlife Act.

The main pathway through the gully, in the southern area, was recently upgraded, along with new location signs.

Careful removal of some non-native trees and recent revegetation has been undertaken by Council and volunteers consistent with this masterplan's recommendations.

Some temporary fencing has been installed to discourage bicycle access, which was uncontrolled and causing significant erosion.

Some areas of the gully have been filled with material from when Brighton Road was constructed, and from a previous housing estate. This fill is unlikely to have been compacted and accordingly has a high risk of erosion.

Council has undertaken an on-site consultation with the Kurna Nation and received advice about the proposed works.



# OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS



Figure 2. Opportunities and constraints.

## KEY

1. Sediment removal upstream of the headwall and reprofiling the channel upstream with revegetation. High-energy environment with moderate sediment loads. Insufficient area for secondary or tertiary water quality treatment. Reduce blockage risk at the headwall
2. Removal of selected Aleppo pines to reduce fire risk and help increase light penetration to the bottom of the gully to support revegetation
3. Reprofile channel and rock armour base. Revegetation along the channel. Rock size to be confirmed based on design velocity. Reconfigure stormwater outlets from adjacent properties into the rock armouring
4. Remove section of fence spanning the channel or replace with more appropriate structure. Confirm boundary location and fencing with property owner
5. Extend existing pipe with drop structure to reduce energy at stormwater outlets to open the channel



The various opportunities and constraints presented by the site have been evaluated in terms of stormwater management, landscape and vegetation. A summary of the evaluation is provided below, with the locations of the opportunities and constraints shown in the attached plan (refer to Figure 2). It is also important, given the cultural significance of the site, that any planned works carried out in the area be planned in consultation with Kaurua representatives. A review of Pine Gully was undertaken with Kaurua representatives in September 2019.

## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Pine Gully is quite steep in places, with a large, steep upstream catchment and therefore, when it rains, water flows quickly through the gully, causing erosion and carrying vegetative material and sediment out of the gully into Gulf St Vincent.



Figure 3. Erosion on steep embankment.

There is the opportunity to improve the management of stormwater within the gully by implementing measures that reduce erosion and improve the quality of the water before it leaves the gully.

Additional stormwater infrastructure improvements, such as installing new underground stormwater pipes, rock lining segments of the watercourse, rock-check dams along the bed of the drainage watercourse, together with revegetation of eroded sections of the watercourse with native species and reshaping of embankments to provide increased bank stability, need to be implemented to reduce erosion. In addition, collecting gross pollutants prior to discharge to the ocean is an integral part of the stormwater solution, and this may include a gross pollutant trap (GPT) between the gully and the outfall to the coast.

Together with the watercourse improvements, a number of property drainage outlets create localised erosion and are unsightly. These will need to be addressed as part of the masterplan works.

Access to undertake watercourse rehabilitation will be a significant challenge due to the steep slopes and existing vegetation and, accordingly, it will need to be completed as an early task to allow revegetation of disturbed surfaces.

Refer to Appendix A for further information on the identified stormwater improvements.

The viability of harvesting stormwater from Pine Gully for re-use (such as irrigation) was evaluated – refer to Appendix to Appendix B for details. The evaluation determined that the opportunity for stormwater harvesting and re-use is limited due to factors such as the steepness of the gully and lack of suitable areas for stormwater capture and storage. There may be the opportunity to utilise a storage tank located on the adjacent caravan park for some stormwater capture, however additional water treatment would be required before re-use.

## LANDSCAPE

Pine Gully is constrained by the steep embankments that are significantly eroded in areas, whilst the remaining embankments and watercourse, particularly on the southern slopes, are heavily infested with weed species making much of the gully inaccessible.

Plants suitable for the sloping site will help to maintain the integrity of the soil and mitigate further erosion. Currently, the Aleppo pines drop significant pine needles that, in combination with the low light from the extensive tree canopy, reduce opportunity for understorey revegetation. Maintaining soil stability whilst revegetating will also be important, to ensure that additional erosion does not occur before new plantings are established.

There are a number of informal trails that traverse the southern and flatter part of the gully, with some native vegetation. Multiple narrow, unformed trails currently traverse the steep slopes of the gully, causing erosion, particularly those that have been utilised by mountain and BMX bike riders (refer Figure 4). There is the opportunity to formalise existing sections of the trail network within the flatter sections of the gully and close off access to the unsafe steeper trails. This includes a short new path through the flat section of the upper southern part of the gully.



Figure 4. Informal bike trail.

Paths are proposed to be low-key unsealed trails constructed from materials such as cement-treated sands or cement-treated rubble. The paths would be typically 1.0 to 1.5 m wide. Where possible, the paths will be designed so that they are accessible for all ambulant users. Small sections of paths to vantage points will be prioritised for wheelchair access where possible.

Educational signage could be provided throughout the site to coincide with the restoration and revegetation works. Interpretative signage could include information about:

- Weed control
- Kurna and European history
- Native flora and fauna
- Water management and treatment
- The role of volunteers and friends groups, providing contact details to encourage involvement.

The gully has been assessed for recreational use by BMX and mountain bikes and found that it is not an appropriate location for either of these uses. Use by cyclists on trails within the gully is not recommended due to conflicts with pedestrians on the narrow trails. The proposed educational signage at entry points to the gully could incorporate information about appropriate use.

There are a number of old fences that may be on current or former property title alignments. One in particular crosses the watercourse and has created a drop step in the watercourse. Removal or management of the fences is considered highly desirable.

## VEGETATION

There are several areas of revegetation already on the site, however, additional areas would benefit from rehabilitation and planting of indigenous vegetation. There are many established Aleppo pines (*Pinus halepensis*) across the site. These trees create a carpet of pine needles that inhibit understorey growing conditions, with a large part of the site underneath the pine trees devoid of any other vegetation. They are a declared weed in South Australia and present a significant fire hazard.



Figure 5. Aleppo pine.

Slopes that currently do not have any indigenous vegetation could be revegetated to stabilise and encourage water infiltration. This would need to be carefully staged with uplifting of the Aleppo pine canopy to allow more light to the understorey area. The watercourse is currently inundated with large woody weeds and weed tree species due to garden escapees and seeds that have been introduced through the stormwater systems as well as via wind and birds. These will all need to be removed to enable the stormwater infrastructure to be installed. However, two river red gums have been identified in the watercourse, and it is proposed that these remain.





Figure 6. Steep slope.



Figure 7. Pine Gully revegetation.

Control of weeds and establishment of new, appropriate vegetation can be challenging due to the steep site and restricted access in some areas. A biodiversity management plan, including weed control and management recommendations, will be prepared and implemented, to protect the revegetated areas and reduce re-infestation by unwanted plants.

The control of any potential bushfires in the gully is also a consideration, given the limited access and steep slopes. The bushfire risk can be reduced through careful selection of appropriate plants for revegetation and removal of fire-prone plant species, such as Aleppo pines. Improved access and more formal trails within the gully will also improve bushfire control. Where tree removal is proposed, stumps and root structure will remain to maintain slope and soil stability.

The opportunity to improve the existing biodiversity within the gully by continuing to revegetate areas and remove unwanted plant species will also increase the bank stability. In addition, this will enhance the natural beauty of the area and encourage native animal and bird species. Revegetation activities are planned progressively in the future.

# VEGETATION ZONES



Figure 8. Vegetation zones.

## KEY

### ZONE A – HIGH WIND EXPOSURE

- Steep slopes with extensive bare soils and exposure to strong coastal wind
- Revegetate with species that will survive the harsh conditions on the slopes, possibly kangaroo grass and creeping boobialla

### ZONE B – ROADSIDE GRASSES

- Significant introduced grass biomass requires ongoing control
- Monitor revegetation and infill as required, aiming for open coastal shrubland
- Brushcutting to focus on a late winter cut for annual grassy weeds
- For dense native grass patches wait until after grasses have set seed in summer

### ZONE C – GOOD NATIVE STRUCTURE

- Moderate to good diversity of species and lifeforms
- Significant remnant vegetation
- Remove individual scattered Aleppo pines
- Consider replacing *Atriplex nummularia* with *Nitraria billardierei*
- Consider sensitive bushcare approach. Focus on grassy and herbaceous weeds to allow remnant understorey to thrive

### **ZONE D – RECENT REVEGETATION**

- Presence of Aleppo pines is inhibiting potential for restoration, consider staged removal
- Revegetate with open woodland of *Allocasuarina verticillata*
- Monitor *Acacia paradoxa* and *Acacia pycnantha* cover and remove as required to keep open formation
- Control grassy weeds and soursobs
- Brushcutting to focus on a late winter cut for annual grassy weeds
- For dense native grass patches wait until after grasses have set seed in summer

### **ZONE E – OPEN AREA**

- Monitor revegetation and infill as required with native grasses, wildflowers and lilies
- Control herbaceous weeds

### **ZONE F – SOUTHERN EDGE OF DRAINAGE LINE**

- Lack of native plant species in all structural layers
- Revegetate aiming for a shrubland with emergent sheoaks (*Allocasuarina verticillata*)

### **ZONE G – WATERCOURSE**

- Lack of native plant species in all structural layers
- Ongoing control of woody weed seedlings
- Revegetate with native wetland sedge and rush species

### **ZONE H – STEEP NORTHERN BANKS**

- Remove olives and revegetate where removal has occurred
- Up-prune and selective removal of Aleppo pines to reduce fire risk and increase light into the understorey
- Revegetate where Aleppo pines have been removed, using species that appear to be able to tolerate the thick pine needle layer, such as ruby saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*), sea-berry saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana* ssp. *candolleana*) and native grasses

Pine Gully has been divided into eight distinct vegetation zones, based on the existing vegetation and landscape features. These vegetation zones will be used to assist with revegetation and weed control, which will be guided by a detailed biodiversity action plan. The following vegetation zones are shown in Figure 8:

- Zone A: High wind exposure
- Zone B: Roadside grasses
- Zone C: Good native structure
- Zone D: Recent revegetation
- Zone E: Open area
- Zone F: Southern edge of drainage line
- Zone G: Watercourse
- Zone H: Steep northern banks

A description of each zone and proposed management actions for each of the zones are provided in Appendix C. The list of plant species to be removed or controlled is provided in Appendix D, and plants to be used for revegetation are provided in Appendix E



# MASTERPLAN RECOMMENDATIONS



Figure 9. Pine Gully masterplan recommendations.

## KEY

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define entry</li> <li>2. Revegetate to define entry and demolish existing plinth and reinstall seat with inground footings, and align with trail</li> <li>3. Relocated rock/signage to highlight trail into gully</li> <li>4. Trail link to coast trail</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Existing Pine Gully steps</li> <li>6. New tree planting along steep embankments. Selective removal of Aleppo pines</li> <li>7. Retain link to Pine Avenue</li> <li>8. Define existing access into site</li> <li>9. Informal trails upgraded</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Watercourse with rock check dams</li> <li>11. Undertake pest plant removal and re-vegetate embankment</li> <li>12. Realign trail</li> <li>13. Earthworks, lay back top of embankment</li> </ol> |
|--|--|--|

The masterplan for Pine Gully has been based on findings from assessment of the opportunities and constraints, existing environment, landscape, and infrastructure.

The recommendations outlined in this section provide direction to enhance the existing biodiversity, improve stormwater management and improve access for the community to enjoy the natural environment provided by Pine Gully. Figure 9 shows the location for each of the recommendations.

## **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

Stormwater management within the gully will focus on stabilising embankments, reducing erosion, and improving water quality. Landscaping elements and vegetation will be used to assist with achieving these goals, in addition to the repair/remediation and installation of new stormwater infrastructure. An assessment of stormwater capture and reuse opportunities has indicated that, based on economics, aesthetics and low water demand for revegetation species, it is not viable to capture water for re-use within the gully.

## **LANDSCAPE**

Trails will be formalised to reduce erosion and improve establishment of revegetated areas. Access to unsafe trails will be prevented in steeper areas, allowing revegetation and bank stabilisation to occur. A new trail is proposed to link Pine Avenue east with the coast. Educational signage will be installed to highlight the key features of the area, such as the vegetation, water management, Karna and European history and local volunteer groups.

## **VEGETATION**

A biodiversity management plan will be developed and implemented, including removal and treatment of priority weeds. Revegetation will continue in the identified vegetation zones with appropriate plant species as described in Appendix E.

## **CONCLUSION**

Pine Gully is a natural space that is enjoyed by the local community. Implementing the masterplan recommendations will increase the appeal of the area, improve the biodiversity and contribute to enhancing the enjoyment that residents and others gain from using the gully. The masterplan provides direction to ensure the sustainable use of Pine Gully for future generations.

# IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNDING

The proposed works are planned to be coordinated and funded by Council with work completed by contractors with support from local volunteers. External grant funding would be actively sought as available.

Major works such as watercourse rehabilitation would be implemented initially, and other works undertaken in stages over a number of years.

It is expected that the capital works within Pine Gully would cost in the order of \$550,000 - \$600,000.

A draft implementation plan is included in Appendix F.



# APPENDICES

Appendix A – Identified stormwater improvements

Appendix B – Stormwater re-use assessment

Appendix C – Vegetation zone management actions

Appendix D – Vegetation for removal

Appendix E – Vegetation to be used for revegetation and biodiversity improvement

Appendix F – Draft implementation plan

# APPENDIX A

## IDENTIFIED STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS

### GROSS POLLUTANT TRAP

A gross pollutant trap (GPT) downstream from Pine Gully Pine Gully could reduce the gross pollutant load from all contributing catchments entering the coastal catchment. Management of pollution from the upstream catchment (refer following figures) will assist in maintaining the watercourse in good condition.

