

His Worship the Mayor
Councillors
CITY OF MARION



**NOTICE OF
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING**

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions under Section 83 of the Local Government Act 1999 that a General Council meeting will be held

Tuesday 25 July 2017

Commencing at 6.30 p.m.

In the Council Chamber

Council Administration Centre

245 Sturt Road, Sturt

A copy of the Agenda for this meeting is attached in accordance with Section 83 of the Act.

Meetings of the Council are open to the public and interested members of this community are welcome to attend. Access to the Council Chamber is via the main entrance to the Administration building on Sturt Road, Sturt.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Adrian Skull", is positioned above the printed name and title.

Adrian Skull
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

20 July 2017

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL AGENDA
FOR MEETING TO BE HELD ON
TUESDAY 25 JULY 2017
COMMENCING AT 6.30PM**



1. OPEN MEETING

2. KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the Kaurna people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

3. DISCLOSURE

All persons in attendance are advised that the audio of this General Council meeting will be recorded and will be made available on the City of Marion website.

4. ELECTED MEMBER'S DECLARATION OF INTEREST (if any)

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15. Questions with Notice

16. Motions with Notice

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Report Reference: GC250717M02400

Landlord Consent for Marion RSL to Install Playground
Report Reference: GC250717M03401

17. Questions without Notice

18. Motions without Notice

19. LATE ITEMS

20. MEETING CLOSURE

Council shall conclude on or before 9.30pm unless there is a specific motion adopted at the meeting to continue beyond that time.

**MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
HELD AT ADMINISTRATION CENTRE
245 STURT ROAD, STURT
ON TUESDAY 27 JUNE 2017**



PRESENT

His Worship the Mayor Kris Hanna

Councillors

Coastal Ward

Ian Crossland
Tim Gard

Mullawirra Ward

Jason Veliskou
Jerome Appleby

Southern Hills

Janet Byram
Nick Westwood

Warracowie Ward

Bruce Hull (from 7.03pm)
Nathan Prior

Warriparinga Ward

Luke Hutchinson
Raelene Telfer

Woodlands Ward

Tim Pfeiffer
Nick Kerry

In Attendance

Mr Adrian Skull
Ms Abby Dickson
Mr Tony Lines
Mr Vincent Mifsud
Ms Jaimie Thwaites
Ms Victoria Moritz

Chief Executive Officer
General Manager City Development
General Manager City Services
General Manager Corporate Services
Acting Manager Corporate Governance
Governance Officer

COMMENCEMENT

The meeting commenced at 6.33pm.

KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the Kurna people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

DISCLOSURE

All persons in attendance are advised that the audio of this General Council meeting will be recorded and will be made available on the City of Marion website.

ELECTED MEMBER'S DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The Chair asked if any Member wished to disclose an interest in relation to any item being considered at the meeting.

The following interests were declared:

- Councillor Hutchinson:
 - Glandore Laneways – Traffic Controls (Report Reference: GC270617R13)
 - Retaining the Land Titles Office as a Critical SA Government Institution (Report Reference: GC270617M01)
 - Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment - Statement of Intent - Amendment (Report Reference: GC270617R02)
 - Nominations sought for Member Positions for the Stormwater Management Authority (Report Reference: GC270617R17)
- Councillor Appleby:
 - Annual Business Plan 2017/18 and Long Term Financial Plan (Report Reference: GC270617R04)
 - Oaklands Crossing campaign (Report Reference: GC270617R18)
- Councillor Byram:
 - Development – 17 Arthur Street, Plympton Park (Report Reference: GC270617M03)
 - Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment - Statement of Intent – Amendment (Report Reference: GC270617R02)
- Councillor Crossland:
 - Annual Business Plan 2017/18 and Long Term Financial Plan (Report Reference: GC270617R04)
 - Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment - Statement of Intent – Amendment (Report Reference: GC270617R02)

6.36pm Councillor Westwood left the meeting

- Councillor Gard:
 - Annual Business Plan 2017/18 and Long Term Financial Plan (Report Reference: GC270617R04)
 - Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment - Statement of Intent – Amendment (Report Reference: GC270617R02)
- Councillor Pfeiffer:
 - Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment - Statement of Intent – Amendment (Report Reference: GC270617R02)

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Moved Councillor Telfer, Seconded Councillor Byram that the minutes of the General Council Meeting held on 13 June 2017 be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried Unanimously

COMMUNICATIONS**Report on Mayoral Activities for May and June 2017**

Date	Event	Comment
19 May 2017	The Cove FC Sponsors, Supporters and Life Members Evening	Guest speaker
20 May 2017	ANZAC Commemoration Documentary Film Launch	Guest speaker
23 May 2017	Mitchell Park Neighbourhood Centre 30 th Birthday	Guest speaker
28 May 2017	Woodend Primary School Markets	Attended
28 May 2017	Glenthorne History Event	Attended
28 May 2017	Bangladesh Club Australia – IFTAR Dinner	Mayor and Mayoress attended
29 May 2017	The Minister for Planning, the Hon John Rau MP, encouragement re planning regime reform	Attended
2 June 2017	IFTAR Celebration Dinner	Attended
3 June 2017	Citizenship Ceremony	Conducted 3 ceremonies to welcome more than 250 new Australians
14 June 2017	Church of Christ Brighton	Guest speaker
14 June 2017	SANFL IFTAR Dinner	Mayor and Mayoress attended
14 June 2017	Reception in honour of the Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II	Mayor and Mayoress attended
19 June 2017	Cheque presentation ceremony, City of Marion Community Grants Program, round two	Welcome speech
20 June 2017	The Governor, his excellency the Honourable Hieu Van Le AC, visit / tour of the City of Marion	Hosted
21 June 2017	Yoga Demonstration, Ganesha Temple	Attended
In addition, the Mayor has met with residents, MPs and also with the CEO and Council staff regarding various issues.		

Report on Deputy Mayor Activities for May and June 2017

Date	Event	Comment
19 May 2017	Meeting with the Mayor	Attended
24 May 2017	Meeting with General Manager Abby Dickson re Multi-purpose courts	Attended
5 June 2017	SRWRA Board Meeting	Attended
6 June 2017	Meeting re Castle Plaza and attended Infrastructure and Urban Planning Committee meetings	Attended
7 June 2017	Coastal and Southern Hills Ward Briefing	Attended
18 June 2017	Opening of the RDA indoor riding arena with Cr Byram attended as Deputy Mayor	Attended
20 June 2017	Elected Member Forum	Attended
In addition, the Deputy Mayor has met with residents, MPs and also with the CEO and Council staff regarding various issues.		

Elected Member Report – Councillor Telfer

Date	Event	Comment
3 June 2017	Citizenship Ceremonies	Represented Council EMS
5 June 2017	DPA Norther Plains	Met staff to progress
6 June 2017	Urban Planning Committee	Decision Making
8 June 2017	Cosgrove Hall Management	Met Marion CEO re winches
14 June 2017	Seaview High Governing Council	Liaison with tennis court focus
19 June 2017	Community Grants	Presented cheques to grant recipients
19 June 2017	Cosgrove Hall Management	Liaison to Committee
20 June 2017	Annie Doolan's Cottage Management	Committee progressing guttering
21 June 2017	Hamilton High Governing Council	Liaison with focus on solar challenge
22 June 2017	Marion Historic Village Project Group Liaison	Light Square Friends Group Information
22 June 2017	Mitchell Park Sports & Community Centre	Met President John Gumley on 3 matters
26 June 2017	Marion Life Board Liaison	Presented on co-working with Marion Council
27 June 2017	Warriparinga Ward Briefing	Focus on lease to facilities users

Report on CEO and Executive Activities for May and June 2017

Date	Activity	Attended by
4 May 2017	Australia Post Customer Event Briefing	Vincent Mifsud
16 May 2017	Renewal SA re Clovelly Park Community Open Space	Vincent Mifsud
23 May 2017	Mitchell Park Neighbourhood Centre 30 th Birthday High Tea	Kris Hanna Adrian Skull
25 May 2017	Meeting with General Manager Westfield	Adrian Skull Abby Dickson
26 May 2017	Marino Residents Association President	Tony Lines
29 May 2017	Minister for Planning – Launch of series of planning initiatives	Abby Dickson
3 June 2017	Citizenship Ceremonies	Adrian Skull Kris Hanna Tony Lines
5 June 2017	SRWRA quarterly board meeting	Vincent Mifsud
6 June 2017	Council Solutions Directorate	Vincent Mifsud
6 June 2017	Surf Lifesaving SA and South Australian Aquatic and Leisure Centre regarding Surf Lifesaving World Championships 2018	Abby Dickson
7 June 2017	City of Marion and City of Charles Sturt combined Executive Team meeting regarding Service Reviews	Adrian Skull Abby Dickson Vinnie Mifsud Tony Lines
13 June 2017	Meeting with Oliver Barry (Council Solutions) and FSE consulting	Adrian Skull Vincent Mifsud
15 June 2017	Deloitte Financial Reporting Update	Vincent Mifsud
16 June 2017	Council Solutions Directorate	Vincent Mifsud
23 June 2017	Marino Residents Association	Tony Lines

Moved Councillor Crossland, Seconded Councillor Westwood that the Communication Reports be received

Carried Unanimously

VERBAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM ELECTED MEMBERS

Elected Members had the opportunity to provide a verbal update on any events, activities, meetings they have attended. Several Elected Members gave a Communication Report.

ADJOURNED ITEMS

Nil

DEPUTATIONS

Nil

PETITIONS

Nil

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

6.45pm Infrastructure and Strategy Committee - Confirmation of Minutes of Meeting held on 6 June 2017

Report Reference: GC270617R01

Moved Councillor Byram, Seconded Councillor Westwood that Council:

1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee meeting of 6 June 2017 (Appendix 1).
2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee.

Carried Unanimously

ORDER OF AGENDA ITEMS

The Mayor sought and was granted leave of the meeting to vary the order of the agenda to consider the presentation from the Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure next on the agenda, followed by the report *Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment - Statement of Intent – Amendment* (Report Reference: GC270617R02)

6.47pm WORKSHOP / PRESENTATION ITEMS

Moved Councillor Pfeiffer, Seconded Councillor Crossland that formal meeting procedures be suspended to allow open discussion regarding the Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment

Carried Unanimously

6.50pm formal meeting procedures suspended

Chris Kwong and Andrew Humby from the Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure gave a verbal update on the Housing Diversity DPA.

7.03pm Councillor Hull entered the meeting

7.17pm formal meeting procedures resumed

CORPORATE REPORTS FOR DECISION

The following Councillors declared a perceived conflict of interest in the item *Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment – Statement of Intent – Amendment (Report Reference: GC270617R02)* as they have a residential property identified in the re-zone list. It was noted that this is a substantial class, and all members remained for this item.

- Councillor Hutchinson
- Councillor Byram
- Councillor Crossland
- Councillor Gard
- Councillor Pfeiffer

7.17pm Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment - Statement of Intent - Amendment Report Reference: GC270617R02

Moved Councillor Telfer, Seconded Councillor Prior that Council:

1. Endorses the amended version of the Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment (DPA) Statement of Intent (SOI) – attached as Appendix 1 to this report.
2. Forwards the amended Statement of Intent (SOI) to the Minister for consideration, accompanied by the letter in Appendix 2.
3. Notes that a further report containing investigations and policy recommendations for the DPA will be presented to a General Council meeting for endorsement.

**Carried Unanimously
Councillor Hutchinson voted for
Councillor Byram voted for
Councillor Crossland voted for
Councillor Gard voted for
Councillor Pfeiffer voted for**

CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

**7.20pm Kerbside Waste Contract Extension
Report Reference: GC270617F01**

7.20pm Councillor Crossland left the meeting
7.20pm Councillor Veliskou left the meeting
7.20pm Councillor Prior left the meeting

Moved Councillor Westwood, Seconded Councillor Telfer that:

1. that pursuant to Section 90(2) and (3)(d) of the *Local Government Act 1999*, the Council orders that all persons present, with the exception of the following persons: Adrian Skull, Vincent Mifsud, Abby Dickson, Tony Lines, Jaimie Thwaites, Colin Heath, Victoria Moritz and Ray Barnwell, be excluded from the meeting as the Council receives and considers information relating to the Kerbside Waste Contract Extension, upon the basis that the Council is satisfied that the requirement for the meeting to be conducted in a place open to the public has been outweighed by the need to keep consideration of the matter confidential given the information relates to commercial information of a confidential nature that could reasonably be expected to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied the information, or to confer a commercial advantage on a third party.

Carried Unanimously

7.20pm the meeting went into confidence

7.22pm Councillor Crossland re-entered
7.22pm Councillor Kerry left the meeting
7.23pm Councillor Veliskou re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor Pfeiffer, Seconded Councillor Gard that:

1. In accordance with Section 91(7) and (9) of the *Local Government Act 1999* the Council orders that this report, Kerbside Waste Contract Extension and the minutes arising from this report having been considered in confidence under Section 90(2) and (3)(d) of the Act shall, except when required to effect or comply with Council's resolution(s) regarding this matter, be kept confidential and not available for public inspection for a period of 12 months from the date of this meeting. This confidentiality order will be reviewed at the General Council Meeting in December 2017.

7.23pm Councillor Prior re-entered the meeting

Carried Unanimously

7.25pm the meeting came out of confidence

7.25pm Supporting the financially challenged and socially isolated to learn to drive
Report Reference: GC270617R03

7.26pm Councillor Kerry re-entered the meeting
 7.26pm Councillor Pfeiffer left the meeting
 7.29pm Councillor Pfeiffer re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor Hull, Seconded Councillor Kerry that this item be deferred until the General Council meeting to be held on 25 July 2017

Carried

7.31pm Annual Business Plan 2017/18 and Long Term Financial Plan
Report Reference: GC270617R04

Councillor Appleby declared a perceived conflict of interest in relation to the *Annual Business Plan 2017/18 and Long Term Financial Plan (Report Reference: GC270617R04)* in relation to the Streetscape program and funding for Oaklands Crossing as his brother resides on Diagonal Road which is included in the program and in proximity of Oaklands Crossing. Councillor Appleby remained for the item.

Councillors Crossland and Gard declared a perceived conflict of interest in relation to *the Annual Business Plan 2017/18 and Long Term Financial Plan (Report Reference: GC270617R04)* as there residential properties are included in the Streetscape Program. Both Councillor Crossland and Gard remained for the item.

Councillor Veliskou noted a perceived conflict of interest in relation to the *Annual Business Plan 2017/18 and Long Term Financial Plan (Report Reference: GC270617R04)* Appendix 6 in particular Clare Avenue Reserve and the road-reseal program as his property is in relative proximity to these areas. Councillor Veliskou left for the item.

7.42pm Councillor Veliskou left the meeting

Moved Councillor Hull, Seconded Councillor Telfer that the following be adopted by Council in the following order:

1. Financial Policies:
 - a) Rating Policy (Appendix 1 – [appendix 7])
 - b) Treasury Management Policy (Appendix 2)
 - c) Asset Management Policy (Appendix 2)
 - d) Fees and Charges Policy (Appendix 2)
 - e) Reserve Funds Policy (Appendix 2)
 - f) Asset Accounting Policy (Appendix 2)
 - g) Budget Policy (Appendix 2)
2. Pursuant to Section 123(6) of the Local Government Act 1999 and regulation 6 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011, the Annual Business Plan 2017/18 (Appendix 1).
3. Pursuant to Section 123(7) of the Local Government Act 1999, and regulation 7 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011, the Annual Budget 2017/18 (Appendix 1).

4. Pursuant to Section 122(1a) of the Local Government Act 1999, and regulation 5 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 2011, the Long Term Financial Plan for 2017/18 to 2026/27 (Appendix 3).

Carried
Councillor Appleby voted against
Councillor Crossland voted for
Councillor Gard voted against

7.56pm Councillor Veliskou re-entered the meeting

7.56pm Valuation – Adoption for 2017/2018 Financial Year
Report Reference: GC270617R05

Moved Councillor Hull, Seconded Councillor Pfeiffer that:

1. pursuant to Section 167(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 1999 Council adopts the capital valuations as supplied by the Office of the Valuer-General, (at Supplementary Week 52 dated 26 June 2017), as the Valuations that are to apply to land within its area for rating purposes for the 2017/2018 financial year.
2. Council notes that, at the time of adoption, the Valuation totalled \$19,994,089,420 (including \$19,023,700,054 Rateable and \$970,389,366 Exempt).

Carried Unanimously

7.58pm Rates Declaration – 2017/2018
Report Reference: GC270617R06

Moved Councillor Telfer, Seconded Councillor Crossland:

1. That:
 - i. pursuant to Section 153(1)(b) and 156(1)(a) of the Local Government Act, 1999 the Council declares differential general rates according to land use based on Capital Value within the area for the 2017/2018 financial year as follows:
 - (a) 0.348266 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Categories 1 - Residential, 7 - Primary Production, 9 – Other.
 - (b) 0.644293 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Categories 2 – Commercial Shop, 3 – Commercial Office, 4 - Commercial Other.
 - (c) 0.592053 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Categories 5 - Industry Light and 6 - Industry Other.
 - (d) 0.696532 cents in the dollar on rateable land of Category 8 - Vacant Land
 - ii. pursuant to Section 158 (1)(a) of the Local Government Act 1999, fixes a minimum amount payable by way of General Rates in respect of rateable land within the area for the 2017/2018 financial year of \$1,022.00.

2. That pursuant to Section 153(3) of the Local Government Act 1999 the Council has determined not to fix a maximum increase under this Section in the general rate to be charged on a principal place of residence of a principal ratepayer upon the basis that relief is otherwise provided under the 'Discretionary Rebate – Residential Land Use (Rate Capping)' provision of its Rating Policy.
3. That, as required by the Natural Resources Management Act 2004, and pursuant to Section 95 of that Act and Section 154 (1) of the Local Government Act, the Council declares a Separate Rate of 0.009655 cents in the dollar on all rateable land in the area covered by the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board within this Council's area for the 2017/2018 financial year.
4. That pursuant to Section 181 (1) of the Local Government Act rates are payable in four equal or approximately equal instalments, and Council resolves that pursuant to section 181(2) of the Act the due dates for those instalments shall be:
 - 1 September 2017
 - 1 December 2017
 - 1 March 2018
 - 1 June 2018
5. That pursuant to Section 44 of the Local Government Act 1999 the Council delegates to the Chief Executive Officer the power at Section 181(4)(b) to alter the due date for payment of any rate or instalment payment of a ratepayer where circumstances warrant such action, and to make any arrangement for payment of an account (either including or excluding the imposition of fines thereon) over an extended period.

Carried

Moved Councillor Crossland, Seconded Councillor Gard that formal meeting procedures be suspended to discuss the following two items:

- Rate Rebates New Application 2017-18 (Report Reference: GC270617R07)
- Rate Rebates 2017-18 (Report Reference: GC270617R08)

Carried

8.00pm formal meeting procedures suspended

8.07pm formal meeting procedures resumed

8.07pm Rate Rebates New Application 2017-18
Report Reference: GC270617R07

Moved Councillor Hull, Seconded Councillor Gard that:

1. Council resolves that the application received for a 75% discretionary rate rebate from Operation Flinders for the properties they occupy for the 2017-18 financial year be accepted under Section 161(1) of the Local Government Act.
2. Council review the criteria for discretionary rebates prior to the adoption of the 2018/19 budget.

Carried

8.11pm Councillor Appleby left the meeting

8.11pm Rate Rebates 2017-18
Report Reference: GC270617R08

Moved Councillor Hutchinson, Seconded Councillor Crossland that:

1. The Schedule of Mandatory Rate Rebates (refer Appendix 1) be noted.
2. Council resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 25% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the Local Government Act, 1999 to Foodbank SA on the properties it occupies for the 2017-18 financial year.
3. Council resolves that a discretionary rebate of 25% be granted under Section 166(1)(d) of the Local Government Act, 1999 to Suneden School on the property it occupies and uses for educational purposes for the 2017-18 financial year.
4. Council resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 25% be granted under Section 166(1)(g) of the Local Government Act, 1999 to Developing Alternative Solutions to Housing Inc (DASH) on the properties it occupies at 1/5 and 3/5 Finness St Marion, 105 Nunya Ave, Morphettville, 348 & 348A Sturt Rd, Clovelly Park for the 2017-18 financial year.
5. Council resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 100% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the Local Government Act, 1999 to the Scout and Guide Organisations on the properties currently occupied by them for the 2017-18 financial year.
6. Council resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 50% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the Local Government Act, 1999 to The Abbeyfield Society (Marion) Inc on the property it occupies at 5 Lawrence Ave, Edwardstown for the 2017-18 financial year.
7. Council resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 50% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the Local Government Act, 1999 to the Plympton Glenelg RSL Sub Branch on the property it occupies at 464 Marion Rd, Plympton Park for the 2017-18 financial year.
8. Council resolves that a discretionary rate rebate of 25% be granted under Section 166(1)(j) of the Local Government Act, 1999 to Prison Fellowship Australia (SA) on the property it occupies at 397C and 397E Diagonal Rd, Sturt for the 2017-18 financial year.
9. The above groups be advised that councils discretionary rate rebates are to be reviewed in the coming financial year.

Carried Unanimously

8.12pm Councillor Hutchinson left the meeting

8.12pm Stage 2 Oaklands Recreation Plaza, Rotunda and Landscape Surrounds
Report Reference: GC270617R09

8.13pm Councillor Appleby re-entered the meeting

8.15pm Councillor Hutchinson re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor Hull, Seconded Councillor Prior that Council:

1. Notes the community consultation report as provided in Appendix 1.
2. Endorses Final Concept Plan for Stage 2 Recreation Plaza and landscape treatments replacing Roundhouse as per Appendix 2.
3. Notes an allocation of \$705,500 has been committed to the 2017/18 budget for capital works.
4. Endorses proceeding to detailed design, development approvals, procurement and construction.
5. Endorses an allocation of \$31,800 for on-going annual operating and maintenance costs and an allocation of \$17,930 for renewal/ depreciation in the Long Term Financial Plan as per whole of life costs presented in Appendix 3.

Carried

8.22pm Natural Landscape Design and Maintenance Guide – Progress Report
Report Reference: GC270617R10

Moved Councillor Telfer, Seconded Councillor Crossland that Council:

1. Notes the Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines will be presented to Council for consideration at the 25 July 2017 General Council meeting, not 27 June 2017 as previously anticipated in GC131216R21.

Carried

8.23pm Edwardstown Oval – Design development phase and Community consultation feedback
Report Reference: GC270617R11

8.23pm Councillor Gard left the meeting

8.25pm Councillor Gard re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor Pfeiffer, Seconded Councillor Kerry that Council:

1. Notes the 304 responses to the community consultation, with 80% of respondents either satisfied or very satisfied with the overall design.
2. Endorses the developed design as shown in Appendix 1, for the full scope delivery of the Edwardstown Oval redevelopment as a basis for the preparation of a planning approval submission and development approval prior to the calling for construction tenders, subject to the enclosed community floor space being increased to accommodate up to 120 seating capacity.
3. Approves the undertaking of an Expression of Interest open tender, to determine a select construction contractor tender field.

4. Requires Administration to bring a report back to Council in September 2017 at the conclusion of the Expression of Interest process, for approval to proceed to tender for construction contractors.
5. Endorses the allocation of up to \$40,000 as part of the 2018-2019 business planning process, for the installation of solar panels on the redeveloped Edwardstown Oval facility.
6. Notes that liaison is ongoing with the Edwardstown Oval Board and current affiliate groups in relation to the financial modelling associated with the site.

Carried

8.34pm Playground Framework Progress Report
Report Reference: GC270617R12

Moved Councillor Byram, Seconded Councillor Westwood that Council:

1. Notes the final Playground Policy and Playground service levels will be presented to Council as part of the Playground Framework for consideration and adoption in August 2017.

8.35pm Councillor Kerry left the meeting

Carried Unanimously

8.35pm Glandore Laneways – Traffic Controls
Reference No: GC270617R13

Councillor Hutchinson declared an actual conflict of interest in the item *Glandore Laneways – Traffic Controls (Report Reference: GC270617R13)* as he owns property in Glandore Laneways. Councillor Hutchinson left for the item.

8.35pm Councillor Hutchinson left the meeting

8.37pm Councillor Kerry re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor Pfeiffer, Seconded Councillor Kerry that Council:

1. Notes the report.
2. Endorsement of the traffic restrictions:
 - The east-west lane between Nottingham Crescent and Maude Street will be one way and run from east to west;
 - The east-west lane between Maude Street and Pleasant Avenue will be one way and run from west to east;
 - The section of north-south lane off Pleasant Avenue to remain open as a walkway but closed to through motor vehicle traffic;
 - The section of north-south lane off Nottingham Crescent to be closed to all traffic;

- The section of north-south lane off Maude Street to be closed to all traffic.
3. Investigate the need for the provision of parking controls within the Glandore Laneways.

Carried Unanimously

8.38pm Service Review Program 2017/18
Report Reference: GC270617R14

8.38pm Councillor Hutchinson re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor Pfeiffer, Seconded Councillor Telfer that Council:

1. Endorse the new service review methodology identified in this report and within Appendix 2.
2. Endorse the proposed Service Review Program 2017/18 provided in Appendix 3.

Carried

8.39pm Trott Park Art Streets Scoping Project Options
Report Reference: GC270617R15

Moved Councillor Byram, Seconded Councillor Westwood that Council:

1. Notes the report.
2. Recommends Option 1 (complete the scoping project and mini activations and apply for grant funding to take the project to the next stage) as the preferred direction for progress of the Trott Park Art Streets project.

Carried

9.02pm Update to the Schedule of Delegations: Dog and Cat Management Act 1995
Report Reference: GC270617R16

Moved Councillor Veliskou, Seconded Councillor Westwood that having conducted a review of the Council's Delegations Schedule in accordance with Section 44(6) of the Local Government Act 1999, the Council:

1. Revocations
 - 1.1 Revokes its previous delegations, on 1 July 2017, to the Chief Executive Officer of those powers and functions under the following:
 - 1.1.1 Dog and Cat Management Act 1995
2. Delegations made under Local Government Act 1999
 - 2.1 In exercise of the power contained in Section 44 of the Local Government Act 1999 the powers and functions under the following Acts and specified in the proposed Instruments of

Delegation contained in Appendix 1, are delegated on 1 July 2017, to the person occupying the office of Chief Executive Officer subject to the conditions and or limitations specified herein or in the Schedule of Conditions in each such proposed Instrument of Delegation:

2.1.1 Appendix 1: Dog and Cat Management Act 1995

- 2.2 Such powers and functions may be further delegated, on the 1st July 2017, by the Chief Executive Officer in accordance with Sections 44 and 101 of the Local Government Act 1999 as the Chief Executive Officer sees fit, unless otherwise indicated herein or in the Schedule of Conditions contained in each such proposed Instrument of Delegation.

Carried Unanimously

**9.03pm Nominations sought for Member Positions for the Stormwater Management Authority
Report Reference: GC270617R17**

Councillor Hutchinson declared an actual conflict of interest in the item *Nominations sought for Member Positions for the Stormwater Management Authority (Report Reference: GC270617R17)* as he is being nominated as a Member. Councillor Hutchinson left for the item.

9.03pm Councillors Hutchinson and Pfeiffer left the meeting

Moved Councillor Westwood, Seconded Councillor Crossland that:

1. Council notes the report 'Nominations sought for Member Positions for the Stormwater Management Authority'.
2. Council nominates Councillor Hutchinson and Councillor Pfeiffer as Members of the Stormwater Management Authority.
3. Administration forwards the above nominations to the Local Government Association by close of business on Friday 30 June 2017.

Carried Unanimously

9.05pm Councillors Hutchinson and Pfeiffer re-entered the meeting

CORPORATE REPORTS FOR INFORMATION / NOTING

**9.05pm Oaklands Crossing Campaign
Report Reference: GC270617R18**

Councillor Appleby declared a perceived conflict of interest in the item *Oaklands Crossing Campaign* (Report Reference: GC270617R18) as his brother resides on Diagonal Road. Councillor Appleby remained for the item.

Moved Councillor Prior, Seconded Councillor Crossland that Council:

1. Notes the report.

**Carried
Councillor Appleby voted for**

MEETING EXTENSION

Moved Councillor Veliskou Seconded Councillor Crossland that the meeting be extended for a period of 20 minutes

Carried

9.24pm the meeting was extended

9.24pm the Mayor left the meeting and Deputy Mayor Crossland resumed the Chair.

**9.24pm Finance Report – May 2017
Report Reference: GC270617R19**

Moved Councillor Telfer, Seconded Councillor Byram that Council:

1. Receives the report “Finance Report – May 2017”

Carried

**9.24pm WHS Performance Report – May 2017
Report Reference: GC270617R20**

Moved Councillor Telfer, Seconded Councillor Byram that Council:

1. Notes the report and statistical data contained therein.

Carried

MATTERS RAISED BY MEMBERS

9.30pm Councillor Hutchinson left the meeting and did not return

Questions with Notice

Oaklands Crossing

Report Reference: GC270617Q01

QUESTIONS:

At the special council meeting that took place 6th June 5 million that was allocated to help negotiations with the federal and state government over the Oaklands Crossing issue.

Is it true that it was a non binding on Council. Why was it necessary for council to go into confidence? Why was there a press release on 7th June stating Marion council "will contribute 5 million for the Oaklands Crossing Issue?"

Furthermore, how many Councillors attending the above special 6th June - 10 minute meeting have real estate holdings within 1km of Oaklands Railway Station/overpass.

COMMENTS: Councillor Kerry

Nil

COMMENTS: Jaimie Thwaites, Acting Manager Corporate Governance

The report '*Oaklands Crossing Project*' (SGC060617F01) was considered in confidence at the 6 June 2017 meeting under Section 90(2) and (3)(b) and (j) of the *Local Government Act 1999* on the grounds that the matter was of a commercial nature the disclosure of which

- i. could reasonably be expected to confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the council is conducting, or proposing to conduct, business, or to prejudice the commercial position of the council;
- ii. would divulge information provided on a confidential basis by or to a Minister of the Crown, or another public authority or official and
- iii. would, on balance, be contrary to the public interest.

Council resolved in-principle at the meeting to contribute \$5 million in land, roadworks and green space while facilitating a special planning zone to allow high-density developments. This contribution is subject to certain conditions being met as outlined in the confidential minutes.

At the meeting Council also authorised the Mayor and/or Chief Executive Officer to provide information and/or make statements in the public realm in reliance upon the content of the confidential documentation where it was considered necessary to implement or respond to any aspects of the '*Oakland Crossing Project*' matter including those that are made public by media reporting.

The media release issued by the City of Marion, following the joint State and Federal Government announcement regarding the Oaklands Crossing, stated Marion Council "will contribute \$5 million"

towards project. The statement was clarified in a subsequent City of Marion letter to 4000 residents surrounding the crossing and on the Council's website to say it was an in-principle agreement.

Based on information contained in the Council Members Register of Interest, there are 2 Councillors who attended the Special General Council meeting on 6 June 2017 that have real estate holdings within 1km of Oaklands Railway Station/overpass.

Motions with Notice

9.31pm Retaining the Land Titles Office as a Critical SA Government Institution. Report Reference: GC270617M01

9.31pm Councillor Prior left the meeting and did not return

Moved Councillor Hull, Seconded Councillor Veliskou that Council calls upon the SA State Government to honour the pre-election pledge to not privatise government agencies and to retain the Land Titles Office as a critical SA Government institution.

Carried Unanimously

9.33pm Quality Assurance Report Reference: GC270617M02

9.33pm Councillor Telfer left the meeting
 9.33pm Councillor Telfer re-entered the meeting

Moved Councillor Gard, Seconded Councillor Westwood that the City of Marion review the measures needed for quality assurance in each aspect of its operations and that the General Manager Operations report his findings to Council by the end of October 2017.

Carried

9.41pm Development - 17 Arthur Street, Plympton Park Report Reference: GC270617M03

Councillor Byram declared an actual conflict of interest in the item *Development – 17 Arthur Street, Plympton Park (Report Reference: GC270617M03)* as the application may come to the Development Assessment Panel, which she is a member on. Councillor Byram left for the item.

9.41pm Councillors Byram and Westwood left the meeting

Moved Councillor Appleby, Seconded Councillor Veliskou Council acknowledges that much of the housing stock in this portion of Plympton Park is in good condition; contributing to attractive streetscapes and a high level of amenity. Many dwellings were constructed between 1920-1940 and much of this housing stock remains in-tact. The existing dwelling contributes to the attractive housing stock of the locality. In the event the existing dwelling is to be demolished, Council encourages Renewal SA to consider the construction of one dwelling only on the land, with its primary façade presenting to Arthur Street, with design elements that are typical of dwellings in the locality, including, but not limited to; combinations of gable, Dutch-gable and hips, chimneys, projecting front verandas/ porches/porticos, timber-framed windows and external walls constructed of a mixture of brick, painted brick, stone, and rendered masonry.

Carried Unanimously

9.48pm Councillor Byram re-entered the meeting
 9.49pm Councillor Westwood re-entered the meeting

MEETING EXTENSION

Moved Councillor Byram, Seconded Councillor Westwood that the meeting be extended until the conclusion of the following item *Heron Way Funding (Report Reference: GC270617M04)*

Carried

9.50pm meeting extended

9.50pm Heron Way Funding Ref No: GC270617M04

Moved Councillor Hull, Seconded Councillor Byram that council endorses the additional allocation of up \$518,410 from the Asset Sustainability Reserve in 2018/19 to fully fund the Hallett Cove Foreshore Masterplan noting that external partnership funding will be actively pursued to offset Council's contribution. This allocation will be incorporated into the next iteration of Council's LTFP

Carried

Questions without Notice

Nil

Motions without Notice

Nil

LATE ITEMS

Nil

MEETING CLOSURE - Meeting Declared Closed at 9.58pm

CONFIRMED THIS 25 JULY 2017

.....
CHAIRPERSON

Mayoral Communication Report

Date of Council Meeting: 25 July 2017

Name of Elected Member: Mayor Kris Hanna

Date	Event	Comment
22 June 2017	Middle Eastern Communities Council of South Australia – In our own voices, storytelling event.	Mayor and Mayoress Attended
23 June 2017	MYSA Multicultural Film Festival – Through Out Eyes	Mayor and Mayoress Attended
29 June 2017	Opening of 24/7 Squash at Tonsley	Opened and played Marion CEO in “celebrity match”
3 July 2017	Forum with Mr Angus Taylor MP, Assistant Minister for Cities and Digital Transformation	Attended
3 July 2017	Changeover Dinner, Rotary Club of Holdfast Bay	Mayor and Mayoress Attended, Mayor gave speech.
4 July 2017	South Adelaide Basketball Committee Meeting	Attended
6 July 2017	Basketball SA Meeting with Mayor and CoM CEO	Attended
7 July 2017	Southern Business Breakfast	Attended
7 July 2017	Mayors Multicultural Forum	Attended
8 July 2017	Cove Tigers Netball Club Bingo Night	Attended as Bingo Caller
12 July 2017	Soccer Announcement: upgrade for Western Adelaide Clubs	Attended
13 July 2017	Marino Residents Association Public Forum	Attended
14 July 2017	Sturt Pistol and Shooting Club Committee meeting	Attended
15 July 2017	Cove FC, match and Coaches Box opening	Guest Speaker, “opened” Coaches Box
15 July 2017	South Adelaide Basketball Club, Final Home Game	Guest Speaker
15 July 2017	MPFC Red and Gold Gala Night	Guest Speaker
19 July 2017	Marion Historical Society tour – Parliament House	Tour Guide
19 July 2017	Swimming SA 2017 South Australian Short Course Championships	Opened competition
19 July 2017	Unsung Heroes Award Presentation Night	Presented Awards
20 July 2017	Community Connection Morning Tea for volunteer groups and new arrivals.	Hosted
In addition, the Mayor has met with residents, MP’s and also with the CEO and Council staff regarding various issues.		

Deputy Mayoral Communication Report

Date of Council Meeting: 25 July 2017

Name of Elected Member: Deputy Mayor Ian Crossland

Date	Event	Comment
26 June 2017	LKCC Steering Group Meeting	Attended
27 June 2017	General Council Meeting	Attended
3 July 2017	Coastal & Southern Hills Ward Briefing	Attended
4 July 2017	Infrastructure & Strategy Committee Meeting	Attended
7 July 2017	Mayors Multicultural Forum	Attended
13 July 2017	Marino Residents Association Public Forum	Attended
In addition, the Deputy Mayor has met with residents, MP's and also with the CEO and Council staff regarding various issues.		

CEO and Executive Communications Report

Date of Council Meeting: 25 July 2017

Date	Activity	Attended by
26 June 2017	Council Solutions Board Meeting	Adrian Skull
29 June 2017	24/7 Squash at Tonsley – official opening	Mayor Adrian Skull
29 June 2017	Meeting with Southern Business Connection	Abby Dickson
30 June 2017	Meeting with Basketball SA/ South Adelaide Basketball club	Adrian Skull
5 July 2017	Oaklands Upgrade Project meeting with Department Planning Transport and Infrastructure	Adrian Skull
5 July 2017	Attended a Smart Cities forum with staff from Adelaide City Council	Abby Dickson
6 July 2017	Meeting with Basketball SA	Mayor Adrian Skull
7 July 2017	LGA Mayors/Chairs & CEOs Forum on Codes of Conduct and Industrial Relations Reform	Adrian Skull
10 July – 11 Aug 2017	Secondment Department of Environment Water and Natural Resources	Tony Lines
11 July 2017	Meeting with CEO of RSPCA	Adrian Skull
17 July 2017	Attended the Edwardstown Oval Board Meeting	Abby Dickson
18 July 2017	Attended the Edwardstown Soldiers Memorial Recreation Ground user group meeting	Abby Dickson
18 July 2017	Meeting with Flinders University and Mitsubishi representatives re Solar Garage at Tonsley	Adrian Skull Vincent Mifsud
20 July 2017	Meeting with KPMG	Adrian Skull

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Victoria Moritz, Governance Officer
Corporate Manager: Jaimie Thwaites, Acting Manager Corporate Governance
General Manager: Vincent Mifsud, General Manager Corporate Services
Subject: Deputation – HYPA (Learning to Drive Program)
Ref No: GC250717D01

SPEAKER:

Meriki Webber, Volunteer and Mentor Program Coordinator

ORGANISATION:

HYPA (Helping Young People Achieve)

COMMENTS:

Meriki Webber has requested to give a five-minute deputation to Council relating to the Learning to Drive Program.

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Victoria Moritz, Governance Officer
Corporate Manager: Jaimie Thwaites, Acting Manager Corporate Governance
General Manager: Vincent Mifsud, General Manager Corporate Services
Subject: Landlord Consent for Marion RSL to Install Playground
Ref No: GC250717D02

SPEAKER:

Ken Parnell and Barry Veltmier

ORGANISATION:

Marion RSL

COMMENTS:

Ken Parnell and Barry Veltmier have requested to give a five-minute deputation to Council relating to the Landlord Consent for Marion RSL to Install a Playground.

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

ADJOURNED ITEM

Originating Officer: Rachel Read, Unit Manager Human Resources Partnering
General Manager: Tony Lines, General Manager City Services
Subject: Supporting the financially challenged and socially isolated to learn to drive
Report Reference: GC250717R01

The item 'Supporting the financially challenged and socially isolated to learn to drive', GC250717RO (attached as appendix 1) was adjourned at the 24 June 2017 General Council meeting to enable further clarification / additional information regarding the incorporation of means testing for program participants.

Council has worked with HYPA on the inclusion of a financial/means assessment, HYPA is confident the current participant recruitment form (Appendix 2) will adequately address eligibility concerns and do not believe there is a need to incorporate financial/means assessments or questions into the proposed program for Marion. HYPA will be giving a deputation at tonight's Council meeting and are happy to field any queries.

In accordance with the *Local Government (Procedures at Meetings) Regulations*, the debate on an adjourned item will resume and continue at the point it was adjourned.

The motion for this item is yet to be Moved or Seconded

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Council notes this report | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Council adopts Option A for a driving program for new migrants and the socially isolated, including an allocation of \$10,000 in the adopted 2017/18 budget with the remaining cost of \$5,243 to be sought from Grants. | 25 July 2017 |

APPENDIX ONE

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 July 2017**

Originating Officer: Rachel Read, Unit Manager Human Resources Partnering

General Manager: Tony Lines, General Manager City Services

Subject: Supporting the financially challenged and socially isolated to learn to drive

Report Reference: GC250717R0

REPORT OBJECTIVES

To provide Council with three options to support the external delivery of a volunteer program that will assist the financially challenged and socially isolated to attain their 'provisional' C Class drivers licence, reduce social isolation, and increase their ability to gain employment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Some in our community, including the financially challenged and socially isolated of all ages, may find it difficult to obtain the required 75 hours of driving for learner plates. Three options are presented to assist with this.

The options involve the engagement of an external agency experienced in delivering a volunteer driving program called Geared2Drive. A partnership model is suggested to reduce financial and human resource costs as well as a significant reduction in risks.

Geared2drive has been successfully running as a partnership with three additional local government authorities in SA.

Council currently runs an Adult Community Education (ACE) course from the Mitchell Park Community Centre that enables new migrants to gain their learners permit via on line learning.

RECOMMENDATIONS**DUE DATES****That Council:**

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 3. Council notes this report | 25 July 2017 |
| 4. Council adopts Option A for a driving program for new migrants and the socially isolated, including an allocation of \$10,000 in the 2017/18 budget with the remaining costs sought from Grants. | 25 July 2017 |

BACKGROUND

Council is involved in supporting residents to attain their C Class Learner plates through an Adult Community Education (ACE) program run through Mitchell Park Community Centre. Through the learner's program individuals learn about driver's responsibilities, road rules and signs and have the opportunity to undertake practice tests. The written test and obtaining the learner's permit is at the individual's own cost. Having the Geared2Drive program integrated with this program will provide a more holistic approach to enabling more people to attain their licences, reducing social barriers, and enabling their involvement with employment and the additional associated benefits.

HYPAs are a Youth Agency division of SYC. SYC is a community organisation centred on employment, training and youth services. Their core purpose is to positively affect the lives of young people in Australia and each year SYC helps 40,000 people in the areas of Home, Wellbeing, Learning and Working.

The Geared2Drive program to date has been successful through helping young people learning to drive through the following local government areas:

- District Council of Grant
- City of Mount Barker
- City of Charles Sturt
- City of Onkaparinga (to commence late 2017)

Achievements to date include:

- 79 young people have completed their hours through the program
- 64 now have their P's
- These young people have been supported by 47 volunteers (community members) who have given 4,761 hours of their time.

Conversations with SYC have confirmed their willingness to partner, and collaboratively we would develop an application process that includes an assessment of people's disadvantage to ensure support is provided to the most at need / have the greatest impact.

ANALYSIS

The Geared2Drive Program

The Geared2Drive Program is a HYPA initiative designed to support young people to gain their provisional driver's licence. HYPAs pair approximately 10 people and volunteers in their vehicle to complete the 75 required supervised driving hours.

A number of discussions have taken place with HYPAs to see how we can implement this program within Council.

HYPAs would provide the following support:

- Recruit volunteers, including providing advertising material, interviews, relevant training such as Child Safe Environments Training and obtain all relevant clearances.
- Recruit participants and provide advertising material and workshops.
- Provide a Geared2Drive vehicle with full signage and servicing, fuel, insurance and registration.
- Facilitate the program through scheduling appointments, tracking program participation, reporting and liaising with external stakeholders.

City of Marion would:

- Promote the program with the supplied advertising material to both potential volunteers and participants.
- Provide location for running the Geared2Drive program in the council area with a lock up car park and staff to administer the program.
- Alcohol breath-test volunteers and participants and take funds.
- Provide relevant information to HYPAs head office for reporting and scheduling purposes.

The program offers a supervised driving service only and does not provide professional driving lessons. HYPAs is not part of a licenced driving school.

This program would not be available to everyone and we would collaborate to develop eligibility criteria that will include but is not limited to:

- People of all ages (the program is normally open to 16 to 25 years old, but HYPAs has stated they would open it up to all ages to enable Council to participate)
- Hold an Australian Learner's Permit
- Have no other means of access to a supervising driver
- Have completed 5 professional driving lessons (one within the last 3 months)
- Have a Driving Checklist completed by a professional driving school.

HYPAs does not undertake financial assessments of program participants because applicants, such as new arrivals, may be financially stable but have no access to driver support making them eligible under HYPAs current criteria. Council has worked with HYPAs on the inclusion of a financial/means assessment, HYPAs is confident the current participant recruitment form (Appendix 2) will adequately address eligibility concerns and do not believe there is a need to incorporate financial/means assessments or questions into the proposed program for Marion.

The normal cost for HYPAs to facilitate the program would be \$39,016 for a full program for one year. However, HYPAs has tailored the program to ensure success at Marion through reducing the number of volunteers and participants and the access to the vehicle.

HYPAs has offered access to a vehicle for 9 months (October 2017 to June 2018) and advise limiting the number of volunteers to 5 with the ability to support 7–12 participants. This reduces the cost of Option A "below" to \$15,243 (ex GST). This amount takes into consideration an in-kind support of \$3,270 from HYPAs.

The costs for participants include \$10 per supervised driving lesson.

Three options based on 10 participants are presented below (Options A, B and C). Each option has varying levels of financial contribution from participants. External grant funding could be sought, however, grants will require at least a 50/50 contribution from Council.

For options A, B and C, it is recommended that Council cover \$10,000 in 2017/18, with the remainder sought through external funding arrangements.

Options

Option A - Minimal cost option

Council to participate in the Geared2Drive program, with the individual bearing the cost of the supervised driving. All other associated costs with obtaining a Provisional Driver's licence to be at the individuals own cost.

Total Cost of Option: \$15,243

Cost to Council: \$10,000 Grant Funding to be sought: \$5,243

Option B - Shared cost with Council / participant

Council to participate in the Geared2Drive program and financially support certain elements to help the individual achieve their provisional driver's licence.

ACE learner's permit program	Funded by ACE
Learner's permit	\$59 per person
5 driving lessons @ 50%	\$35 per hour per person (full cost \$70 indicative cost)
Geared2drive program	\$15,243
2 driving lessons prior to driving test @50%	\$35 per hour per person (full cost \$70 indicative cost)

Total Cost of Option: \$18,283

Cost to Council: \$10,000 Grant Funding to be sought: \$8,283

Option C - Council waive costs for participants

Council to participate in the Geared2Drive program and provide a fully comprehensive driving program.

ACE learner's permit program	Funded by ACE
Learner's permit	\$59 per person
5 driving lessons	\$70 per hour per person (indicative cost)
Geared2drive program	\$15,243
Supervised driving with HYPVA	\$10 per supervised driving per person (75 hours)
2 driving lessons prior to driving test	\$70 per hour (indicative cost) per person
Driving test	\$245 per person
Provisional driver's license	\$143 per person

Total Cost of Option: \$32,113

Cost to Council: \$10,000 Grant Funding to be sought: \$22,113

CONCLUSION

Removing barriers for residents to gain their licences will have positive impacts on our local economy and society broadly with a reduction in social isolation, greater community connections and achievement towards our community vision – Towards 2040.

Geared2Drive is a vital program that connects people who do not have access to a supervisor driver or vehicle, with the volunteers to complete their driving hours, it enables them to be independent, feel part of our community and a valuable contributor to our workforce.



Participant Referral Form – HYPA Adelaide

Referring Organisation																					
Name of Organisation:																					
Case Manager:																					
Phone Number:																					
Email:																					
Client Details																					
First Name:		Family Name:																			
Address:																					
Phone Number:		Email:																			
Date of Birth:		Age:	(years) M / F																		
Consent for referral and contact provided																					
Is the participant able to make their way to the HYPA Adelaide office (135 Currie St Adelaide) 1-2 times per week for supervised driving sessions?	YES	NO																			
Does the participant currently hold a valid Australian learner's permit?	YES	NO <small>(unable to participate)</small>																			
Is the participant aged between 16 and 25 years?	YES	NO <small>(unable to participate)</small>																			
Does the participant have access to a fully qualified supervising driver, other than driving instructor?	YES	NO																			
Has the participant completed a minimum of 5 lessons with a professional driving school?	YES	NO <small>(unable to participate)</small>																			
Has the participant completed a professional driving lesson within the last 3 months? <i>Please note: In instances where the participant has had professional lessons, however the most recent lesson was 3 or more months prior to commencing driving sessions in the program, participants will be asked to book a refresher professional lesson.</i>	YES	NO <small>(unable to participate)</small>																			
Has the participant had the Driver Checklist completed by a professional driving school/instructor and had ALL boxes ticked off as being 'demonstrated'? <i>If all boxes are not ticked, the client must continue professional lessons until all basic requirements are met.</i>	YES <small>(please attach)</small>	NO <small>(unable to participate)</small>																			
Is a copy of the Driving Instructor's Professional Licence attached?	YES <small>(please attach)</small>	NO <small>(unable to participate)</small>																			
Is a copy of the client's log book page(s) attached, showing completed hours?	YES <small>(please attach)</small>	NO <small>(unable to participate)</small>																			
Has the participant previously held a provisional drivers licence?	YES <small>(unable to participate)</small>	NO																			
Does the participant have proficiency in English language skills to understand and follow instructions whilst driving to safely operate a vehicle?	YES	NO																			
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Received _____ / _____ / _____	ENTERED ON TRACKING	<input type="checkbox"/>			Initials _____																
	ATTENDED WORKSHOP	<input type="checkbox"/>		DATE _____	Initials _____																

Please provide any addition information:

(e.g. Client needs, medical illness/allergies, mental health issues, behavioural issues, disability, etc.)

Payment:

Participation in Geared2Drive attracts a \$10 administration fee per supervised driving hour.

The participant _____ (client name) has been referred to complete _____ supervised driving hours through participation in Geared2Drive (maximum 53 day and 15 night hours for a total of 68 hours available in Geared2Drive).

(NOTE: 75 supervised driving hours are required for learner drivers to be eligible to apply for a provisional drivers licence. Geared2Drive can provide up to 68 hours of supervised driving with volunteer supervising drivers. The remaining 7 hours, will be achieved by the participant in professional driving lessons – which are at an additional cost paid directly to their chosen driving school).

Please indicate how the client's participation in Geared2Drive will be funded:

- Full payment will be organised by referring organisation (this includes where referring organisation is applying for brokerage/funding from another source)
- Part payment will be organised by referring organisation, and participant is able to pay remainder of their participation fee
 - Part payment amount: \$ _____
- Participant will pay full cost of program (will pay \$10 for each 1 hour session)

Where applicable, please provide details for invoicing:

Name of Organisation:
Attention to:
Address:
Amount to invoice: \$

I understand that if accepted, _____ (participant's name) will be expected to:

- Attend an hour long supervised driving session 1-2 times per week with a volunteer supervising driver
- Give a minimum of 24 hours' notice for cancellation or rescheduling of any driving session. If cancelled less than 24 hours a \$10 per hour charge will be applied and must be paid at the next scheduled driving session.
- Bring cash payment for each session of \$10 per hour and will not be able to drive without payment
- Display a positive attitude towards driving
- Maintain acceptable behavioural standards
- Attend the full-day compulsory participant workshop on road safety and program expectations
- Be respectful of the volunteer supervising driver and listen to their instruction
- Abide by road rules and drive within the conditions of their learner's permit
- Provide informed consent to communication between the referring organisation and SYC regarding their personal information and circumstances that may be relevant to their participation in Geared2Drive

I understand that an inability to abide by these expectations may result in the client being unable to engage in the program.

Referring worker/Case Manager Signature: _____ Date: _____

Participant Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please return completed Referral Form, including the Driving Checklist, completed by professional driving instructor, to:

Email: clientg2d@hpa.net.au (Please print, sign, and scan to email)



Driving Checklist

Geared2Drive is a Learner driver program assisting young people to meet the required 75 hours of supervised driving.

Volunteer supervisors act as mentors enabling drivers to gain confidence and experience. Mentors are not permitted to teach driving skills and learners are encouraged to have regular professional driving lessons throughout the program.

To be eligible for the program all drivers must demonstrate basic driving skills.

The following driving checklist must be completed by a qualified Motor Driving Instructor.

Driving Instructor Name: _____ MDI Licence Number: _____

MDI Phone number: _____ (Copy of MDI Licence Attached) Yes

Learner Name: _____ Permit Number: _____ Expiry Date: _____

**DRIVING REVIEW TO BE CONDUCTED IN LIGHT TRAFFIC ON LANED AND UNLANED ROADS.
MAXIMUM SPEED LIMIT FOR REVIEW 60KPH. THIS IS A BASIC SKILLS REVIEW. SOME VERBAL
SUPERVISION / COACHING IS PERMITTED.**

Please tick YES if driver can demonstrate with limited verbal coaching or supervision.

Please tick NO if driver is unable to demonstrate the skill.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1. Preparing to drive | Demonstrated | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a) Adjust seat | | | | | |
| b) Adjust centre and side mirrors | | | | | |
| c) Fasten seat belt | | | | | |
| 2. Use vehicle controls | Demonstrated | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a) Start / Stop Engine | | | | | |
| b) Accelerator | | | | | |
| c) Brake | | | | | |
| d) Park brake | | | | | |
| e) Gear selector | | | | | |
| f) Signals | | | | | |
| 3. Moving off from the kerb | Demonstrated | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a) Use Mirrors | | | | | |
| b) Signal | | | | | |
| c) Blind Spot | | | | | |
| d) Give way | | | | | |
| 4. Stop at kerb | Demonstrated | Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| a) Use Mirrors | | | | | |
| b) Signal | | | | | |
| c) Stop near kerb | | | | | |

5. Steering (forward) Demonstrated Yes No
a) Use both hands to steer
b) Turn left and right at intersection
c) Drive safely in a straight line
6. Road positioning Demonstrated Yes No
a) Stay left on un-laned roads
b) Stay in lane on laned roads
c) Minimum one metre passing clearance
d) Correct position for turns left and right
7. Lane change and merging Demonstrated Yes No
a) Use Mirrors
b) Signal
c) Lane change to right
d) Lane change to left
e) Merge to right
f) Blind spot checks
8. Intersection management Demonstrated Yes No
a) Use Signals
b) Comply with Stop, Give Way signs and T intersection rules
c) Giving way
9. Traffic light management Demonstrated Yes No
a) Turning right (with and without arrows)
b) Turning left (with & without arrows) including slip lanes

Please do not sign this form if the driver is unable to demonstrate ALL listed skills.

Declaration:

I am a Motor Driving Instructor licensed by the Registrar of Motor vehicles to conduct driver training in South Australia.

I have observed the learner driver named on this form demonstrate the listed basic driving skills.

Driving Instructors signature: _____ Date: _____

Learner Driver's signature: _____ Date: _____

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Heather Michell, Land Asset Officer
General Manager: Abby Dickson, General Manager City Development
Subject: Petition – Revocation and Disposal of Community Land
Lot 189 Mc Connell Avenue Marino
Reference No: GC250717P01

PETITION FROM: Mr Travis Smith, Committee Member, Marino Residents Association

NO OF SIGNATORIES: 227

DATE PETITION RECEIVED: 20 July 2017

CORRESPONDENCE:

Please find attached petition pertaining to the revocation and disposal of community land located at Lot 189 McConnell Avenue Marino.

The petition of residents of the City of Marion and users/potential users of the McConnell Avenue Reserve draws the attention of the Council to the negative impact to the health and wellbeing of Marino residents if the revocation and disposal of community land proceeds. (Land located at Lot 189 McConnell Avenue Marino - known as the western portion of the McConnell Avenue Reserve).

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The petitioners therefore request that the Council retain Lot 189 McConnell Avenue, Marino (known as the western portion of the McConnell Avenue Reserve) and enhance its natural environment for the continued benefit of current and future residents as our City grows.

Thank you for your consideration. Please contact me with any questions or comments.

A copy of the Petition is attached as **Appendix 1**.

COMMENTS: Heather Michell, Land Asset Officer

This covering report satisfies the legislative requirements of the City of Marion's *Code of Practice – Procedures at Meetings* (s5.2), whereby any petition received by the Council is to be placed on the agenda for the next ordinary meeting of the Council.

As per the Council resolution on 9 May 2017, the item 'Asset Optimisation – McConnell Avenue Reserve – Western Portion' is due to come back to council for consideration following the conclusion of the public consultation (GC090517R13). This matter is scheduled for the General

Report Reference: GC250717P01

Council meeting on 22 August 2017 and the attached petition will be included and considered as part of this consultation report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Notes the petition and comments provided by Administration. | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Requests the head petitioner be advised that Council has noted the petition. | 27 July 2017 |
| 3. Notes that the Petition will be considered by Council as part of the Public Consultation Report on McConnell Avenue Reserve – Western Portion | 22 August 2017 |

Appendix 1: Petition

CITY OF MARION

PETITION

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF MARION

Petition Contact Person: Travis Smith
Telephone Number: 0415 855 413
Address: 10 North Street, MARINO SA 5049
Date Petition Initiated: 28 June 2017

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Name	Address	Signature
Fran Southern	2 Dring Cres. Marino	
Dennis Southern	2 Dring Cres. Marino	
Ies Brewster	4 Dring Cres MARINO	
Pam BREWSTER	4 Dring Cres Marino	
Vanessa Richards	32 Angas Cres Marino	
OLYMPIA HENDERSON	1 PRIME CRES MARINO	
GREG HALL	28 ANGAS CRES	
RICHARD & JUDY DURRANT	26 ANGAS CRES. MARINO	

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Name	Address	Signature
M. Laing	2 Newland Ave	M. Laing
J. Phillips	6 Newland Ave	J. Phillips
N. Rodan	10 Newland Ave	N. Rodan
S. Visockis	15 Newland Ave	S. Visockis
Jonathan Crooke	7 Newland Ave	Jonathan Crooke
JAMES LENNE	3 NEWLAND AVE	JAMES LENNE

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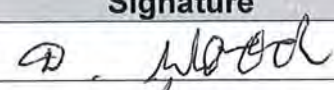

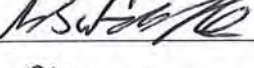
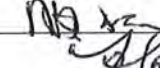
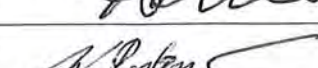


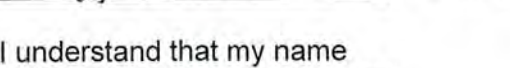
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Name	Address	Signature
Doreen Wood	Unit 1, Newland Ave	
Ken Attwood	Unit 2, 1 Newland Ave	
Mitchell Sutcliffe	5 Newland Ave	
Helen H. Taylor	9 NEWLAND AVE	
Harry Colton	11 Newland Ave	
BILL PISTERS	13 NEWLAND AVE	
LINDA DORÉ	16 NEWLAND AVE	
Holly Wilcox	12 Newland Ave	

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Name	Address	Signature
ISABEL TONKES	36 JERVOISTCE	<i>I. Tonkes</i>
Rae Dunning	5A "	<i>Rae Dunning</i>
IAN FIELDHOUSE	4 ARGYLL ST	<i>Ian Fieldhouse</i>
JASON TOMCZYK	2 ARGYLL ST	<i>Jason Tomczyk</i>
RIC BIERBAUM	1B Esplanade	<i>Ric Bierbaum</i>
Joy M. Looane	1 Parangon Ave	<i>Joy M. Looane</i>

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Name	Address	Signature
Kate Stock	25 Jervois Tce, Marino	
Christopher Marden	25A Jervois Tce, Marino	
AMANDA MARDEU	25A JERVOIS TCE, MARINO	
Jess Dutschke	27 Jervois Tce, Marino	
LUKE DUTSCHKE	27 Jervois Tce, MARINO	
LORRAINE CLEMENT	7 FRANK ST	
NIOLE MEDLEN	1 FRANK ST MARINO.	
DOMINIC HAGNER	1 FRANK ST MARINO	

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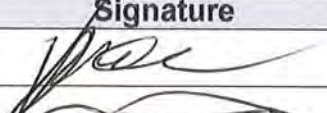

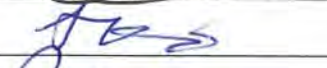
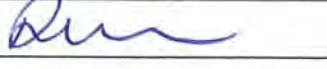
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Name	Address	Signature
ROBYN FIELDHOUSE	6 ARGYLL ST MARINO	
Veronique Fieldhouse	4 Argyll St, Marino	
Annanda Aloia	5 Argyll St, Marino	
Robyn Niwand	74 Newland Ave	

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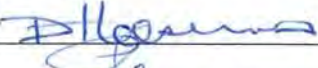
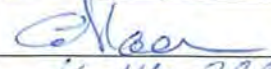





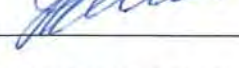
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Name	Address	Signature
D. Williams	1 YALPA RD	
A. Marafioti	5 YALPA RD	
D. Heesemans	7 YALPA RD	
	9 YALPA RD	
	15 YALPA RD	
D. Machean	17 YALPA RD	
K. Theodosi	3 Captain Place	
L. Davidson	21 YALPA RD	

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Name	Address	Signature
BOB COUCH	5 COOLINGA RD MARINO 5049	[Signature]
Lynn Bromilow	3 Kinsale Cres Marino	[Signature]
Peter Stc-John	3 Kinsale Cr. Marino	[Signature]
N. Themelak	92 JERVOIS TCE	N. Themelak
V. Owen	18 Shaftesbury Tce Marino	V. Owen
J. BAILIHT	4 Holderside MARINO	[Signature]

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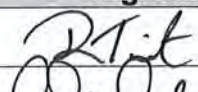
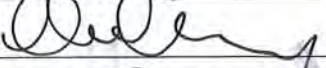
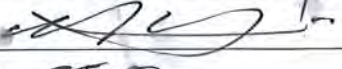


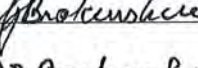
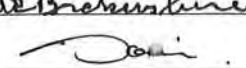
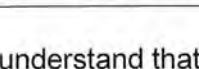
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Name	Address	Signature
BOB TAIT	2 FRANK ST MARINO	
MARK BERRY	62 Newland Ave Marino	
David O'Rafferty	60 Newland Ave Marino	
TREVOR TULLOCH	54 NEWLAND AVE MARINO	
SHARA PUGH	50 ANCAS CREW	
Glennys Brokenshire	54 Newland Avenue Marino	
ALAN BROKENSHIRE	54 NEWLAND AVENUE	
Angela Davison	48 Newland Ave Marino	

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Name	Address	Signature
Scott KUHLMANN	11-242 Marion Rd NETLEY	<i>[Signature]</i>
Tracey Herman	Ross Street, Brighton	<i>[Signature]</i>
Paula Van Gasteren	10 Crystal St, Scarborough Heights	<i>[Signature]</i>
Jaw Hill	Unity 11-3 Scarborough Heights, Dover Gdns.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Virginia Blake	Seaview Ave Kingsb. Park	<i>[Signature]</i>
Liz Vines	48 Hill Ave, St Peters	<i>[Signature]</i>

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PLEASE SIGN!

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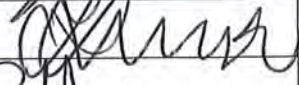

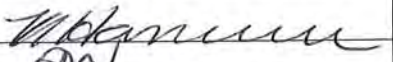
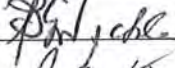
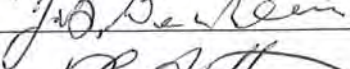
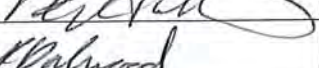
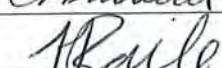
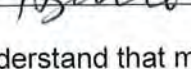
TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF MARION

Petition Contact Person: Travis Smith
Telephone Number: 0415 855 413
Address: 10 North Street, MARINO SA 5049
Date Petition Initiated: 28 June 2017

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Name	Address	Signature
TRAVIS SMITH	10 NORTH ST. MARINO	
Colw HARRISON	16 NORTH ST MARINO	
Karen Harrison	16 North St Marino	
Barry Wickhein	2 McConnell Av	
JANET WICKHEIN	2 McConnell Av	
PAMELA SMITH	10 NORTH ST. MARINO	
Craig Darwood	4 North St Marino	
Filip Barila	2 North St Marino	

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Office Use Only:
Date Petition Received:
.....

CITY OF MARION

Sunday!