The gully and creek generate sediment and vegetation loads that should reduce with uptake through vegetation and other watercourse stabilisation measures.



Figure 10. Downstream of upstream outfall.



Figure 11. Upstream outfall.

### DROP PITS

An engineering survey of the watercourse bed profile in the reserve indicates a steep bed grade (approximately 17%) immediately downstream of the 750 mm reinforced concrete pipe (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 have three drop pits with a 1050 mm diameter pipe entering the gully in a 2100x600 mm culvert. This will reduce velocities of the discharge flows as well as transition flows onto a flatter downstream grade of the watercourse. This extension of the stormwater pipe will allow a particularly steep and unstable section of the gully to be filled to improve the overall amenity and access.

### GULLY WATERCOURSE EROSION

The watercourse through the gully shows signs of erosion at several locations of both bed and creek batters (refer Figure 10). It is recommended that eroded areas be remediated, and erosion protection measures implemented to minimise future ongoing erosion. The following solutions are proposed:

- Rock beaching upstream and downstream
- Turf reinforcement mat with vegetation.

# APPENDIX B – STORMWATER RE-USE ASSESSMENT

## CATCHMENT SIZE

Approximately 99 hectares.

## CATCHMENT TYPE

- 89 hectares rural, relatively steep with rainfall runoff discharging quickly once catchment is wet.
- 10 hectares urban, relatively steep, with rainfall runoff discharging quickly
- Potential runoff for capture.
- 50ML per year.

## PEAK FLOW

- The peak flow within Pine Gully at the downstream end of the gully in a 5 year ARI is around 2 m<sup>3</sup>/s and 3 m<sup>3</sup>/s in a 100 year event limited by the upstream pipe capacity.

Implementing a viable stormwater harvesting and re-use scheme requires a balance between engineering feasibility and the economics of the scheme.

The determination of harvestable volumes of stormwater for re-use schemes 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 wetlands/retardation basins to capture and treat runoff (land availability considering site constraints)
- Diversion weir capacity
- Wetland abstraction rates (i.e. 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 this assessment of the Pine Gully site, a range of factors were identified that would limit the potential for stormwater harvesting, including:

- 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 revegetation 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, traditionally, is less suited to MAR schemes. With the gully in an elevated position and so close to the coast, this substantially increases the likelihood that any stored water would dissipate to the coast and be lost. Furthermore, hydrogeological investigations would be costly, when balanced against the relatively small volumes of water that could be captured. It is understood that several 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.

## SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Constrained site with existing community plantings and aesthetic appeal.
- Limited space for storage and treatment of stormwater.
- 100kL underground storage tank located in the adjacent caravan park may provide stormwater storage opportunities but would require treatment of any harvested water.

## CONCLUSION

As the gully is currently not irrigated and revegetation is proposed with drought-tolerant native species, the conclusion from this high-level assessment is that based on economics, aesthetics and water for irrigation, it is not viable to capture water for re-use within the gully.

# APPENDIX C – VEGETATION ZONES MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

## ZONE A – HIGH WIND EXPOSURE

This is a highly exposed area with steep slopes and large bare areas of exposed soil. Good coverage of indigenous coastal shrubs in parts with patchy native grasses. Revegetation efforts appear to be limited by high exposure and shallow soils.

### Recommended management actions:

- Revegetate with species that will survive the harsh conditions on the slopes, possibly kangaroo grass and creeping boobiella.
- Control foot traffic.



Figure 12. Zone A high wind exposure.

## ZONE B – ROADSIDE GRASSES

This narrow strip has been revegetated with a range of appropriate local coastal shrubs and patches of native grasses. There is a significant biomass of introduced grasses, which requires control.

### Recommended management actions:

- Brushcutting regime to focus on a late winter brushcut for annual grassy weeds, but in areas with dense native grasses no slashing again until after grasses have set seed in summer.
- Monitor revegetation for success and infill as required, aiming for an open coastal shrubland.



Figure 13. Zone B roadside grasses.



## ZONE C – GOOD NATIVE STRUCTURE

This area has the best condition remnant vegetation in Pine Gully, with a moderate to good species diversity. There are scattered Aleppo pines and some planted non-indigenous species that may require control.

### Recommended management actions:

- Remove individual scattered Aleppo pines.
- Control planted non-indigenous native species. Consider replacing *Atriplex nummularia* with *Nitraria billardierei*.
- Consider sensitive bushcare weeding approach in this area – focussing on grassy and herbaceous weeds, to allow the remnant understorey to thrive.



Figure 14. Zone C native vegetation.

## ZONE D – RECENT REVEGETATION

This area has an overstorey of Aleppo pines, which cause significant shading deposit large amounts of needles. The understorey is dominated by introduced grassy weeds with scattered low native shrubs and perennial grasses. A large stand of athel pines has been removed and significant revegetation has been undertaken.

### Recommended management actions:

- Consider staged removal of Aleppo pines.
- Revegetate with open woodland of sheoaks (*Allocasuarina verticillata*).
- Monitor *Acacia paradoxa* and *Acacia pycnantha* cover and remove as required to keep open formation.
- Control grassy weeds and soursobs.
- Brushcutting to focus on a late winter cut for annual grassy weeds but in dense native grass patches wait until after grasses have set seed in summer.



Figure 15. Zone D revegetation.

## ZONE E – OPEN AREA

This is an open flat area where a large olive has been removed followed by substantial revegetation with a good diversity of native species and lifeforms.

### Recommended management actions:

- Monitor revegetation and infill as required with native grasses, wildflowers and lilies.
- Control herbaceous weeds.



Figure 16. Zone E revegetation.

## ZONE F – SOUTHERN EDGE OF DRAINAGE LINE

This is the lower section of the southern slope above the watercourse. Overstorey is predominantly Aleppo pines with scattered olive and buckthorn. There are scattered native plants on the uphill side but in general there is a lack of native plant species in all structural layers.

### Recommended management actions:

- Revegetate aiming for a shrubland with emergent sheoaks (*Allocasuarina verticillata*).
- Ongoing control of woody weed seedlings.



Figure 17. Zone F vegetation on batter and drainage line.

## ZONE G – WATERCOURSE

This is the highly modified, ephemeral stormwater course that runs through the site. There was a dense overstorey of introduced trees that have now mostly been removed, with a few river red gums scattered throughout. There is little plant cover on the ground, except at the eastern end where there is a predominance of morning glory that needs to be controlled. There is a lack of native plant species in all structural layers. The watercourse has significant erosion.

### Recommended management actions:

- Ongoing control of woody weed seedlings.
- Control the morning glory.
- Revegetate with native wetland sedge and rush species.



Figure 18. Zone G drainage line.

## ZONE H – STEEP NORTHERN BANKS

This is the northern side of the watercourse with steep slopes and a dense cover of Aleppo pines, under which there is a heavy layer of needles. There is little other vegetation other than some scattered native shrubs. Olives are dominant at the western end of this zone and there are patches of *Agave americana*.

### Recommended management actions:

- Remove olives and revegetate where removal has occurred.
- Up-prune and selective removal of Aleppo pines to reduce fire risk and increase light into the understorey.
- Revegetate where Aleppo pines have been removed, using species that appear to be able to tolerate the thick pine needle layer, such as ruby saltbush (*Enchylaena tomentosa* var. *tomentosa*), sea-berry saltbush (*Rhagodia candolleana* ssp. *candolleana*) and native grasses.



Figure 19. Zone H dense Aleppo pines.

# APPENDIX D – VEGETATION FOR REMOVAL OR CONTROL

The following trees and shrubs are invasive and/or non-native. They will be gradually replaced with more appropriate species (refer Appendix E) or controlled.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMENT	STATUS
Western coastal wattle	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Sleeper woody weed. Becomes dominant. Needs checking for seedlings	
Aloe	<i>Agave americana</i>	Requires careful removal due to thorns and caustic sap	
Galenia	<i>Aizoon (Galenia) pubescens</i>	Can assist in reducing soil erosion	
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Potentially highly invasive climber	WONS* and SA declared weed
Mustard weed	<i>Brassica sp.</i>	Spreads by seed	
Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Seeds poisonous to people	WONS* and SA declared weed
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>		SA declared weed
Carrion flower	<i>Orbea variegata</i>		SA declared weed
Sour sobs	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>		
Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>		
Aleppo pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>		SA declared weed
Rice millet	<i>Piptatherum milliaceum</i>	Spreads in clumps on moist soils, prolific seed production	
Castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Seeds poisonous to people	
Peppertree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Becomes dominant	
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	SA declared weed	WONS* and SA declared weed

\* WONS = Weed of National Significance



# APPENDIX E – VEGETATION FOR REVEGETATION AND BIODIVERSITY IMPROVEMENT

The following plant species present a mix of trees, shrubs and groundcovers that are suitable for use in revegetating Pine Gully.

TYPE	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Trees	Drooping she-oak	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>
	Silver banksia	<i>Banksia marginata</i>
	Southern cypress pine	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>
	River red gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>
	Dryland tea tree	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>
	Native apricot	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>
	Quandong	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>
Large to medium shrubs	Wreath wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>
	Coast umbrella bush	<i>Acacia cupularis</i>
	Pale turpentine bush	<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>
	Christmas bush	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
	Common fringe-myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>
	Dwarf hakea	<i>Hakea rugosa</i>
	Nitre bush	<i>Nitraria billardieri</i>
Small shrubs	Prickly ground-berry	<i>Acrotriche patula</i>
	Ruby saltbush	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>
	Mallee bush-pea	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>
	Rohrlach's bluebush	<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>
	Mallee pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i>
	Seaberry saltbush	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>
	Coast twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum billardieri</i>
	Forked twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum confluens</i>
	Pale twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>



TYPE	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Ground covers/climbers/ sedges/grasses/forbs	Short-stem flax-lily	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>
	Common vanilla-lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>
	Berry saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>
	Feather spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>
	Rusty spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>
	Coast spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>
	Tall spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>
	Bulbine-lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>
	Lemon beauty-heads	<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>
	Pink garland-lily	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>
	Notched sedge	<i>Carex bichenoviana</i>
	Love creeper	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>
	Spiny flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>
	Stiff flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>
	Black-anther flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>
	Climbing saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans</i> ssp. <i>nutans</i>
	Black grass saw-sedge	<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>
	White goodenia	<i>Goodenia albiflora</i>
	Cut-leaf goodenia	<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i>
	Native lilac	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
	Pale rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>
	Sticky sword-sedge	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>
	Native flax	<i>Linum marginale</i>
	Scented mat-rush	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>
	Hard mat-rush	<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i>
	Austral trefoil	<i>Lotus australis</i>
	Wingless fissure-plant	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>
	Coastal climbing lignum	<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>
	Creeping boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
	Coast tussock-grass	<i>Poa poiformis</i>
	Yellow-tails	<i>Ptilotus angustifolius</i>
	Common wallaby grass	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosa</i>
Pale fanflower	<i>Scaevola albida</i>	
Kangaroo grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	
Narrow-leaf New Holland daisy	<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	

# APPENDIX F – DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ITEM	SCOPE	PROGRAM	BUDGET ESTIMATE
Watercourse rehabilitation	<i>Complete rehabilitation of the watercourse including tree removal, pipe extension and rock lining.</i>	2020/2021 and 2021/2022 FY	\$250,000 - \$300,000
Removal of Aleppo pines and other weed species	<i>Removal of some Aleppo pines and other weeds for fire safety and understorey improvement. Lift the canopy of the remaining Aleppo pines.</i>	2020/2021 and ongoing	\$100,000
Revegetation	<i>Revegetation of the gully based on the zones.</i>	2020/2021 and ongoing	\$100,000
Informative and Interpretative signage	<i>Supply and install signage</i>	2020/2021 and ongoing	\$50,000
Paths	<i>Construct improved trails within the gully.</i>	2021/2022 and ongoing	\$50,000
Ongoing maintenance	<i>Weed management and revegetation</i>	2022/2023 ongoing	\$20,000 / year increase in operational budget

Note:

- Budget is subject to annual Council approval and is a total budget exclusive of any grant or other external funding.
- The above costs are capital costs for new works. Existing assets will be renewed as part of Council's asset management planning.
- Path from base is grant funded.





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# Attachment 3b



# Welcome to Gilbertson Gully

Marni naa pudni  
Kaurna yarta-ana



## **GILBERTSON GULLY MASTERPLAN**

FEBRUARY 2021

## Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Holdfast Bay acknowledges the Kurna People as the traditional owners and custodians of the land. We respect the spiritual relationship with Country that has developed over thousands of years, and the cultural heritage and beliefs that remain important to the Kurna People today.

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# SUMMARY

**Gilbertson Gully is one of four designated natural areas in our city. It is a natural space for the community to enjoy, and provides habitat for local wildlife.**

Gilbertson Gully is located adjacent Gilbertson Road at Seacliff Park - immediately downstream of Gully Road North Reserve in the City of Marion. It has an area of around 3.3 hectares.

Managing the gully to ensure sustainable use into the future is a priority for the City of Holdfast Bay. This masterplan has been developed to provide objectives and strategies to manage Gilbertson Gully for the community.