PETITION

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MARINO

Name	Address	Signature
<i>Tracey Paterson</i>	<i>5 Angus Crescent</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Rae Barlowey</i>	<i>4 Knowles Ave</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Chloe Jenke</i>	<i>6 Knowles Crescent</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>Simon Paterson</i>	<i>5 ANGAU CRS</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>

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CITY OF MARION

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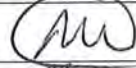
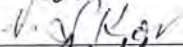

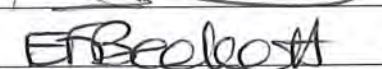
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Name	Address	Signature
Tony MARSIT	100 Jervois Tce	<i>[Signature]</i>
N. Themelidis	92 JERVOIS TCE	<i>[Signature]</i>
D Themelidis	92 Jervois Tce	<i>[Signature]</i>
Keith Rice	90 Jervois Tce	<i>[Signature]</i>
Peter POLYARD	88 JERVOIS TCE	<i>[Signature]</i>
Sarah Wright	84 Jervois Tce	<i>[Signature]</i>
Will Wright	84 Jervois Tce	<i>[Signature]</i>
B. KINCINWELL	82 JERVOIS TCE	<i>[Signature]</i>

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CITY OF MARION – McConnell Reserve Petition....(cont)

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Name	Address	Signature
Beeren Dia	1 Keith crescent	
Shaun Story	3 Keith Crescent	
Rebecca Story	3 Keith Crescents	
Rebecca Methven	5 Keith Cres	
Chad Methven	5 Keith Cres	
Veronica Skov	36 Dudley Cres	
Mandy Housley	5 Dnnng Crescent	
Darren HANSBERRY	35 JENNINGS CRES	
R.J. Downer	23 Durdley Cva.	
Robyn + Jan Krzys	34a Dudley Cres	
Gill Higgins	7 Bakewell cres	
Christine Higgins	" " "	
Helen + John Muscat	38 Angas Cres	
John Parker	18 Dudley Cres	
Penela Moul	18 Dudley Cres	
David Mackenzie	16 Dudley Cres	
HEATH MANNERS	11A Dudley Cres	
Mei French	11A Dudley Cres	
Erica Flab Bebbot	13 Angas Cres	
Tia Battilana	" "	Tia Battilana
Eden Battilana	" "	Eden Battilana
Kai Battilana	" "	Kai
Ayla Battilana	" "	A Battilana
Gill Winter	17 Angas Cres Marino	
MICHAEL SOUTHERN	39 TRUMARA RD	
BERRIN SOUTHERN	" "	

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Name	Address	Signature
J. Engelhardt	17 Yalpa Rd. Marino	J. Engelhardt
P. Ribicic	33 Yalpa Rd. Marino	P. Ribicic
C. Cocking	28 Yalpa Rd Marino	C. Cocking
P. Vermey	22 YALPA RD MARINO	P. Vermey
C. Vermey	22 YALPA RD MARINO	C. Vermey
B. Vejo	18 Yalpa Rd MARINO	B. Vejo
J. Kromkamp	20 Yalpa Rd MARINO	J. Kromkamp
E. F. Olijnyk	6 Yalpa Rd. Marino	E. F. Olijnyk
L. Olijnyk	" " " "	L. Olijnyk
E. Peritt	" " "	E. Peritt
J. Lemm	70 Somers St Nth Brighton	J. Lemm
M. Lemm	/ / /	M. Lemm
C. Wigney	10 Spinks Rd Marino	C. Wigney
F. Williams	16 Spinks Rd Marino	F. Williams
P. J. Scarpens	41 SPINKS RD MARINO	P. J. Scarpens
P. J. Scarpens	" " "	P. J. Scarpens
Colin	18 SPINKS RD. MARINO	Colin
Chloe Ey	20 SPINKS RD MARINO	Chloe Ey
KARL EY	20 SPINKS RD MARINO	KARL EY
PE TE DICKEN	26 Spinks Rd. Marino	PE TE DICKEN
S. TURTON	45 SPINK RD	S. TURTON
R. TURTON	"	R. TURTON
J. TURTON	"	J. TURTON
M. MCGILL	11 SPINKS ROAD	M. MCGILL
W. ITIKOVICH	9 SPINKS ROAD	W. ITIKOVICH
S. Hebi	3 Spinks Road	S. Hebi

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Name	Address	Signature
Leigh Dodds	4 Ronald Cres	LV Dodds
RALPH DODDS	4 RONALD CRES.	Ralph I. Dodds
Elen Boswell	9 North St	
MATT JASKINS	3 NORTH ST	
T.A. Blathorn	12 Ronald Cres	
JILL BAWDEN	1 SHORT ST.	
IAN BATEMAN	3 SHORT ST	
TREVOR BARLOW	3 McConnell Ave	
Andrea Brebner	10 RONALD CRES	
Patricia Taylor	11 Keith Cres	
Tom Hawk	9 Keith Cres.	
Cathy Hawk	9 Keith Cres	
KERRY JONES	4 KEITH CRS	
Elaine Seary	7, Keith Cres	
Debra Kelly	6 Ronald Cres	
Paul Schlein	8 Ronald Cres	
Adam Kromkamp	20 Yalpa rd	
JACK WESSON	1 McConnell Ave MARINO	
Nigel Wesson	1 McConnell Ave	
Jane Gardiner	1 McConnell Ave	
Amy Lyne	1 McConnell Ave	
Elizabeth Wesson	10 Lifford Pde. Marino	E.M.G. Wesson
ROY WESSON	10 LIFFORD PDE MARINO	R.H. Wesson

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Name	Address	Signature
Kerry Jordan	21 Dudley Cres Marino	K Jordan
VILERIE CARLE	13 Dudley Cr. Marino	V. Carle
Sonia Turner	1 Knowles Cres Marino	S Turner
LAUREN GREEN.	36a Newland Ave. Marino	L Green
NIC BOROMISA	36 NEWLAND AVE MARINO	N Boromisa
PAT CAMERON	38 NEWLAND AVE "	P Cameron
J W. Johnson	11. Sheehy Rd K.Pk.	J W Johnson
David East	43 Scholfield Rd KP	D East
DENISE NASIT	1/41 SCHOLEFIELD RP	KINGSTON PK
LISA ARMSTRONG	3/41 SCHOLEFIELD RD	L Armstrong
Indy TOLSON	31 Scholfield Rd	KINGSTON PK
Gebrina MacCrackan	104 Jervis St Marino	G MacCrackan
J McCrackan	" " "	J McCrackan

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Name	Address	Signature
KATRINA RUTH	11 ROSANQUET AVE PROSPECT.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
Robyn Quinn	1A Marine Pde Marino	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
Sharyn Helman	193 Diagonal Rd Warradale	S. Helman
Sheila Roe	5 JUPITER STREET	HALLETT COVE
Lynda Huggatz	Gungah Rd	Clarendon <i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
Gora NANKIVELL	1 KILBRIDE RD. TORRENS PK.	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
Lee-Anne Klig	3 Badara Cres Flystaff	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
MARVA KAWRYCZ	100 Glynville Cir Macdonald	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
Astrid Hocking	3 Hackett Ct Hale SA	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>
E. Newport	17 Yalpa Rd Marion	E Newport

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Name	Address	Signature
Patrick Davison	48 Newland Avenue	Patrick Davison
Tommy Coole	46 NEWLAND AVE	[Signature]
Grant Higgins	7 Bahewell	[Signature]
MARK SAUNDERS	29 ANGAS CRESCENT	[Signature]
B. Naeshers	44 ANGAS CRESCENT	[Signature]
R. McKenna	31 Jervois Tce	[Signature]
J. Carbonell	31 Jervois Tce	[Signature]
R. Evans	39 Angas Cres	[Signature]
PATRICIA MARSHALL SMY	37 ANGAS CRESCENT	[Signature]
ZAI MARSHALL SMY	37 ANGAS CRESCENT	[Signature]

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Name	Address	Signature
Sasha Fraser	68 Newland Ave	
Lucy van Meeneeld	70 Newland Ave	
Natalie Walter	72 Newland Ave	
Alison Connors	313 Bunahan Rd	
MEHD I Khalil	64 Newland Ave	
SALERNE HAGHIGH	64 Newland Ave	
Jess. Bodony	66 Newland Ave	

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Name	Address	Signature
N. Apostolopoulos	Yalpa Rd Marino	CA
Andrew Cole	12 Sprinks Rd, Marino	Andrew Cole
David Seas	7 Stuart Road, Brighton	DJS

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Name	Address	Signature
Nina Mastoris	1A SPINKS rd Marino	
ROB MACPHERSON	1 SPINKS ROAD MARINO	

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CITY OF MARION

PETITION






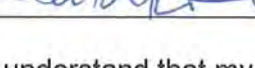
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Name	Address	Signature
H. Owen	18, Shaftesbury Ter, Marino	
N Paul	46 Newland Dr	
J LAURICCH	2 KEITH CRES MARINO	
D Themelichis	92 IRVOIS TCE	
J. Raftos	13 Burnham Rd	
A Wilson	49 The Cove Rd Marino	

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**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Sherie Walczak, Acting Unit Manager Governance & Records
Manager: Jaimie Thwaites, Acting Manager Governance
General Manager: Vincent Mifsud, General Manager Corporate Services
Subject: Infrastructure and Strategy Committee -
Confirmation of Minutes of Meeting held on 4 July 2017
Report Reference: GC250717R02

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this report is to facilitate the receiving and noting of the minutes from the 4 July 2017 Infrastructure and Strategy Committee meeting. A summary of the items considered are noted below.

7.1 Infrastructure Projects Progress Update

The Committee noted the Infrastructure Projects Progress Update

7.2 Playground Framework

The Committee noted and discussed various components of the Playground Framework progress report, with particular focus on radius modelling of playground maps.

7.3 Community Survey and Community Data Platform

The Committee noted and discussed the progress report on the Community Survey and Community Data Platform which generated discussion, particularly observing the survey results.

7.4 ICT Strategy and Future Technology Workshop

The Committee noted and discussed the progress report which generated discussion on various topics including ICT cyber security, LED lighting, mediums for community engagement, Smart City technologies, the Elected Member extranet, asset management data, automation of self-services and community engagement and feedback. This discussion resulted in two recommendations as detailed in the minutes.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Minutes of the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee held on Tuesday 4 July 2017

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Receives and notes the minutes of the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee meeting of 4 July 2017 (Appendix 1). | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Notes that separate reports will be brought to Council for consideration of any recommendations from the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee. | 25 July 2017 |

**MINUTES OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE AND STRATEGY COMMITTEE
HELD AT ADMINISTRATION CENTRE
245 STURT ROAD, STURT
ON TUESDAY 4 JULY 2017**



PRESENT

Elected Members

Councillor Byram (Chair), Councillor Pfeiffer, Councillor Westwood and Councillor Hull (from 6:54)

Mayor Hanna

Independent Member

Mr Christian Reynolds

In Attendance

Councillor Crossland

Councillor Prior

Councillor Gard

Mr Vincent Mifsud

Ms Abby Dickson

Ms Sherie Walczak

Ms Jaimie Thwaites

Ms Carol Hampton

Ms Fiona Harvey

Ms Elaine Delgado

Ms Rebecca Deans

Mr John Deally

General Manager Corporate Services

General Manager City Development

Acting Unit Manager Governance and Records (minute taker)

Acting Manager Corporate Governance

Manager City Property

Manager Innovation and Strategy

Strategy Leader

Open Space and Recreation Planner

Manager ICT

1. OPEN MEETING

The meeting commenced at 6:33pm.

2. KAURNA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the Kurna people, the traditional custodians of this land and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

3. MEMBERS DECLARATION OF INTEREST

The Chairman asked if any Member wished to disclose an interest in relation to any item being considered at the meeting.

Nil declarations were made

4. 6:34pm CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Moved Councillor Pfeiffer, Seconded Councillor Mr Reynolds that the minutes of the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee Meeting held on 6 June 2017 be taken as read and confirmed.

Carried Unanimously

5. 6:34pm BUSINESS ARISING

The business arising statement was noted with further discussion regarding the following items:

- It was requested that when discussions regarding rebadging of tennis courts to multi-purpose courts are raised at ward briefings, those notes are communicated to other wards.
- It was requested that the Project Management Office structure be forwarded to the Committee.

6. PRESENTATION

Nil

7. REPORTS / WORKSHOPS

7.1 6:45pm Infrastructure Projects Progress Update Report Reference: ISC040717R7.1

The Committee noted the Infrastructure Projects Progress Update and discussed the item with the following points being raised / noted:

- Edwardstown Oval redevelopment.
The design documentation is progressing and the results of the community survey (304 respondents) indicate a positive response to the design
- The management plan, including the proposal for the Board to employ the Facility Manager and the financial sustainability model is scheduled for the General Council meeting on 25 July 17.
- September report to include further analysis of risk associated with current zoning.

6:54pm Councillor Hull entered the meeting

- Majors Road BMX Track
- Current costs estimates are above the project budget of \$3.5 Million which is largely due to the costs associated with soil excavation
- Options for staging are currently being reviewed and will be reported back to Council
- Funding opportunities include further partnership funding and/or staging the development of the infrastructure. The obligation for cost overruns is on both parties, ie State Government and City of Marion, A Prudential Management Plan is to be developed and submitted to the Finance and Audit Committee meeting scheduled for August.

Action: The BMX Track to be a feature project at the August Committee meeting

6:58pm Mayor Hanna left the meeting

7:02pm Mayor Hanna returned to the meeting

- General discussion occurred on the funding opportunities with in the 2017-18 state government budget that were listed in the report noting details are yet to be released

Action: Details of state government funding programs relevant to Council's infrastructure projects to be provided at the next Committee meeting.

7:16pm Councillor Pfeiffer left the meeting

7:19pm Councillor Pfeiffer returned to the meeting

7.2 7:20pm Playground Framework Report Reference: ISC040717R7.2

The Committee noted the progress report on the Playground Framework and discussed the item with the following points being raised / noted:

- The Committee noted that future investment of time to elicit a better community response is worthwhile.
- Three maps were provided with variations of 350m and/or 500m radius from playgrounds.
- Major highways, railway lines without a crossing or non-traversable escarpments should be incorporated into the radius modelling. Road distance and gradients should be considered in contrast to 'how the crow flies' to ensure reasonable accessibility.
- Recommendation is for a set minimum criteria, with some allowances, and then local situational topography and barriers considered.
- The Committee noted that there is a really good spread of playgrounds in comparison to five years ago, and rather than focussing on adding more where there are slight gaps, focus should be to work on those that are due to be upgraded.
- School playgrounds should not be considered in the modelling.
- The planning and distribution of playgrounds should also consider other physical recreational facilities
- The committee considered whether the user catchment distances should remain consistent across Council or vary due to topography. It was concluded there should be consistency however barriers should be factored into planning. Existing maps to be further developed to incorporate barriers to inform future playground provision.
- A Playground Policy to ensure that developers of new areas build playgrounds as part of the development should be considered.
- A standard palette is utilised for the design of local and neighbourhood playgrounds, within consideration of the topography, to reduce costs and improve efficiency.

Action: The following sections to be revised in the draft policy:

Principles section:

- *First dot point: Remove unique and varying*
- *Second dot point: add taking pedestrian barriers into account at the end of the sentence*

Safe and Sustainable section:

Alter the words to the following; “User safety will be a high priority in the location, design and management of playgrounds which is undertaken in line with the Australian Standards; but we accept that taking calculated and graduated risks at play is essential for good physical and mental development”.

Moved Councillor Mayor Hanna, Seconded Councillor Hull that the Strategy and Infrastructure Committee:

1. Notes the draft report and considers the ‘community consultation’ outcomes of little value due to low response rates.
2. Participates in a workshop to provide input into the Playground Framework user catchment distance review.
3. Notes the majority of residents will have a playground within walking distance (approximately 500m) of their home, taking pedestrian barriers into account.
4. Staff to consult with Ward Councillors for review of barriers identified on playspace map.

Carried Unanimously

8:36pm Councillor Pfeiffer left the meeting

**7.3 8:36pm 2017 Community Survey and Community Data Platform
 Report Reference: ISC040717R7.3**

8:39pm Councillor Pfeiffer returned to the meeting

The Committee noted the progress report on the Community Survey and Community Data Platform and discussed the item with the following points being raised:

- The use of hard-copy surveys resulted in an increased response rate and has provided invaluable community feedback.
- Clarification why SA Aquatic Centre is listed on page 96 however City Services isn’t.
- Opportunities for use of mobile phone gps data (beacon technology) to analyse who is using our facilities.
- Survey results to be presented to Council at the Elected Member forum in October.

**7.4 8:40pm ICT Strategy and Future Technology Workshop
 Report Reference: ISC040717R7.4**

The Committee noted the progress report on the ICT Strategy and Future Technology Workshop and discussed the item with the following points being raised:

- ICT cyber security and data privacy could be misinterpreted as only referring to external threats and not internal threats, however this actually relates to both internal and external threats. We need to ensure that there are appropriate measures in place to protect against potential internal threats, such as sabotage.
- The Committee noted the recent independent ICT cyber security internal audit which assessed the City of Marion as having a mature rating.

- The three year program to transition to LED lighting has potential for additional ‘smarts’. A grant submission has been submitted for funding from the ‘Smart Cities and Suburbs Program’, however Council will still progress the LED lighting transition project even if the grant funding application is unsuccessful. Regardless of the outcome of the grant submission the transition project will be “future-proofed” so that the ‘smarts’ can be added at a future date.
- ICT Infrastructure Strategy should be employing better mediums when engaging with the community.
- Update the ICT plan to remove the reference to “wellbeing” and any similar old terms.
- The Committee is seeking tangible updates on current Smart City projects and future project proposals to improve business performance and the customer experience (i.e. what are say the next 10 big ‘Smart Cities’ opportunities that could be explored).
- It’s imperative that the pending extranet upgrade provides Elected Members with better access via an appropriate search function to enable relevant information to be gathered by Elected Members. Document management requires significant improvement.
- Relevant and up-to-date asset management data would be useful for Elected Members, with an emphasis on Business performance, efficiencies, desirability, feasibility and viability.
- There is a need to get the basics right with our ICT infrastructure before considering Big Data.
- Drones could be considered in supporting asset management functions, if possible.
- Automation of self-services for our community should be thoroughly explored to derive savings and/or to implement process improvements.
- Need to ensure the information that the public is provided on our website is accurate and informative. Seeking feedback from the community at the end of the webpage (i.e. ‘did this give you the information you wanted’) would provide the organisation with additional useful data.
- Consideration of implementing report cards for Council performance would be beneficial. This could include for example a “Thumbs up/thumbs down response on customer requests (CRM’s)” so that we can rate the customer service that has been received. This may assist in resolving the premature closing of CRM’s before they have actually been completed.

ACTION: An ICT Digital Transformation Concept Plan to be brought back to the Committee based on a 5 year tangible project plan with an operating framework, providing strategic objectives and strategic possibilities.

ACTION: This item to be scheduled for subsequent reporting to General Council.

8. CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS

Nil

9. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

9.1 9:23pm Government Funding

- Assistant Minister for Cities and Digital Transformation, Hon. Angus Taylor, discussed potential funding opportunities with Mayor Hanna including Tonsley, the Oaklands Crossing project and other future opportunities to add further value in the City of Marion.

- The next Feature project will be LED lighting and ICT innovations that align to this strategy.
- Mid-year Committee review, to be undertaken over breakfast, to be scheduled offline.
- A report/presentation was requested from staff in relation to the Oaklands Crossing project which would outline the components that make up the \$5 million contribution from Council (cash and in-kind).

10. MEETING CLOSURE

The meeting was declared closed at 9:31pm.

11. NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of the Infrastructure and Strategy Committee will be held at 6.30pm on 1 August 2017 in the Council Chamber, 245 Sturt Road, Sturt.

CONFIRMED

.....
CHAIRPERSON
/ /

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: David Melhuish - Senior Policy Planner

Corporate Manager: Robert Tokley – Acting Manager Development & Regulatory Services

General Manager: Abby Dickson – General Manager City Development

Subject: Castle Plaza Activity Centre Development Plan Amendment (DPA) – Final Draft for Ministerial Approval (Amended)

Report Reference: GC250717R03

REPORT OBJECTIVES

Council has been undertaking a Development Plan Amendment (DPA) process proposing the rezoning of the existing Castle Plaza shopping centre and former Hills Industries site for mixed-use land uses.

The purpose of this agenda item is to seek Council's approval for an amended version of the Castle Plaza Activity Centre DPA for the Minister's approval.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since Council previously endorsed the DPA in 2015, a downturn in the economy has seen a decline in the demand for retail and commercial space. A reduction in the scale of the future expansion of the shopping centre and the creation of a 'main street' environment rather than a pedestrian mall is now proposed.

Council's consideration of the proposed amendments is sought.

A copy of the proposed Amendment is attached to this report as **Appendix 1**.

A tracked changes version of the proposed Amendment is attached to this report as **Appendix 2**.

A copy of the Summary of Consultation and Proposed Amendments (SCPA) Report, which has been updated from the SCPA provided to Members in 2015, is attached as **Appendix 3**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council endorses one (1) of the following:

- 1. Endorses the Castle Plaza Activity Centre Development Plan Amendment (as amended in July 2017).**

25 July 2017

OR

- 2. Endorses the Castle Plaza Activity Centre Development Plan Amendment (as amended in July 2017), on the proviso that it is further amended to reflect that Raglan Avenue is to become a**

closed road, and the proposed link road connecting Raglan Avenue with Ackland Street is to be constructed as part of the expansion to the shopping centre, north of Raglan Avenue.

BACKGROUND

On 28 April 2015, Council endorsed the Castle Plaza Activity Centre DPA, which was subsequently forwarded to the Minister for Planning for consideration and authorisation, pending confirmation of the remediation of site contamination.

The land has since been remediated and endorsed by an accredited auditor and signed off by the EPA. There are limitations on future residential development and other sensitive land uses. It is expected that no habitable rooms will be established at either basement or ground level within the Precinct, in accordance with the recommendations of the auditor.

Since the DPA was initiated, there has been a downturn in the economy, which has resulted in a decline in demand for retail floor space and an oversupply of office space. Vicinity Shopping Centres (Vicinity) has advised that the future expansion of Castle Plaza shopping centre has been downscaled from 45,000m² of retail and 15,000m² of commercial floor space to 28,000m² and 7,000m² respectively. An anticipated discount department store and the extent of specialty retail on the northern side of Raglan Avenue are now unlikely to occur.

Vicinity has advised that the reduction in retail floor space on the northern side of Raglan Avenue is likely to change the nature of movement by shoppers across the road and the creation of a mall is no longer viable.

Final endorsement by the Minister is on hold whilst any necessary amendments are made to the DPA.

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE DPA

Rather than the previously proposed mall, Vicinity are proposing the creation of a traffic calmed “main street” environment over approximately 120 metres of Raglan Avenue west of the current access to the car parking area in front of Target, which provides pedestrian-friendly connection between the two sides of the road. It is envisaged that land uses fronting the road will be a focus for afterhours activities that will bring vibrancy to the area, such as cafes and restaurants etc.

In addition to the “main street”, a road connecting Raglan Avenue directly to Ackland Street is proposed. Due to the reduction in scale of the retail component within the zone the Ackland Street alignment will now remain as is but the road layout will be upgraded when required.

The road system throughout the area is intended to be delivered in two stages. Stage 1 involves the creation of the “main street” on Raglan Avenue and Stage 2 involves the creation of the connector road, the upgrade to Ackland Street and a new road system connecting the northern section of the site.

Because of the reduction in retail and commercial floor space, the amount of the site available for higher density residential development has been increased.

A ‘Project Update Summary’ produced by ‘Jensen Plus’, which was previously provided to Council Members at the 6 June 2017 Woodlands Ward meeting and 13 June 2017 General Council meeting is attached to this report as **Appendix 4** for Members’ further information.

ANALYSIS

Although not required as part of the DPA process, Vicinity has provided a detailed masterplan to show how the site is envisaged to be developed in the future. This type of detail is generally required as part of a land division or built form development application. In most instances a DPA only requires a 'Concept Plan' that shows, at a very high level, what types of land uses are proposed, where they are anticipated to be located and potential road layouts/movement systems. The policy within the DPA provides another layer of detail relating to how the development will look and function from a built form, streetscape and character point of view. The finer detail relating to road design, pedestrian car parking layout and access is to be worked through in the future, with a 'Deed of Agreement', between the land owner, Council and DPTI (Transport), covering the delivery of infrastructure throughout the various stages of the development.

Revised traffic modelling has been undertaken on the amended road layout, with input from Council and DPTI (Transport). The modelling confirms that traffic flows can be maintained during proposed Stage 1 of the development of the site (Raglan Avenue becoming a 'main street') without the need to create the link road to Ackland Street in the short term. The modelling also confirms that a reduced extent of works are required at the junctions of South Road with Ackland Street and South Road with Raglan Avenue compared to the works required if Raglan Avenue is closed off.

Advice has been sought from some Elected Members on the advantages and disadvantages of Raglan Avenue being closed off and traffic being diverted to Ackland Street via the proposed connector road, as opposed to the proposal to retain Raglan Avenue open in a 'main street' environment.

Drawings showing the proposed shopping centre expansion and proposed Raglan Avenue upgrade (short term and long term) are included in **Appendix 4** (Project Update Summary). A marked up road layout plan showing how Raglan Avenue could be closed off and potential associated issues is attached as **Appendix 5**.

A number of advantages and disadvantages associated with closing Raglan Avenue and/or retaining Raglan Avenue as a through route have been given consideration (this list is by no means exhaustive and is open to further addition or consideration if appropriate).

In summary, the following is provided:

Closure of Raglan Avenue

Advantages

- Provides a section of road where cars are removed
- May provide a better-connected and safer pedestrian environment.
- The shopping centre can appear as one
- May provide a more active public realm

Disadvantages

- May stifle activity after normal shopping hours and reduce parking convenience for short term visits
- Limited activation after hours may pose a safety risk for pedestrians
- Will require larger alterations/upgrades to the Ackland Street/South Road intersection immediately
- May increase traffic loads on Furness Avenue
- Bus route would need to relocate to Ackland Street resulting in bus stop/s being located some distance from the shopping/activity focus

- There is potential to isolate the frontage of the existing centre from eastbound traffic and reduce choice of access into the proposed eastern car park
- May have an impact on existing businesses on Raglan Avenue
- As Ackland Street becomes the only option for east/west traffic, the future upgrading of Ackland Street, to cater for additional traffic created by future development on the remainder of the site, is likely to create major disruption during the construction period.

Other

- There are few examples of closed road activity centres in the metropolitan area. The market appears to prefer traffic controlled environments.

Retention of Raglan Avenue

Advantages

- Maintains flexibility for access to car parks and retail activities for both sides of Raglan Avenue and existing businesses
- On-street parking provides short term convenience and supports afterhours activity
- Bus routes stay in place and bus stops remain central to activity focus
- Spreads traffic loads to South Road junctions

Disadvantages

- Cars remain on the street
- Pedestrians need to cross the street (albeit within a designed low speed space)

Other

- Traffic modelling identifies that the anticipated traffic flows can be suitably accommodated within Raglan Avenue, so the connector road to Ackland Street and upgrade of the South Road intersection is not required until the remainder of the site is developed (Stage 2). A copy of the traffic modelling report by 'Jacobs' can be found in the **SCPA - Appendix 3**.

A number of persons who provided a response to Council as part of the public consultation process undertaken in 2011/2012 had concerns about Raglan Avenue being closed off and turned into a mall, stating issues such as; loss of direct access to South Road, reduced access to public transport and the shops, and directing traffic through the local street network.

Planning policy within the proposed new zone needs to reflect what is envisaged within the zone. Therefore, Council needs to decide the most appropriate and practical road system for the area and ensure the DPA reflects this.

Below are two (2) options that Council may wish to consider:

1. Raglan Avenue becomes a traffic managed 'main street'. Neither the construction of the connector road nor the upgrading of the South Road intersection are required until the remainder of the site is developed.
2. Raglan Avenue is closed off and the connector road to Ackland Street is constructed. This will require the upgrading of the South Road and Ackland Street intersection (to a greater extent than required if Raglan Avenue remains open). The upgrading of Ackland Street will not occur at this stage.

Council's Traffic Engineer has advised that, in order to achieve a safe pedestrian crossing and separate traffic movements, the road closure would need to involve the entire section of Raglan Avenue between the eastern access point into the Castle Plaza shopping centre and Brooks Street. Refer to the marked up road layout plan in **Appendix 5**. Continuing

Raglan Avenue beyond these points to create the closure could result in inappropriate/impractical turn around movements for vehicles entering the space.

The value of the land required to construct the connector road to Ackland Street is estimated to be \$564,300 plus stamp duty and Land Title Office fees of around \$29,000. The cost estimate to construct the connector road is in the order of \$295,600 plus \$200,000 for the roundabout at the junction with Ackland Street, if required. Any other associated works required will be at additional costs. Should Council endorse this option, further traffic analysis will be undertaken to understand the full scope of works required.

There are advantages and disadvantages for both closing Raglan Avenue and retaining it open. The creation of a traffic controlled main street with a future connector road to Ackland Street appears to provide greater access flexibility for shopping centre customers, existing businesses and commuters in general. Whilst there may be a reduced level of safety and amenity for pedestrians compared to a closed road environment, a well-designed road can nonetheless provide a pedestrian-friendly environment. A majority of the most heavily patronised, enlivened and attractive shopping precincts around the Adelaide metropolitan area are 'main street' environments where pedestrian and vehicle movements are controlled. There are few examples of closed road type shopping precincts.

Consultation

No further consultation is required as part of the DPA process.

CONCLUSION

Council's consideration of the amended version of the DPA is being sought. An issue that may be of contention for Council is the future configuration of the road system in the area. Traffic modelling identifies that the anticipated traffic flows can be suitably accommodated within Raglan Avenue (if it were to become a 'Main Street') with the connector road to Ackland Street and upgrade of the South Road intersection not being required until the remainder of the site is developed.

Advice has been sought from some Elected Members on the advantages and disadvantages of Raglan Avenue being closed off and traffic being diverted to Ackland Street via a proposed connector road. Although there are advantages and disadvantages associated with both scenarios, the creation of a 'main street' appears to provide greater benefits and flexibility.

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Castle Plaza Activity Centre DPA – the Amendment
- Appendix 2: Castle Plaza Activity Centre DPA – the Amendment – tracked changes version
- Appendix 3: Summary of Consultation and Proposed Amendments (SCPA) Report
- Appendix 4: Project Update Summary – Jensen Plus
- Appendix 5: Road Layout – Mark-Up

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officers: Rhiannon Hardy, Policy Planner
David Melhuish, Senior Policy Planner

Corporate Manager: Robert Tokley, Acting Manager Development & Regulatory Services

General Manager: Abby Dickson, General Manager City Development

Subject: Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment

Report Reference: GC250717R04

REPORT OBJECTIVES / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council is to undertake a Development Plan Amendment (DPA) proposing changes to housing density/diversity throughout a large proportion of the Residential Zone. The DPA also investigates the introduction of mixed-use areas in the Commercial Zone on Marion Road, Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones, and along certain transit corridors.

An amended Statement of Intent (SOI) endorsed by Council on 27 June 2017 has been forwarded to the Minister for agreement. In anticipation of support for the SOI, Council administration are endeavouring to complete all investigations and prepare the DPA ready for public consultation.

This report contains three areas of potential policy change for the consideration and direction of Council.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Supports the retention of the Residential Character Policy Area 17 in “Oaklands Estate”, but with reduced site areas as outlined in the draft policy in Appendix 1. | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Supports a High Street Policy Area along Finniss Street in the Marion Historic Village. | 25 July 2017 |
| 3. Support the expansion of the Marion Plains Policy Area 13 (formerly Northern Policy Area 13) over a pocket of the Medium Density Policy Area 12 and three pockets of the Regeneration Policy Area 16 located in Park Holme and Morphetville, as outlined in Appendices 3 and 4. | 25 July 2017 |

BACKGROUND

The Housing Diversity DPA SOI endorsed by Council on 27 June 2017 identified the following areas for investigation:

- *Review housing diversity within the existing Residential Character Policy Area in the suburb of Marion known as “Oaklands Estate”.*
- *Investigate the introduction of a mixed-use “high street” area along the northern end of Finnis Street in Marion (i.e. shop-top development).*
- *Investigate expanding the Northern Policy Area 13 (renamed Marion Plains Policy Area) to include parts of the Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16 in order to focus future redevelopment into key strategic locations (in the Suburban Activity Node Zone and Urban Corridor Zone).*

This report presents 3 separate analyses which relate to these 3 areas of investigation.

Oaklands Estate and Marion Historic Village analyses were presented to the Urban Planning Committee on 6 June 2017, however the Committee requested that both matters be presented to a meeting of the General Council for resolution.

The expansion of the Northern Policy Area 13 (to replace parts of the Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16) has been raised by an Elected Member. This report presents investigations in the appropriateness of such changes.

DISCUSSION

Oaklands Estate

An analysis of the Residential Character Area 17 in the suburb of Marion (known as “Oaklands Estate”) has been undertaken to assess suitability for higher densities and increased housing diversity. The analysis is contained in **Appendix 1**.

Currently, the area has a low-density character with, apart from one departure, detached dwellings being the only form of dwelling constructed in the locality.

Although the original housing stock within this locality does not have the architectural character of housing located in other areas within the Character Policy Area, there is an obvious intact low density and landscaped character to most of the area, which is not present in many other localities. In staff’s view, it is a character that is worthy of retention, albeit with new replacement dwellings.

Under the current zoning, there is an opportunity for further detached dwellings in the locality, mainly on corner properties. If considered appropriate, a slight reduction in site dimensions would allow further redevelopment (predominantly on corner allotments) whilst maintaining a low-density character.

Marion Historic Village

The analysis in **Appendix 2** reviews the nature of the existing land uses along Finnis Street and Township Road within the area commonly known as the Marion Historic Village, and discusses whether there are opportunities to create a high street precinct in the area.

Currently, the area has a varied character with a mix of heritage buildings, a couple of retail/commercial buildings, low-density residential development, generally dating from the 1950s through to the 1980s, and more recent medium to high-density residential and aged care development.

The more recent residential development and a couple of sites that have development approval for medium density residential uses are unlikely to become available in the short to medium term for the type of development envisaged for the high street precinct. However, there is an opportunity for the area to be transformed over time, albeit slowly.

Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16

A member of the Urban Planning Committee has requested that the DPA should propose to delete the Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16, to be replaced with the Marion Plains Policy Area 13 (which is the former Northern Policy Area 13) in order to focus future redevelopment into key strategic locations (in the Suburban Activity Node Zone and Urban Corridor Zone). An analysis into this proposed change is contained in **Appendix 3**.

Council staff are of the view that this amendment may undermine the merit and viability of the DPA, given that:

- a) The DPA seeks to promote housing diversity. By prescribing low density minimum allotment sizes (300-350 square metres) throughout most of the Council area and high density development (apartment buildings) along transit corridors, the DPA would provide only for low density or high density new housing options. It is considered appropriate to maintain a median between these two options to meet different accommodation needs, as Policy Areas 12 and 16 allow for a range of dwelling types on sites between 150-300 square metres.
- b) The Medium Density Policy Area 12 is currently located in key areas near centres and rail corridors. The Regeneration Policy Area 16 is also located adjacent these features and on land owned (or formerly owned) by the South Australian Housing Trust, and provides unique opportunities for significant urban renewal given the large land holding by one entity. These policy areas continue to experience a high level of redevelopment, and administration understands that new allotments/dwellings are generally sold quickly, which suggests that market demand exists for these medium density dwellings. As such, the location/viability of the policy areas is not considered to warrant review as part of this DPA.
- c) Council staff asked staff from DPTI whether removal of Policy Areas 12 and 16 may be supported by the Minister. DPTI staff advised:

“Given that Council is seeking to decrease development potential within the Northern Policy Area (proposed Marion Plains Policy Area), DPTI would prefer to see the retention of these existing Policy Areas. It is noted that these Policy Areas are targeted at areas either:

- *located in proximity to centres or transport; and /or*
- *have existing medium density housing; and/or*
- *are areas identified as suitable for regeneration due to the age/ownership etc of existing housing stock and infrastructure. Policy Area 16 in particular includes a high concentration of public housing stock.”*

Given these comments, it is highly likely that such changes would not be supported by DPTI, and may hinder the progress of the DPA. It is noted that all Council DPAs must be finalised by the end of 2017 as the State transitions to a new planning system under the Planning, Development and Infrastructure Act 2016. The timeframes to complete the Housing Diversity DPA are already extremely constrained and an efficient progression should be a key priority.

Acknowledging the above limitations, staff are of the view that there may be planning merit in removing a pocket of the Medium Density Policy Area 12 in Morphetville and three areas of the Regeneration Policy Area 16 in the suburbs of Morphetville and Park Holme, given that the localities are not in close proximity of major activity centres or rail stations. However, it is noted that such changes may be controversial and ultimately ineffective given that these localities have high percentages of public housing and future re-development can be processed under the ROSAS (Renewing Our Streets and Suburbs) program, which provides an exemption from standard planning controls.

Consultation

If the SOI receives the Minister's approval, a draft version of the DPA for public consultation purposes is to be created and presented to Council for consideration. Once endorsed, the DPA will be sent to the public, interested parties and government agencies for consultation.

Council are requested to formulate a position on the 3 above-mentioned matters so that the DPA will be ready to proceed to public consultation shortly after the SOI is endorsed by the Minister.

CONCLUSION

The Council is requested to consider policy investigations and recommendations in relation to:

- a) Higher density development in "Oaklands Estate"
- b) A mixed used "high street" in the Marion Historic Village; and
- c) Reduction of the Regeneration Policy Area 16 and Medium Density Policy Area 12.

The Council's recommendations will be incorporated into a complete version of the DPA document for public consultation. That complete document will be presented to Council for endorsement after receiving SOI approval from the Minister for Planning.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Oaklands Estate Analysis

Appendix 2: Marion Historic Village Analysis

Appendix 3: Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16 Analysis

Appendix 4: Map illustrating proposed deletion of Policy Areas 12 and 16

OAKLANDS ESTATE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment Statement of Intent identified the intention to review housing diversity within the existing Residential Character Policy Area 17 in the suburb of Marion known as "Oaklands Estate", to ascertain whether density guidelines could be amended to facilitate increased housing diversity in the area.

This analysis reviews the nature of the existing residential area within "Oaklands Estate".

The locality for review has been identified in Figure 1 below.



Figure 1. Locality aerial photograph

Author: David Melhuish

Dwelling Age

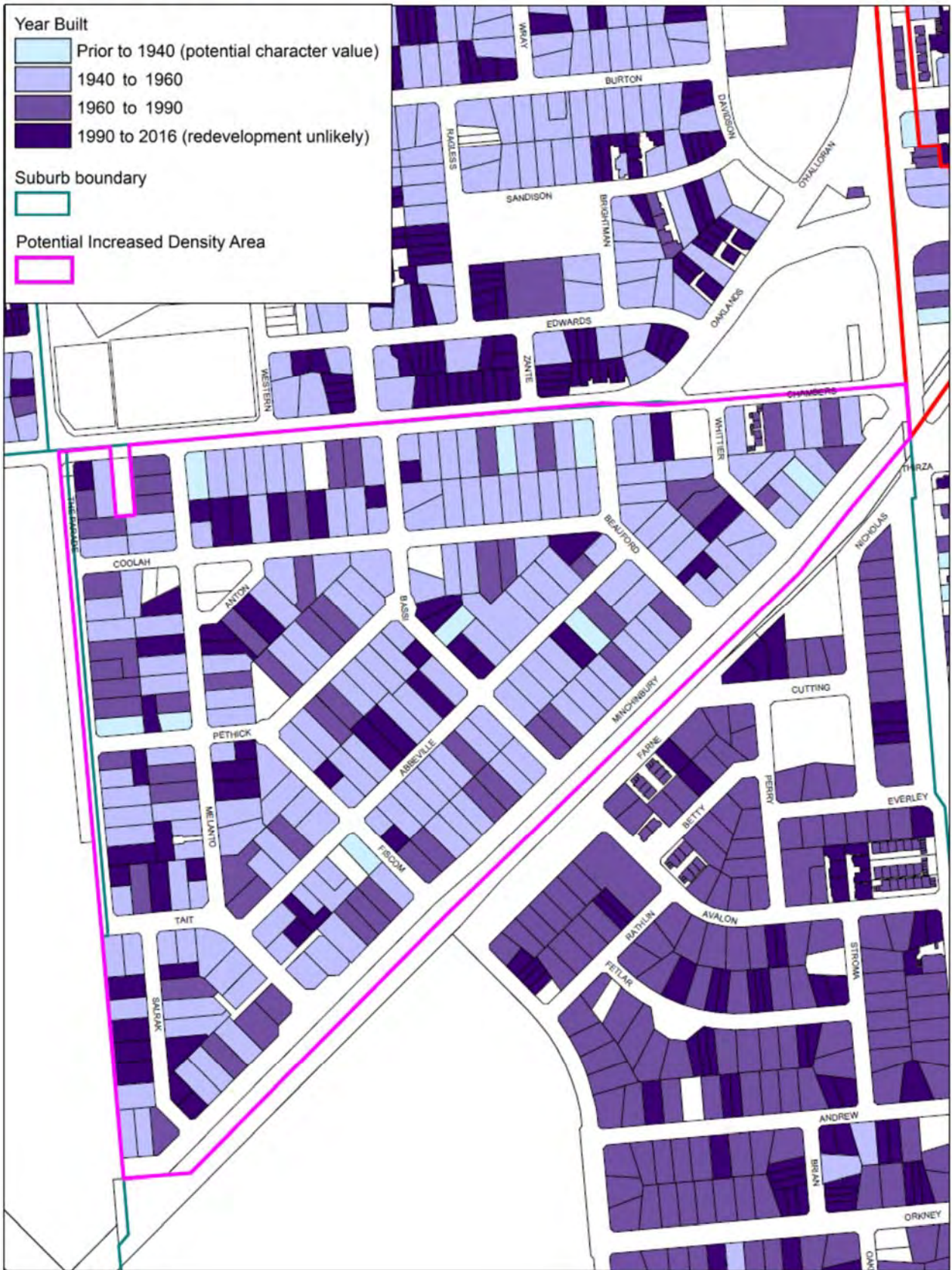


Figure 2. Locality dwelling age – thematic map

Author: David Melhuish

Capital value / site value ratio

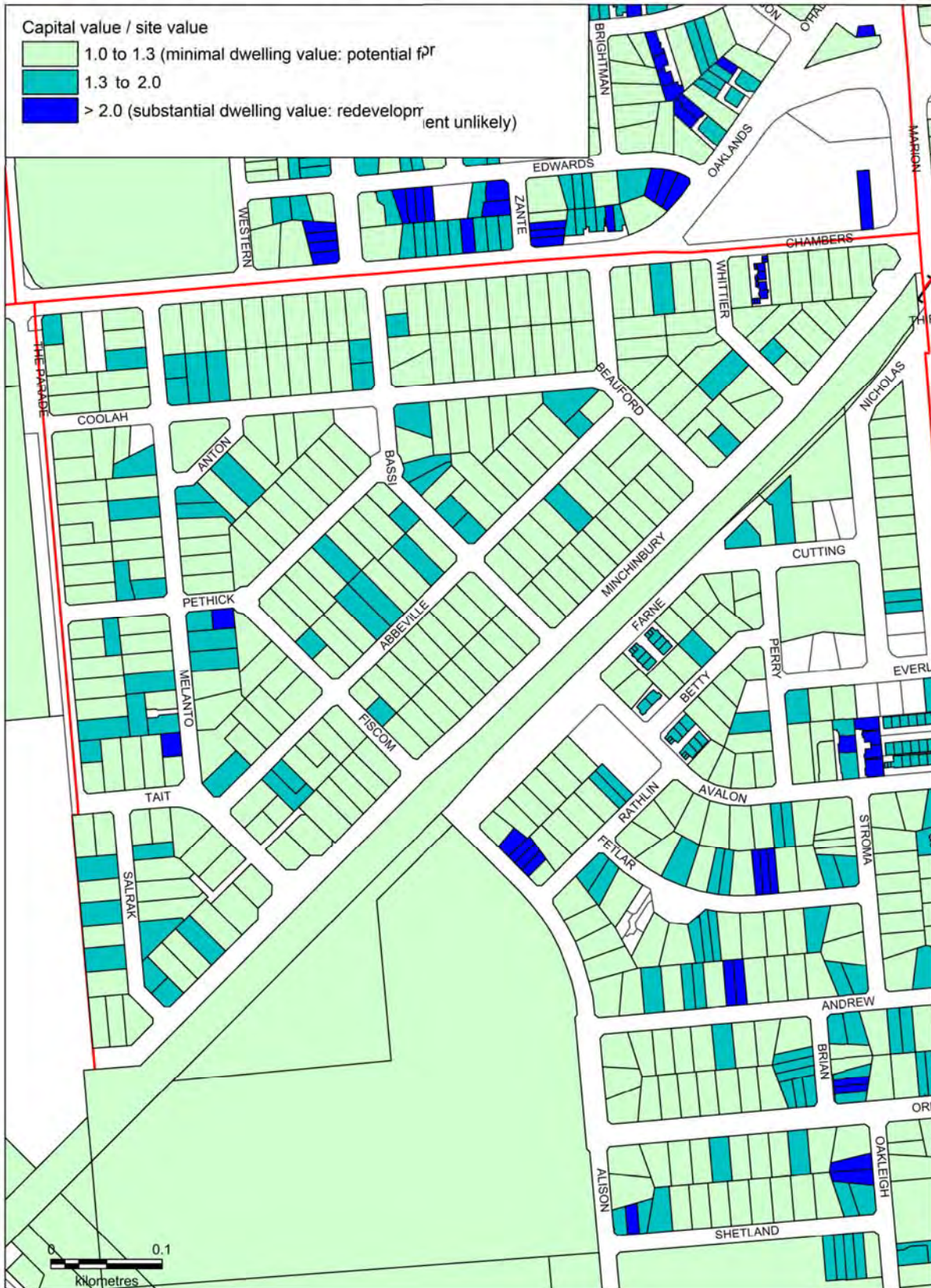


Figure 3. Capital value / site value ratio

Author: David Melhuish

LOCALITY

Oaklands Estate is a triangular section of the suburb of Marion bounded by Oaklands road to the north, the Adelaide to Seaford rail corridor to the south (running in a south westerly to north easterly direction) and Oaklands Estate Wetlands to the west.

Park Holme shopping centre is located adjacent the north eastern edge of the area.

DWELLING STOCK

The locality contains housing stock dating from the 1940s through to the present time. 57% are from the period between 1940 and 1960, 24% between 1960 and 1990, and 16% from 1990 to the present.

The housing stock built before 1990 has a low capital value to site value ratio, suggesting that it has high redevelopment potential.

Housing density is of a generally low scale, with all but one site, containing a detached dwelling. Allotment sizes range from around 420m² (minimum lot size in the previous Residential 1 Zone and the current Residential Character Policy Area 17) through to around 1000m², with the average lot being around 800m² to 900m². Most of the smaller allotments (which only account for a small % of the total stock) are the result of corner cut-off land divisions.

Original housing stock is relatively small in scale/size, only covering a small % of the allotment. Many have since been extended.

Redevelopment in the locality has predominantly involved the replacement of original detached dwellings with a modern, and generally larger detached dwelling. A number of corner allotments have been redeveloped with either an additional dwelling or two new detached dwellings.

Most dwellings are single storey in scale, however some of the more recently built dwellings are two storey.

>= Min	< Max	%	#
1,800	1,940	3%	9
1,940	1,960	57	165
1,960	1,990	24	70
1,990	2,017	16	48

Figure 4. Locality dwelling age

PATTERN OF ALLOTMENTS

Although the subject area is triangular in shape, the road pattern is predominantly a grid pattern albeit with angular intersections. Most allotments are regular in shape, with orientations varying between north/south, east/west and north-west/south-east. A number of irregular shaped allotments are located adjacent the angular intersections.

Allotment widths range from around 16m through to around 21m, with the majority being between 17m and 19m (minimum allotment width in the previous Residential 1 Zone and the current Residential Character Policy Area 17 is 15m).

As mentioned above, allotments are generally of a large area ranging between 800m² and 900m² on average.

SETBACKS

A majority of the existing housing stock is setback 8m to 10m, however there are a number of houses set back as far as 18m from the road boundary. Recently constructed dwellings are typically setback closer than the original housing stock, varying between 5m and 8m.

STREETSCAPING/VEGETATION

Streetscapes vary quite considerably throughout the locality. Mature street trees are evident in some streets whilst more recent plantings are evident in others. The most densely vegetated streets comprise a mix of both street trees and mature vegetation in the front yards of original housing stock.

Very large mature native trees are present along Minchinbury Terrace (adjacent the rail corridor) and The Parade (adjacent Oaklands Estate Wetlands) producing attractive streetscapes. Abbeville Terrace and Coolah Terrace are both well landscape streets comprising mature street trees and well-presented front yards.

Chambers Street is almost devoid of street trees; the only vegetation present being within the front yards of some of the properties. The presence of the adjacent shopping centre and associated carpark (which is generally lacking in landscaping) creates an area that has little street appeal.

The Oaklands Road streetscape is generally poor due to the lack of street trees and the arterial nature of road.

LAND USES

The locality predominantly comprises low density residential properties. Two churches and a local shopping centre are located along Oaklands Road. Park Holme Neighbourhood shopping centre is located adjacent the north-eastern end of the locality.

OPEN SPACE

A small, passive reserve containing mature native trees is located at the intersection of Coolah Terrace and Melanto Terrace.

The Oaklands Estate wetlands and reserve abut the western boundary of the locality and the Marion Outdoor Swim Centre and a large reserve are located on the northern side of Oaklands Road.



Minchinbury Tce – Attractive streetscape due to mature trees, particularly adjacent rail corridor. More open character adjacent rail station – comprising more recent planting



Coolah Tce – western end – housing stock on northern side between Melanto and Bassi is predominantly from 1990 onwards – small reserve containing mature native trees adds to the streetscape



Abbeville Tce – Attractive streetscape – mature street trees and well-presented front yards



The Parade – southern end – recent housing stock



Abbeville Tce - Housing stock predominantly from 1940 to 1960



Chambers St – housing stock from 1940s to 1990s – varying conditions - streetscape does not possess an attractive character due to shopping centre and associated car parking area - home business within Residential zone



Minchinbury Tce – eastern end – Rail corridor embankment and bridge over Marion Road are dominant features



Oaklands Road – Housing from 1950s/1960s – streetscape is generally poor due to lack of street trees and arterial nature of road.

CONCLUSION

Due to the minimum allotment area, width requirements and dwelling type restrictions of the current (Residential Character) policy area and the previous (Residential 1) zoning, the locality has not been subject to infill development at the densities of many of the surrounding areas.

Any redevelopment has, in the main, involved the replacement of a detached dwelling with a modern and generally larger detached dwelling, with a lesser setback than original housing stock. In some instances, corner allotments of an appropriate size, have had an additional detached dwelling constructed.

Streetscapes vary within the locality, from substantially landscaped streets (combination of street trees and front yard planting) through to streets (mainly Oaklands Road and Chambers Street) with little/no street trees.

A majority of the original housing stock is of an age and size that has now resulted in a low capital value to site value ratio (1.0 to 1.3) meaning that there is minimal dwelling value and high potential for future redevelopment. Under the current policy area this would result in replacement with new detached dwellings or extensions to the existing dwellings.

The DPA Statement of Intent sought a review of the locality to ascertain whether density guidelines could be amended to facilitate increased housing diversity in the area.

Although the original housing stock within this locality does not have the architectural character of housing located in the Character Policy Areas within Glandore, Edwardstown and Glengowrie, there is an obvious intact low density and landscaped character to most of the area. New detached dwellings have replaced the older stock, albeit covering more of the allotment area and possibly closer to the street frontage, and have enhanced the built form character. A continuation of this form of redevelopment is likely to build on this situation.

Under the current site dimension requirements (420m²/15m frontage) 24 existing allotments have the opportunity to be subdivided to allow further detached dwellings. It is noted that a majority of these allotments (22) are corner properties where the secondary road provides the appropriate frontage width. Eleven (11) of these allotments are irregular in shape (triangular) so may not be suitable for further sub-division. (*refer to figure 5 below*)

If a slight reduction in site dimension requirements is considered appropriate, similar to the existing requirement for Northern Policy Area 13 (375m²/12m frontage), a total of 50 allotments (existing 24 +

additional 26) have the opportunity to be subdivided to allow further detached dwellings. Again, it is noted that 14 of these additional allotments are corner properties and eleven (11) are irregular in shape so may not be suitable for further sub-division. (*refer to figure 6 below*)

It is noted that properties adjacent the Neighbourhood Centre Zone on Chambers Street are impacted considerably by the shopping centre and its associated carpark. The close proximity to the shopping centre and a number of nearby bus routes and a train station provides opportunity for higher density residential housing. Properties facing Chambers Street are to be included in an extension to the Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone as a specific precinct allowing multi-storey residential development with the option of commercial/retail uses on the ground floor. (refer to Figure 1- Locality aerial photograph)

Site Dimension Analysis of Existing Residential Character Policy Area 17

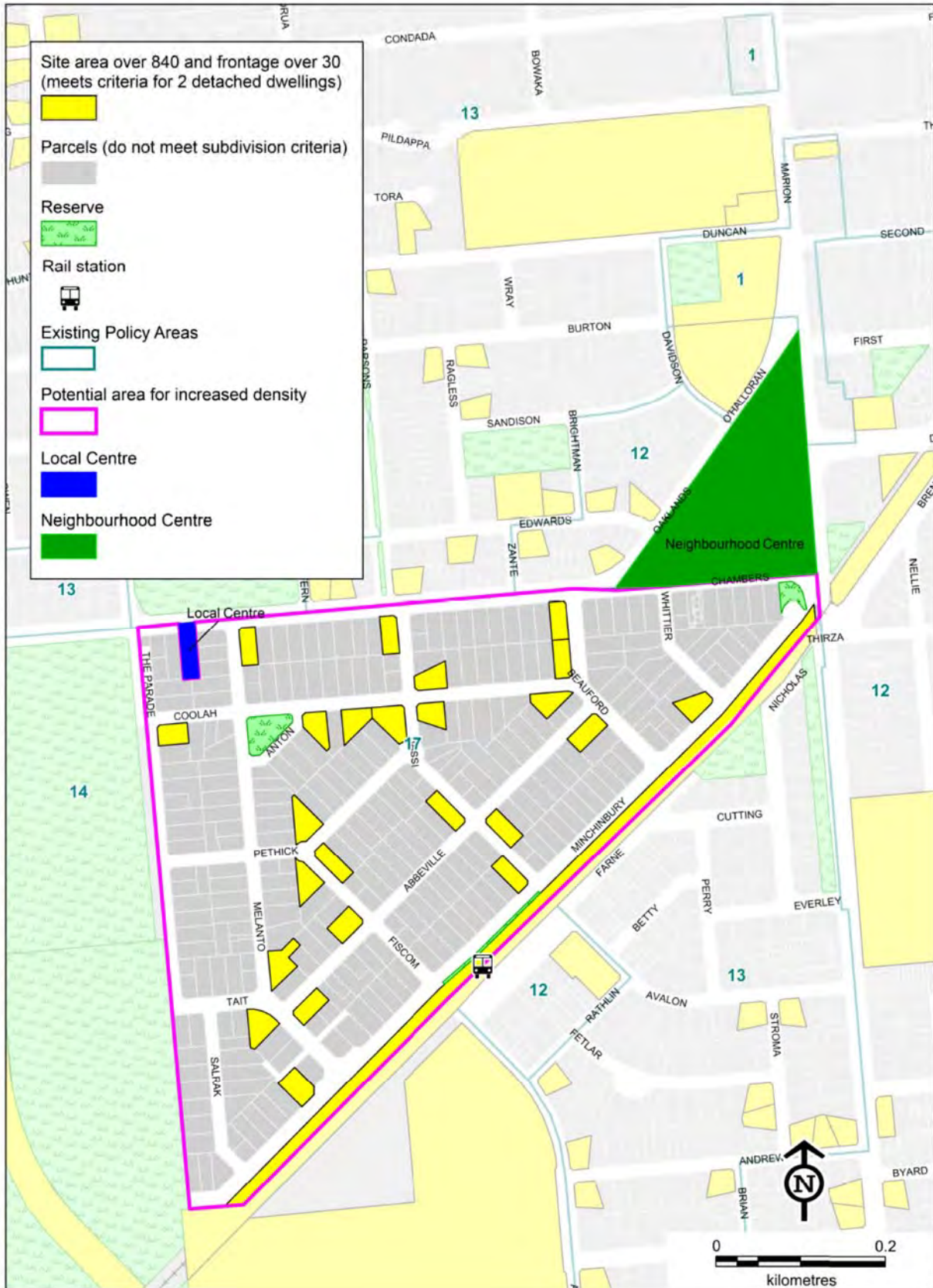


Figure 5. Site Dimension Analysis of existing Residential Character Policy Area 17

**Oaklands Estate:
Site Dimension Analysis of Potential Amended Policy**

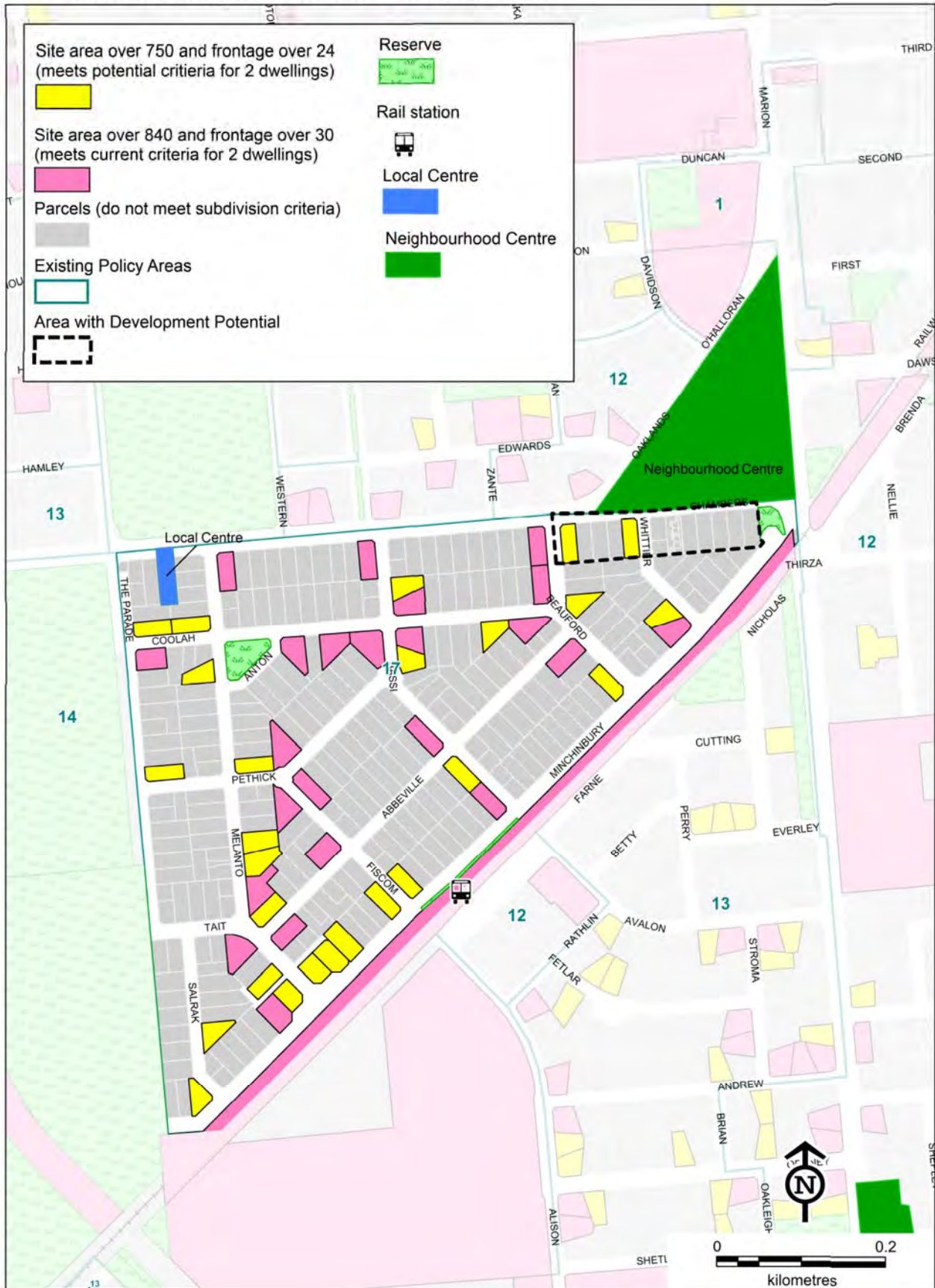


Figure 6. Site Dimension Analysis of Potential Amended Policy

Author: David Melhuish

MARION HISTORIC VILLAGE HIGH STREET – ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment Statement of Intent identified the intention to investigate the introduction of a mixed-use “high street” area along the northern end of Finniss Street in Marion (i.e. shop-top development) and explore opportunities for a low-density policy area in... Marion (south of Oliphant Avenue/Jacob Street and north of Norfolk Road).

This analysis reviews the nature of the existing development along the northern ends of Finniss Street and Township Road and the potential opportunity to create a mixed-use high street environment within the area.

The locality for review is identified in Figure 1 below.

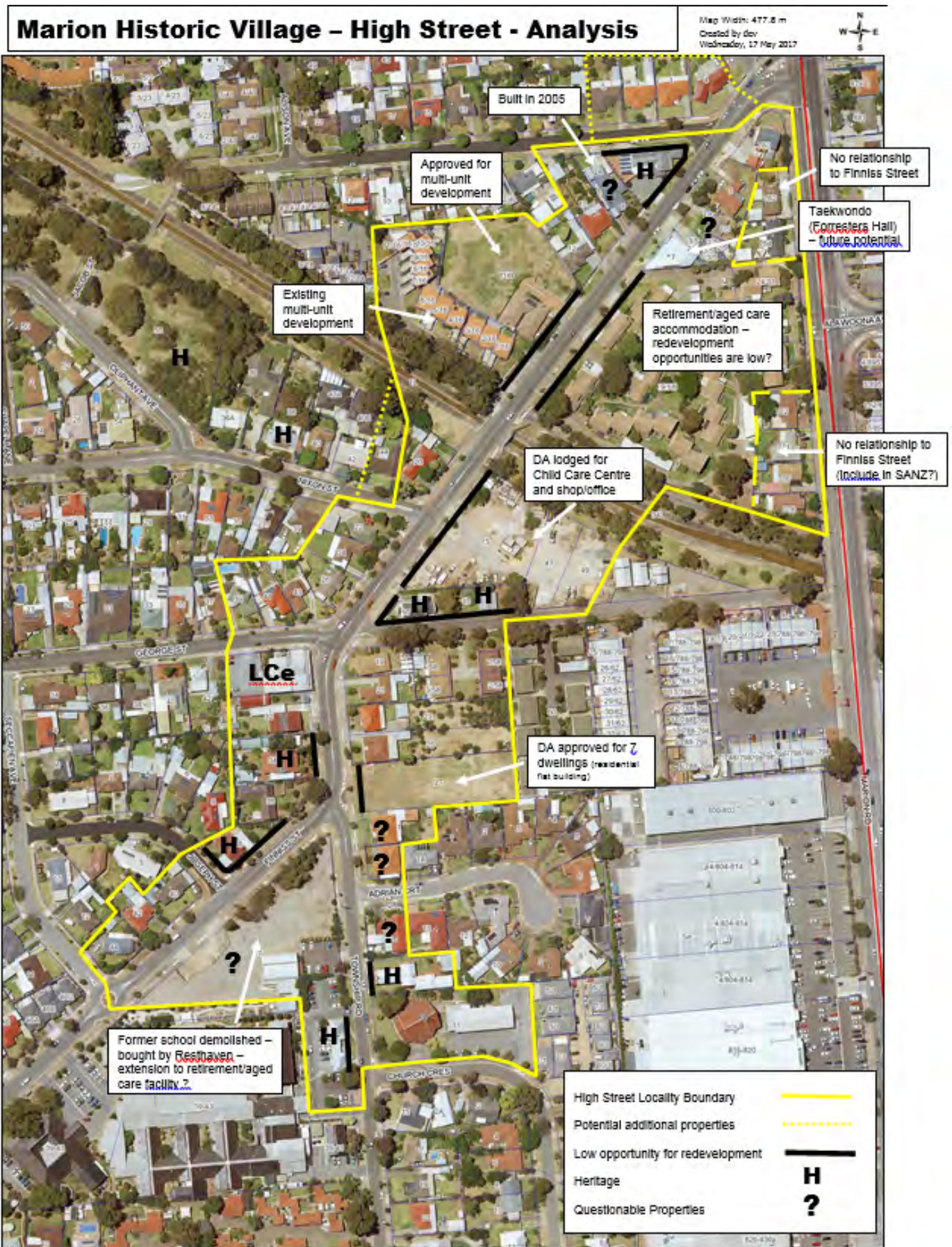


Figure 1. Locality aerial photograph

Author: David Melhuish

Dwelling Age



Figure 2. Locality dwelling age - thematic map

Capital value / site value ratio

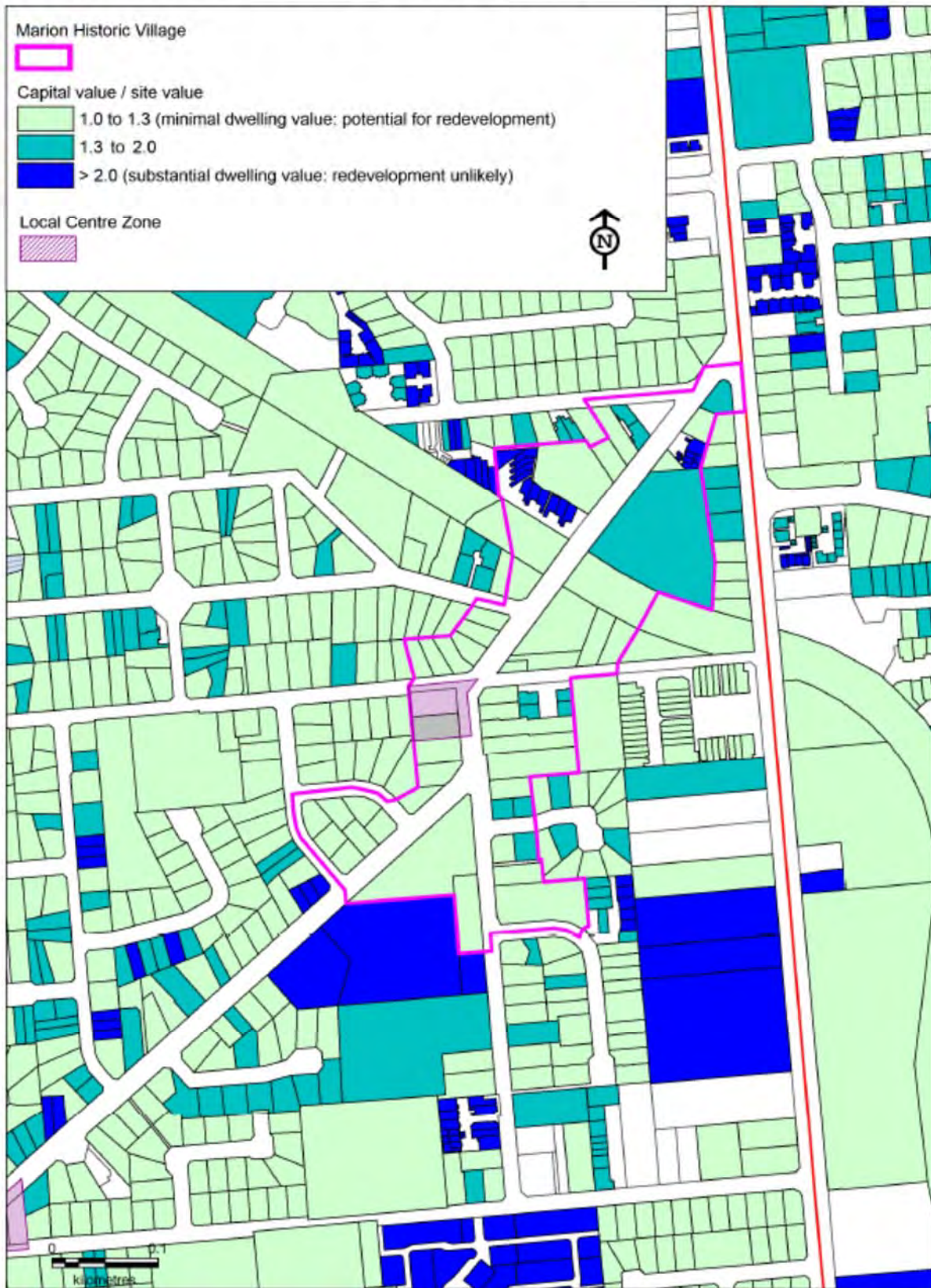


Figure 2. Capital value / site value ratio

HISTORY OF THE MARION HISTORIC VILLAGE

Although the original subdivision for the village was created in 1838, only a small number of buildings were constructed in the area around that time.