The masterplan for Gilbertson Gully has involved an assessment of opportunities and constraints, together with reviews of the environment, landscape and infrastructure. The recommendations that have been developed from the masterplan process will protect and enhance the local biodiversity, improve access and safety for the community, and improve the amenity of Gilbertson Gully.

Gilbertson Gully is a long, narrow natural space that follows an ancient watercourse. After European settlement, the gully was progressively cleared and much of the original native vegetation has gone. In the last 50 years, efforts by the local community and Council have helped to revegetate the gully, but there is still the opportunity to improve the biodiversity by removing weeds and planting appropriate local native species.

The gully has a number of informal trails, some of which have contributed to erosion of the steep slopes. There is the opportunity to formalise some of these trails, linking them to the existing path network and improve access points to the area. This will assist in reducing erosion, improving safety, and enhancing the visitor experience.

Stormwater harvesting and re-use opportunities have been considered for Gilbertson Gully, however the implementation of any re-use scheme is unlikely to be viable. The recommendations from the masterplan focus on reducing erosion and improving water quality, through appropriate revegetation, bank stability and trail improvements, and some stormwater infrastructure upgrades.

Implementing the masterplan recommendations will increase the area's appeal and contribute to enhancing the enjoyment that residents and others gain from using the gully. This masterplan provides the direction to ensure the sustainable use of Gilbertson Gully for future generations.

# ABOUT THE MASTERPLAN

## PURPOSE

This document is a high-level plan that sets the objectives and strategies to manage Gilbertson Gully for the community of the City of Holdfast Bay.

## VISION

Our vision for Gilbertson Gully is to:

- Protect and enhance local biodiversity
- Provide a safe, natural space for the community to enjoy
- Improve amenity and enhance beauty
- Connect people with nature in different settings
- Encourage appropriate and safe use of the natural space
- Manage stormwater sustainably

## MASTERPLAN PROCESS

The masterplan for Gilbertson Gully has involved the assessment of the opportunities and constraints of the area, as well as reviews of the existing environment, landscape, and infrastructure. Recommendations for stormwater management, landscaping and vegetation have been developed, and are outlined in this document.

## INTEGRATION WITH OTHER STRATEGIES AND PLANS

This masterplan has been considered in conjunction with a number of Council's existing strategies and plans, including:

- Environment Strategy 2020
- Open Space and Public Realm Strategy 2018 - 2030
- Masterplans for Pine Gully and Barton Gully.





Figure 1. Location of Gilbertson Gully.



# ABOUT GILBERTSON GULLY

Gilbertson Gully is located on Gilbertson Road in Seacliff Park and is one of the four designated natural areas in our city. Gilbertson Gully is a significant natural open space that follows an ephemeral watercourse. Upstream and downstream of Gilbertson Gully, the watercourse has been piped and the channel in Gilbertson Gully is highly modified. The long, narrow gully is currently used for low-key, unstructured passive activity, such as walking, and provides connections between local streets for residents adjacent to the gully.

## HISTORY

In pre-European times, Gilbertson Gully was a place where the Kaurna People of the Adelaide Plains would frequent and camp during the summer months. Over time, clearing from the mid-late 1800s removed many of the native plants, and the area was used for livestock grazing. In the early 1900s, the gully was used as a shooting range and a centre for annual military exercises. It finally became a reserve in the 1930s.

Following a natural watercourse, the gully has been prone to erosion during rainfall, and in the last 50 years, efforts to revegetate the area have resulted in a mix of non-native and native species, some of which have become weeds.

## ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

Informal tracks have steadily been replaced by Council with more formal paths and steps in steep areas to encourage appropriate use and reduce erosion.

Weeding and revegetation have been undertaken over the past 50 years, much of this by the local community. Some weeds have been successfully eradicated from the gully, including albizia, boxthorn, broom and pepper trees.

Most recently, 4,155 new plants, including local native grasses, groundcovers, wildflowers, climbers, shrubs and small trees, were planted in the winter of 2020. This recent revegetation of the gully is consistent with this masterplan's recommendations.

Some stormwater works have been undertaken to create a detention basin, although this has been largely unsuccessful due to the design and constant blockage by vegetation debris. Some erosion protection has also been installed, although this also has been only partially successful due to the fast-flowing stormwater.

The local community has installed makeshift bridges over the creek in some locations.

Council has undertaken an on-site consultation with the Kaurna Nation and received advice about the proposed works.



Figure 2. Gilbertson Gully in the early 1900s  
(Credit: Holdfast Bay History Collection).



Figure 3. Winter 2020 revegetation plantings.



Figure 4. Makeshift bridge over creek line.

# OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

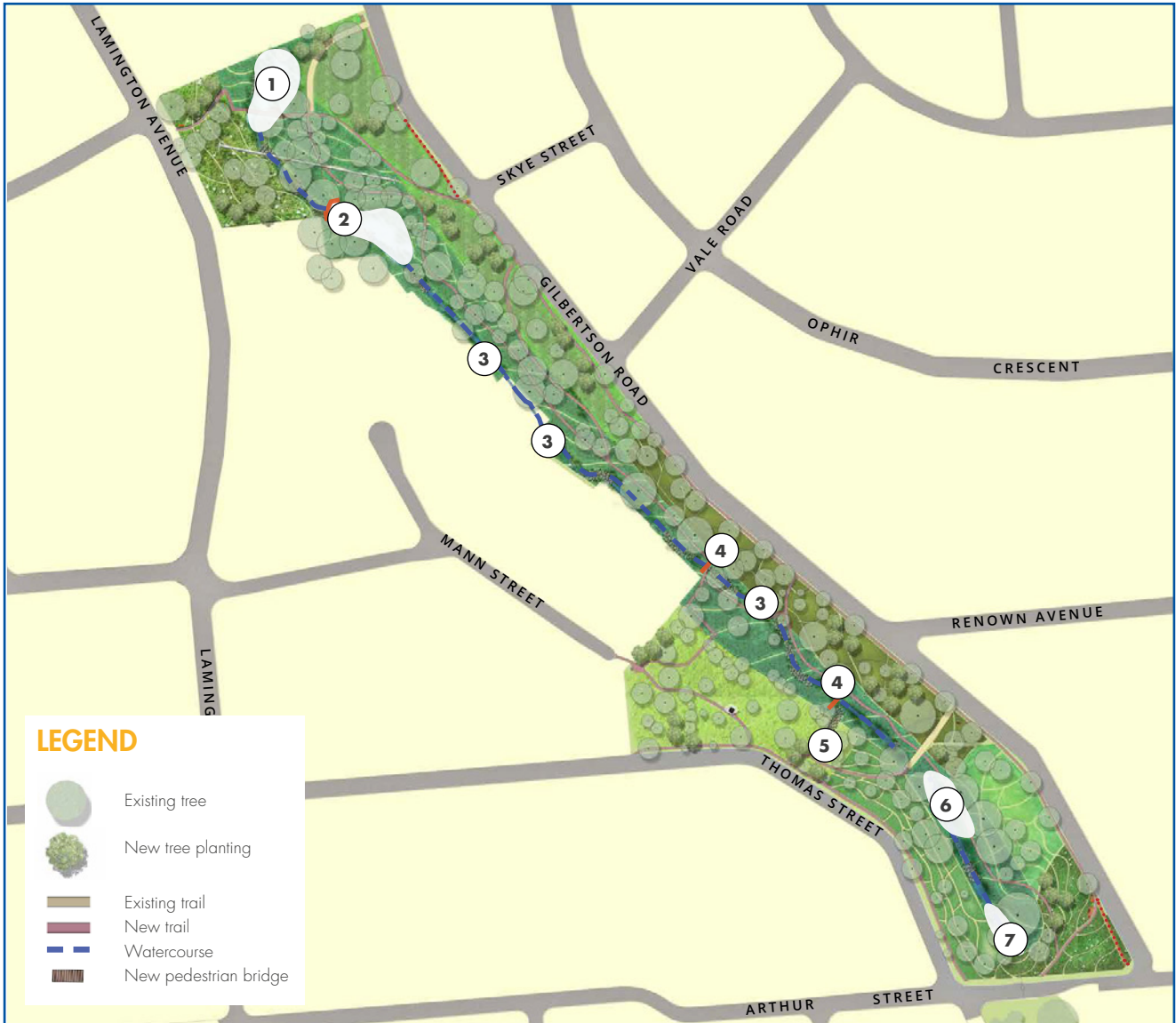


Figure 5. Opportunities and constraints.

## KEY

1. Potential basin for increased infiltration and to be planted to improve water quality. Formalise outlet structure to downstream property
2. Modify basin outlet structure to formalise the overflow weir and bund adjustment to the weir to reduce outflanking. Basins to increase infiltration and to be planted to improve water quality
3. Reprofile channel and construct small rock chutes. Lay back and revegetate banks
4. Pool and riffle system at crossing locations
5. Stabilise stormwater outlet with level spreader
6. Frequent blockage of heawall. Construct screening arrangement/sediment trap upstream of inlet headwall to minimise frequency of blockage
7. Sediment accumulation between headwall and top of rock chute. May lead to outflanking of rock chute. Desilting and construction of sediment trap to be considered



The various opportunities and constraints presented by the site have been evaluated in terms of stormwater management, landscape and vegetation. A summary of the evaluation is provided below, with the locations of the opportunities and constraints shown in the attached plan (refer to Figure 5). A review of Gilbertson Gully was undertaken with Kaurua representatives in September 2019.

## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Gilbertson Gully is quite steep in places and therefore, when it rains, water flows quickly through the gully, causing erosion and carrying sediment out of the gully.



Figure 6. Watercourse erosion.

There is an opportunity to improve the management of stormwater within the gully by implementing measures that slow the speed of water flow, reduce erosion and improve the quality of the water before it leaves the gully. These measures include rock stabilisation, and revegetation of eroded sections of the watercourse, with native species as well as reshaping of embankments to provide increased bank stability. Refer to Appendix A for further information on the identified stormwater improvements.

The viability of harvesting stormwater from Gilbertson Gully for re-use (such as irrigation) was evaluated – refer to Appendix B for details. The evaluation determined that the opportunity for stormwater harvesting and re-use is limited due to factors such as the steepness of the gully and lack of suitable areas for stormwater capture and storage.

## LANDSCAPE

The steep nature of the gully restricts access in some areas and informal tracks have been created by people in other areas, sometimes causing additional erosion of the slopes. The steep slopes of the embankments may also cause difficulties in establishing revegetated areas because movement around the site is challenging, and because of the need to maintain bank stability. Plants suitable for the sloping site will help to maintain the integrity of the soil and mitigate further erosion. Maintaining ground cover while revegetating will also be important, to ensure that additional erosion does not occur before new plantings are established.

There is the opportunity to formalise existing sections of the trail network around key entry points into the gully. This is particularly important along the steeper sections of the gully, where informal paths have contributed to erosion. New trail alignments and linkages can be created that will allow safer access for visitors and provide a sustainable trail network that reduces annual maintenance.



Figure 7. Informal entry trail at the downstream end of the gully.

Creation of paths that follow the natural contours of the sloping site, together with a trail along the creekline, will also improve access and provide opportunities for views across the site. Formal crossing points, such as pedestrian footbridges across the watercourse, will allow visitors to gain improved visibility and maintain a higher level of safety.



Figure 8. Existing creek crossing point.

There is the opportunity to upgrade the northern steps (near Lamington Avenue) to provide safety and an improved alignment, linking to a new footbridge (as above comment). The degraded steps in the south of the gully (near the entry off Mann Street) could also be replaced with a trail that descends the embankment gently and links to a new footbridge (as above comment) across the watercourse.

Paths are proposed to be low-key unsealed trails constructed from natural materials such as stabilised sands or stabilised rubble to provide a firm surface. The paths would be typically 1.0 to 1.5 m wide. Where possible the paths will be designed so that they are accessible for all ambulant users. Small sections of path to vantage points will be prioritised for wheelchair access where possible.

The existing educational signage could be continued throughout the site to coincide with the restoration and revegetation works. Additional interpretative signage could include information about:

- Weed control
- Native grasses
- Water management and treatment
- Viewing areas
- Trail linkages
- The role of volunteers, providing the contact number to call to get involved.

The gully has been assessed for recreational use by BMX and mountain bikes and found that it is not an appropriate location for either of these uses. Use by cyclists on other trails within the gully is not recommended due to conflicts with pedestrians on the narrow pathways. As the trails along the creek in particular are quite tight, there is no safe area for a pedestrian to take evasive action from a cyclist using the path at speed. The educational signage could be updated to indicate appropriate use of the various trails.

## VEGETATION

Gilbertson Gully has little remnant vegetation from pre-European times, with most of the revegetation occurring after a prolonged period of clearing. Successive plantings, with a variety of native and non-native species, have occurred over the past 50 years.

Control of weeds and establishment of new (appropriate) vegetation can be challenging due to the steep site and restricted access in some areas. A biodiversity management plan, including weed control and management recommendations, will be prepared and implemented, to protect the revegetated areas and reduce re-infestation by unwanted plants.

The control of any potential bushfires in the gully is also a consideration, given the limited access, steep slopes and close proximity of homes. The bushfire risk can be reduced through the following actions:

- Careful selection of appropriate plants for revegetation
- Removal of bushfire-prone plant species
- Removal of very fine (less than 6 mm) dead plant material
- Removal of shrubs around the base of trees to create a gap between the ground and the canopy.