An aerial photograph of the area from 1949 shows the current heritage listed buildings /places and a few others (era/age unknown). The land parcels were relatively large with agricultural/horticultural use dominating (vineyards, almonds, market gardening (glasshouses). The photograph also showed the location of a number of pug holes and brick works.

Post WW2 (1950s onwards) new roads and mass subdivision occurred creating road layouts and residential allotments reflective of the era (culs-de sac, triangular/irregular allotments etc.)

From the 1960s onwards, the land fronting Marion and Norfolk Roads has been predominantly developed for commercial industrial purposes with higher density residential development (retirement village) constructed in more recent years.

LOCALITY

The locality is irregular in shape due to it following the Finnis Street and Township Road alignments and the varying sizes and shapes of the properties that generally front onto these roads.

It spans from the intersection of Marion Road in the north to Church Crescent and Seccafien Avenue in the south. The northeastern section has frontage to Marion Road.

LAND USES

The locality is predominantly residential in nature, with dwellings ranging in age from pre 1940s through to current day. The majority of stock was built between 1960 and 1990 (closer to 1960/1970). Although most residential properties comprise detached dwellings, there are a couple of multi-unit developments and retirement/aged care accommodation at the northern and southern ends of the locality. Most properties with detached dwellings have a low capital to site value ratio, so have potential for redevelopment.

A partly vacant site at #14 Finnis Street has been approved for a multi-unit development and an application seeking a childcare centre and retail/office building has been lodged for #15 Finnis Street (former Hersey residence). A large property at #27 Finnis Street has been granted approval for 7single storey dwellings, in residential flat building form.

A former school at the intersection of Finnis Street and Township Road has been bought and demolished by Resthaven, who have a large retirement/aged care facility on the property to the south. It is anticipated that Resthaven will be extending its facility onto this land.

Seven (7) heritage properties (6 local heritage/1 state heritage) are located within the locality. All properties are included as part of the "Marion Historic Village". The properties include churches, the former Marion Hotel and a number of dwellings.

A local shopping centre comprising approximately four tenancies is located at the corner of Finnis Street and George Street.

PATTERN OF ALLOTMENTS

Allotments vary considerably in shape and size, ranging from small residential properties through to very large retirement village sites and a former commercial/industrial site. Due to the alignment of the roads, a number of the allotments are angular in shape.

Frontages vary considerably also, from 16 metres to around 24 metres for detached dwellings, through to 100 metres for one of the retirement facilities.

SETBACKS

Due to the age and type of land use, setbacks vary along the roads. Detached dwellings are predominantly set back between 6 – 8 metres. The shops, former Marion Inn, workers' cottages and the Taekwondo building are located on the road boundary. Other buildings range from 3-4 metres through to 30 metres.

STREETSCAPING/VEGETATION

Street planting tends to be particularly sparse throughout the locality. The larger and more mature trees tend to be located on private land and along the Sturt River channel.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF AREA

Council has considered a number of proposals for the Marion Historic Village over the years. Unfortunately, the proposals did not get the support of DPTI, mainly because of the limited number of heritage items within the area. The most recent proposal was to build on the original concept for the precinct as a village (albeit in a modern/contemporary form). The proposal sought:

- mixed use (retail/commercial/residential) on the collector roads (i.e.: Finniss Street, Township Road) close to or on the front property boundary to promote "active frontages" and a place for the local community to visit and meet, and act as a focus for the neighbourhood and contribute towards the streets' sense of place.
- higher density residential development on selected sites considered appropriate for redevelopment
- to promote the use of modern contemporary designs – (to complement or be sympathetic to historic building stock and those from other eras in the area)
- to deter the practice of "replicating" heritage housing designs/detailing
- to promote the use of a mix of contemporary and traditional/historic materials (red brick, galvanised iron, timber plus fibre cement, rendered finishes etc.) that would help in providing a connection with the past whilst also reflecting current practice.

The above should help unify the historic background of the area and help in recreating a village character for the local community

DISCUSSION

The northern sections of Finniss Street and Township Road still retain a special character even though there is a considerable mix in land uses and ages of construction. The former Marion Hotel is a dominant building that provides a sense of the past as you enter the locality from the north. Although few in number, the heritage items located along Finniss Street and Township Road, in particular the church buildings, give hints of a former main street for the village.

A number of the larger properties fronting Finniss Street and Township Roads comprising retirement villages and or unit developments are of more recent construction than much of the housing stock in the locality so are unlikely to be available for redevelopment in the short to medium term.

The property at #27 Finniss Street has recently been approved for seven dwellings (residential flat building) and an application for a childcare centre and an office/shop on the former Hersey site at #15 is currently being assessed. These sites are therefore long-term propositions for further redevelopment.

It is envisaged that the vacant site on the corner of Finniss Street and Township Road will eventually be developed for retirement/aged care facilities. There may be an opportunity in this instance to work with the owner to include the sought after criteria in any future proposal (setbacks, building scale, materials etc.)

The Taekwondo building is currently for sale so its future use is unknown at this time. The building does provide opportunities for either re-use or redevelopment.

It is understood that the shops in the Local Centre Zone are for sale. The building is one of the key activities within the locality.

Although it is likely that many of the properties within the locality would not be redeveloped for a considerable period of time, making the potential redevelopment of the locality as a high street very fragmented in the short to medium terms, there is still an opportunity, albeit slowly, to allow the proposed changes to occur over time.

It is recommended therefore that the locality is rezoned to High Street to provide these opportunities to occur.

Having walked the site it is recommended that the properties at #4 Finniss Street, 1-5 Jacob Street and 44 Nixon Street be included in the subject locality as they provide opportunity for mixed-use development.

The properties at 762-764 and 772-778 Marion Road be removed from the locality as they bare little relationship to the rest of the locality and may be more appropriate to include them in the proposed Suburban Activity Node Zone, which is covered in a separate item on the Committee Agenda.

The proposed zone and associated policy is provided as '**Attachment 1**'.

Marion Historic Village - High Street Policy Area X

Refer to the [Map Reference Tables](#) for a list of the maps that relate to this policy area.

OBJECTIVES

- 1 A mix of land uses including retail, office, commercial, community, civic and medium and high density residential development that support the economic vitality of the area.
- 2 Buildings sited to provide an intimate built scale with verandas / awnings over the public footpath and, with fine-grained detailing of buildings in the public realm.
- 3 An intimate public realm with active streets created by buildings designed with frequently repeated frontage form and narrow tenancy footprints.
- 4 A high degree of pedestrian activity and a vibrant street-life with engaging shop fronts and business displays including alfresco seating and dining facilities.
- 5 Development that contributes to the desired character of the policy area.

DESIRED CHARACTER

This policy area will encourage the development of a place for the local community to visit and meet, and act as a focus for the neighbourhood and contribute towards a sense of place and identity.

There will be a combination of and variety of land uses (retail/commercial/residential) on Finnis Street and Township Road close to or on the front property boundary to promote “active frontages”.

New residential uses should be of a medium to high density with buildings that have frontage to the street.

Land uses located at street level will include a mix of residential, shop and office accommodation. The mix of uses will generally cater for the day to day needs of local residents and workers.

To promote a compact pedestrian oriented development, building entrances will be oriented to the street, large parking areas will be minimised and on-site parking areas will be located behind buildings.

Amalgamation of adjoining allotments is highly encouraged. The sharing of facilities including communal open space, parking areas and access ways is encouraged, where appropriate.

Development should be of modern contemporary designs that complement historic buildings in the locality, whilst not replicating heritage designs or detailing. The use of a mix of contemporary and traditional materials such as red brick, stone, galvanised iron, timber, fibre cement and rendered finishes should be used to provide a connection with the areas past whilst reflecting current architectural practice

Heritage buildings will be adapted and reused while maintaining their heritage qualities with development encouraged towards the rear and behind the front façades. Buildings adjacent to heritage buildings will be sympathetic to the heritage nature and character in their design while having a modern appearance.

Buildings will provide visual interest to the pedestrian, and where appropriate, be sheltered with verandas, shelters and the like to enhance the pedestrian experience.

Front fences will be minimised to ensure visual permeability and avoid large blank walls to encourage passive surveillance, active streetscapes and a visually interesting public realm.

On the footpath and at the front façade of developments, landscaping will be small scale or vertical, such as creepers and greenwalls and in planter boxes on the footpath. Street trees will be provided between parking spaces on the street.

PRINCIPLES OF DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

Land Use

- 1 Development should include a combination of and variety of residential, retail and commercial land uses.
- 2 Residential development (other than residential development in mixed use buildings), should achieve a net residential site density of between 45 dwellings per hectare (222m²) and 70 dwellings per hectare (143m²).
- 3 Development that provides shops, offices and other non-residential land uses on the ground floor, with residential uses above, is encouraged.
- 4 Shops or groups of shops and offices contained in a single building, other than a restaurant, should have a gross leasable area of less than 250 square metres.
- 5 Development should not be of a high traffic generating nature and should not add significantly to traffic volumes in residential streets outside the policy area.

Form and Character

- 6 Development should be consistent with the desired character for the policy area.
- 7 Development should be a minimum of two-storey and a maximum of three-storey (up to 12.5m) in scale along the street frontage.
- 8 Development should be of a modern contemporary design that complements historic buildings in the locality, whilst not replicating heritage designs or detailing.
- 9 The use of a mix of contemporary and traditional materials such as red brick, stone, galvanised iron, timber, fibre cement and rendered finishes should be used to provide a connection with the areas past whilst reflecting current architectural practice.
- 10 Pedestrian shelter and shade should be provided over footpaths, where adjacent retail or commercial uses, through structures such as awnings, canopies and verandas.
- 11 The ground level street frontages of buildings should contribute to the appearance and provide pedestrian interest and activation.
- 12 The finished ground floor level should be at grade and level with the footpath.
- 13 The ground floor of buildings should be built to dimensions to allow for adaptation to a range of land uses including retail, office and residential without the need for significant change to the building.
- 14 A minimum of 50 per cent of the ground floor primary frontage of buildings used for retail and commercial purposes should be visually permeable, transparent or clear glazed to promote active street frontages and maximise passive surveillance.

ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL EXPANSION OF THE MARION PLAINS POLICY AREA 13

INTRODUCTION

Marion Council's Housing Diversity Development Plan Amendment (DPA) Statement of Intent (SOI) identified the following direction:

"Expand the Northern Policy Area 13 to include parts of the Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16 in Warradale, Oaklands Park and Glandore, in order to focus future redevelopment into key strategic locations (in the Suburban Activity Node Zone and Urban Corridor Zone)."

At the Council meeting of 27 June 2017, this direction was altered to state:

"Investigate expanding the Northern Policy Area 13 (renamed Marion Plains Policy Area) to include parts of the Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16 in order to focus future redevelopment into key strategic locations (in the Suburban Activity Node Zone and Urban Corridor Zone)."

In light of the revised direction, staff have undertaken an analysis of the locational attributes of the areas covered by the Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16 (all are located north of Seacombe Road); to consider whether replacement of these policy areas is appropriate, having regard to the intent of the SOI and best planning practice.

ANALYSIS/DISCUSSION

The Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16 are located throughout the Residential Zone north of Seacombe Road. The Policy Areas are situated adjacent the Marion Regional Centre, rail corridors and over areas comprising a high percentage of public housing.

These Policy Areas differ from the Northern Policy Area 13 (the predominant Policy Area north of Seacombe Road), as they seek for greater density, greater housing diversity and dwellings up to three storeys in height.

As the revised SOI seeks to consider this replacing Policy Areas 12 and 16 with the Marion Plains Policy Area throughout the Council area, I address each policy area in each suburb individually below:

Suburb	PA 12	PA 16	Locational Attributes	Housing Stock	Additional commentary
Glandore	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent tram stop; ➤ Within 300m (as the crow flies) from the Glandore sports facility; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public housing block of 11,000 sq metres; ➤ Recent in-fill development (Windana Mews); ➤ Dwellings constructed between 1920 – 1960; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Northern part of PA 12 proposed to be re-zoned to Suburban Activity Node Zone (SANZ); ➤ Opportunity for the large public housing block to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape; ➤ Southern part of PA 12 proposed to be re-zoned to Residential Character or Marion Plains Policy Area; ➤ Retention of remaining part of PA 12 provides a transition from the higher-density SANZ to the Character Policy Area;
South Plympton	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent two tram stops; ➤ Adjacent Marion Road bus links and commercial land uses; ➤ Adjacent Cross Road bus links; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public housing block of 10,000 sq metres (likely to be developed with medium-high density dwellings in the near future); ➤ Dwellings constructed between 1920 – 1960; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Northern part of PA 12 adjacent tram line proposed to be re-zoned to Suburban Activity Node Zone; ➤ Opportunity for the large public housing block to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape; ➤ North-eastern part of PA 12 proposed to be re-zoned Residential Character Policy Area 17
Plympton Park	✓	✓	<p>Policy Area 12 - North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent tram stop; ➤ Includes Plympton Park oval which provides formal and informal recreation and playground; ➤ Adjacent north-east corner of Morphettville racecourse; 	<p>Policy Area 12 - North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dwellings typically constructed between 1950-1980; ➤ Some in-fill development (typically single storey); 	<p>Policy Area 12 - North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Future housing development in north-east part of Morphettville racecourse likely to be medium-high density; ➤ Retention of Policy Area provides transition between potential Morphettville development and lower-scale housing in adjacent Northern Policy Area;

			<p>Policy Area 12 – South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent Neighbourhood Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent Marion Road bus links; ➤ Adjacent small reserve (Teesdale Crescent); 	<p>Policy Area 12 – South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some recent low-medium density in-fill development; ➤ Original dwellings typically constructed in 1960s; 	<p>Policy Area 12 – South</p> <p>Nil</p>
			<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent commercial land uses and bus links on Marion Road; ➤ Adjacent south-east corner of Morphetville racecourse; ➤ Includes Aldridge Avenue reserve; 	<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dwellings constructed 1950-1980; ➤ High number of public housing lots – most of which have been recently redeveloped with low-medium density dwellings; ➤ Significant in-fill development (low-medium density) has occurred; 	<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A high percentage of allotments in this locality have been redeveloped for low-medium density public and private housing;
Edwardstown	✓	✓	<p>Policy Area 12 – North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent Edwardstown train station; ➤ Adjacent commercial land uses and bus links on South Road; ➤ Within 500m (as the crow flies) of the Edwardstown District Centre Zone (Castle Plaza); ➤ Within 220m (as the crow flies) of the Jervis Tce reserve (South Plympton); ➤ Within 250m (as the crow flies) of the Dumbarton Ave reserve; 	<p>Policy Area 12 – North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dwellings constructed 1920-1980; ➤ Significant in-fill development (low-medium density – typically constructed 1970s); ➤ One remaining large parcel of original public housing stock; 	<p>Policy Area 12 – North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Eastern part of PA 12 adjacent train line proposed to be re-zoned to Suburban Activity Node Zone; ➤ The future redevelopment of the former Hills Industries site provides opportunity for mixed use development, with additional public open space; ➤ Opportunity for the large public housing block to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape;
			<p>Policy Area 12 – South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Includes the Woodlands train station; 	<p>Policy Area 12 – South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Typically constructed 1950-1960; ➤ Isolated allotments of public housing; 	<p>Policy Area 12 – South</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Within 175m (as the crow flies) of the Edwardstown District Centre Zone (Castle Plaza); ➤ Adjacent the Edwardstown Oval (including football, cricket, lawn bowls, velodrome) which is to undergo significant redevelopment in near future; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some in-fill development (typically single storey); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased densities provides greater number of residents in close proximity to the (soon to be) redeveloped Edwardstown Oval; ➤ Future opportunities for Council to consider re-zoning parts of industrial Edwardstown to increase variety of employment options;
			<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Small ‘pocket’ comprising dwellings on north and south sides of HMS Buffalo Avenue; ➤ Adjacent the Woodlands train station; ➤ Adjacent the Edwardstown Oval (including football, cricket, lawn bowls, velodrome) which is to undergo significant redevelopment in near future; 	<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Typically constructed 1950-1960; ➤ A majority of dwellings are public housing maisonettes (65%); 	<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Large tracts of public housing provides opportunity to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape; ➤ Dwellings on southern side of street proposed to be re-zoned Suburban Activity Node Zone; ➤ Future opportunities for Council to consider re-zoning parts of industrial Edwardstown to increase variety of employment options;
Ascot Park	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Ascot Park train station; ➤ Adjacent the Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone; ➤ Within 600m (as the crow flies) to recreational facilities in Park Holme (including lawn bowls, tennis, swimming pool and reserves) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Typically constructed 1950-1960; ➤ Isolated allotments of public housing; ➤ Significant in-fill development (low-medium density – typically constructed 1970s); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opportunities as part of DPA for Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone to expand to provide greater commerce and retail choice; ➤ Future opportunities for Council to consider re-zoning parts of industrial Edwardstown to increase variety of employment options;
Park Holme	✓	✓	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone; 	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Typically constructed 1960s; ➤ Isolated allotments of public housing; 	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opportunities as part of DPA for Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone to expand to provide greater commerce and retail choice;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Within 350m (as the crow flies) to recreational facilities (including lawn bowls, tennis, swimming pool and reserves); ➤ Within 400m (as the crow flies) to the Ascot Park train station; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Substantial in-fill development (low-medium density – typically constructed early 2000s); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased densities provides greater number of residents in close proximity to public open space reserves and sporting facilities;
			<p>Policy Area 16 – North (extends into Plympton Park)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Includes the Mulcra Ave and Cowra Cres reserves; ➤ Within 250m (as the crow flies) to commercial land uses and bus links on Marion Road; 	<p>Policy Area 16 - North (extends into Plympton Park)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing typically constructed in 1950s and 1960s; ➤ Significant in-fill development (low-medium density – typically constructed 2005 - 2017); 	<p>Policy Area 16 - North (extends into Plympton Park)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Renewal SA are undertaking a low-high density sub-division and redevelopment west of Hendrie Street;
			<p>Policy Area 16 - South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Marion Swimming Centre and adjoining reserve; ➤ Includes the Sutherland Avenue reserve; ➤ In close proximity to Sandison Ave tennis courts and Davidson Ave lawn bowls; ➤ Within 250m (as the crow flies) to the Oaklands reserve and wetlands; ➤ Within 300m (as the crow flies) to the Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone; 	<p>Policy Area 16 - South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entire original dwelling stock has been replaced with low-medium density housing constructed between 1990-2017; 	<p>Policy Area 16 - South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stage 2 of the Oaklands Recreational Plaza (adjacent the wetlands) is scheduled to commence soon; ➤ Additional playground options being considered by Council in reserve adjoining swimming centre;
Morphettville	✓	✓	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Includes the Regan Avenue reserve; 	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing typically constructed in 1950s and 1960s; 	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opportunities for Morphettville Sports Club to be redeveloped in the future;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Morphetville Neighbourhood Zone; ➤ Adjacent the Morphetville Sports Club oval; ➤ Within 100m (as the crow flies) to the McKellar Tce reserve, providing playground and tennis facilities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant in-fill development (low-medium density – typically constructed 2005 - 2017); ➤ Only 4 of the original 12 allotments remain undeveloped; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased densities provides greater number of residents in close proximity to public open space reserves and sporting facilities;
			<p>Policy Area 16 - North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Morphetville Neighbourhood Zone; ➤ Adjacent the Morphetville Sports Club oval; ➤ Within 100m (as the crow flies) to the McKellar Tce reserve, providing playground and tennis facilities; ➤ Adjacent Sturt River linear park; 	<p>Policy Area 16 - North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Substantial-sized blocks of public housing and contiguous conventional public housing allotments; ➤ A majority of dwellings are maisonettes; ➤ Small pocket of housing (north-east corner) constructed in 1980s; 	<p>Policy Area 16 - North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opportunities for Morphetville Sports Club to be redeveloped in the future; ➤ Increased densities provide greater number of residents in close proximity to public open space reserves and sporting facilities; ➤ Large tracts of public housing provides opportunity to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape;
			<p>Policy Area 16 - South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Marion Swimming Centre and adjacent reserve; ➤ Adjacent the Sturt river linear trail and Marion Fitness and Leisure Centre; ➤ Within 120m (as the crow flies) to the Oaklands reserve and wetlands; ➤ Within 600m (as the crow flies) to the Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone; 	<p>Policy Area 16 - South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A number of contiguous conventional public housing allotments; ➤ Considerable redevelopment has occurred in the past decade; ➤ Existing housing stock includes maisonettes and detached dwellings; 	<p>Policy Area 16 - South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stage 2 of the Oaklands Recreational Plaza (adjacent the wetlands) is scheduled to commence soon; ➤ Large tracts of public housing provide opportunity to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape; ➤ Additional playground options being considered by Council in reserve adjoining swimming centre;
Warradale	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Regional Centre Zone; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing typically constructed in 1950s and 1960s; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The recently-announced Oaklands Crossing will enable significant redevelopment of the

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Warradale Neighbourhood Zone; ➤ Includes the Warradale train station and is within 100m (as the crow flies) of the Oaklands train station; ➤ Adjacent Morphett and Diagonal Road bus links; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Considerable areas in-fill development (low-medium density – typically constructed 1980 - 2017); 	<p>area immediately to the east/north-east of this Policy Area, providing medium-high density residential housing and mixed use development opportunities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Possibility for future Oaklands Crossing DPA to consider increasing densities in this area of Warradale; ➤ Allotments on the immediate north and south sides of train line and on the western side of Morphett Road are proposed to be re-zoned to the Suburban Activity Node Zone in this DPA; ➤ Increased densities provides greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities;
Oaklands Park	✓	✓	<p>Policy Area 12 – North of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent the Warradale Neighbourhood Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent the Oaklands train station; ➤ Adjacent Morphett and Diagonal Road bus links; ➤ Within 150m (as the crow flies) to the Sturt linear park reserves; 	<p>Policy Area 12 – North of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1920 – 1960s; ➤ Substantial in-fill redevelopment exists, typically constructed in the 1970s; ➤ Two large aged care facilities; 	<p>Policy Area 12 – North of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The recently-announced Oaklands Crossing will enable significant redevelopment of the area immediately to the south of this Policy Area, providing medium-high density residential housing and mixed use development opportunities; ➤ Possibility for future Oaklands Crossing DPA to consider increasing densities in this area of Oaklands Park; ➤ Allotments on the north side of train line is proposed to be re-zoned to the Suburban Activity Node Zone in this DPA; ➤ Increased densities provides greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional

					Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities;
			<p>Policy Area 12 – South of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone; ➤ In close proximity to the Oaklands train station; ➤ Within 300m (as the crow flies) to the Marion Sports and Community Club providing football, soccer, cricket and tennis facilities; 	<p>Policy Area 12 – South of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed in 1950 – 1960s; ➤ Considerable in-fill redevelopment exists, typically constructed between 1990 - 2017; 	<p>Policy Area 12 – South of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The recently-announced Oaklands Crossing will enable significant redevelopment of the area immediately to the south of this Policy Area, providing medium-high density residential housing and mixed use development opportunities; ➤ Possibility for future Oaklands Crossing DPA to consider increasing densities in this area of Oaklands Park; ➤ Increased densities provides greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities;
			<p>Policy Area 16 – North of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone and Warradale Neighbourhood Centre Zone; ➤ In close proximity to the Oaklands train station; ➤ Includes the Rajah Street reserve; ➤ Adjacent the Sturt linear park reserves; 	<p>Policy Area 16 – North of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1950 – 1960s; ➤ Substantial blocks of public housing and contiguous conventional public housing allotments; 	<p>Policy Area 16 – North of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The recently-announced Oaklands Crossing will enable significant redevelopment of the area immediately to the south-east of this Policy Area, providing medium-high density residential housing and mixed use development opportunities; ➤ Allotments on the north side of train line is proposed to be re-zoned to the Suburban Activity Node Zone in this DPA;

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased densities provides greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities; ➤ Large tracts of public housing provide opportunity to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape;
			<p>Policy Area 16 – South of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Regional Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent the Oaklands train station; ➤ Includes the Dwyer Road reserve; ➤ Within 300m (as the crow flies) to the Marion Sports and Community Club providing football, soccer, cricket and tennis facilities; 	<p>Policy Area 16 – South of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public housing block of 17,000 sq metres; ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1920 – 1960s; ➤ Substantial in-fill redevelopment exists, typically constructed in the 1970s; 	<p>Policy Area 16 – South of train line</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The recently-announced Oaklands Crossing will enable significant redevelopment of the area immediately to the west of this Policy Area, providing medium-high density residential housing and mixed use development opportunities; ➤ Possibility for future Oaklands Crossing DPA to consider increasing densities in this area of Oaklands Park; ➤ Allotments on the south side of train line and on the northern side of Diagonal Road are proposed to be re-zoned to the Suburban Activity Node Zone in this DPA; ➤ Increased densities provide greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities; ➤ Large tracts of public housing provide opportunity to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape;

Marion	✓	x	Policy Area 12 – South of train line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Marion train station; ➤ Within 350m (as the crow flies) to the Oaklands reserve and wetlands; ➤ In close proximity to educational facilities (Westminster private school, Marion primary school, Hamilton Secondary College) 	Policy Area 12 – South of train line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nine undeveloped properties within Policy Area – six of which are owner-occupied; ➤ There remains a large land-holding (3,000 sq metres), currently owned/operated by a community housing association 	Policy Area 12 – South of train line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This Policy Area (and along the southern side of the train line to the north) is proposed to be re-zoned to the Suburban Activity Node Zone in this DPA;
			Policy Area 12 – Adjacent Marion Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Marion/Mitchell Park Neighbourhood Centre Zone; ➤ Includes large area of public open space ➤ Within 550m (as the crow flies) to the Mitchell Park sports grounds and reserves; 	Policy Area 12 – Adjacent Marion Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Housing typically constructed in the 1960s – much of which remains in-tact; 	Policy Area 12 – Adjacent Marion Road Nil
Mitchell Park	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Policy Area 12 covers the whole of the suburb of Mitchell Park; ➤ Adjacent the Mitchell Park and Tonsley train stations; ➤ Includes the Mitchell Park sports grounds and reserves; ➤ In close proximity to educational facilities (Westminster private school, Marion primary school, Hamilton Secondary College, Sacred Heart Middle School, Tonsley TAFE and Flinders University); ➤ Adjacent Marion/Mitchell Park Neighbourhood Centre Zone; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1950 – 1960s; ➤ Substantial redevelopment of public housing has occurred between 2000 - 2010 ('The Avenues' estate); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The further development of the Tonsley site will see medium-high density residential development, a retail precinct and options for entertainment, employment and education; ➤ Parts of PA 12 on north and south sides of Alawoona Avenue and on western side of train line proposed to be re-zoned to Suburban Activity Node Zone (via Southern Innovation Area DPA (Ministerial)); ➤ Future redevelopment of the Mitchell park sports grounds will increase recreation options;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent several Local Centres; 		
Clovelly Park	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Small pocket of PA 12 adjacent Mitchell Park train station; ➤ In close proximity to Tonsley 'hub'; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1950 – 1960s; ➤ Limited in-fill development has occurred; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The further development of the Tonsley site will see medium-high density residential development, a retail precinct and options for entertainment, employment and education; ➤ Given future redevelopment of the Tonsley site, significant upgrade of nearby Mitchell Park sports grounds and possible relocation of Mitchell Park train station, it is considered increasing density around this area via a future DPA is appropriate;
Tonsley	x	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Tonsley 'hub'; ➤ Adjacent a Neighbourhood Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent Flinders Medical Centre and University; ➤ Significant road works on South Road being undertaken as part of the North-South Corridor project; ➤ Currently adjacent Tonsley train station and likely to be in close proximity to new train station; ➤ Adjacent a variety of land uses to the south, including employment options and the Warriparinga wetlands; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1950 – 1960s; ➤ Substantial number of contiguous conventional public housing allotments; ➤ Increased examples in-fill development is exhibited; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The further development of the Tonsley site will see medium-high density residential development, a retail precinct and options for entertainment, employment and education; ➤ PA 16 is proposed to be re-zoned to Suburban Activity Node Zone (via Southern Innovation Area DPA (Ministerial)); ➤ Large tracts of public housing provide opportunity to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape; ➤ Some land in northern part of Policy Area is subject to contamination;
Sturt	✓	x	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In close proximity to the Marion Regional Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent a Neighbourhood Centre Zone; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1950 – 1960s; ➤ Public housing block of 10,000 sq metres; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Large tracts of public housing provide opportunity to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Brolga Place reserve; ➤ Within close proximity to the Travers Street reserve; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Considerable low-density in-fill development has occurred throughout; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased densities provide greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities;
Seacombe Gardens	✓	✓	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In close proximity to the Marion Regional Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent a Neighbourhood Centre Zone; ➤ Includes the Sandery Avenue and Harbrow Grove reserves; 	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1950 – 1960s; ➤ 3 x public housing blocks of 5,500, 5,000 and 4,800 sq metres in area; ➤ Considerable low-medium density in-fill development throughout; 	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Large tracts of public housing provide opportunity to achieve comprehensive redevelopment and reinvigorate streetscape; ➤ Increased densities provide greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities;
			<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Marion Regional Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent commercial land uses on Sturt Road; ➤ In close proximity to the Sandery Avenue reserve; 	<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Considerable low-medium density in-fill development throughout; 	<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased densities provide greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities; ➤ Allotments south of Sturt Road and adjacent northern section of Morphett Road are

					proposed to be re-zoned to the Suburban Activity Node Zone in this DPA;
Dover Gardens	✓	✓	Policy Area 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In close proximity to the Marion Regional Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent the Winchester Street reserve; ➤ Within close proximity to the Clacton Road reserve; 	Policy Area 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1950 – 1960s; ➤ Some public housing (all with modern dwellings) scattered throughout; ➤ Considerable low-medium density in-fill development throughout; 	Policy Area 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased densities provide greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities;
			Policy Area 16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjacent the Marion Regional Centre Zone; ➤ Adjacent the Winchester Street reserve; ➤ Within close proximity to the Clacton Road reserve; 	Policy Area 16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Original housing stock constructed between 1950 – 1960s; ➤ Some public housing allotments scattered throughout; ➤ Considerable low-medium density in-fill development throughout; 	Policy Area 16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increased densities provide greater number of residents in close proximity to the Regional Centre Zone, providing a range of community services and facilities, bus interchange, recreational facilities, shopping and employment opportunities; ➤ Allotments south of Sturt Road and adjacent northern section of Morphett Road are proposed to be re-zoned to the Suburban Activity Node Zone in this DPA;

CONCLUSION

Suburb	Commentary/Summary	Recommendation
Glandore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of the remainder of the Medium Density Policy Area will provide a suitable transition between the proposed Suburban Activity Node Zone; • The Policy Area is in close proximity to a tram stop, enabling greater uptake of public transport; • Large public housing block enables more efficient use of land and greater likelihood of comprehensive redevelopment; 	Retain
South Plympton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention of the remainder of the Medium Density Policy Area will provide a suitable transition between the proposed Suburban Activity Node Zone; • The Policy Area is in close proximity to two tram stops, enabling greater uptake of public transport; • Large public housing block enables more efficient use of land and greater likelihood of comprehensive redevelopment; 	Retain
Plympton Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Policy Area is in close proximity to a tram stop, enabling greater uptake of public transport; • The Policy Area is adjacent a well-patronised sports club/open space; • The Policy Area will provide a transition between the potential medium-high density Morphettville Racecourse development; 	Retain
Edwardstown	<p>Policy Area 12 – North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Policy Area is in close proximity to a train station, enabling greater uptake of public transport; 	Retain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retention of the remainder of the Medium Density Policy Area will provide a suitable transition between the proposed Suburban Activity Node Zone which is proposed adjacent train line; 	
	<p>Policy Area 12 – South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Policy Area is in close proximity to a train station, enabling greater uptake of public transport; Retention of the remainder of the Medium Density Policy Area will provide a suitable transition between the proposed Suburban Activity Node Zone to the proposed Marion Plains Policy Area; Adjacent District Centre Zone; Adjacent Edwardstown Oval which will undergo significant redevelopment in the near future; 	Retain
	<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Policy Area is in close proximity to a train station, enabling greater uptake of public transport; In close proximity to District Centre Zone; Adjacent Edwardstown Oval which will undergo significant redevelopment in the near future; Allotments on southern side of street proposed to be re-zoned Suburban Activity Node Zone – maintaining remainder of the PA 16 outside this zone will provide transition to the proposed Marion Plains Policy Area; 	Retain
Ascot Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Policy Area is in close proximity to a train station, enabling greater uptake of public transport; 	Retain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent the Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone, which is proposed to be expanded under this DPA; • Current Policy Area criteria reflects density of existing in-fill development; 	
Park Holme	Policy Area 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent the Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone, which is proposed to be expanded under this DPA; • Within close proximity of several recreation options, including lawn bowls, tennis, swimming pool and large Council reserve; 	Retain
	Policy Area 16 – North (this Policy Area extends into Plympton Park) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-fill development typically results in low-scale dwellings on low density allotments (approx. 250 – 400 square metres); • No fixed rail options within convenient walking distance; • Limited public transport options nearby for those properties located centrally or westerly in Policy Area; • ‘Morphettville Renewal’ development by Housing SA (bound by Hendrie Street and Appleby Road) will accommodate allotments ranging from (approx.) 80 – 450 square metres in area; 	Retain OR Amend to Marion Plains Policy Area due to there being no fixed rail options within convenient walking distance and a majority of the public housing allotment have been divided, or are in the process of being divided
	Policy Area 16 – South <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within close proximity the Park Holme Neighbourhood Centre Zone, which is proposed to be expanded under this DPA; • Within close proximity of several recreation options, including lawn bowls, tennis, swimming pool and large Council reserve; 	Retain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In close proximity to the Oaklands wetlands and associated passive recreation options; • Recently constructed low-medium density housing provided throughout this Policy Area – Policy Area reflects density and built form of existing housing; 	
Morphettville	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent Neighbourhood Centre Zone; • Adjacent large areas of public open space, including Morphettville Oval and McKellar Terrace reserve; • No fixed rail options nearby; 	<p>Retain</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Amend to Marion Plains Policy Area due to the Medium Density Policy Area 12 being unlikely to result in significant increased yield over that permitted by the Marion Plains Policy Area, and a majority of allotments have been redeveloped</p>
	<p>Policy Area 16 - North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-fill development typically results in low-scale dwellings on low density allotments (approx. 250 – 400 square metres); • No fixed rail options within convenient walking distance; • Limited public transport options nearby for those properties located centrally or westerly in Policy Area; • ‘Morphettville Renewal’ development by Housing SA (bound by Hendrie Street and Appleby Road) will accommodate allotments ranging from (approx.) 80 – 450 square metres in area; 	<p>Retain</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Amend to Marion Plains Policy Area due to there being no fixed rail options within convenient walking distance and a majority of the public housing</p>

		allotment have been divided, or are in the process of being divided
	<p>Policy Area 16 – South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High percentage of new dwellings constructed at low densities; • Significant open space and passive recreation options nearby; • One public housing lot of (approximately) 4,000 square metres; 	<p>Retain</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Amend to Marion Plains Policy Area as a majority of existing public housing lots have been redeveloped (at low densities) and Regeneration Policy Area 16 unlikely to provide significant increase in yield due to limited depth of allotments.</p>
Warradale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent Warradale and Oaklands train station; • Adjacent the Regional Centre Zone and Warradale Neighbourhood Centre Zone; • The upgrade of the Oaklands crossing will provide opportunities for significant mixed use development with medium-high density housing; • Housing in this locality has exceptional access to public transport, entertainment, shopping, recreation, community services and facilities. 	Retain
Oaklands Park	<p>Policy Area 12 - North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent Oaklands train station; • Adjacent the Regional Centre Zone and Warradale Neighbourhood Centre Zone; • The upgrade of the Oaklands crossing will provide opportunities for significant mixed use development with medium-high density housing; 	Retain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing in this locality has exceptional access to public transport, entertainment, shopping, recreation, community services and facilities. 	
	<p>Policy Area 12 - South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In close proximity to the Oaklands train station; Adjacent the Regional Centre Zone; The upgrade of the Oaklands crossing will provide opportunities for significant mixed use development with medium-high density housing; Medium Density Policy Area 12 provides appropriate transition from the proposed Suburban Activity Node Zone along train line and Diagonal Road to the lower density housing in 'centre' of suburb; Housing in this locality has exceptional access to public transport, entertainment, shopping, recreation, community services and facilities. 	Retain
	<p>Policy Area 16 - North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In close proximity to the Oaklands train station; Significant number of contiguous public housing allotments, provides opportunities for comprehensive in-fill development and to reinvigorate streetscape; 	Retain
	<p>Policy Area 16 - South</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent Oaklands train station; Adjacent the Regional Centre Zone; The upgrade of the Oaklands crossing will provide opportunities for significant mixed use development with medium-high density housing; 	Retain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing in this locality has exceptional access to public transport, entertainment, shopping, recreation, community services and facilities. 	
Marion	Policy Area 12 – South of train line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed to be re-zoned Suburban Activity Node Zone as part of this DPA 	Retain/Re-zone as per proposed DPA
	Policy Area 12 – Adjacent Marion Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent Marion/Mitchell Park Neighbourhood Centre Zone; Narrow strip of Policy Area adjacent Northern Policy Area; 	Retain OR Re-zone to Marion Plains Policy Area as the remaining residential area bound by Marion Road, Sturt River and Seaford train line is currently zoned Northern Policy Area and is proposed to be re-zoned to Marion Plains Policy Area as part of this DPA
Mitchell Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Policy Area has exceptional access to public transport (rail line and bus links), educational facilities (public and private primary and secondary schools, TAFE and Flinders University buildings), the Tonlsey ‘hub’ and public open space; Much of the ‘central’ part of the suburb underwent urban renewal via ‘The Avenues’ public housing redevelopment; Allotments on north and south side of Alawoona Avenue and on western side of train line are proposed to be re-zoned Suburban Activity Node Zone (via the Southern Innovation Area DPA (Ministerial)); 	Retain

Clovelly Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent Mitchell Park train station; • In close proximity to Tonsley 'hub' and Mitchell Park sports club; • As Tonsley 'hub' continues to redevelop, opportunities to expand this Policy Area should be considered; 	Retain
Tonsley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed to be re-zoned Suburban Activity Node Zone (via the Southern Innovation Area DPA (Ministerial)); 	Retain/Re-zone as per proposed DPA
Sturt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent Regional Centre Zone; • Adjacent proposed Suburban Activity Node Zone on western side of Diagonal Road; • Large public housing block of (approximately) 10,000 square metres 	Retain
Seacombe Gardens	<p>Policy Area 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In close proximity to Regional Centre Zone; • Adjacent proposed Suburban Activity Node Zone on southern side of Sturt Road and western side of Diagonal Road; • Will provide appropriate transition to Suburban Activity Node Zone; 	Retain
	<p>Policy Area 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent the Regional Centre Zone; • Parts adjacent Sturt, Diagonal and Morphett Roads proposed to be re-zoned to Suburban Activity Node Zone in this DPA; 	Retain/Re-zone as per proposed DPA

Dover Gardens	Policy Area 12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In close proximity to Regional Centre Zone; • Adjacent proposed Suburban Activity Node Zone on southern side of Sturt Road and western side of Morphett Road; • Will provide appropriate transition to Suburban Activity Node Zone; 	Retain
	Policy Area 16 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjacent the Regional Centre Zone; • Parts adjacent Sturt and Morphett Roads proposed to be re-zoned to Suburban Activity Node Zone in this DPA; 	Retain/Re-zone as per proposed DPA

A review of the locational attributes of the Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16 in all suburbs reveals that a majority comprise features that warrant increased densities – such as proximity to fixed rail, quality public open space and higher-order Centre Zones comprising shopping, employment and community services.

A number of areas are also adjacent, or in close proximity to areas subject to substantial redevelopment and increased investment – such as the Tonsley ‘hub’, the Edwardstown and Mitchell Park sports clubs, Castle Plaza, Westfield Marion and the Oaklands crossing.

As part of this DPA, many areas currently zoned Medium Density Policy Area 12 and Regeneration Policy Area 16 are to be re-zoned Suburban Activity Node Zone (SANZ). If maintained, Policy Areas 12 and 16 outside of the SANZ will provide an appropriate transition to the lower density housing anticipated in the proposed Marion Plains Policy Area.

It is staff’s view that the Medium Density and Regeneration Policy Areas assist in providing housing diversity throughout the Council area and are placed in appropriate locations, to facilitate increased patronage of public transport, public open space and local businesses and to assist in reinvigorating streetscapes, by enabling viable renewal of large areas of public housing.

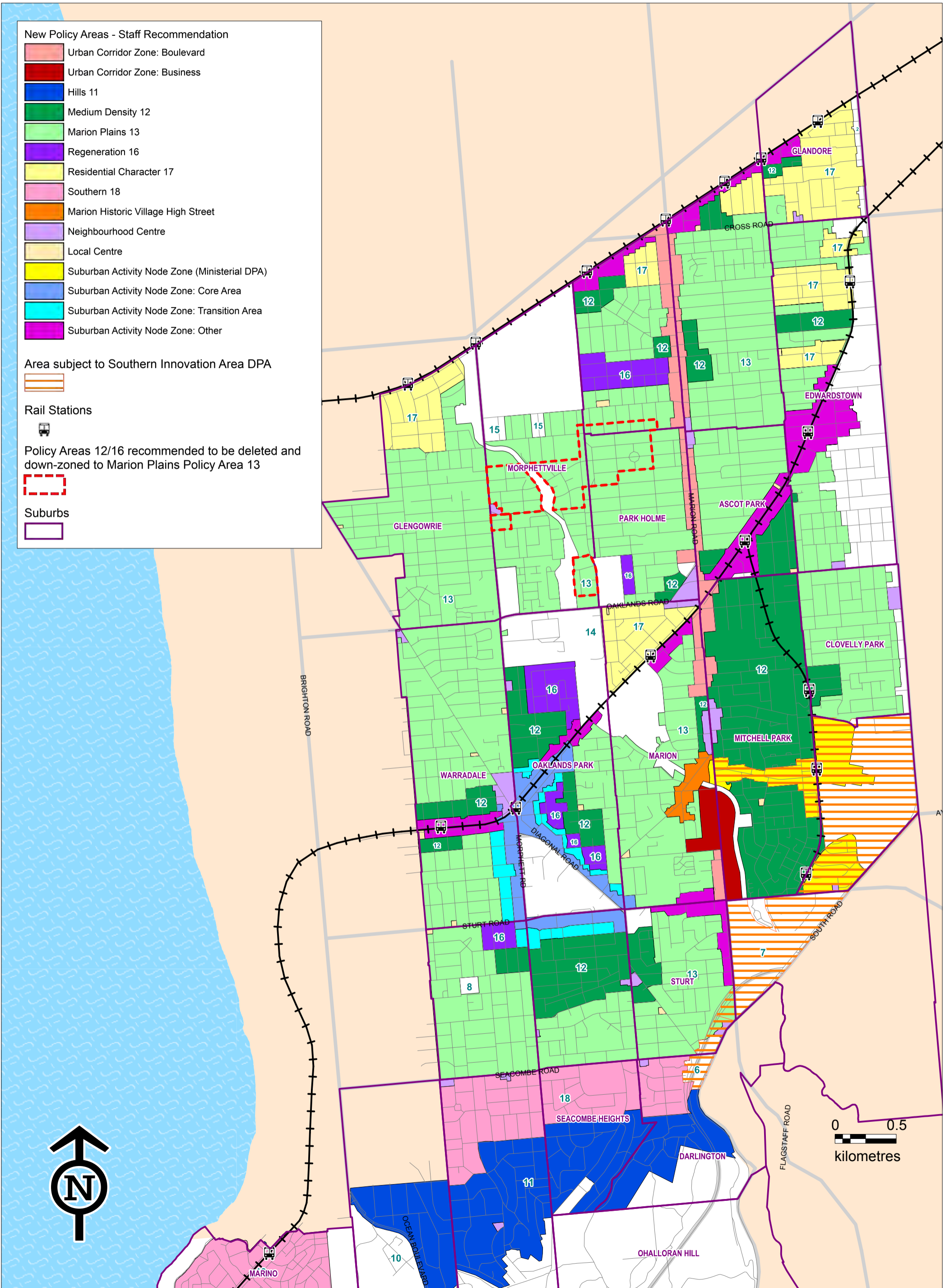
By removing the Medium Density and Regeneration Policy Areas would be to reduce the housing diversity sought by this DPA, and reduce the choices available for the wide variety of households.

As such, maintaining the Medium Density and Regeneration Policy Areas furthers the aims of the Housing Diversity DPA and ensures current and future residents of the City of Marion are provided with housing options that caters for their needs.

In the event Council is of the view that reducing the density sought in some suburban areas is appropriate, in accordance with the table above, the Council may wish to amend the following policy areas to the Marion Plains Policy Area proposed as part of this DPA:

1. The northern pocket of the Regeneration Policy Area 16 in Park Holme (and section of this Policy Area that extends into Plympton Park);
2. The Medium Density Policy Area 12 in Morphettville;
3. The northern pocket of the Regeneration Policy Area 16 in Morphettville;
4. The southern pocket of the Regeneration Policy Area 16 in Morphettville.

Proposed Zones and Policy Areas



**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officers: Mathew Allen, Manager Engineering and Field Services
General Manager: Tony Lines, General Manager City Services
Subject: Streetscape Project – Alawoona Avenue, Mitchell Park
Report Reference: GC250717R05

REPORT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on the streetscape Program of Works, in particular the pending property development adjacent Alawoona Avenue, Mitchell Park. As a result of the pending residential development, it is proposed that Alawoona Avenue streetscape upgrade be deferred and in its place Finniss Street, Heron Way and Railway Terrace streetscape upgrades be undertaken during 2017/18 instead. Streetscape projects will be listed in the Annual Business Plan thereafter, for Council endorsement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Notes the report. | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Defers the Alawoona Avenue streetscape upgrade until such time as the adjacent property development is significantly completed. | 25 July 2017 |
| 3. Undertakes an investigation into the possibility of undergrounding the overhead power infrastructure on Alawoona Avenue and lodge a future grant application for PLEC funding towards this project. | 30 June 2018 |
| 4. Undertakes design and construction of Finniss Street and Heron Way, and also design for Railway Terrace Streetscape during 2017/18 in accordance with the \$1.8 million streetscape adopted budget allocation. | 30 June 2018 |

DISCUSSION

The Streetscape Project is a priority for Council and is included in the Draft Business Plan 2016-2019: 'Deliver a Policy and Program to enhance streetscapes across the City'. At the 9 May 2017 General Council meeting (GC090517R09), Council endorsed Option 3 (filters - Wards and Alignment with other initiatives) for the Program of Works (**Appendix1**).

Administration met with representatives of Junction Housing on 23 June 2017 to discuss their properties along Alawoona Avenue. They advised that they intend to redevelop these properties (on both sides of the road) in the next few years. This is earlier than previously advised.

The State Government-led Development Plan Amendment is likely to allow up to 4 storey apartment buildings along Alawoona Avenue, which Junction Housing will seek to construct. A meeting will be held with Junction Housing in August to further understand their type of development proposal including associated access.

It is recommended that the design and construction of Alawoona Avenue be deferred for the following reasons:

- The potential of damage to infrastructure as a result of the redevelopment on Alawoona Avenue is high. It would be prudent to defer the streetscape upgrade until the property redevelopment has been significantly completed.
- The deferral of Alawoona Avenue streetscape upgrade will provide an opportunity to explore undergrounding the overhead infrastructure, and submit a grant bid for Power Line Environmental Committee (PLEC) funding.
- The majority of the Alawoona Avenue streetscape design has been completed. The finalisation of design has been put on hold. The relevant residential development components could be integrated into the final design at the time the adjoining dwellings are being constructed.

The deferral of Alawoona Avenue will allow Finniss Street to be designed and constructed during 2017/18 and also allow funding for the completion of Heron Way streetscape along with the streetscape design for Railway Terrace.

RESOURCES

The re-development of Alawoona and proposed changes will place pressure on the delivery of works during 2017/18. Further detailed planning is required to understand the resource requirements and implications on timeframes. Delivery of these projects will require preparation of project briefs, administration of contracts, review designs and supervision of works. The monitoring of project delivery and budgets will be incorporated into existing reporting systems through Capital Works Reports and Quarterly Budget Reviews.

CONCLUSION

The streetscape upgrade of Alawoona Avenue will be adversely impacted by the proposed redevelopment of adjacent properties. It would be prudent for Council to defer the streetscape upgrade on Alawoona Avenue and bring forward streetscape projects on Finniss Street, Heron Way and Railway Terrace.

Option 3 - Possible Program

Filters - Wards and Alignment with other initiatives

No	Road	Ward	Treatment	Alignment with other Initiatives	Estimated Cost (\$)	Year
1	Alawoona Avenue	Warriparinga	3		1,100,000	1
2	Finniss Street	Warriparinga	2 plus indented parking bays	Marion Historic Village	600,000	2
					600,000	
3	Railway Terrace	Woodlands	Landscaping/WSUD/Station treatments only	Greenway Walking/Cycling Strategy	1,000,000	3
4	Heron Way	Coastal	Committed Project	Heron Way Reserve	200,000	
5	Birch Crescent	Warriparinga	2	Greenway	900,000	4
6	Warracowie Way	Warracowie	1 + shared space		500,000	
7	Bray Street	Mullawirra	3		400,000	
					600,000	4
8	Morphett Road (south of Seacombe Rd)	Southern Hills & Warriparinga	3 Possibly WSUD & Landscaping		1,300,000	5
9	Perry Barr Road	Coastal	3 (with contra flow like lanes)		900,000	
10	Tonsley Greenway	Warriparinga	Landscaping, WSUD & access provisions	Greenway Walking/Cycling Strategy	750,000	6
11	Winifred Avenue	Woodlands & Mullawirra	3		750,000	
12	Chitral Terrace	Woodlands	3		400,000	
13	Diagonal Road (adjacent to the shopping centre)	Warracowie	3 (if possible) Possibly landscaping only		500,000	7
14	Oaklands Road	Warracowie & Mullawirra	3 (if possible)		1,100,000	
15	Patpa Drive	Southern Hills	Possibly Landscaping & WSUD		700,000	8
16	Newland Ave/Sherlock Rd	Coastal	3		1,100,000	
17	Lindsay Avenue	Woodlands	3	Access to Station & Castle Plaza	500,000	
18	Folkestone Road	Warracowie	3		1,000,000	9
19	Scholefield Road	Coastal (part CoHB)	3	Entry Statement	400,000	
20	Patpa Drive	Southern Hills	3		400,000	
21	Hendrie Street	Mullawirra	3		1,800,000	10

Note: Estimated cost are indicative only

	Warriparinga
	Woodlands

	Warracowie
	Mullawirra

	Coastal
	Southern Hills

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 July 2017**

Originating Officer: Nadia Yeoman, Coordinator Traffic & Parking
Manager: Mathew Allen, Manager Engineering and Field Services
General Manager: Tony Lines, General Manager City Services
Subject: Parking Restrictions in Cherub Street
Report Reference: GC250717R06

REPORT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with a detailed history of parking restrictions in Cherub Street, Hallett Cove namely:

- where the current investigation originated;
- actions taken as a result of the request for investigation; and
- what the Administration's recommendations are based on.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Notes the report. | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Endorses that existing on-street parking restrictions on Cherub Street, Hallett Cove remain unchanged. | 25 July 2017 |

DISCUSSION

Cherub Street is located west of the Hallett Cove Railway Station and provides access to the station and the off-street park-and-ride facility. There are two off-street car parks on either side of the Hallett Cove Beach Railway Station which serve as park-and-ride facilities for commuters. Together they provide off-street car parking spaces for 257 vehicles.

1. A **110** vehicle capacity car park on the western side of the railway station, with access off Cherub Street;
2. A **147** vehicle capacity car park on the eastern side of the railway station, with access off Reliance Road.

Cherub Street is generally 7.7m wide and carries approximately 427 vehicles per day (traffic volumes recorded in May 2015). DPTI crash records indicate that there have been no crashes reported on Cherub Street from 2012-2016.

In the past Council has responded to requests from residents of Cherub Street for parking restrictions and intersection controls. A search of Council records revealed requests regarding parking restrictions to alleviate safety concerns associated with traffic congestion, all day parking and concerns about bus traffic in the Street. The original parking controls were installed in 2002, however, investigations revealed more recent parking control changes were

not documented. There were some concerns about non-compliance with the time limit parking restrictions, but no requests for the removal of the time limit parking restrictions have been received.

The current investigation originated from a Ward briefing in which it was requested to investigate access to on-street parking in Cherub Street, whether the existing restrictions are appropriate for its users and a request to create a drop-off zone north of the bus stop (on the eastern side of Cherub Street).

A summary of the history of events in Cherub Street are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: History of Events in Cherub Street

Date	Details	Outcome
Oct 2014	Southlink Pty Ltd raised concerns about vehicles parked on the eastern side of Cherub Street	Notes that the existing Parking (3P) zone was installed in Jan 2002. No changes recommended.
Feb 2015	Residents' concerns about parked vehicles creating traffic conflict, especially bus traffic, and vehicles parking longer than 3 hours in the 3 hour time limit parking (3P) areas	Information forwarded to Community Safety Inspectorate to monitor parking compliance.
April 2015	Residents' concerns about parked vehicles creating traffic conflict just north of the bus stop. Requesting a drop-off zone	Situation reviewed and no changes recommended at the time.
Nov 2015	Residents' concerns about bus movements, blind corners and parking controls. Notes indicate that the existing 3P restrictions were implemented to improve amenity, prevent the road from becoming blocked and assist access in the vicinity of the Railway Station, by preventing the occurrence of all day parking on the road.	Recommended that a centre line be installed on Cherub Street at the intersection with Dutchman Drive. No changes to on-street parking restrictions.
March 2016	Concerns about parked vehicles creating traffic conflict, especially bus traffic and vehicles parking longer than 3 hours in the 3 hour time limit parking (3P) areas.	Observations undertaken and Community Safety Inspectorate requested to monitor parking compliance.
April 2016	Concerns about traffic safety and bus traffic	The movement of buses was discussed with the Public Transport Division of DPTI.
Sept 2016	Residents' request for Give-Way controls to be installed at Cherub Street/Gwen Street.	Give-Way controls installed on the southern leg of Cherub Street in accordance with Australian Standards
March 2017	Concerns raised at Ward briefing	Current investigation
May 2017	Residents' requesting a white barrier line at the northern end of Cherub Street. Concerns raised about intersection sight distance at Cherub Street and Dutchman Drive.	Advised residents that a white barrier line will be installed at the bend in the northern section of Cherub Street. The intersection of Cherub Street and Dutchman Drive was assessed against Australian Standards and no changes are warranted.

The Administration has reviewed the traffic and parking situation in Cherub Street and undertaken community engagement to collect feedback on proposed changes to parking restrictions (as per the request of Ward Councillors). All directly and indirectly affected local residents were included in the mail-out with a total of 60 residents consulted. A copy of the community engagement letter is attached as **Appendix 1**.

The feedback received in response to the community engagement was collated and analysed. In summary, 60 letters were sent out and 16 responses were received. In general, most respondents were supportive of the installation of a solid white dividing line at the bend in Cherub Street, while feedback was divided regarding changes to the existing on-street parking restrictions. A breakdown of the consultation feedback has been attached as **Appendix 2**.

In the Austroads Guide to Traffic Management – Part 11 Parking, it advises that priorities for the use of kerbside space should essentially be established in the public interest. In order to determine whether parking should be permitted on the Street, the following factors should be taken into account:

- Safety;
- road type or function;
- road location;
- type of frontage activity/land use pattern;
- traffic flow characteristics;
- public transport and bicycle requirements;
- availability of off-street parking;
- visual impact and service vehicle;
- emergency vehicle; and
- access driveway requirements.

Our community has provided feedback regarding what they value (traffic safety) and what they wanted Council to deliver, in the context of this particular community engagement. Respondents have noted in their feedback that they share concern for increased traffic conflict if unrestricted parking is allowed on both sides of Cherub Street.

Accordingly the Administration's recommendations are as follows

1. There is overwhelming support for the installation of the solid white dividing line to improve lane discipline, with two (2) directly affected residents opposing the proposal. It is recommended that the line marking be installed.
2. With regards to proposed changes to the parking restrictions, respondents were divided with directly affected residents showing general opposition to the proposal, listing concerns about traffic safety in their feedback. These concerns were the reasons that the parking restrictions were installed in the first place. As such, due to lack of clear support, it is not recommended to make any changes to the time limit parking restrictions in Cherub Street.

With recommendation No. 2, Council acknowledges the directly affected residents' feedback and their wishes to retain the 3P parking restrictions on the western side of Cherub Street, to prevent all-day parking which will lead to traffic congestion. Commuters are encouraged to utilise the off-street park-and-ride facility and other unrestricted on-street parking where traffic safety is not a concern.

CONCLUSION

Council has investigated a recent request from the Ward Councillors to amend time limits in relation to on-street parking in Cherub Street. Community engagement was undertaken and feedback was divided in terms of parking changes. Directly affected residents indicated general opposition to the proposed parking changes due to concerns about traffic conflict should all-day parking be allowed on both sides of Cherub Street (north of the bus stop). Council recommends that the on-street parking restrictions remain unchanged.

CHERUB STREET
 Review of On-Street Parking Restrictions
 19th of May 2017



Dear Resident

Council is currently reviewing the on-street parking restrictions in Cherub Street, following recent concerns raised regarding safety and amenity in the street.

There are currently 3-hour parking restrictions (3P) on both sides of the road, with a Bus Zone and No Stopping Zone on the eastern side of the road next to the rail station. The parking restrictions seen on site are the result of several investigations throughout the years, in response to concerns about parking congestion, traffic safety and bus access.

Council has reviewed the existing parking restrictions, as well as recent concerns which have been raised, and propose to make the following changes to ensure that safety is maintained, commuter parking occurs in appropriate areas and that on-street parking is optimized. It is proposed to remove the 3P time limit parking restriction on the eastern side of Cherub Street, and on part of the western side of Cherub Street to enable unrestricted parking. A new "Drop & Go" zone will be created on the eastern side of the street, north of the Bus Zone. Parking on the western side of the road, in close proximity to the station entrance, is to remain unchanged to meet the needs of residents and their visitors.

Please refer to the plan on the next page for a diagram of the proposed parking restrictions, and refer to the table below for details about the proposal:

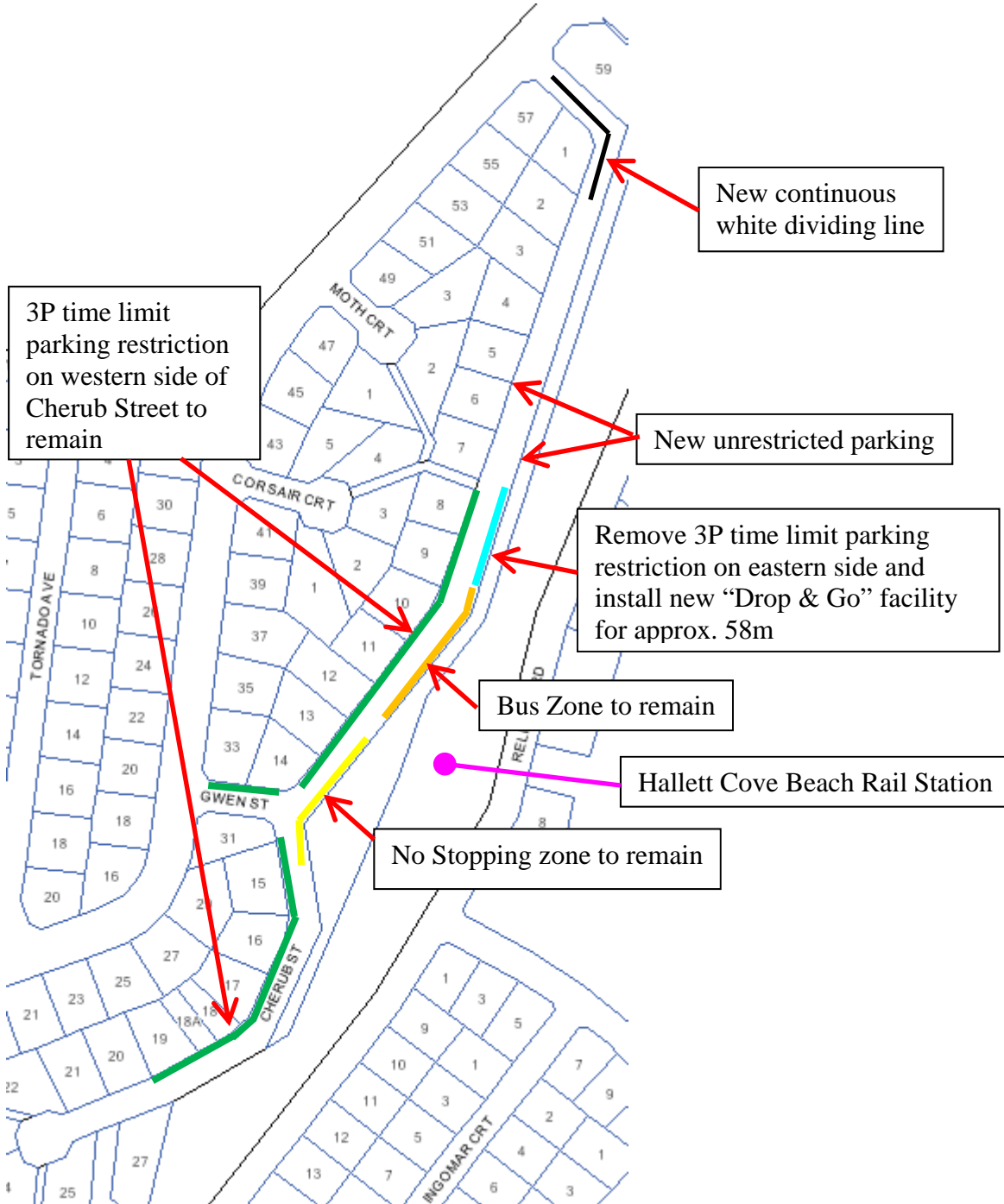
Proposal	Reason / Benefit
3P on western side from Nos. 8-19 Cherub Street remains	Will ensure turnover of traffic and availability to residents and their visitors directly outside dwellings (near station entrance)
3p on western side from Nos. 1-7 Cherub Street to be removed	Provides additional unrestricted parking in the street, where parking demand has not been high
3P on eastern side to be removed	Provides additional unrestricted parking in the street, in close proximity to the rail station.
New "Drop & Go" zone on eastern side, north of the bus zone	A drop-off and pick-up facility for patrons of the rail services while still allowing easy access for buses to promote integrated transport.
Bus Zone on eastern side remains	Bus Zone is in the optimal location
No Stopping zone on eastern side remains	The No Stopping Zone between the Bus Zone and the intersection with Gwen Street keeps the road clear for moving traffic.
New continuous white dividing line to be installed at the northern bend in Cherub Street	This will provide guidance to traffic at the bend. Please note that due to the "3m white line rule" on-street parking will not be permitted adjacent to the line marking.