Improved access and formalising existing trails within the gully will also improve bushfire control.

The opportunity to improve the existing biodiversity within the gully by removing unwanted plant species and continuing to revegetate areas will also increase the bank stability. In addition, this will enhance the natural beauty of the area and encourage native animal species.

# VEGETATION ZONES



Figure 9. Vegetation zones.

## KEY

### ZONE A – REVEGETATION SITE AT HIGHLY VISIBLE ROAD CORNER

Planting will provide an entry statement into the gully.

- Weed control followed by revegetation with higher density to enhance existing revegetation and prevent more weeds
- Monitor success of mulching

### ZONE B - EAST-FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE

- Monitor revegetation for success and infill as required
- Review treatments for soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*) and implement as appropriate
- Christmas bush is especially recommended for this zone. It provides valuable food for nectar-feeding insects in early summer



### **ZONE C – WATERCOURSE (IDENTIFIED AS A SINGLE UNIT)**

- Reduce biomass of soursobs
- Staged removal of non-indigenous shrubs that are spreading (*Melaleuca spp.*, *Acacia saligna*), and replace with indigenous alternatives
- Control priority woody weeds: *Olea europaea*, *Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Arundo donax*
- Control weed grasses such as kikuyu
- To further stabilise the watercourse after the stormwater works, mass plantings of *Carex bichenoviana*, *Cyperus gymnocaulos*, *C. vaginatus* and *Juncus pallidus* are recommended

### **ZONE D – WEST FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE**

- Monitor revegetation and infill as required, aiming for an open woodland with a grass and lily understorey
- Staged removal of non-indigenous species that are spreading (*Melaleuca nesophila*), replacing with indigenous alternatives
- Review treatments for soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*) and implement as appropriate

### **ZONE E – ANOTHER SECTION OF THE WEST-FACING EMBANKMENT**

- Revegetate, aiming for an open woodland with a grass and lily understorey
- Staged removal of non-indigenous species that are spreading (*Melaleuca nesophila*), replacing with indigenous alternatives
- Control the *Fumaria sp.*
- Review treatments for soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*) and implement as appropriate

### **ZONE F – ROCKY OUTCROP AND THE TOP OF THE RISE**

- Remnant are of native pine, native apricot and mallee box with good density of native grasses, sedges and lilies
- Control *Acacia saligna*
- Consider sensitive bushcare weeding approach in this area

### **ZONE G – RIDGETOP ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE GULLY**

- Remnant vegetation in moderate to good condition
- Monitor revegetation and infill as required, aiming for an open woodland with a grass and lily understorey
- Scattered small tree and shrub plantings
- Consider sensitive bushcare weeding approach around the large eucalypt in the northern corner
- Control and staged removal of non-indigenous species that are spreading (*Melaleuca nesophila*, *Acacia iteaphylla*)
- Control high threat woody weeds (olive and buckthorn)

### **ZONE H – FLAT AREA AT NORTH-WESTERN END**

- A dry area with overstorey of introduced species and depauperate in structural layers
- Revegetate with the aim of achieving an open woodland with a grass and lily understorey

Gilbertson Gully has been divided into eight distinct vegetation zones, based on the existing vegetation and landscape features. These vegetation zones will be used to assist with revegetation and weed control, which will be guided by a detailed biodiversity action plan. The following vegetation zones are shown in Figure 9:

- Zone A: Revegetation site highly visible road corner
- Zone B: East-facing embankment above the watercourse
- Zone C: Watercourse (identified as a single unit)
- Zone D: West-facing embankment above the watercourse
- Zone E: Another section of the west-facing embankment
- Zone F: Rocky outcrop and the top of the rise
- Zone G: Ridgetop on the eastern side of the gully
- Zone H: Flat area at north-western end

In the past the gully was planted with a range of non-local species, some of which have become weeds and others are nearing the end of their useful lives. A description of each zone and proposed management actions for each of the zones are provided in Appendix C. The list of plant species to be removed or controlled is provided in Appendix D, and plants to be used for revegetation are provided in Appendix E.

# MASTERPLAN RECOMMENDATIONS



Figure 10. Gilbertson Gully masterplan recommendations.

## KEY

1. Repair headwall apron, remediate and revegetate. Consideration of upstream gross pollutant trap (GPT) possible
2. Stabilise embankment
3. Consider upgrade and possible/minor realignment of steps for improved access and reduced grades and erosion
4. Realign existing trail higher on bank, away from watercourse (as well as maintaining path along watercourse)
5. Formalised and enhanced trail network
6. Installation of new trash rack or WSUD treatment to reduce blockages
7. Undertake watercourse improvements: clean-out of existing basin and create new low flow channel, various locations
8. Vehicle access for basin/ trash rack maintenance
9. Remediation of channel
10. Rocky outcrop maintained
11. Improve stormwater outlet
12. Creekline on private property. Assess options
13. Location of new water quality basin
14. Improve vehicle access for maintenance to water quality improvement basins
15. Liaise with SA Water to repair pipe headwalls
16. New informal seating
17. New watercourse crossing - location to be determined on site
18. Existing monuments and signage retained
19. Existing revegetation
20. New watercourse crossing and informal seating
21. Lookout point at edge of basin
22. Improve downstream outlet arrangement

The masterplan for Gilbertson Gully has been based on findings from assessment of the opportunities and constraints, existing environment, landscape, and infrastructure.

The recommendations outlined in this section provide direction to enhance the existing biodiversity, reduce erosion, and improve access and amenity for the community to enjoy the natural environment of the gully. Figure 10 shows the location for each of the recommendations.

## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Stormwater management within the gully will focus on stabilising embankments, reducing erosion, and improving water quality. Landscaping elements and vegetation will be used to assist with achieving these goals, in addition to the repair/remediation and installation of new stormwater infrastructure. An assessment of stormwater capture and re-use opportunities has indicated that based on economics, aesthetics, and low water demand for revegetation species, it is not viable to capture water for re-use within the gully.

## LANDSCAPE

Access points to the gully, watercourse crossings and trails will be improved and formalised, to reduce erosion and improve safety for the local community. Informal seating and viewing areas will also be installed, providing the opportunity for the community to enjoy the natural surrounds and views across the gully. Additional interpretive signage will be installed to highlight the key features of the area, such as local volunteering and trail linkages.

Treatments to discourage inappropriate and damaging activities, including mountain bike/BMX usage, will be implemented.

## VEGETATION

A biodiversity management plan will be developed and implemented, including removal and treatment of priority weeds. Revegetation will continue in the identified vegetation zones with appropriate plant species as described in Appendix E. Bushfire risk will be managed through the careful pruning and/or removal of selected shrubs and fine dead material, while still maintaining sufficient ground cover to reduce erosion and also provide food sources and habitat for the local wildlife.

## CONCLUSION

Gilbertson Gully is a natural space that is enjoyed by the local community. Implementing the masterplan recommendations will increase the area's appeal, improve biodiversity, and contribute to enhancing the enjoyment that residents and others gain from using the gully. The masterplan provides direction to ensure the sustainable use of Gilbertson Gully for future generations.

# IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNDING

The proposed works are planned to be coordinated and funded by Council with work completed by contractors with support of local volunteers. External grant funding would be actively sought as available.

Major works, such as watercourse rehabilitation, would be implemented initially, and other works undertaken in stages over a number of years.

It is expected that the capital works within the Gilbertson Gully will cost in the order of \$400,000, excluding any gross pollutant traps.

A draft implementation plan is included in Appendix F.

# APPENDICES

Appendix A – Identified stormwater improvements

Appendix B – Stormwater re-use assessment

Appendix C – Vegetation zone management actions

Appendix D – Vegetation for removal or control

Appendix E – Vegetation to be used for revegetation and biodiversity improvement

Appendix F – Draft implementation plan



# APPENDIX A

## IDENTIFIED STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS



Figure 11. Upstream drainage infrastructure.

### UPSTREAM INLET

The 825 mm 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.

### DETENTION AREA

An embankment currently crosses the gully, with low-flow culverts projecting through it, effectively forming a detention basin in large stormwater events. Whilst the detention has no significant impact on downstream flood flows, it provides an opportunity to create a small wetland. The culvert entry has trash screens installed, however, these are observed to be regularly clogged with debris, and significantly restrict drainage into the culverts. This should be reviewed and an alternative solution developed that does not require

significant maintenance and can retain small amounts of water to create a small wetland. The installation of an upstream GPT near Arthur Street could also help to reduce loadings of leaf litter.

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 assist in mitigating culvert blockages.



Figure 12. Downstream outlet detention basin.



Figure 13. Upstream of existing detention basin.

## LOCAL DRAINAGE PIPE OUTLET

A 300 mm 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 at the outlet.

## GULLY DRAINAGE LINE EROSION

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

- Rock lining along incised sections of the gully invert
- Rock “leaky” check-dams
- Turf reinforcement mat with vegetation.



Figure 14. Erosion along drainage line.

## GROSS POLLUTANT TRAP

A gross pollutant trap (GPT) upstream of Gilbertson Gully could 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, whilst recognising that the reserve itself will also generate a sediment and vegetation load. A GPT would also assist with reducing the maintenance interval to the downstream detention area and water quality basins, and remove general litter from a semi-natural environment.

It should be noted that the location of a proposed GPT would be in the adjoining Council area of the City of Marion. It is not currently identified in their stormwater management plan and would be subject to a cost-benefit assessment.

## 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.



Figure 15. Water supply crossing.



# APPENDIX B – STORMWATER RE-USE ASSESSMENT

## CATCHMENT SIZE

Approximately 145 hectares.

## CATCHMENT TYPE

- 100 hectares rural, relatively steep with rainfall runoff discharging quickly once catchment is wet
- 45 hectares urban, relatively steep, with rainfall runoff discharging quickly
- Potential runoff for capture
- 130ML total
- Approximately 60ML from rural type area and 70ML from urban type area

## PEAK FLOW

Location	5 Year ARI	100 Year ARI
Arthur Street	1.6 m <sup>3</sup> /s	6.8 m <sup>3</sup> /s
Seacombe Road	1.7 m <sup>3</sup> /s	6.9 m <sup>3</sup> /s

Implementing a viable stormwater harvesting and re-use scheme requires a balance between engineering feasibility and the economics of the scheme.

The determination of harvestable volumes of stormwater for re-use schemes, includes an engineering assessment of a range of implementation and practicality factors, such as:

- Total catchment runoff and, importantly, the flow profile (i.e. proportion of low base flows versus peak flows)
- Size and capacity of wetlands/retardation basins to capture and treat runoff (land availability considering site constraints)
- Diversion weir capacity
- Wetland abstraction rates (i.e. 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, a range of factors were identified that would limit the potential for stormwater harvesting, including:

- 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 revegetation 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 longer-term storage would be in fractured rock, which traditionally, is less suited to MAR schemes. Furthermore, hydrogeological investigations would be costly relative to the relatively small volumes of water that could be captured.

## SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Long narrow site with an approximate 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 six, 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

As the gully is currently not irrigated and revegetation is proposed with drought-tolerant native species, the conclusion from this high-level assessment is that based on economics, aesthetics and water for irrigation, it is not viable to capture water for re-use within the gully.



# APPENDIX C – VEGETATION ZONES MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

## ZONE A – REVEGETATION SITE AT HIGHLY VISIBLE ROAD CORNER

An area of relatively recent revegetation with coastal shrub species under an overstorey of *Allocasuarina verticillata* – the species planted are generally doing well. There has been recent mulching of the area to help suppress abundant introduced grassy and herbaceous weeds. The condition of the site suggests the following:

- Planting density has not been high enough to compete with the weeds.
- Inadequate maintenance, particularly relating to weed control in late winter-early spring resulting in plants setting seed and proliferating.

### Recommended management actions:

- Brushcut for grass and herbaceous weed control.
- Monitor success of mulching.
- Monitor and infill plant as required.
- Re-evaluate the use of herbicides as part of the management program. The whole of the gully has a high biomass of weeds, which is negating the revegetation efforts. A controlled use of herbicides to control the weeds is suggested as the present attempts to control weeds are insufficient. Herbicide use can be tapered off after 3-5 years.

## ZONE B – EAST-FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE

The understorey in this zone is mostly grassy and herbaceous weeds. The steep slopes adjacent have been the focus of recent revegetation works. Native grasses are patchy, estimated at 1-5% cover overall. Planted non-indigenous eucalypts and drooping she-oaks (*Allocasuarina verticillata*) are the dominant overstorey species.

### Recommended management actions:

- Brushcutting regime to focus on a late winter brushcut for annual grassy weeds and forbs, but in areas with dense native grasses no slashing again until after grasses have set seed in summer.
- Monitor revegetation for success and infill as required.
- Review treatments for soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*) and implement as appropriate.
- Christmas bush is especially recommended for this zone. It provides valuable food for nectar-feeding insects in early summer.

## ZONE C – WATERCOURSE (IDENTIFIED AS A SINGLE UNIT)

The watercourse vegetation has patchy woody weeds, especially at the northern end, and the understorey is dominated by introduced grasses and bulbs. Some plantings to date, and remnant vegetation, contribute to a moderate plant species count. Adjacent slopes have over-abundant soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), which would likely suppress native regeneration and survival of plantings due to underground biomass, and shading and competition at the surface. When this species dies back in summer it leaves bare, open ground prone to erosion in high rainfall events. At the northern end there is a proliferation of non-indigenous tea-trees (*Melaleuca spp.*) and *Eucalyptus platypus*, which form significant shade and may prevent regeneration of native species, or reduce success of revegetation efforts. Other weeds occur in discreet patches and should be controlled. These include giant reed (*Arundo donax*), African cornflag (*Chasmanthe*), periwinkle (*Vinca major*), olives (*Olea europaea*) and desert ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia*). There is a significant lack of native rush and sedge species along the watercourse.