You are invited to provide your feedback in response to Council's proposal, by completing the enclosed survey form & returning it to Council by Friday 2 June 2017 using the reply pre-paid envelope provided.

Yours sincerely
 Nadia Yeoman - Coordinator Traffic and Parking



CHERUB STREET
Review of On-Street Parking Restrictions
19th of May 2017



CHERUB STREET
Review of On-Street Parking Restrictions
19th of May 2017



1. Do you support the proposed changes to parking restrictions to better meet the parking needs of the street and maintain safety?

- Yes, I support the proposed changes to parking restrictions
- No, I do not support the changes to parking restrictions

2. Do you support the installation of a continuous white dividing line at the northern bend in Cherub Street to improve safety at the bend?

- Yes, please install the white dividing line at the bend
- No, do not install the white line at the bend

3. If you do not support the proposal, please state why:

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Your contact details

Name (compulsory)

.....

Address (compulsory)

.....

Mobile / Phone contact number

.....

Email

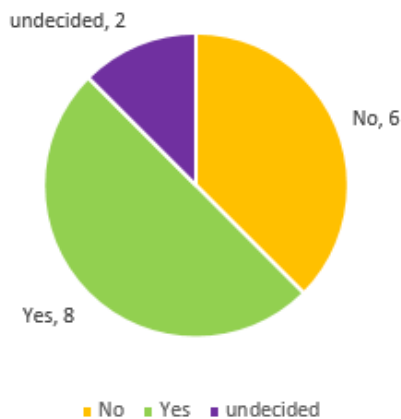
.....

Thank you for your input.

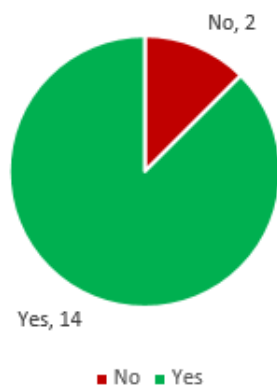
APPENDIX 2 – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FEEDBACK

The total number of response for both sets of consultations have been added together, here are the results:

1. Do you support proposed parking changes?



2. Do you support installation of new solid white dividing line?



The total numbers for the consultation (both sets of consultation added up) are as follows:

- 60 Letters sent out in total
- 16 responses received by 16/06/2017 – that is a 27% response rate
- Q1 Do you support the proposed parking changes?
 - 6 said No – general concern that parking congestion will lead to traffic safety problems
 - 8 said Yes
 - 2 were Undecided
- Q2 Do you support the installation of a new solid white dividing line at the northern bend in Cherub Street?
 - 2 said No
 - 14 said Yes

A breakdown of directly and indirectly affected residents are detailed below, separately.

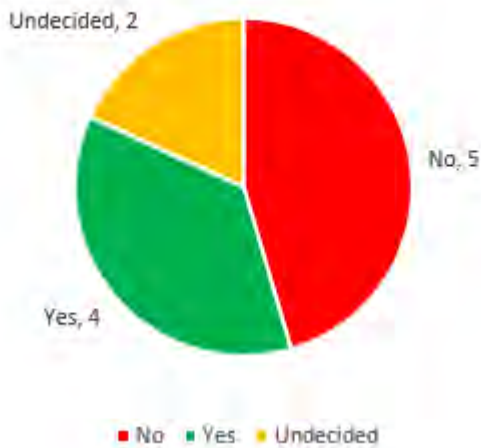
APPENDIX 2 – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FEEDBACK

Consultation No 1 – DIRECTLY AFFECTED residents – 4 to 25 May 2017

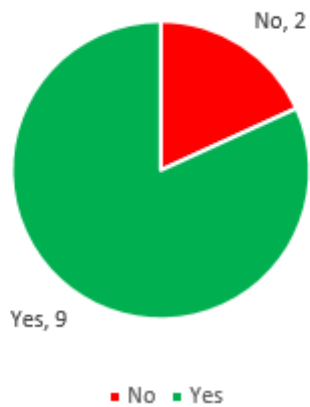
- 29 Letters sent out
- 11 responses received by 16/06/2017 – that is a 38% response rate
- Q1 Do you support the proposed parking changes?
 - 5 said No – general concern that parking congestion will lead to traffic safety problems
 - 4 said Yes
 - 2 were Undecided
- Q2 Do you support the installation of a new solid white dividing line at the northern bend in Cherub Street?
 - 2 said No
 - 9 said Yes

Visual display of the data for consultation No. 1:

1. Do you support proposed parking changes?



2. Do you support installation of new solid white dividing line?



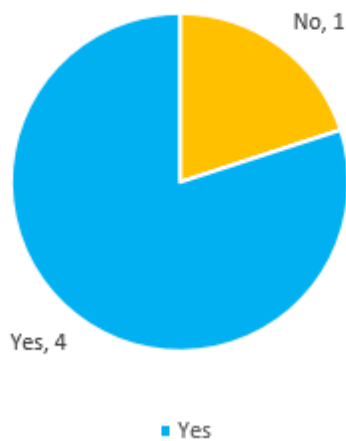
APPENDIX 2 – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT FEEDBACK

Consultation No 2 – Indirectly affected residents – 19 May to 9 June 2017

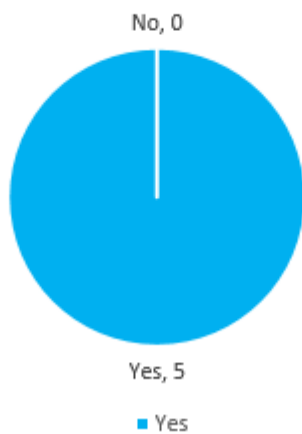
- 31 Letters sent out
- 5 responses received by 16/06/2017 – that is a 16% response rate
- Q1 Do you support the proposed parking changes?
 - 1 said No - concern that parking congestion will lead to traffic safety problems
 - 4 said Yes
- Q2 Do you support the installation of a new solid white dividing line at the northern bend in Cherub Street?
 - 5 said Yes

Visual display of the data for consultation No. 2:

1. Do you support proposed parking changes?



2. Do you support installation of new solid white dividing line?



**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Heather Michell, Land Asset Officer
Manager: Carol Hampton, Manager City Property
General Manager: Abby Dickson, General Manager City Development
Subject: Asset Optimisation – Ranger Street Reserve
Report Reference: GC250717R07

REPORT OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with the outcomes from the public consultation under Section 194(2)(b) of the Local Government Act 1999 for the potential disposal of Ranger Street Reserve Hallett Cove (the Reserve), for consideration as part of Council's asset optimisation strategy and to provide Council with a summary of the outcomes of the contamination investigations.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council has expressed a desire to pursue opportunities for asset consolidation, to maximise use of community facilities and ensure public value is delivered through its assets.

Ranger Street Reserve Hallett Cove is being considered for potential disposal as part of Council's asset optimisation strategy.

To determine how the reserves were used and their value to the community, public consultation was undertaken in December 2016 and concluded on 9 January 2017. Letters were distributed within a 300m radius of the Ranger Street Reserve to a total of 216 households and 22 responses were received. One of the respondents uses the reserve daily, one weekly, one twice weekly, one monthly, 13 less than monthly and four never use the Reserve.

A report for the consideration of the disposal of the reserves was considered on 24 January 2017 (GC240117R03) and Council resolved to undertake consultation under Section 194(2)(b) of the Local Government Act 1999 for potential disposal.

As a result of the consultation for the revocation of the community land classification one representation was received objecting to the proposal, details of this are provided in this report.

Contamination investigations have been undertaken to determine any future potential liability that may remain with Council as a result of any site contamination. The findings from the investigations have concluded that asbestos is present in the boundary fencing and the fence is damaged in places. The indicative cost to remove and replace the fence is \$11,000.

This cost will be offset should the sale of the Reserve proceed.

A Report has been prepared pursuant to Section 194 of the Local Government Act (Section 194 Report) for Ranger Street and is attached (Appendix 1). Council approval is sought to submit the outcome of the community consultation and the Section 194 Report (Appendix 1) to the Minister for Planning for consideration in accordance with Section 194 of the Local Government Act.

Council's endorsement of the recommendations will facilitate the progression of the process to revoke the community land classification.

Following the revocation, Council will be free to dispose of the land.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|
| 1. | Notes the outcome of the community consultation process undertaken for the potential disposal of Ranger St Reserve at Allotment 535 in Deposited Plan 9597, Certificate of Title Volume 5110 Folio 876. | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. | Authorises the lodgement of the proposal for Ranger St Reserve at Allotment 535 in Deposited Plan 9597, Certificate of Title Volume 5110 Folio 876 to the Minister for Planning in accordance with Section 194 of the Local Government Act 1999. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With a report on all submissions made as part of the public consultation process. • A request to approve the revocation of the Community Land classification. | 25 July 2017 |
| 3. | Notes a report will be presented to Council upon receipt of the determination from the Minister for Planning in relation to Ranger St Reserve at Allotment 535 in Deposited Plan 9597, Certificate of Title Volume 5110 Folio 876. | 30 November 2017 |
| 4. | Resolves to allocate additional funds up to \$11,000 to cover the full costs for the removal and replacement of the fence through the 2017/18 first budget review process, noting that these costs will be offset should the sale of the property proceed. | 25 July 2017 |

BACKGROUND

A report for the consideration of the disposal of the reserves was considered on 24 January 2017 (GC240117R03) and Council resolved:

1. *Declares that the retention of the land known as:*

- *Luke Court Reserve at Allotment 58 in Deposited Plan 10466, Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397.*
- *Louise Avenue Reserve at Allotment 31 in Deposited Plan 6514, Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135.*
- *Ranger St Reserve at Allotment 535 in Deposited Plan 9597, Certificate of Title Volume 5110 Folio 876.*

do not contribute to Council's strategic objectives and are surplus to Council's requirements and subject to Ministerial approval, the net sale proceeds will be paid into the Open Space Reserve Fund.

2. *Endorses an allocation of up to \$30,000 for Administration to undertake further site investigations by a qualified consultant into the potential contamination of the land known as*

- *Luke Court Reserve at Allotment 58 in Deposited Plan 10466, Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397.*

- *Louise Avenue Reserve at Allotment 31 in Deposited Plan 6514, Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135.*
 - *Ranger St Reserve at Allotment 535 in Deposited Plan 9597, Certificate of Title Volume 5110 Folio 876.*
 - *Oliphant Court Reserve at Allotment 23 in Deposited Plan 5712, Certificate of Title Volume 2652 Folio 17.*
3. *Endorses an allocation of up to \$7,800 for Administration to undertake consultation and bring a report to Council for consideration of the outcome of the public consultation under Section 194(2)(b) of the Local Government Act 1999 for the potential disposal of:*
- *Luke Court Reserve at Allotment 58 in Deposited Plan 10466, Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397*
 - *Louise Avenue Reserve at Allotment 31 in Deposited Plan 6514, Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135*
 - *Ranger St Reserve at Allotment 535 in Deposited Plan 9597, Certificate of Title Volume 5110 Folio 876.*
4. *Resolves to allocate additional funds of up to \$37,800 required for site investigations and community consultation through the 2016/17 second budget review process, noting that these additional costs will be offset should the sale of properties proceed.*
5. *Requires Administration to bring a report to Council for consideration of disposal subject to the outcome of potential soil contamination of Oliphant Court Reserve at Allotment 23 in Deposited Plan 5712, Certificate of Title Volume 2652 Folio 17.*

DISCUSSION

Council has expressed a desire to pursue opportunities for asset consolidation, to maximise use of community facilities and ensure public value is delivered through its assets.

Ranger Street Reserve Hallett Cove is being considered for potential disposal as part of Council's asset optimisation strategy.

Consultation

As part of the City of Marion Business Plan 2016-19 Council requires a review of under-utilised council reserves and facilities to ensure public value is maximised through Council's assets.

To determine how the Reserve is used and its value to the community, public consultation was undertaken in December 2016 and concluded on 9 January 2017. Letters were distributed within a 300m radius of the Ranger Street Reserve to a total of 216 households and 22 responses were received. One of the respondents uses the reserve daily, one weekly, one twice weekly, one monthly, 13 less than monthly and four never use the Reserve.

Public consultation pursuant to Section 194(2)(b) for the revocation of the community land classification was undertaken in accordance with Council's Community Consultation Policy. Community consultation was undertaken in February 2017 and March 2017 which included a direct mail out to residents within a 400m radius of the Reserve and to statutory authorities, publication of notices in the *Government Gazette*, *The Messenger* and *The Advertiser* newspapers and the relevant information was on public display at Council's Administration Centre, City Services and Libraries. A site specific website was set up to ensure the community could access information.

394 flyers were delivered and one response was received objecting to the proposal.

There were 15 visitors to www.makingmarion.com.au/ranger-reserve-revocation no submissions were received.

A response was received from APA in relation to the Reserve and they had no objection to the proposal.

A full summary of the response received is in the Section 194 Engagement Outcomes Report attached (Appendix 2).

Community Impact

The vision and principals of Council's Open Space Policy set out Council's commitment to provide open spaces that are accessible and diverse and provide opportunities for community activation. To support accessibility, it is proposed that open spaces be provided for the majority of people within 400 to 500 metres walking distance of their residence and/or workplace.

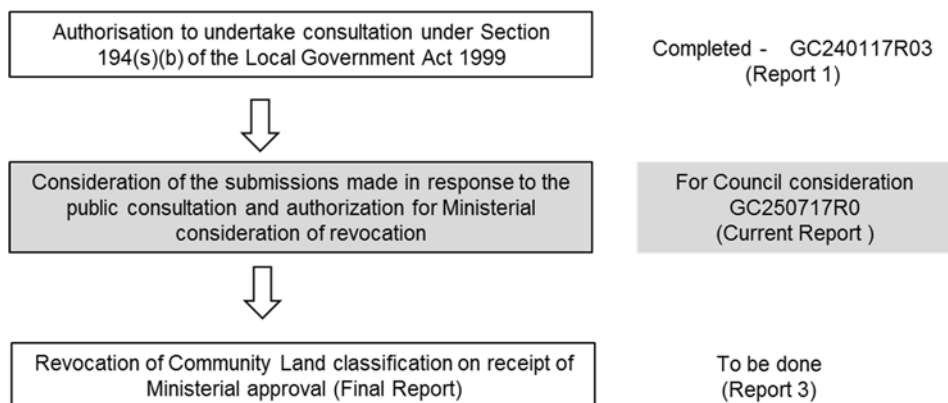
There are three other reserves within 500 metres of the Reserve which provide a greater range of amenities. They are Shamrock Road Reserve, Cove Sport and Gretel Crescent Reserve (Appendix 3).

It has been identified that the Reserve is not contributing to council's strategic objectives and have been identified as being surplus to Council's requirements.

Community Land Classification Revocation Process

Section 194 of the Local Government Act 1999 requires Council to prepare and make publicly available a report on the proposal (Section 194 Report) and states the community land classification cannot be revoked unless the Minister approves the revocation of the classification.

The following diagram illustrates Council's approval process to revoke the community land classification:



A Section 194 Report has been prepared for the site and is attached (Appendix 1).

Pursuant to Section 6 of the Administrative Arrangements Act 1994, the Governor has made a proclamation conferring the functions and power to approve the revocation of the community land classification in the Minister for Planning.

On Council's direction, a request for the revocation of the community land classification will be lodged with the Minister for Planning for approval, based on the Section 194(2)(a) report with such amendments as required by Council as a result of any submissions.

The timeframe for consideration by the Minister for Planning is dependent on the complexity of the application and can take up to four weeks.

Upon receipt of the determination of the Minister for Planning, a further report will be submitted to Council for the purpose of passing a resolution revoking the classification of the land as community land.

Environmental Implications

Contamination investigations have been undertaken to determine any future potential liability that may remain with Council as a result of any site contamination. The findings from the investigations have concluded that there is asbestos present in the fencing material along three of the property boundaries. The fence is damaged in places posing a potential complete exposure pathway through inhalation of asbestos particles. It is likely that the presence of the asbestos fence would hinder future redevelopment of the site for residential land use. The estimated cost of the removal and replacement of the fence is \$11,000. Under the Fences Act 1975, Council is entitled to seek reimbursement of half the costs from the adjoining land owners. Given that this cost will be offset should the sale of the Reserve proceed and contribution by the adjoining owners would amount to approximately \$5,500, Council may wish to consider absorbing the full cost as an act of goodwill and being proactive in addressing the contamination issue.

Trees

There are two regulated exotic trees within the Reserve. One is within 10 metres of a dwelling and therefore loses its regulated tree status.

The other is in the middle of the Reserve and may inhibit development. The tree does not satisfy any of the planning criteria for retention.

Financial Implications

It is recommended that \$11,000 is allocated for the removal and replacement of the asbestos boundary fence through the 2017/18 first budget review process. This cost will be offset should the sale of the Reserve proceed.

The Valuer General's value for the reserve in 2017/18 is in the order of \$220,000.

CONCLUSION

Council has expressed a desire to pursue opportunities for asset consolidation, to maximise use of community facilities and ensure public value is delivered through its assets. As part of the City of Marion Business Plan 2016-19 Council requires a review of under-utilised council reserves and facilities to ensure community use is optimised.

Ranger Street Reserve Hallett Cove is being considered for potential disposal as part of Council's asset optimisation strategy.

Council's authorisation of the lodgement of the proposal with the Minister for Planning with a report on all submissions made as part of the public consultation process and a request to approve the revocation of the Community Land classification over the Reserve will facilitate the progression of the process to revoke the community land classification.

The removal and replacement of the asbestos boundary fence of the Reserve is required due to the poor condition and will assist the disposal of the Reserve.

Following the revocation, Council will be free to dispose of the Reserve in accordance with Council's Disposal of Land and Other Assets Policy.

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1:** Section 194(s)(a) report
- Appendix 2:** Community Engagement Report
- Appendix 3:** Nearby Open Spaces

**REVOCATION AND DISPOSAL OF COMMUNITY LAND
THE WHOLE OF IMPROVED LAND AT ALLOTMENT 535 IN DEPOSITED PLAN 9597
5 RANGER STREET HALLETT COVE**

Report required under Section 194(2)(a) of the Local Government Act 1999

Description of the land:

The land comprises a vacant reserve at 5 Ranger Street Hallett Cove. The land is known as Allotment 535 in Deposited Plan 9597 and is comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 5110 Folio 876.

The land is an irregular shaped allotment and has an approximate frontage of 26.8 metres on Ranger Street, a depth of approximately 30.5 metres on the northern boundary and a depth of approximately 22.0 metres on the southern boundary, being a total land area of approximately 696 square metres. A copy of the Certificate of Title is attached (Attachment 1).

Reason for the proposal:

The vision and principals of Council's Open Space Policy set out Council's commitment to provide open spaces that are accessible and diverse and provide opportunities for community activation. To support accessibility, it is proposed that open spaces be provided for the majority of people within 400 metres to 500 metres walking distance of their residence and/or workplace. It has been identified that the land at 5 Ranger Street, Hallett Cove is currently under-utilised and serves no useful purpose to the community. There are three other reserves within 500 metres (Shamrock Road Reserve, Cove Sport and Gretel Crescent Reserve) from the Ranger Street Reserve which provide a greater range of amenities. Consequently, Ranger Street Reserve is surplus to Council's requirements.

Community Consultation has been undertaken to ascertain the use and value of the reserves by the community. Letters were distributed within a 300m radius of the Ranger Street Reserve to a total of 216 households and 22 responses were received. 1 of the respondents use the reserve daily, 1 weekly, 1 twice weekly, 1 monthly, 13 less than monthly and 4 never use the reserve.

Dedication, reservation or trust to which the land is subject:

The land is not subject to a dedication, reservation or trust.

No Government financial assistance was provided to acquire the land.

The land vested in council pursuant to a plan of division.

Intention of Council once revocation has occurred:

Subject to due process Council intends to sell the property on the open market in accordance with Council's Disposal of Land and Assets Policy.

The net sale proceeds will be allocated to the Open Space Reserve Fund for the development of open space facilities as approved by Council.

Affect on the Community:

It is deemed that the disposal of the land will not have any negative affect on the general community. The proceeds from any sale, subject to Ministerial approval would enable Council to develop open space facilities as approved by Council.

The Registrar-General certifies that this Title Register Search displays the records maintained in the Register Book and other notations at the time of searching.



Registrar-General

Certificate of Title - Volume 5110 Folio 876

Parent Title(s) CT 3907/96
**Dealing(s)
Creating Title** RT 7454571
Title Issued 04/03/1993
Edition 1
Edition Issued 04/03/1993

REAL PROPERTY ACT, 1886



Estate Type

FEE SIMPLE (RESERVE)

Registered Proprietor

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF MARION
OF PO BOX 21 OAKLANDS PARK SA 5046

Description of Land

ALLOTMENT (RESERVE) 535 DEPOSITED PLAN 9597
IN THE AREA NAMED HALLETT COVE
HUNDRED OF NOARLUNGA

BEING A RESERVE

Easements

NIL

Schedule of Dealings

NIL

Notations

Dealings Affecting Title

NIL

Priority Notices

NIL



Registrar-General's Notes

NIL

Administrative Interests

NIL

Ranger Street Reserve Community Engagement Outcomes March 2017



Council has expressed a desire to pursue opportunities for asset consolidation, to maximise use of community facilities and ensure public value is delivered through its assets.

Ranger Street Reserve Hallett Cove is being considered for potential disposal as part of Council's asset optimisation strategy.

This report will inform Council of the community engagement outcomes for Ranger Street Reserve Hallett Cove.

On 24 January 2017 (GC240117R03) Council:

1. Declares that the retention of the land known as:

- Luke Court Reserve at Allotment 58 in Deposited Plan 10466, Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397.
- Louise Avenue Reserve at Allotment 31 in Deposited Plan 6514, Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135.
- Ranger St Reserve at Allotment 535 in Deposited Plan 9597, Certificate of Title Volume 5110 Folio 876.

do not contribute to Council's strategic objectives and are surplus to Council's requirements and subject to Ministerial approval, the net sale proceeds will be paid into the Open Space Reserve Fund.

3. Endorses an allocation of up to \$7,800 for Administration to undertake consultation and bring a report to Council for consideration of the outcome of the public consultation under Section 194(2)(b) of the Local Government Act 1999 for the potential disposal of:

- Luke Court Reserve at Allotment 58 in Deposited Plan 10466, Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397
- Louise Avenue Reserve at Allotment 31 in Deposited Plan 6514, Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135
- Ranger St Reserve at Allotment 535 in Deposited Plan 9597, Certificate of Title Volume 5110 Folio 876.

Public Consultation was previously undertaken in December 2016 and concluded on 9 January 2017. The purpose of this consultation was to determine how the Reserve is used and its value to the Community. The submissions received were detailed in GC240117R03 Appendix 5.

Public consultation pursuant to Section 194(2)(b) for the revocation of the community land classification was undertaken from 22 February 2017 to 15 March 2017 in accordance with Section 194 of the Local Government Act 1999 and Council's Community Consultation Policy.

The community consultation included a direct mail out to residents within a 400m radius of the Reserve and to statutory authorities, publication of notices in the Government Gazette, the Messenger and The Advertiser newspapers and the relevant information was on public display at Council's Administration Centre, City Services and Libraries. A site specific website was set up: www.makingmarion.com.au/ranger-reserve-revocation

Ranger Street Reserve Community Engagement Outcomes March 2017



All responses required electronic or hard copy submission by Wednesday 15 March 2017.

Feedback was also sought from 5 service authorities. A response was received from APA who do not have any objections to the proposals.

Community feedback statistics

The feedback received from the community on the revocation of the community land classification and proposed disposal of land, subject to Ministerial approval, was:

394 flyers were delivered and 1 response was received in objection to the proposal.

A total of 15 people visited the Making Marion website and no submissions were received.

Service Authorities

A response was received from APA in relation to all three Reserves. APA has no objection to the proposals.

Specific feedback

The specific feedback received from the mail out is summarised below.

Heather Michell

From: Taryn Payne <taryn64@hotmail.com>
Sent: Friday, 24 February 2017 12:11 PM
To: Electronic Mail, Jan Crossland, Tim Gard
Subject: Ranger Reserve

To Whom It May Concern

Had a letter in the post about Ranger Reserve which was a lovely playground and WAS used and some equipment was fairly new.

*I also sent emails to the above councilors but neither emailed me back 😞 which as my local Coastal Ward Members is very disappointing, although did hear from another lady called **Alicia** But ignored the part I mentioned was it being sold off for housing ummm*

I find it VERY sad and knew that the reason this playground was to be closed down was due to Council wanting to sell it off for housing 😞 😞

Its hard to use now with no equipement, but why not leave it as open space or a community garden like Marino, to turn it into another house and cut down the beautiful trees there would be a crime.

*I tried emailing on the survey but you needed to log in, I called the Council and lady was very helpful but we couldnt do it, wouldnt even let me reset password and wasnt forwarded even to junk mail, so the lovely **Helen** suggested I email.*

Sadly I think you already made up your mind and dont really care what we think, your just going through the motions. Did hear it brought up by callers last week on 5AA Leon Byner`s morning show, where it was mentioned Ranger and other parks in the area, that the council were getting rid off very interesting.

Sometimes open spaces and keeping trees is more important than money.

Kind regards from a very unhappy resident

Taryn Allan Intrepid Cres

"I Want Oscars Law"

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For more information please visit <http://www.symanteccloud.com>

Heather Michell

From: Marra, Keileigh <keileigh.marra@apa.com.au>
Sent: Wednesday, 8 March 2017 3:26 PM
To: Electronic Mail
Cc: Read, Matthew
Subject: Revocation and disposal of community land
Attachments: 5 Ranger St, Hallett Cove.pdf; Louise Ave, Warradale.pdf; Luke Ct, OHalloran Hill.pdf

Good Afternoon,

In response to the attached correspondence, APA Group has no objections.

Should you require additional information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind Regards,

Keileigh Marra
Technical Officer – Third Party Works

APA Group

South Australian Networks
330 Grange Rd, Kidman Park SA 5025
PO Box 171, Findon SA 5023

m +61 418 853 508
e keileigh.marra@apa.com.au
w www.apa.com.au



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Ranger Street Reserve Nearby Open Spaces

The table below demonstrates that the nearby reserves have a higher level of amenity to the Ranger Street Reserve.

Reserve	Approx distance from Ranger Street	User Catchment (Open Space & Recreation Strategy 2006-2016)	Function Classification (Open Space & Recreation Strategy 2006-2016)	Amenities
Shamrock Road Reserve	300m	Neighbourhood	Recreation – structured, physically active	Lawned area, playground equipment, cricket practice nets and a variety of seats.
Columbia Crescent Reserve	525m	Local	Recreation – unstructured, physically active	Playground equipment, a seat and a picnic setting
Cove Sport	270m	Regional	Recreation – structured, physically active	Clubrooms and associated structures, shelters and playground equipment
Gretel Crescent Reserve	440m	Neighbourhood	Visual amenity / environmental	Trees and a lawned area
Pavana Avenue Reserve	610m	Neighbourhood	Recreation – unstructured, physically active	Lawned area, Exeloo toilet, playground equipment, fitness equipment, a shelter and a variety of park benches.

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Heather Michell, Land Asset Officer
Manager: Carol Hampton, Manager City Property
General Manager: Abby Dickson, General Manager City Development
Subject: Community Land Revocation - Louise Avenue Reserve and Luke Court Reserve
Report Reference: GC250717R08

REPORT OBJECTIVES & SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to acknowledge receipt of Ministerial approval for the revocation of the community land classification of;

- Louise Avenue Reserve, Warradale, being portion of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135
- Luke Court Reserve, O'Halloran Hill, being the whole of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397 (the Reserves).

Council authorisation is sought to revoke the Reserves from the classification of community land in accordance with Section 194(3)(b) of the Local Government Act 1999. Council will then be able to dispose of the Reserve in accordance with Council's Disposal of Land and Assets Policy and as recommended by the Minister for Planning.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| <p>1. Acknowledges the Ministerial approvals to revoke the community land classification dated 23 June 2017 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Louise Avenue Reserve, Lot 31 Louise Avenue Warradale, being portion of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135 and• Luke Court Reserve, Lot 58 Luke Court O'Halloran Hill, being the whole of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397. | <p>25 July 2017</p> |
| <p>2. Revokes the community land classification in respect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Louise Avenue Reserve, Lot 31 Louise Avenue Warradale, being portion of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135 and• Luke Court Reserve, Lot 58 Luke Court O'Halloran Hill, being the whole of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397. | <p>August 2017</p> |
| <p>3. Notes that the Registrar General is to be notified of the revocation of classification of community land in accordance with Section 195 of the Local Government Act 1999.</p> | <p>25 July 2017</p> |

- 4. Authorises the disposal of:**
 - **Louise Avenue Reserve, Lot 31 Louise Avenue Warradale, being portion of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135 and**
 - **Luke Court Reserve, Lot 58 Luke Court O'Halloran Hill, being the whole of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397****in accordance with Council's Disposal of Land and Assets Policy.** **January 2018**

- 5. Authorises the revenue from the sale net of all associated disposal costs of the Louise Avenue Reserve, Warradale and Luke Court Reserve, O'Halloran Hill to be transferred to the Open Space Reserve Fund for the development of open space facilities as approved by Council.** **January 2018**

- 6. Pursuant to Section 37(b) of the Local Government Act 1999 authorises the Chief Executive Officer to negotiate, enter into and sign all contracts and documentation necessary to effect a sale and settlement of the Louise Avenue Reserve, Warradale and Luke Court Reserve, O'Halloran Hill.** **25 July 2017**

DISCUSSION

Council considered the future of Louise Avenue Reserve at Lot 31 Louise Avenue Warradale and Luke Court Reserve at Lot 58 Luke Court Reserve O'Halloran (the Reserves) as an opportunity to pursue asset consolidation, to maximise the use of community facilities and ensure that public value is delivered through its assets on 24 January 2017 (GC240117R03).

Section 194 of the Local Government Act 1999 provides that the community land classification cannot be revoked unless the Minister approves the revocation of the classification.

Public consultation was undertaken in February / March 2017 in accordance with Section 194(2)(b) of the Local Government Act and Council's Community Consultation Policy.