### Recommended management actions:

- Reduce biomass of soursobs.
- Staged removal of non-indigenous shrubs that are spreading (*Melaleuca* spp., *Acacia saligna*), and replace with indigenous alternatives.
- Control priority woody weeds: *Olea europaea*, *Fraxinus angustifolia*, *Arundo donax*.
- Control weed grasses such as kikuyu.
- To further stabilise the watercourse after the stormwater works, mass plantings of *Carex bichenoviana*, *Cyperus gymnocaulos*, *C. vaginatus* and *Juncus pallidus* are recommended for locations where water flows. Plant at 10 plants per m<sup>2</sup>.

### ZONE D – WEST-FACING EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATERCOURSE

This gentle to moderate west facing slope is relatively dry and exposed. There are scattered native grasses and significant patches of recent revegetation. The overstorey is principally planted non-indigenous eucalypts, along with *Casuarina glauca* along the roadside. Most non-indigenous planted native trees do not appear to be recruiting, and so are not a priority for removal.

### Recommended management actions:

- Monitor revegetation and infill as required, aiming for an open woodland with a grass and lily understorey. If maintenance of current plantings is difficult, consider planting dense patches with open areas (that are easy to slash) in between.
- Brushcutting regime should focus on a late winter slash for annual grassy weeds and forbs, but in areas with dense native grasses no slashing again until after grasses have set seed in summer.
- Staged removal of non-indigenous species that are spreading (*Melaleuca nesophila*), replacing with indigenous alternatives.
- Review treatments for soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*) and implement as appropriate.

### ZONE E – ANOTHER SECTION OF THE WEST-FACING EMBANKMENT

This area is quite similar to zone D. There are scattered native grasses and significant areas of bare ground, indicating a high level of annual herbs, with soursob likely to be prominent. This area has not had a focus on revegetation as per zone D. The overstorey vegetation is mostly non-indigenous native species, although there are some planted Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) that would likely have been an overstorey species in the original vegetation of the area. There is a heavy infestation of *Fumaria* sp., an annual scrambling species that smothers other plants. Replanting this zone should be deferred until the *Fumaria* is controlled.

### Recommended management actions:

- Revegetation, aiming for an open woodland with a grass and lily understorey. Consider planting dense patches with open areas (that are easy to slash) in between.
- Brush cutting regime to focus upon a late winter slash for annual grassy weeds and forbs, but in areas with dense native grasses no slashing again until after grasses have set seed in summer.
- Staged removal of non-indigenous species that are spreading (*Melaleuca nesophila*), replacing with indigenous alternatives.
- Control the *Fumaria* sp.
- Review treatments for soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*) and implement as appropriate.

### ZONE F – ROCKY OUTCROP AND THE TOP OF THE RISE

This area has a good foundation for biodiversity, being a potential remnant patch, with a layer of low trees composing native pine (*Callitris gracilis*), mallee box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) and native apricot (*Pittosporum angustifolium*), along with a good density of native grasses, garland lily (*Calostemma purpurea*) and pale twinleaf (*Zygophyllum glaucum*) in the understorey. There are some non-indigenous plantings, with some, notably golden wreath wattle (*Acacia saligna*), spreading.

### Recommended management actions:

- Control *Acacia saligna*.
- Consider sensitive bushcare weeding approach in this area – focussing on grassy and herbaceous weeds, to allow the remnant understorey to survive and proliferate.

## ZONE G – RIDGETOP ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE GULLY

This area is similar to zones D and E, and was revegetated several years ago with appropriate local tree and shrub species. In winter there are heavy loads of introduced grassy and herbaceous weeds, with soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*) dominating. At the northern end of this zone there is an area with better remnant understorey including native sedges, herbs and forbs. There is one large eucalypt in the northern corner, which is possibly an old remnant mallee box (*Eucalyptus porosa*). Non-indigenous native plantings are proliferating (e.g. *Acacia iteaphylla*).

### Recommended management actions:

- Monitor revegetation and infill as required, aiming for an open woodland with a grass and lily understorey. If maintenance of current plantings is difficult, consider planting dense patches with open areas (that are easy to slash) in between.
- Scattered small tree and shrub plantings.
- Consider sensitive bushcare weeding approach around the large eucalypt in the northern corner.
- Brush cutting regime to focus upon a late winter slash for annual grassy weeds and forbs, but in areas with dense native grasses no slashing again until after grasses have set seed in summer.
- Control and staged removal of non-indigenous species that are spreading (*Melaleuca nesophila*, *Acacia iteaphylla*).
- Control high threat woody weeds (olive and buckthorn).
- Review treatments for soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*) and implement as appropriate.

## ZONE H – FLAT AREA AT NORTH-WESTERN END

This flat, dry area has an established overstorey of introduced plants. There are very scattered native plants in the understorey, especially spear grasses (*Austrostipa* sp.). There have been some appropriate native shrub plantings (*Acacia acinacea*, *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp., *Enchylaena tomentosa*), but overall the area is generally depauperate in all structural layers of remnant vegetation. Large athel pines (*Tamarix aphylla*) have recently been removed from this area, but Aleppo pines (*Pinus halepensis*) remain.

### Recommended management actions:

- Revegetate with the aim of achieving an open woodland with a grass and lily understorey. Consider planting dense patches with open areas (that are easy to slash) in between.
- Brush cutting regime to focus upon a late winter slash for annual grassy weeds and forbs, but in areas with dense native grasses no slashing again until after grasses have set seed in summer.

# APPENDIX D – VEGETATION FOR REMOVAL OR CONTROL

The following trees and shrubs are invasive and/or non-native. They will be gradually replaced with more appropriate species (refer Appendix E).

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMENT	STATUS
Western coastal wattle	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Sleeper woody weed of coastal area. Becomes dominant. Needs checking for new seedlings	
Flinders Ranges wattle	<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Spreads by seeds in dry environs	
Golden wreath wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Sleeper woody weed. Becomes dominant. Needs checking for new seedlings	
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Spreads by runners	SA declared weed
Bridal creeper and bridal veil	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> and <i>A. declinatus</i>		WONS*
SA declared weed			
Swamp casuarina	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	Spreads easily by seed in wet environs to become dominant	
Platypus gum	<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>	Little value, easily blows over	
False caper	<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	Spreads by seed	SA declared weed
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria sp.</i>	Smothers other plants	
Common (or desert) ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Spreads easily by seed in wet environs to become dominant. Needs checking for new seedlings	SA declared weed
Unknown large melaleuca species	<i>Melaleuca sp.</i>	Presents fire hazard	
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Spreads by seed	SA declared weed
Sour sobs	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Spreads by bulbs	
Aleppo pine+	<i>Pinus halapensis</i>	Spreads by seed to become dominant overstorey blocking out light. Presents fire hazard	SA declared weed
Rice millet	<i>Piptatherum milliaceum</i>	Spreads in clumps across moist soils	
Rhamnus (Italian buckthorn)	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Sleeper woody weed of coastal Southern Australia. Becomes dominant	SA declared weed
Castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Toxic to humans. Spreads via prolific seeding	
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Spreads by suckers and seeds. Uses huge amounts of water, drying areas around it	WONS SA declared weed
Watsonia	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>		SA declared weed

\* WONS = Weed of National Significance

+ It should be noted that the three large Aleppo pines behind 31 Lamington Avenue cannot be removed due to logistical difficulties.

# APPENDIX E – VEGETATION FOR REVEGETATION AND BIODIVERSITY IMPROVEMENT

The following plant species present a mix of trees, shrubs and groundcovers that are suitable for use in revegetating Gilbertson Gully.

TYPE	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Trees	Drooping she-oak	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>
	Silver banksia	<i>Banksia marginata</i>
	Southern cypress pine	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>
	River red gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> var. <i>camaldulensis</i>
	Mallee box	<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>
	Dryland tea tree	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>
	Native apricot	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>
Large to medium shrubs	Wreath wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>
	Coast umbrella bush	<i>Acacia cupularis</i>
	Umbrella bush	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>
	Elegant wattle	<i>Acacia victoriae</i> ssp. <i>victoriae</i>
	Christmas bush	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
	Common fringe-myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>
	Dwarf hakea	<i>Hakea rugosa</i>
	Twiggy daisy-bush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>
Small shrubs	Prickly ground-berry	<i>Acrotriche patula</i>
	Ruby saltbush	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>
	Mallee bush-pea	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>
	Rohrlach's bluebush	<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>
	Mallee pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>paniculosa</i>
	Seaberry saltbush	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>
	Pale twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>

TYPE	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Ground covers/climbers/ sedges/grasses/forbs	Common vanilla-lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>
	Berry saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>
	Feather spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>
	Rusty spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>
	Tall spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>
	Slender spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa scabra ssp. falcata</i>
	Bulbine-lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>
	Pink fairies	<i>Caladenia latifolia</i>
	Lemon beauty-heads	<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>
	Pink garland-lily	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>
	Notched sedge	<i>Carex bichenoviana</i>
	Grassland everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</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 ssp. nutans</i>
	White goodenia	<i>Goodenia albiflora</i>
	Native lilac	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
	Satin everlasting	<i>Helichrysum leucopsideum</i>
	Pale rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>
	Running postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>
	Clustered sword-sedge	<i>Lepidosperma congestum</i>
	Sticky sword-sedge	<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>
	Native flax	<i>Linum marginale</i>
	Soft tussock mat-rush	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>
	Scented mat-rush	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>
	Small-flower mat-rush	<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp. micrantha</i>
	Austral trefoil	<i>Lotus australis</i>
	Wingless fissure-plant	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>
	Minnie daisy	<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>
	Coastal climbing lignum	<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>
	Creeping boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
	Common wallaby grass	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosa</i>
	Pale fanflower	<i>Scaevola albida</i>
	Kangaroo grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>
	Narrow-leaf New Holland daisy	<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>
	Fuzzy New Holland daisy	<i>Vittadinia cuneata var. cuneata</i>
	Woolly New Holland daisy	<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>
	Tall bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta ssp. stricta</i>

# APPENDIX F – DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ITEM	SCOPE	PROGRAM	BUDGET ESTIMATE
Watercourse rehabilitation	<i>Complete rehabilitation of the watercourse, including scour protection</i>	2020/2021 and 2021/2022 FY	\$100,000 - \$125,000
Revegetation, woody weed removal and fire prevention	<i>Revegetation of the gully based on the zones and removal of fire hazards</i>	2020/2021 and ongoing	\$150,000
Interpretative signage	<i>Supply and Install signage</i>	2021/2022 and ongoing	\$50,000
Paths	<i>Construct improved trails within the gully and two bridges</i>	2021/2022 and ongoing	\$75,000-\$100,000
Ongoing maintenance	<i>Weed management, revegetation</i>	2022/2023 ongoing	Operational budget

Note:

- Budget is subject to annual Council approval and is a total budget exclusive of any grant or other external funding.
- The above costs are capital costs for new works. Existing assets will be renewed as part of Council's asset management planning.







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# Attachment 3c





# **BARTON GULLY MASTERPLAN**

**FEBRUARY 2021**

## Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Holdfast Bay acknowledges the Kurna People as the traditional owners and custodians of the land. We respect the spiritual relationship with Country that has developed over thousands of years, and the cultural heritage and beliefs that remain important to the Kurna People today.

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# SUMMARY

**Barton Gully is one of four designated natural areas in our city. It is a natural space for the community to enjoy, and provides habitat for local wildlife.**

Barton Gully is located in Kingston Park between Barton Avenue, Forrest Avenue and Burnham Road (see Figure 1). A small portion of the southern edge of Barton Gully is within the City of Marion. The gully has an area of approximately 1.3 hectares. Managing the gully to ensure sustainable use into the future is a priority for the City of Holdfast Bay. This masterplan has been developed to provide objectives and strategies to manage Barton Gully for the community.

The masterplan for Barton Gully has involved an assessment of opportunities and constraints, together with reviews of the environment, landscape and infrastructure. The recommendations that have been developed from the masterplan process will protect and enhance the local biodiversity, improve access and safety for the community, and improve the amenity and beauty of Barton Gully.

Barton Gully follows an ancient watercourse, providing linkages between the coastal reserve and the beach. The area was significant to the Kaurua People, who would camp in the region, particularly during summer months. After European settlement, the gully has had some native vegetation cleared, but there are still areas with native species, such as the rare groundcover, native soursob, and one area with a small but important patch of remnant vegetation. Efforts by the local community and Council have helped to revegetate the gully, but there is still the opportunity to improve the local biodiversity by removing weeds and planting appropriate local native species.

The gully has some informal and formal trails throughout. This includes a set of stairs in the steeper portion of the gully leading to Burnham Road and the coast enabling access from Barton Avenue to the sea. There is the opportunity to continue to improve some of these trails, linking them to the existing path network and improve access points to the area for the community. This will assist with reducing erosion, improving revegetation efforts, and enhance the visitor experience.

Stormwater harvesting and re-use opportunities have been considered for Barton Gully, however the implementation of any re-use scheme is unlikely to be viable. The recommendations from the masterplan focus on reducing erosion and improving water quality, through appropriate revegetation, bank stability and trail improvements, and some stormwater infrastructure upgrades.

Implementing the masterplan recommendations will increase the appeal of the area and contribute to enhancing the enjoyment that residents and others gain from the gully. This masterplan provides the direction to ensure the sustainable use of Barton Gully for future generations.

# ABOUT THE MASTERPLAN

## PURPOSE

This document is a high-level plan that sets the objectives and strategies to manage Barton Gully for the community of the City of Holdfast Bay.

## VISION

Our vision for Barton Gully is to:

- Protect and enhance local biodiversity
- Provide a natural space for the community to enjoy
- Improve amenity and enhance beauty
- Connect people with nature in different settings
- Encourage appropriate use of the natural space
- Manage stormwater sustainably

## MASTERPLAN PROCESS

The masterplan for Barton Gully has involved the assessment of the opportunities and constraints of the area, as well as reviews of the existing environment, landscape, and infrastructure. Recommendations for stormwater management, landscape and vegetation have been developed, and are outlined in this document.

## INTEGRATION WITH OTHER STRATEGIES AND PLANS

This masterplan has been considered in conjunction with a number of Council's existing strategies and plans, including:

- Environment Strategy 2020
- Open Space and Public Realm Strategy 2018 - 2030
- Masterplans for Pine Gully and Gilbertson Gully.





Figure 1. Location of Barton Gully.



# ABOUT BARTON GULLY

Barton Gully is located on Barton Avenue in Kingston Park. It is a significant natural open space that follows an ancient seasonal watercourse.

The gully is currently used for low-key, unstructured passive recreation, such as walking, and provides an important connection between the urban area and the coast.

Barton Gully is owned by the City of Holdfast Bay.

## HISTORY

Prior to European settlement, Barton Gully was a place where the Kurna People of the Adelaide Plains would frequent and camp during the summer months. The gully would have supported local native wildlife and vegetation that would have provided important food and shelter resources. After Europeans settled in South Australia, clearing of some of the native vegetation occurred. Following a natural watercourse, the gully has been prone to erosion during rainfall, particularly with the removal of native vegetation.

## ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

Informal tracks have steadily been replaced by Council with more formal trails and steps in steep areas to encourage appropriate use and reduce erosion. An example of this is the composite fibre and recycled plastic staircase and boardwalk installed by Council in 2012. The boardwalk and staircase have an expected life of over 40 years and will require little maintenance. In addition, two log benches have been installed in the eastern and southern areas of the gully.

The local community has undertaken a significant amount of environmental restoration works in the gully, and several beds of indigenous plants have been established.

Additional revegetation is planned by Council for the gully consistent with this masterplan's recommendations.

Council has undertaken an on-site consultation with the Kurna Nation and received advice about the proposed works.



Figure 2. Composite fibre and recycled plastic staircase.



Figure 3. Log bench.



Figure 4. Barton Gully revegetation.

# OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS



Figure 5. Opportunities and constraints.

## KEY

1. Small erosion head progressing upstream of larger bed drop near the stairs. Area covered in kikuyu and difficult to see. Minor erosion protection works required
2. Stormwater outlet from the road. Poor scour protection with some undercutting. Stabilise outlet with rock armouring to tie in with remediation of erosion head
3. Small flow path from pipe outlet. Crosses walking track with a small pipe. Upgrade the culvert beneath the track to reduce flow frequency across the track
4. Small gully but no identified inflow point. Substantial rock armour with minimal vegetation. Rock armouring unnecessary and could be removed and used locally within the reserve
5. Rock-armoured channel. Excessive rock extent with most flows likely to be along the soil/rock interface. Barren sight line up gully with minimal revegetation within channel or adjacent banks. Rock weirs present but poorly formed and would be outflanked if flows high enough to flow across rock surface. Recommend to reprofile the rock-armoured section to retain more stormwater and improve vegetation cover
6. Sediment removal around stormwater outlet. Increase grade directly at outlet to avoid ongoing accumulation that may block pipe opening
7. Gully water retention
8. Existing gully trail link to foreshore. Limited access with current trail width and steep embankments
9. Unstable steep grades. Increase stabilisation through revegetation



The various opportunities and constraints presented by the site have been evaluated in terms of stormwater management, landscape and vegetation. A summary of the evaluation is provided below, with the locations of the opportunities and constraints shown in the attached plan (refer to Figure 5). It is also important, given the cultural significance of the site, that any proposed works carried out in the area be planned in consultation with Kurna representatives. A review of Barton Gully was undertaken with Kurna representatives in September 2019.

## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Barton Gully is quite steep in places and therefore when it rains, water flows quickly through the gully, causing erosion and carrying sediment out of the gully.



Figure 6. Erosion caused by stormwater flows.

Significant rock-lining of watercourses has been completed and, whilst preventing erosion, it is considered excessive, leading to reduced revegetation of the watercourses (refer Figure 7). This rock lining can be improved to reduce the visual extent of the rock work, and allow planting in between rocks to improve water quality, assist in slowing the water and reduce the heat load created by the rocks. In addition, the rock weirs can be improved to create local ephemeral ponds (temporary ponds that slow the water down) for vegetation and to capture silt.



Figure 7. Excessive watercourse rock lining.

There is the opportunity to improve the management of stormwater within the steeper section of the gully by implementing measures that slow the speed of water flow, reduce erosion, and improve the quality of the water before it leaves the gully. These measures include: stopping the scouring that is active; revegetation of eroded sections of the watercourse with native species and; reshaping of the bed and banks to provide increased bank stability.

Refer to Appendix A for further information on the identified stormwater improvements.

The viability of harvesting stormwater from Barton Gully for re-use (such as irrigation) was evaluated – refer to Appendix B for details. The evaluation determined that the opportunity for stormwater harvesting and re-use is limited due to factors such as the steepness of the gully and lack of suitable areas for stormwater capture and storage.

## LANDSCAPE

The steep nature of the lower gully restricts access in some areas, and erosion along the watercourse has also occurred. Plants suitable for the sloping site will help to maintain the integrity of the soil and mitigate further erosion. Maintaining ground cover while revegetating will also be important, to ensure that additional erosion does not occur before new plantings are established.

There is the opportunity to further formalise existing sections of the trail network within the gully, including a bridge over the creek. Council has already installed access steps and a boardwalk in the steepest section of the gully.

Paths are proposed to be low-key unsealed trails constructed from materials such as cement-treated sand or cement-treated rubble. The paths would be typically 1.0 to 1.5 m wide. Where possible the paths will be designed so that they are accessible for all ambulant users.

The existing educational signage could be continued throughout the site to coincide with the restoration and revegetation works.



Figure 8. Existing signage at Burnham Road entry.

Additional interpretative signage could include information about:

- Weed control
- Native grasses
- Water management and treatment
- The role of volunteers, providing the contact number to call to get involved.

The gully has been assessed for recreational use by BMX and mountain bikes and found that it is not an appropriate location for either of these uses. It is also not suitable as a thoroughfare for bicycles due to the boardwalk and steps to the coast.

## VEGETATION

The site has one patch of remnant native vegetation, and areas where native plants have been re-established. The sloping site does present challenges for revegetation because of restricted access in some areas. Some of the replantings used species that are not local or suitable to the gully environment and these should be gradually replaced with appropriate species. This is especially the case with some of the larger trees that line the narrow path to the coast.



Figure 9. Steeply sloped section of the gully.

A significant patch of native soursob (*Oxalis perennans*) was previously identified as present in the south-western corner of the site, near an existing stormwater discharge point. The native soursob requires an environment that provides periods of wetting and drying (such as is currently provided by the stormwater discharge point). There are also other areas within the gully that would be suitable for establishing additional native soursob beds.

Control of weeds and establishment of new, appropriate vegetation can be challenging due to the steep site and restricted access in some areas. A biodiversity management plan, including weed control and management recommendations, will be prepared and implemented, to protect the revegetated areas and reduce re-infestation by unwanted plants.

The opportunity to improve the existing biodiversity within the gully by continuing to revegetate areas and remove unwanted plant species will also increase the bank stability. In addition, this will enhance the natural beauty of the area and encourage native animal species. Revegetation activities are planned progressively in the future.



# VEGETATION ZONES



Figure 10. Vegetation zones.

## KEY

### ZONE A – REVEGETATION AREA

- Control of grassy weeds and soursob
- Remove non-indigenous shrub plantings
- Consider further plantings of native sedge species in the moist drainage line in the northern section

### ZONE B – NORTH-FACING SLOPE ON SOUTHERN SIDE OF GULLY

- Over time remove non-native plantings and replace with scattered *Eucalyptus porosa* and *Allocasuarina verticillata*
- Consider widely spaced plantings of *Pittosporum angustifolium* and *Acacia acinacea*
- Sensitive weed control to promote recruitment of native understorey species already present in the area

### ZONE C – GULLY DRAINAGE LINE

- Establish natural logs across the slope (away from walking trails)
- Revegetation of lilies, forbs and low and medium shrubs in open areas
- Assess potential for native sedges (e.g. *Cyperus* spp., *Juncus* spp.) along edges of drainage line.
- Control *Melaleuca nesophila*

#### **ZONE D – LOWER WATERCOURSE**

- Control of high threat woody weeds
- Control of weeds along creekline with concurrent revegetation
- Removal of some of the native non-indigenous species that have a propensity to spread
- Control of grassy weeds and soursob
- Revegetation on steep slopes to help manage erosion, trial use of *Myoporum parvifolium* in these areas

#### **ZONE E – OPEN GRASSLAND AREA**

- Careful revegetation (avoid disturbing native grasses) to create a very open woodland habitat
- Encourage grassland species by periodic brush cutting

#### **ZONE F – OPEN GRASSLAND AREA**

- Monitor survival of current revegetation, and infill as necessary (avoiding disturbing native grasses) to create an open woodland habitat
- Encourage grassland species by periodic brush cutting

Barton Gully has been divided into six distinct vegetation zones, based on the existing vegetation and landscape features. These vegetation zones will be used to assist with revegetation and weed control, which will be guided by a detailed biodiversity action plan. The following vegetation zones are shown in Figure 10:

- Zone A: Revegetation area
- Zone B: North-facing slope on southern side of gully
- Zone C: Gully drainage line
- Zone D: Lower watercourse
- Zone E: Open space area
- Zone F: Open grassland area

The gully has been planted with a range of non-local species, some of which have become weeds and others are nearing the end of their useful lives. A description of each zone and proposed management actions for each of the zones are provided in Appendix C. The list of plant species to be removed or controlled is provided in Appendix D and plants to be used for revegetation are provided in Appendix E.

# MASTERPLAN RECOMMENDATIONS



Figure 11. Barton Gully masterplan recommendations.

## KEY

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Existing trail linking foreshore with gully                                 | 5. Steep grades revegetated and stabilised         | 10. Install new log seat at viewpoint at end of new path           |
| 2. Open grassed area   | 6. Existing signage                                | 11. Revegetation to slow water and mitigate erosion within channel |
| 3. Potential water retention opportunity and Oxalis perennans propagation site | 7. Stabilise embankments                           |  |
| 4. Existing trail widened and benched into embankment to improve access        | 8. Existing trail link                             |  |
|  | 9. Limit tree planting to maintain residents views |  |

The masterplan for Barton Gully has been based on findings from assessments of the opportunities and constraints, existing environment, landscape, and infrastructure.

The recommendations outlined in this section provide direction to enhance the existing biodiversity and improve access for the community to enjoy the natural environment provided by Barton Gully. Figure 11 shows the location for each of the recommendations.

## **STORMWATER MANAGEMENT**

Stormwater management within the gully will focus on stabilising embankments, reducing erosion, and improving water quality. Landscaping elements and vegetation will be used to assist with achieving these goals, in addition to the repair/remediation and installation of new stormwater infrastructure.

## **LANDSCAPE**

Existing trails will be improved, and new trails will be installed to reduce erosion and improve establishment of revegetated areas. Additional interpretive signage will be installed to highlight the key features of the area such as the vegetation, water management, and local volunteer groups.

## **VEGETATION**

A biodiversity management plan will be developed and implemented, including removal and treatment of priority weeds. Revegetation will continue in the identified vegetation zones with appropriate plant species as described in Appendix E.

## **CONCLUSION**

Barton Gully is a natural space that is enjoyed by the local community. Implementing the masterplan recommendations will improve both the biodiversity and appeal of the area and contribute to enhancing the enjoyment that residents and others gain from using the gully. The masterplan provides direction to ensure the sustainable use of Barton Gully for future generations.



# IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNDING

The proposed works are planned to be coordinated and funded by Council, and work completed by contractors with support from local volunteers. External grant funding would be actively sought as available.

Major works, such as path and bridge works, would be implemented initially, and other works undertaken in stages over a number of years.

It is expected that the capital works within Barton Gully would cost in the order of \$250,000 - \$300,000.

A draft implementation plan is included in Appendix F.

# APPENDICES

Appendix A – Identified Stormwater Improvements

Appendix B – Stormwater Re-use Assessment

Appendix C – Vegetation Zones Management Actions

Appendix D – Vegetation for Removal or Control

Appendix E – Vegetation for Revegetation and Biodiversity Improvement

Appendix F – Draft Implementation Plan

# APPENDIX A IDENTIFIED STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS

## UPSTREAM INLET

The inlet has recently been upgraded to minimise erosion. The placement of informal stepping stones across the riffle will improve the safety for people crossing at that location.



Figure 12. Barton Road stormwater discharge into Barton Gully.

## GULLY DRAINAGE

The main drainage lines through the upstream gully have been rock-armoured and are in good condition. Some improvement to create check-dams and planting pockets is recommended. The downstream 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 or ongoing erosion. The following solutions will be considered for erosion protection, including:

- Rock lining along incised sections of the gully invert
- Rock “leaky” check-dams
- Turf reinforcement mat with vegetation.



Figure 13. 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.

Stormwater discharge points from Seaview Avenue are also causing some scour, and this should be improved with a formal headwall and suitable scour protection.

# APPENDIX B – STORMWATER RE-USE ASSESSMENT

## CATCHMENT SIZE

Approximately 14 hectares.

## CATCHMENT TYPE

- Three hectares rural, relatively steep with rainfall runoff discharging quickly once catchment is wet
- 11 hectares urban, relatively steep, with rainfall runoff discharging quickly.

## POTENTIAL RUNOFF FOR CAPTURE

- 17ML total

## PEAK FLOW

Location	5 Year ARI	100 Year ARI
Outlet	0.5 m <sup>3</sup> /s	1.2 m <sup>3</sup> /s
North Branch	0.2 m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.3 m <sup>3</sup> /s
South Branch	0.16 m <sup>3</sup> /s	0.45 m <sup>3</sup> /s

Implementing a viable stormwater harvesting and re-use scheme requires a balance between engineering feasibility and the economics of the scheme.

The determination of harvestable volumes of stormwater for re-use schemes 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 wetlands/retardation basins to capture and treat runoff (land availability considering site constraints)
- Diversion weir capacity
- Wetland abstraction rates (i.e. 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, a range of factors were identified that would limit the potential for stormwater harvesting including:

- 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 revegetation 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 traditionally, is less suited to MAR schemes. With the gully in an elevated position and so close to the coast, this 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 fairly small volumes of water that could be captured. It is understood that several springs exist along this section of the coast, one of which has cultural significance, and a fractured rock MAR scheme may impact these springs.

## SITE CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Constrained site with existing community plantings and aesthetic appeal
- Limited space for storage and treatment of stormwater
- Minimal potential harvestable volume.

## CONCLUSION

As the gully is currently not irrigated and revegetation is proposed with drought-tolerant native species, the conclusion from this high-level assessment is that, based on economics, aesthetics and water for irrigation, stormwater re-use within the gully is not feasible.

# APPENDIX C – VEGETATION ZONES MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

## ZONE A – REVEGETATION AREA

This area has been revegetated – a good diversity of native species has been used, although some are not indigenous to the area. There is also spread into the site from non-indigenous shrub plantings. Grassy and herbaceous weeds impact on the native plant biomass. The northern section of this zone has gentle slopes associated with a drainage line and a principally Eucalyptus dominated overstorey. The moist nature of the drainage line supports some rushes and sedges, with *Carex spp.* and *Cyperus spp.* present. There is significant infestation of a creeping, probably *Fumaria sp.* Annual forb and grass weeds appeared likely to dominate this area understorey in spring.

### Recommended management actions:

- Control of grassy weeds and soursob.
- Remove non-indigenous shrub plantings.
- Consider further plantings of native sedge species in the moist drainage line.

## ZONE B – NORTH-FACING SLOPE ON SOUTHERN SIDE OF GULLY

This area is dry and includes a small patch of remnant vegetation. The zone has a moderate diversity of native species remaining, with native understorey plants such as spear grasses (*Austrostipa spp.*), black-anther flax-lily (*Dianella revoluta*), twinleaf (*Zygophyllum spp.*), yellow tails (*Ptilotus nobilis*), and soft tussock mat-rush (*Lomandra densiflora*) still present. The overstorey is mostly non-indigenous plantings. Some recent revegetation has been undertaken, principally shrubs and forbs.

### Recommended management actions:

- Over time remove non-native plantings and replace with scattered *Eucalyptus porosa* and *Allocasuarina verticillata*.
- Consider widely spaced plantings of *Pittosporum angustifolium* and *Acacia acinacea*.
- Sensitive weed control to promote recruitment of native understorey species already present in the area.

## ZONE C – GULLY DRAINAGE LINE

This is the northern section of the drainage line of the gully. *Melaleuca lanceolata* is the dominant overstorey, tending to *Melaleuca halmaturorum* heading northwards down the gully. There are scattered medium and low shrubs along with a moderate cover of native grass on the slopes, although there are extensive bare patches, especially on steeper slopes. There is a high biomass of introduced grasses and soursob. Revegetation has been noted as being relatively unsuccessful in these bare patches, and soil slippage and erosion are a potential ongoing issue. Provision of logs situated across the slope may allow for soil and moisture accumulation, which may increase viability if species are planted adjacent to the log on the upslope side.

### Recommended management actions:

- Establish natural logs across the slope (away from walking trails).
- Revegetation of lilies, forbs and low and medium shrubs in open areas.
- Assess potential for native sedges (e.g. *Cyperus spp.*) along edges of drainage line.
- Control *Melaleuca nesophila*.

## ZONE D – LOWER WATERCOURSE

This is the lower section of the watercourse, generally narrow with moderate to steep slopes. While there is a good diversity of native plants present, there is significant cover of woody, herbaceous and grassy weeds. There are also many planted non-indigenous native species such as *Eucalyptus platypus* and *E. gomhocephalus*. The slopes and creekline are heavily invaded by broadleaf weeds, especially soursobs and nasturtium. High priority woody weeds include olive, athel pine and boxthorn.

### Recommended management actions:

- Control of high threat woody weeds.
- Control of weeds along creekline with concurrent revegetation.
- Removal of some of the native non-indigenous species that have a propensity to spread should be undertaken in a staged manner, with concurrent revegetation with appropriate indigenous shrubs and trees.
- Control of grassy weeds and soursob.
- Revegetation on steep slopes to help manage erosion. Trial the use of *Myoporum parvifolium* in these areas.
- A site-specific revegetation plan may be required for this zone.

## ZONE E – OPEN GRASSLAND AREA

This is an area with significant native grass biomass including the regionally Vulnerable silky bluegrass (*Dicantheum sericeum*) but also with grassy and herbaceous weeds. Aim for a very open mid and upper storey in this zone.

### Recommended management actions:

- Careful revegetation (avoid disturbing native grasses) to create a very open woodland habitat.
- Brush cutting regime to focus upon a late winter slash for annual grassy weeds and forbs, then no slashing again until after grasses (particularly *Dicantheum sericeum*) have set seed in summer.

## ZONE F – OPEN GRASSLAND AREA

Similar to zone E, this area has significant native grass biomass with grassy and herbaceous weeds. Aim for a very open mid and upper storey in this zone.

### Recommended management actions:

- Monitor survival of current revegetation, and infill as necessary (avoiding disturbing native grasses) to create an open woodland habitat.
- Brush cutting regime to focus upon a late winter slash for annual grassy weeds and forbs, then no slashing again until after grasses (particularly *Dicantheum sericeum*) have set seed in summer.

# APPENDIX D – VEGETATION FOR REMOVAL OR CONTROL

The following trees and shrubs are invasive and/or non-native. They will be controlled or gradually replaced with more appropriate species (refer Appendix E).

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMENT	STATUS
Western coastal wattle	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Sleeper woody weed. Becomes dominant. Needs checking for seedlings.	
Galenia	<i>Aizoon (Galenia) pubescens</i>		
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Spreads by runners	SA declared weed
Bridal creeper/ bridal veil	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> and <i>A. declinatus</i>		WONS* and SA declared weed
Onion weed	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>		
Swamp casuarina	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	Spreads easily by seed in wet environs to become dominant	
Diosma	<i>Coleonema sp.</i>	Garden escape	
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>		SA declared weed
Kapokbossie	<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i>	Garden escape	
Tuart gum	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephalus</i>		
Platypus gum	<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i>	Little value, easily blows over	
Freesia	<i>Freesia sp.</i>	Spreads by seeds, corms and bulbils. Garden escape	
Gazania	<i>Gazania spp.</i>	Garden escape	SA declared weed
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	Non-native to this area	
Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>		SA declared weed
Soursobs	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>		
Kikuyu	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>		
Date palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>		
Rice millet	<i>Piptatherum milliaceum</i>		
Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Sleeper woody weed and garden escape. Becomes dominant.	SA declared weed
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>		WONS* and SA declared weed
Castor oil plant	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Seeds poisonous to people	
Cockies tongue	<i>Templetonia retusa</i>		
Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Spreads by burrs	SA declared weed



# APPENDIX E – VEGETATION FOR REVEGETATION AND BIODIVERSITY IMPROVEMENT

The following plant species present a mix of trees, shrubs and groundcovers that are suitable for use in revegetating Barton Gully.

TYPE	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
Trees	Drooping she-oak	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>
	Southern cypress pine	<i>Callitris gracilis</i>
	Mallee box	<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>
	Dryland tea tree	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>
	Native apricot	<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>
	Quandong	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>
Large to medium shrubs	Wreath wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>
	Coast umbrella bush	<i>Acacia cupularis</i>
	Umbrella wattle	<i>Acacia ligulata</i>
	Coast saltbush	<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>
	Christmas bush	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
	Common fringe-myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>
	Clasping goodenia	<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>
	Common boobialla	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>
	Coast daisy bush	<i>Olearia axillaris</i>
	Twiggy daisy bush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>
Small shrubs	Prickly ground-berry	<i>Acrotriche patula</i>
	Ruby saltbush	<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>
	Mallee bush-pea	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>
	Rohrlach's bluebush	<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>
	Seaberry saltbush	<i>Rhagodia candolleana ssp. candolleana</i>
	Coast twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum billardierei</i>
	Forked twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum confluens</i>
	Pale twinleaf	<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>

<b>TYPE</b>	<b>COMMON NAME</b>	<b>BOTANICAL NAME</b>
Ground covers/climbers/ sedges/grasses/forbs	Common vanilla-lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>
	Berry saltbush	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>
	Feather spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>
	Rusty spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>
	Tall spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa nodosa</i>
	Slender spear-grass	<i>Austrostipa scabra ssp. falcata</i>
	Bulbine-lily	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>
	Lemon beauty-heads	<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>
	Pink garland-lily	<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>
	Notched sedge	<i>Carex bichenoviana</i>
	Grassland everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>
	Love creeper	<i>Comesperma volubile</i>
	Spiny flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>
	Stiff flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>
	Short-stem flax-lily	<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>
	Black-anther flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>
	Climbing saltbush	<i>Einadia nutans ssp. nutans</i>
	Knobby club-rush	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>
	Black grass saw-sedge	<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>
	White goodenia	<i>Goodenia albiflora</i>
	Cut-leaf goodenia	<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i>
	Native lilac	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>
	Pale rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>
	Running postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>
	Native flax	<i>Linum marginale</i>
	Soft tussock mat-rush	<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>
	Scented mat-rush	<i>Lomandra effusa</i>
	Hard mat-rush	<i>Lomandra multiflora ssp. dura</i>
	Austral trefoil	<i>Lotus australis</i>
	Wingless fissure-plant	<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>
	Minnie daisy	<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>
	Coastal climbing lignum	<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>
	Creeping boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>
	Native soursob	<i>Oxalis perennans</i>
	Austral stork's-bill	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>
	Coast tussock-grass	<i>Poa poiformis</i>
	Yellow-tails	<i>Ptilotus angustifolius</i>
	Common wallaby grass	<i>Rytidosperma caespitosa</i>
	Kangaroo grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>
	Twining fringe-lily	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>
Tufted yellow rush-lily	<i>Tricoryne tenella</i>	
Narrow-leaf New Holland daisy	<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	
Woolly New Holland daisy	<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	

# APPENDIX F – DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ITEM	SCOPE	PROGRAM	BUDGET ESTIMATE
Watercourse rehabilitation	<i>Scour protection at stormwater outlet, scour protection in lower portion of the gully, improve existing rock lining of the drains in the upper gully.</i>	2020/2021 and 2021/2022 FY	\$50,000-\$75,000
New pedestrian bridge and path upgrades	<i>Improve existing paths, install new paths and construct new bridge over the drainage channel.</i>	2020/2021 and ongoing	\$75,000- \$100,000
Interpretive signage	<i>Supply and install interpretative signage.</i>	2020/2021 and ongoing	\$30,000
Revegetation and weed management	<i>Revegetation of the gully based on the zones.</i>	2020/2021 and ongoing	\$75,000
Ongoing maintenance	<i>Weed management, revegetation.</i>	2022/2023 ongoing	Operational budget

Note:

- Budget is subject to annual Council approval and is a total budget exclusive of any grant or other external funding.
- The above costs are capital costs for new works. Existing assets will be renewed as part of Council's asset management planning.













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Item No: **15.7**

Subject: **RAINWATER TANK PILOT PROJECT**

Date: 10 August 2021

Written By: General Manager

General Manager: Assets & Delivery, Mr M de Heus

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## **SUMMARY**

As part of the Government of South Australia's *New life for our coastal environment* commitment, funding has been made available to invest in projects to limit damaging stormwater run-off containing sediment and pollutants from entering Gulf St Vincent.

The Cities of Holdfast Bay and Marion have previously investigated options to reduce stormwater runoff to the marine environment and a number of options investigated including the use of plumbed rainwater tanks within private properties.

The Department for Environment and Water (DEW) has proactively approached The City of Marion with an in principle offer of funding for the Frederick Street, Glengowrie, catchment rainwater tanks incentive pilot scheme. The total cost of the project is estimated at \$260,000 with funding from DEW of up to \$130,000.

The project would be led by the City of Marion with the City of Holdfast Bay as a stakeholder.

As the Glengowrie catchment flows into the City of Holdfast Bay and then into the Patawalonga Lake, the project would be a tripartite arrangement between the State Government, City of Marion and City of Holdfast Bay. The Glengowrie catchment has been selected as it already has flow monitoring incorporated.

This report seeks approval to accept the grant funding and commence the project. A similar report is being presented to the City of Marion.

The project would be led by the City of Marion with the City of Holdfast Bay as a stakeholder.

---

## **RECOMMENDATION**

### **That Council:**

- 1. notes the in principle funding offer from the Department for Environment and Water of up to \$130,000 for the Rainwater Tank Pilot Project;**

2. **approves up to \$65,000 in funding, secured through reallocation of approved capital stormwater management plan funds to operational funds during the 2 years anticipated timeframe for this project subject to equivalent agreement and funding from the City of Marion; and**
  3. **notes that the City of Marion will be the lead agency in this tripartite arrangement.**
- 

## **COMMUNITY PLAN**

Environment: Protecting Biodiversity  
Environment: Building an environmentally resilient city  
Environment: Using resource efficiently  
Culture: Supporting excellent, efficient operations

## **COUNCIL POLICY**

Not Applicable.

## **STATUTORY PROVISIONS**

Not Applicable.

## **BACKGROUND**

As part of the Government of South Australia's *New life for our coastal environment* commitment, funding has been made available to invest in projects to limit damaging stormwater run-off containing sediment and pollutants from entering Gulf St Vincent.

The Cities of Holdfast Bay and Marion have previously investigated options to reduce stormwater runoff to the marine environment and a number of options investigated including permeable pavers, rain gardens and wetlands and incentives for residents to use rainwater tanks to increase stormwater reuse and reduce stormwater outflow. The use of plumbed rainwater tanks within private property was identified as a cost effective solution to reduce stormwater discharge to the marine environment.

Consequently, the State Government (Department for Environment and Water) has proactively approached the City of Marion with an in principle offer of funding for the Frederick Street, Glengowrie, catchment rainwater tanks incentive pilot scheme. This project was identified as aligning to the objectives of the *New life for our coastal environment* commitment.

The project would be a tripartite arrangement between the State Government, City of Marion and City of Holdfast Bay.

The total cost of the project is estimated at \$260,000 with funding from the Department for Environment and Water of up to \$130,000.

Currently the City of Holdfast Bay has a rainwater tank subsidy scheme for our residents. This would still continue and allows residents to claim a rebate up to \$100 for the installation of a rainwater tank. The pilot scheme proposed in this report includes a more significant rebate and commitment to achieve a measurable reduction in water outflow to the marine environment if fully implemented.

*Refer Attachment 1*

## **REPORT**

Council, in partnership with City of Marion have been systematically implementing our joint Coastal Stormwater Management Plan. Consequently, we have jointly investigated water management options in order to reduce polluted stormwater flows to the Gulf St Vincent by up to 30% (a City of Holdfast Bay objective). To understand the optimum solutions to reduce stormwater flows to the Gulf, Councils engaged a consultant (Water Technology) to identify and rank management solutions to recommend the best value solution (Attachment A). Water Technology concluded that rainwater tanks provide the most economical method of helping to meet this target (accepting that other methods, such as permeable surfaces, rain gardens and wetlands etc, are continued to be deployed as part of existing civil and open space project delivery).

The pilot project involves encouraging residents in the Frederick Street Glengowrie catchment in the City of Marion to plumb rainwater tanks into their houses to use the water and reduce stormwater runoff to the street and ultimately marine environment. To encourage residents, a financial incentive is proposed to either plumb existing rainwater tanks (preferred) or purchase and plumb a new rainwater tank (less preferred). The pilot project is budgeted at approximately \$260,000 with \$130,000 from State Government and the balance from the City of Marion and City of Holdfast Bay. A water balance assessment for a variety of rainwater tank configurations and a financial analysis to inform the optimum quantum and structure for a rebate scheme was undertaken. If effective, and installed across the two Council areas, installed rainwater tanks are expected to reduce total annual runoff volume by 15% (i.e. achieving half of the 30% reduction target for City of Holdfast Bay). The project also has the potential to reduce localised flooding and costly infrastructure upgrades.

An incentive scheme that provides the equivalent of a 40% rebate to residents for connecting an existing rainwater tank (minimum 2000 litres per 100 square metres connected roof area) and for new rainwater tank installations (minimum 2,500 litres per 150 square metres connected roof area) have been recommended. The scheme is primarily targeted at households with existing rainwater tanks, as optimisation of the usage of existing tanks was a more economical option per kilolitre of water harvested compared with new tank installations. The rebate would not be applied to new dwellings and it is expected that these would install a plumbed rainwater tank as part of the building.

Table 1 shows a summary of the project costs associated with the recommended rebate scheme. The total cost of the pilot project is estimated at \$253,400 with up to \$130,000 provided by the Department for Environment and Water and the balance being equally provided by both the City of Marion and the City of Holdfast Bay. The City of Holdfast Bay contribution is expected to be around \$65,000 over 2 financial years

**Table 1 Summary of costings for Rainwater Tank Incentive rebate pilot**

Cost item	Frederick St PILOT
Door knocking	\$10,000
Administration	\$40,000
Monitoring and evaluation	\$100,000
Rebate - Tank + connection	\$36,800
Rebate - Connection only	\$66,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$253,400</b>

If the trial proves successful, the estimated cost of implementing the incentive scheme over the entire Council areas to achieve a 15% stormwater reduction is estimated to be around \$7.7M for the City of Marion and \$3.5M for the City of Holdfast Bay over at least 12 years. There is no commitment to expanding the project and this would be critically reviewed based on the success of the pilot.

The 'Frederick Street Catchment' located within City of Marion has been identified as a potential demonstration site for the rainwater tank uptake strategy. The catchment is 45 ha with approximately 650 homes (with ongoing examples of infill development occurring which is seeing a gradual increase in homes within the catchment boundary). Based on the estimated number of existing rainwater tanks for Adelaide, 200 homes are expected to have a rainwater tank installed, and 65 are expected to have rainwater tanks plumbed for indoor use. The catchment runoff flow and water quality in this catchment has been monitored and has been previously used as a case study for modelling on-site retention and detention options by the University of South Australia. Monitoring equipment is still in place to enable ongoing work within the catchment. Given the pilot scheme is within Marion, Marion will be the lead delivery agent.

The Department of Environment have offered Councils 50% of this funding, up to \$130,000 subject to both Councils providing the balance. The balance can be delivered by engaging a project based, Master Student, in kind contributions and cash. The project including the monitoring phase is expected to take 2 years and the balance of any required cash contributions are proposed to be incremental provided to the project over the 2 year duration to smooth contributions.

**BUDGET**

It is recommended that to understand the benefits of proposing a rainwater tank rebate scheme across both Councils areas that a pilot scheme is implemented and monitored in the Frederick Street catchment. The total cost of the pilot project is estimated at \$253,000 with up to \$130,000 provided by the Department for Environment and Water and the balance being equally provided by both City of Marion and City of Holdfast Bay. The City of Holdfast Bay contribution is expected to be around \$65,000 over 2 financial years. It is proposed that this be funded from the Stormwater Management Plan implementation budget as it addresses a key strategy of the budget. A reallocation from capital to Operating budget will be required.

The Manager of Financial Services has advised that there will be no impact on Council's cash funding position. However there is a movement between operating and capital expenditure budgets. The result is an increase in operating expenditure reducing Councils current operating surplus result, with a corresponding decrease in capital expenditure. It is anticipated that through the regular budget update process during 2021/22 that any future positive budget variances will offset the impact of this budget movement on the overall operating result.

**LIFE CYCLE COSTS**

Nil

# Attachment 1



# Stage 2 - Final Report

## Rainwater Tank Incentive Scheme Optimisation

City of Holdfast Bay and City of Marion

28 June 2019







## Document Status

Version	Doc type	Reviewed by	Approved by	Date issued
V1	Final Report	GF	GF	28/6/2019
/				

## Project Details

<b>Project Name</b>	Rainwater Tank Incentive Scheme Optimisation
<b>Client</b>	City of Holdfast Bay and City of Marion
<b>Client Project Manager</b>	Rajiv Mouveri, Glynn Ricketts
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<b>Document Number</b>	P18045 Raintank Incentive Scheme Optimisation - Final Report v1_7 190628

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

City of Holdfast Bay have investigated water management options for the council in order to reduce polluted stormwater and wastewater flows to the Gulf St Vincent by 30% (Water Technology 2018a). Reduced pollutant loads are expected to improve the health of the Gulf's marine ecosystem. This could lead to improved amenity of the area's iconic beaches that are a major tourist attraction for Adelaide.

Encouraging household rainwater harvesting forms a key part of the overall strategy for reducing flows to sea. A rainwater tank subsidy scheme to encourage 20% of households to use rainwater tanks to substitute indoor and outdoor water supply would contribute towards the Council's target, and would increase water supply security, and reduce nuisance flooding.

In order to achieve a 20% rainwater tank uptake target, the Council is looking to encourage residents to increase the indoor use of existing rainwater tanks and, where appropriate, install new rainwater tanks through a Rainwater Tank Incentive Scheme.

City of Holdfast Bay and City of Marion have undertaken a joint initiative, as the two councils involved in the *Coastal Catchments Stormwater Management Plan*, to investigate a Rainwater Tank Incentive Scheme in the council areas. The councils have engaged Water Technology to undertake a water balance assessment for a variety of rainwater tank configurations and a financial analysis to inform the optimum quantum and structure for a rebate scheme. Water Technology have engaged BDO EconSearch to perform the financial analysis.

This study forms Stage 2 of a 2-stage investigation into the Rainwater Tank Incentive Scheme. Stage 1 was a preliminary investigation on existing schemes and potential implementation pathways and inform the inputs into this Stage 2 study.

An incentive scheme that provides the equivalent of a 40% rebate to residents for connecting an existing rainwater tank (minimum 2000 litres and 100 square metres connected roof area) and for new rainwater tank installations (minimum 2,500 litres and 150 square metres connected roof area) have been recommended. The scheme is primarily targeted at households with existing rainwater tanks, as optimisation of the usage of existing tanks was a more economical option per kilolitre of water harvested compared with new tank installations.

It is recommended that a pilot scheme be undertaken in the Frederick Street catchment, in partnership with University of South Australia and Natural Resources SA.

Table ES-1 shows a summary of the costs to council associated with the recommended rebate scheme.

*Table ES-1 Summary of costings for Option 3 rebates over 12 years*

Cost item	Frederick St	City of Marion	City of Holdfast Bay
Doorknocking	10,000	307,692	138,462
Administration	40,000	1,230,769	553,846
Monitoring and evaluation	100,000	0	0
Rebate - Tank + connection	36,800	2,173,040	995,440
Rebate - Connection only	66,600	4,014,000	1,839,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>253,400</b>	<b>7,725,501</b>	<b>3,527,348</b>



Table ES-2 shows the expected stormwater reduction benefits for City of Marion and City of Holdfast Bay, and comparison with the City of Holdfast Bay Flow to Sea reduction target. The cost to council per kilolitre stormwater reduction (approximately \$0.71 - \$0.78 /kL) is significantly lower than the next least cost scheme of the Recycled Water Scheme Extension, estimated to cost approximately \$3 /kL (Water Technology 2018a).

Furthermore, the cost to residents who participate in the scheme are significantly lower (less than 1/3 the cost per kilolitre of water) than their most likely available alternative, mains water.

Table ES-2 Estimated stormwater reduction benefits for rebate scheme

Performance	Option 3, Scenario. 1 (10% failure)	Option 3, Scenario. 2 (20% failure)
<i>Total Stormwater reduction</i>		
City of Marion + City of Holdfast Bay (Total harvest after scheme) (kL/a)	820,158	729,030
<i>City of Marion stormwater reduction</i>		
% Total reduction	69%	69%
Estimated rainwater yield before scheme (kL/a)	140,567	124,949
Rainwater yield added through scheme (kL/a)	425,342	378,082
Total Rainwater yield after scheme (kL/a)	565,909	503,031
<i>City of Holdfast Bay stormwater reduction</i>		
% Total reduction	31%	31%
Estimated rainwater yield before scheme (kL/a)	63,305	56,271
Rainwater yield added through scheme (kL/a)	191,555	170,271
Total Rainwater yield after scheme (kL/a)	254,860	226,542
<i>City of Holdfast Bay Stormwater Reduction Target</i>		
Target (30% runoff reduction) (kL/a)	632,000	632,000
Estimated rainwater yield contributing to target before scheme (% target)	10%	9%
Rainwater yield contributing to target added through scheme (% target)	30%	27%
Rainwater yield contributing to target after scheme (% target)	40%	36%
Cost to Council for Rainwater Tank Rebate Scheme (\$/kL reduction)	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.78