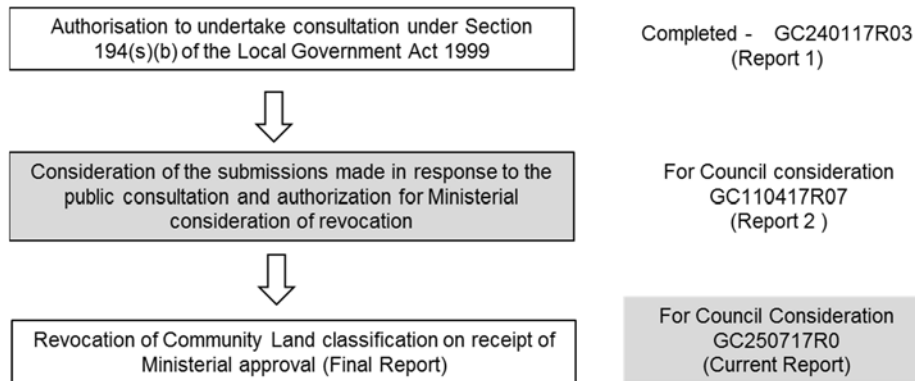
On 11 April 2017, (GC110417R04) Council considered the outcome of the community consultation process for the revocation of the community land classification over the Reserves. Council authorised the lodgement of the proposal with a report on all submissions made as part of the public consultation process and a request to approve the revocation of the Community Land classification over the Reserve, to the Minister for Planning.

Ministerial approval for both Reserves was received on 28 June 2017 (Appendix 1) for the revocation. Council is now able to finalise the process by passing a resolution to revoke the community land classification.

The Minister for Planning has recommended that Council obtain an independent valuation of the reserves to facilitate their disposal on the open market.

Upon revocation of the community land classification, Council will be free to dispose of the Reserves in accordance with the Disposal of Land and Assets Policy and in accordance with the recommendation made by the Minister for Planning.

The following diagram illustrates Council's approval process to revoke the community land classification:



Environmental Implications

Contamination investigations have been undertaken to determine any future potential liability that may remain with Council as a result of any site contamination. The findings from the investigations has indicated that on the basis of the investigations undertaken, potential exposure pathways associated with the current and historical use of for Lot 58 Luke Court, O'Halloran Hill and Lot 31 Louise Avenue Warradale have not been identified. The results of the investigations would not preclude the future use of these sites for residential or continuation of recreational land use.

Financial Implications

It is recommended that the net proceeds from the disposal of the Reserve be transferred to the Open Space Reserve Fund to be used for the development of open space facilities as approved by Council.

The Valuer General's values for the Reserves for 2017/18 is:

Luke Court Reserve	\$ 86,000
Louise Avenue Reserve	\$485,000

CONCLUSION

Council's endorsement of the recommendations will finalise the process to revoke the community land classification over;

- Louise Avenue Reserve at Lot 31 Louise Avenue Warradale, being portion of the land in Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135
- Luke Court Reserve at Lot 58 Luke Court O'Halloran Hill, being the whole of the land comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397.

Following the revocation, Council will be able to dispose of the Reserves in accordance with Council's Disposal of Land and Assets Policy and the recommendation made by the Minister for Planning.

It is recommended that community land classification of the Land be revoked. The Reserves will be disposed of with the sale revenue re-invested into Council's Open Space Reserve Fund.

Appendix 1: Ministerial Approval



Government of South Australia
 Department of Planning,
 Transport and Infrastructure

In reply please quote 17PLN0312
Enquiries to David Whiterod
Telephone 7109 7142

RECEIVED CITY OF MARION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT		DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
28 JUN 2017		50 Flinders Street Adelaide SA 5000
Original <input type="checkbox"/> Fax: <input type="checkbox"/>		GPO Box 1533 Adelaide SA 5001
File No:	2 5 6 7 8 10 P	Telephone: 08 8303 0822 Facsimile: 08 8303 0849
		ABN 92 366 288 135

Mr Adrian Skull
 Chief Executive Officer
 City of Marion
 PO Box 21
 OAKLANDS PARK SA 5046



Dear Mr Skull *Adrian*

I write in response to a letter from Ms Carol Hampton, Manager City Property, seeking approval for the City of Marion Council's (the Council's) proposal to revoke the community land classification of allotment 31 in Deposited Plan 6514 comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135, located on Louise Avenue, Warradale.

I have considered the information provided to me by the Council and in making my decision (under delegation) I have taken into account the nature of the public consultation undertaken by Council.

After carefully considering the effect of the revocation on the area and the local community, I am of the opinion that, on balance, the revocation will be more positive than not in its effect. I approve the Council's proposal to revoke the classification as community land of land being allotment 31 in Deposited Plan 6514 comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 2284 Folio 135.

I recommend that you obtain an independent valuation of the subject land to facilitate its disposal on the open market.

If the Council wishes to proceed with the revocation it will need to pass a motion to revoke the community land classification pursuant to section 194(3)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

Yours sincerely

Andrew McKeegan
Chief Development Officer
Development Division
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

23 June 2017



Government of South Australia
Department of Planning,
Transport and Infrastructure

In reply please quote
Enquiries to David Whiterod
Telephone 7109 7142

17PLN0313



DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

50 Flinders Street
Adelaide SA 5000

GPO Box 1533
Adelaide SA 5001

Telephone: 08 8303 0822
Facsimile: 08 8303 0849

ABN 92 366 288 135

Mr Adrian Skull
Chief Executive Officer
City of Marion
PO Box 21
OAKLANDS PARK SA 5046

Dear Mr Skull *ADRIAN*

I write in response to a letter from Ms Carol Hampton, Manager, City Property, seeking approval for the City of Marion Council's (the Council's) proposal to revoke the community land classification of allotment 58 in Deposited Plan 10466 comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397, located on Luke Court, O'Halloran Hill.

I have considered the information provided to me by the Council and in making my decision (under delegation) I have taken into account the nature of the public consultation undertaken by Council.

After carefully considering the effect of the revocation on the area and the local community, I am of the opinion that, on balance, the revocation will be more positive than not in its effect. I approve the Council's proposal to revoke the classification as community land of land being allotment 58 in Deposited Plan 10466 comprised in Certificate of Title Volume 5552 Folio 397.

I recommend that you obtain an independent valuation of the subject land to facilitate its disposal on the open market.

If the Council wishes to proceed with the revocation it will need to pass a motion to revoke the community land classification pursuant to section 194(3)(b) of the *Local Government Act 1999*.

Yours sincerely


Andrew McKeegan
Chief Development Officer
Development Division
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

23 June 2017

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Renee Pitcher, Landscape & Open Space Planner

Manager: Fiona Harvey, Manager Innovation & Strategy

General Manager: Abby Dickson, General Manager City Development

Subject: Oaklands Estate Reserve – Final Concept

Reference No: GC250717R09

REPORT OBJECTIVE

The objective of this report is to provide Council with the community feedback from the community consultation undertaken from 1 May to 22 May 2017 regarding the Draft Concept for Oaklands Estate Reserve.

The report also seeks endorsement of the Final Concept Plan to proceed to detailed design, development approvals, procurement and construction.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2012, Council provided in-principle endorsement of a preferred masterplan for open space and recreation components across the Oaklands Reserve site.

This project aims to further develop and finalise the wider reserve, in addition to the completed Wetland and Recreation Plaza. Further works endorsed by Council include Stage 2 of the Recreation Plaza, Rotunda and surrounding landscaping. This will ensure that the whole site is a valuable community asset, providing active and passive recreational opportunities for the community.

The primary objective of the Oaklands Estate Reserve development is to create an integrated neighbourhood level playground and supporting reserve facilities which incorporates play and recreation opportunities, whilst being sympathetic to the site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Notes the community consultation report as provided in Appendix 1. | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Endorses Final Concept Design for Oaklands Estate Reserve as per Appendix 2. | 25 July 2017 |
| 3. Notes an allocation of \$750,000 has been committed in Council's Long Term Financial Plan for capital works in 2018/19. | 25 July 2017 |
| 4. Endorses Option X for the future development of the duck pond at Oaklands Estate Reserve and notes the associated Whole of Life Costs and proposed design intent in Appendix 2. | 25 July 2017 |

5. Endorses proceeding to detailed design, development approvals, 25 July 2017 procurement and construction.
6. Endorses an allocation of \$28,511 for on-going annual operating and maintenance costs and an allocation of \$19,636 for renewal/ depreciation as per **Option 1** whole of life costs presented in Appendix 3 and commencing in 2018/19.

Or

Endorses an allocation of \$31,509 for on-going annual operating and maintenance costs and an allocation of \$19,552 for renewal/ depreciation as per **Option 2** whole of life costs presented in Appendix 3 and commencing in 2018/19.

BACKGROUND

The objective of the Oaklands Reserve development is to create an integrated reserve design incorporating recreation facilities, play opportunities, pathway connections, picnic facilities and landscaping. Taking into account existing site features including the Japanese garden, biodiversity corridor, significant trees, the duck pond and the vineyard.

Council's progress to date includes:

12 June 2012	GC120612R02	Council provided in-principle endorsement for the preferred masterplan for open space and recreation components.
10 December 2013	GC101213R06	Council endorsed the final Concept Plan of the Oaklands Wetland Master Plan.
11 March 2014	GC110314R03	Council endorsed the partnership with the Touched By Olivia Foundation to explore the development of an inclusive playground at Oaklands.
28 July 2015	GC280715R05	Council endorsed the relocation of the Inclusive playground to Hendrie Street Reserve.
26 April 2016	GC260416R10	Capital works programing of Oaklands Reserve in the Open Space works program adopted by Council in April 2016(GC260416R10).
14 June 2016	GC140616R12	Council endorsed 5 year program of works, including the relocation of the existing Hendrie Street Reserve toilet to Oaklands Reserve.
1 May – 22 May 2017		Community members and project stakeholders were invited to provide feedback on the draft concept through online survey and one on-site consultation.
27 June 2017	GC270617R09	Council endorses the Final Concept Plan for Stage 2 Recreation Plaza and landscape treatments replacing Roundhouse.

ANALYSIS

Consultation

Community consultation was undertaken from 1-22 May 2017 and sought feedback on the draft concept design.

Consultation involved:

- A hard copy invitation was delivered to 830 households within a 400m radius of the reserve outlining the period of consultation and onsite session
- Additional 20 invitations were sent out to registered stakeholders
- 1 x on site consultation session was held on 6th May 2017 from 9.30 am to 11.30 am
- Social media posts were placed on the City of Marion Facebook page.

81 responses were received with 78 electronic surveys and 3 hard copy survey responses. Approximately 40-50 community members attended the onsite community consultation session on 6 May 2017.

Overall the draft concept of Oaklands Estate Reserve has been well received by the community and responses were very constructive. Out of the responses received, 89% of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that the draft concept enhanced the overall usability of the Reserve.

Feedback received during the consultation has provided opportunity to propose some minor alterations to the draft concept for further consideration by Council including:

Key Themes	Proposed Solutions
Request for additional picnic tables, shelters and BBQ's facilities	<p>3 new picnic shelters will be provided across the site with one of them being larger for community events. This provides an additional two shelters on top of an existing one.</p> <p>Two single plate BBQ's will be provided which will double the current number of BBQ's provided.</p> <p>The concept also proposes 3 bench seats, 3 picnic tables and 5 round pod seats across the site.</p> <p>Existing bench seats, where possible, will be retained if in good condition.</p>
Retain and increase biodiversity corridor	<p>Council will continue to support the development of the biodiversity corridor through the works that are being achieved by the Friends of the Sturt River Landcare Group.</p> <p>Future potential scope of the biodiversity corridor has been indicated within the final concept design.</p>
Request for additional bike racks, water fountains, and bins.	<p>2 sets of double bins are currently proposed, all bins will have dog bag dispensers attached to the side. There will be 4 new bins in total.</p> <p>Should larger events be planned additional wheeling bins can be arranged on a case by case basis.</p> <p>A drinking fountain will be provided with a new dog drinking bowl attachment.</p> <p>2 new bike racks have been proposed with the capacity of holding of holding 3 – 6 bikes on each.</p>

Dogs off leash and interaction with play equipment areas	<p>Council by-laws state all dogs must be on a leash within 5 meters of a playground. It was noted through consultation that many dog owners exercise their dogs at Oaklands Estate Reserve.</p> <p>Within the proposed concept design playground equipment has been set back from major pathways more than the required 5 meters for positive and inclusive community outcomes. Dog drinking bowls and dog bag dispensers have also been added to support dog users.</p>
Provision of additional toilets	<p>One existing Exeloo is currently located near the carpark within the Oaklands Estate Reserve.</p> <p>An additional Exeloo will be provided and relocated from Hendrie Street Reserve in conjunction with the development of the Inclusive Playground this year.</p> <p>Another Exeloo also exists at the Recreation Plaza to the north of the site.</p> <p>There will be a total of 3 Exeloo toilets provided across the site.</p>
Duck pond removal was considered unfavorable by some respondents.	<p>Two options have been presented to Council regarding the future of the duck pond.</p> <p>Options include redeveloping the area into a dryland creek that is revegetated with water being captured in Winter and would remain dry in Summer. This would allow for further nature play experiences.</p> <p>Option 2 would be to retain the main body of water and continue to top up the water throughout the year with addition of limited vegetation.</p>
Concerns around proximity of Oak tree plantings and the impact on the vineyard.	Oak trees suggested for along main pathway have been reduced in numbers and relocated to the opposite side of the pathway to limit impacts on vines.
Provide connections to Oaklands history including European and Indigenous heritage.	<p>Artist have been engaged to collaborate a historical overlay from both an Indigenous and European perspective.</p> <p>Works are being proposed across the reserve to inform the history of the site.</p>
Concerns raised with current maintenance issues and how the site will be maintained after the upgrade.	<p>Ongoing monitoring of site maintenance and vandalism will occur through Councils work programming.</p> <p>Internal review of sites maintenance schedules has occurred.</p> <p>Design reviewed to limit graffiti on infrastructure where possible.</p>
Opportunity to incorporate orienteering on site.	Orienteering SA have expressed interest in this sport on site. Orienteering markers have very minimal impact to the site and encourage physical activity and social interaction.
Request for pump track/ BMX style dirt track	Recreation Plaza (Stage 1) north of site, provides for some of these activities. Other opportunities for BMX dirt track will be explored after as part of the Open Space Plan.

Future of Duck Pond

The future of the duck pond, located to the south of the Oaklands Estate Reserve was considered during the review. As part of the project alternate design treatments have been suggested and investigations included the potential of decommissioning the pond. These approaches have been tested with the community during the consultation period.

The duck pond was established in the 1980’s prior to the Wetland development and provided an opportunity for the community to interact with a body of water and its associated animals. The duck pond was originally fed by a bore which was located close to the pond. This bore has since collapsed and has been decommissioned; the duck pond is now currently filled up by ASR (aquifer storage recovery) water to maintain this community asset. The cost of maintaining water levels in the duck pond with ASR water per annum is approximately \$2,500 p/a (circa 1200 K/L per year to replace evaporated losses).

The commencement of this project provided an opportunity for Council to review this process and explore more sustainable measures in its water allocation and the provision of this community experience at this site.

Through the consultation, it was considered by some community members as unfavourable to remove the duck pond and concerns were raised in regards to the wildlife (ducks, turtles and fish) in this location. However, it would be ideal to relocate any wildlife into the newer cleaner wetlands. This asset also provides a more secluded and quite space for reflection within the reserve.

The more recently developed Wetlands on site provides a similar experience on a boarder scale. Two potential options have been outlined below for Councils consideration:

Option 1 – Dryland Creek Swale	
<p>Design Intent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naturally allow the pond to dry out in summer with minimal water levels in winter. • The creek line and sides of pond will be reshaped through minor excavation and placement of soil to achieve appropriate design levels. • River pebbles will line the creek swale area. • Existing surrounding decking will be retained to provide elevated viewing platforms. • The dry land creek swale will provide further nature play opportunities. • Revegetation to be undertaken in and around the dryland creek swale. 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminates the needs to continue topping up water from the ASR system. • No further costs will be associated in topping up the duck pond during summer. • No further blue-green algae break outs. • Provides different and further nature play opportunities. • Minimal maintenance requirements. <p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No longer providing current asset, which is valued by some community members. • Removal and sensitive relocation of animals. Professional advice would be sort into correct process and procedures. • Initial costs associated in implementing the dryland creek through project scope.

Option 2 – Maintain Water Body	
<p>Design Intent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain water body (duck pond) as is currently on site. • Tidy up surrounding vegetation. • Minimal planting of additional vegetation surrounding pond. 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal project costs requiring allocation to the duck pond area. • Minimal disturbance to this area and its surrounds. • Retained community asset. • No need to relocate wildlife in this area.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue topping up duck pond with ASR water into the future. 	<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requirement of Council to continue funding water allocation to top duck pond throughout the year. Not a sustainable approach to allocation of ASR water. Continue monitoring for blue-green algae out breaks.
---	---

Biodiversity Corridor

Through community consultation, the biodiversity corridor was flagged with great importance, and the need to retain existing and increase where possible.

Council acknowledges the great work that has been undertaken by the Friends of the Sturt River Landcare group in relation to the biodiversity corridor at Oaklands Reserve. Council currently supports this group with the provision of native plants, hole digging and maintenance as required and will work with the group to determine future plating scope on a year by year basis.

Future intent of the biodiversity corridor has been indicated within the final concept design. The biodiversity corridor is highly valued by the community and has received overwhelming support through the survey conducted.

Financial Implications

The capital cost of this project is estimated at \$750,000 and has been included in Council's Long Term Financial Plan for capital works in 2018/19.

An opinion of cost has been prepared for the draft concept in addition to ongoing operating and maintenance costs and renewal costs. Please refer to Appendix 3.

Oaklands Reserve			
	Opinion Cost Capital	Net Depn/ Renewal P/A	Operating maintenance P/A
Option 1	\$716,000 (includes contingency)	\$19,636	\$28,511
Option 2	\$696,000 (includes contingency)	\$19,552	\$31,509

Resource (capacity) Impact

This project was adopted by Council in April 2016 (GC260416R10) as part of the Open Space works program. It has been included within the 2017/18 draft annual business plan and budget.

Council's Open Space Planning Team will undertake the project management and oversee the detailed design and contract administration. See below the proposed program of delivery and timeframe of works to be completed.

Proposed Program of Delivery

Scope	July 2017	August 2017	Sep. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2017	Dec. 2017	Jan. 2018	Feb. 2018	March 2018	April 2018	May 2018	June 2018	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
Council Report Consultation Report & Final Concept	✓																	
Detailed Design		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓											
Development Approval								✓	✓									
Tender & Procurement Services										✓	✓	✓						
Construction													✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Social / Cultural Impacts

Oaklands Estate Reserve is rich in cultural significance and provides an opportunity to connect with the sites history and explores connections to Indigenous, European and Japanese culture. Supporting principles for design consideration include the opportunity to enhance education and learning about Kaurua culture, European heritage, significance of the Sturt River and connections to nature.

Through the consultation period, community members expressed the importance of the sites history and the need for this to be interpreted on site within the final design. Council has collaborated with artists to ensure historical overlay of narrative from both an Indigenous and European perspective. Initial concept ideas can be viewed within the final concept design package in Appendix 2. Through the detailed design phase, these narratives will be interpreted across the site and integrated into design outcomes.

The Oaklands Estate Reserve has strong and significant Kaurua history which can be seen today with the many significant scar trees across the site. An opportunity has arisen for Council to further consider dual naming of this reserve. This opportunity can be further explored simultaneously to this project.

Other social benefits include the potential to improve community health and wellbeing, through the provision of recreation opportunities encouraging physical activity and social interaction.

CONCLUSION

The development of the Oaklands Estate Reserve is in line with the overall Master Plan for the Oaklands Reserve incorporating a wetland, open space and recreation opportunities. The scope of works will create an integrated neighbourhood level playground and supporting reserve facilities which incorporates play and recreation opportunities which are sympathetic to the site.

In order to proceed with detail design and documentation, development approval, procurement and construction, the final concept plan for Oaklands Estate Reserve requires endorsement by Council. The final concept design package with duck pond options and whole of life costs are attached in Appendices 2 & 3.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Community Feedback Report

Appendix 2 - Final Concept Design Package and Duck Pond Options

Appendix 3 - Whole of Life Cost Summary



OAKLANDS RESERVE CONSULTATION REPORT

JUNE 2017



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Acknowledgement is given to all the stakeholders, staff and community members who took part in the consultations sessions. Their knowledge and input will be integral to the development of the Draft Concept plans for Oaklands Reserve.

Special acknowledgement is given to the project team, both at Council and consultants who undertook the consultation session.



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CONSULTATION REPORT

Introduction

Oaklands Reserve is located at 257-265 Oaklands Road, Oaklands Park. The 6-hectare reserve forms part of a larger 12-hectare site which is bound by Oaklands Road to the north, Oaklands Estate to the east, the Adelaide to Noarlunga rail line to the south, and the Sturt River drain to the west.

WAX Design has been engaged City of Marion to assist in preparing a Draft Concept Plan for the City of Marion Oaklands Reserve Development and Playspace. This includes consideration of the existing pathways, pedestrian and cyclist movement requirements, potential to enhance recreation opportunities for the open space, updating play across the site with the inclusion of nature play, native vegetation, artistic integration, and support of existing native vegetation and natural aesthetic of the site.

WAX Design acknowledges that successful projects are achieved through community inclusion, engagement and consultation processes and that a collaborative design process ensures positive project outcomes for all.

The approach to the project embeds appropriate engagement with the local community, enabling the design team to hear directly from community with regards to their preferences and desired experiences.

The consultation approach focuses on engaging with the community early in the process, with the strong intent of building ownership in the project.

What Did We Do?

WAX in partnership with the Council project team facilitated a consultation session with the community. This session was aimed at presenting the concept plan, answering any questions and providing an opportunity for the community to provide comments and ideas for further consideration.

The session was held to capture the general surrounding population, undertaken in the heart of Oaklands Reserve. It was targeted towards the adjacent residents and stakeholders sites and undertaken on a Saturday morning in the reserve.

This consultation session was supported by a letter drop to surrounding residents as well as project information available on Council's website. The survey could be submitted either online or in hardcopy.

The consultation was open for a 3 week period from 1st May to 22nd May 2017. The Consultation program was advised in the following ways:

- A hard copy invitation was delivered to 830 households within 400m radius of the reserve outlining period of consultation and onsite session.
- Additional 20 invitations were sent out to registered stakeholders on City of Marion's register.
- Social media posts were placed on the City of Marion Facebook page

What is the Role of this Report?

This report summarises the consultation undertaken to gather input from community regarding the Draft Concept Plan developed for Oaklands Reserve. The information contained within this report will be used to:

- Document the consultation process and analyses the outcomes
- Guide any further changes to the concept plan

CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Introduction

During the 3 week consultation period approximately 40-50 community members were spoken to during the consultation session and 78 community members who filled in the electronic survey either on the consultation day or via submitting the survey through the Council, along with 3 hardcopy responses. The consultation social media feed reached 2867 people, with 33 likes comments and shares.

The number of respondents to the survey was high, reflecting the level of interest in the project.

The summary report provides a synopsis of the consultation and draws together common themes for consideration during the development of the final the Draft Concept plan.

Full results can be found in Appendix D and E.

A full summary of all responses to each question are provided within this report. Responses have been listed as worded by the respondent. For privacy reasons, respondent's details have not been included.



COUNCIL SURVEY

Participants were asked to consider the overall vision and direction for the Oaklands Reserve and indicate their thoughts on the current design, and what they agreed or disagreed in regards to the Draft Concept Plan.

Several key questions were posed to the community through the council survey including range of play provision, social, cognitive, creative and individual play opportunities along with amenity provision within the reserve. The findings can be found in the tables on the next page.

Note: Information relating to Stage 2 Oaklands Recreation Plaza, Rotunda and Landscape Surrounds will be presented in a separate Consultation Report, and will also be available on Council's website

www.makingmarion.com.au/oaklands-reserve

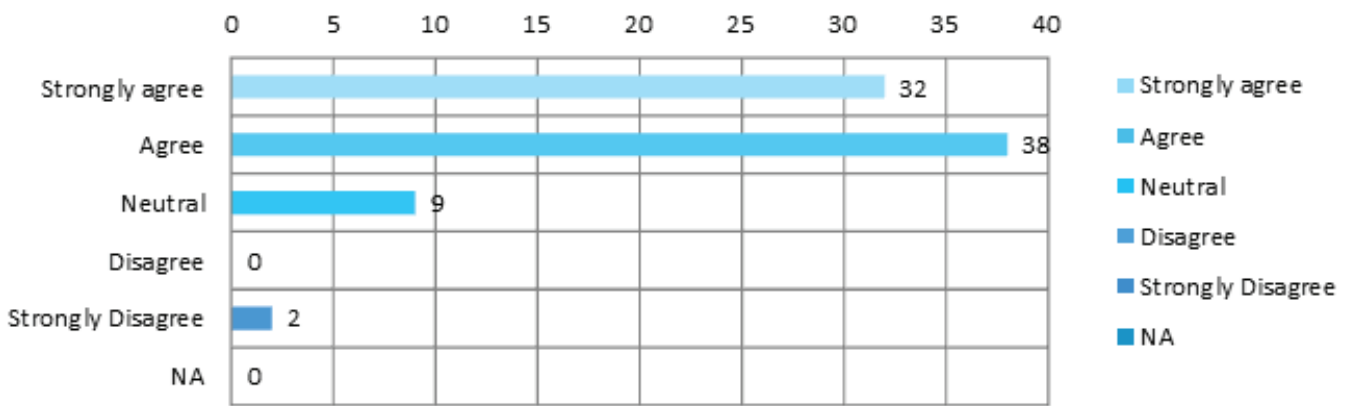


The below table 01 represents the respondent's views on the Draft Concept and that it enhances the overall usability of the reserve.

38 respondents agreed and 32 respondents strongly agreed that the design would enhance the overall usability, with an overall 89% of respondents strongly agreeing or agreeing. 9 respondents were neutral and 2 respondents strongly disagreed

Table 01

The Draft Concept enhances the overall usability of the Reserve

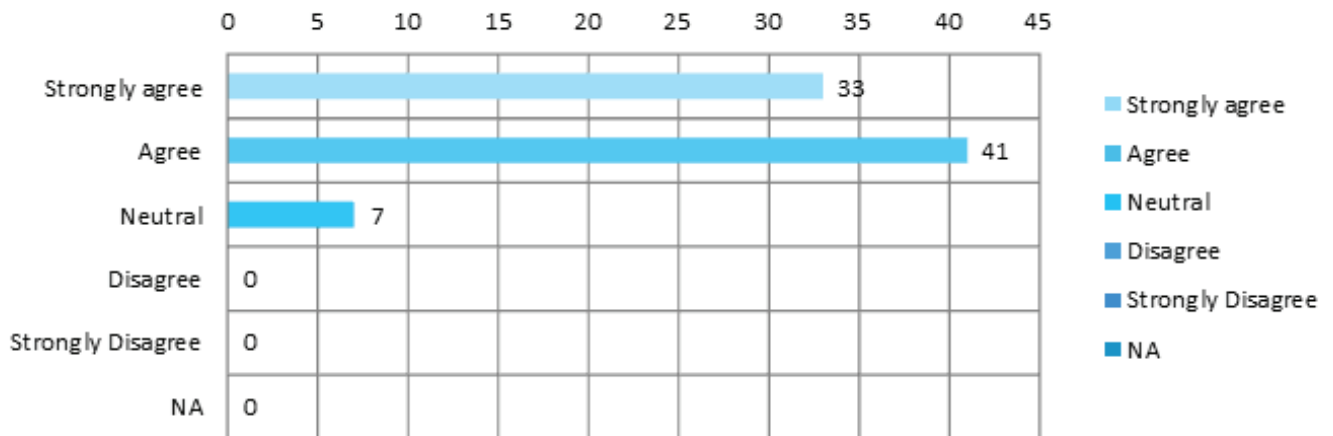


The below table 02 represents the respondent's views around pathways and if there are adequate pathways within the Draft Concept Plan. The responses seem to suggest that overall respondents believed the pathways in the Draft Concept Plan were adequate.

41 respondents agreed and 33 respondents strongly agreed that the design provided adequate pathways, with an overall 93% of respondents strongly agreeing or agreeing. 7 respondents were neutral on this matter.

Table 02

There is adequate pathways through the Reserve in the Draft Concept

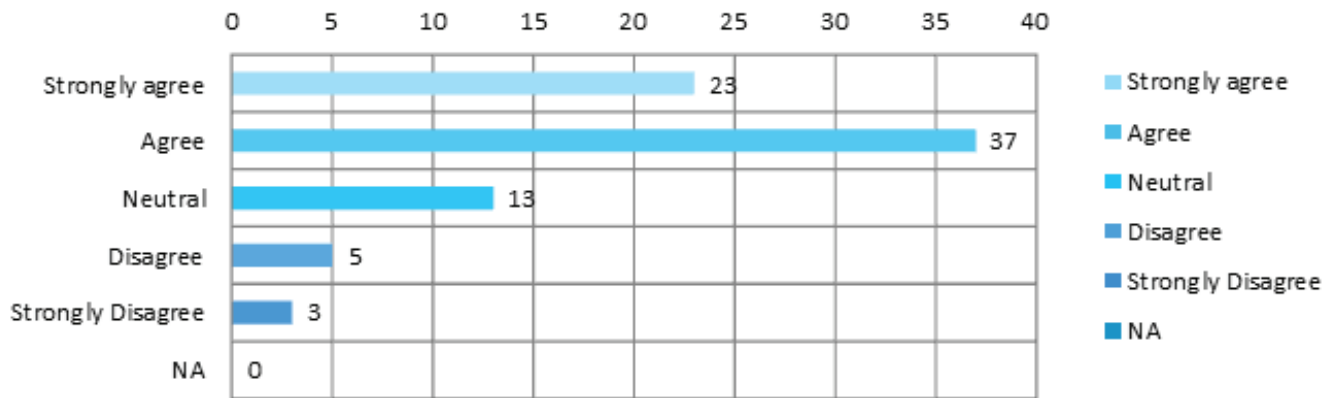


The below table 03 represents the respondent's views on the proposed style and location of playground equipment. Overall respondents were in agreeance with the proposed style and location of the playground.

37 respondents strongly agreed and 23 respondents agreed that the design provided appropriate style and location of playground equipment, with an overall 80% of respondents strongly agreeing or agreeing. 13 respondents were neutral, 5 Disagreed and 3 strongly disagreed.

Table 03

The style and location of playground equipment is appropriate

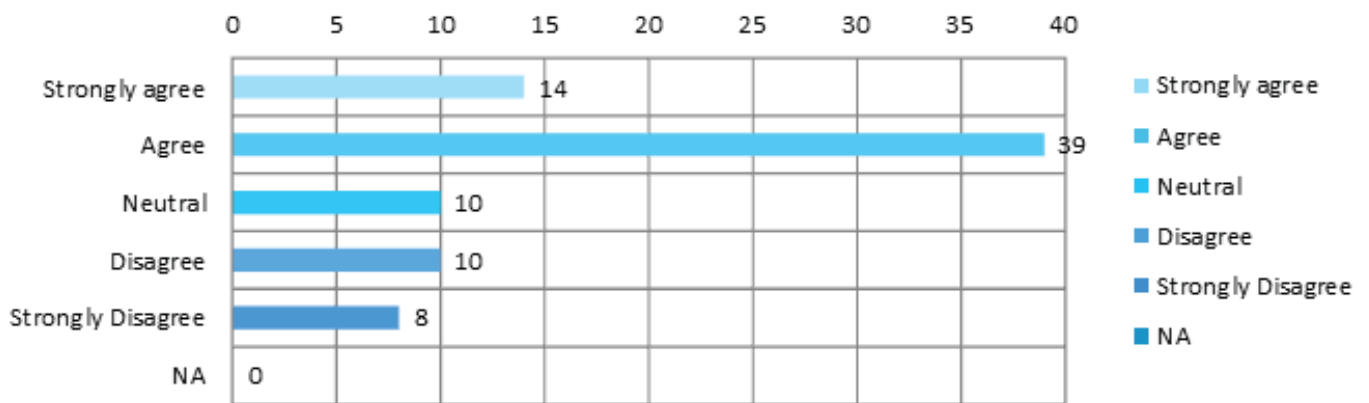


The below table 04 represents the respondent's views on the provision of picnics and BBQ's facilities within the proposed Draft Concept Plan. Whilst there was overall agreeance on the provision of picnics and BBQ facilities there were mixed results. Provision of picnic and BBQ facilities will need to be reviewed as to whether facilities are adequate, and if any additional facilities can be provided within the budget.

39 respondents agreed and 14 respondents strongly agreed that the design provided adequate facilities for picnics and BBQ's, with an overall 65% of respondents strongly agreeing or agreeing. 10 respondents were neutral, 10 disagreed and 8 strongly disagreed.

Table 04

There are enough facilities for picnics and BBQs in the Draft Concept



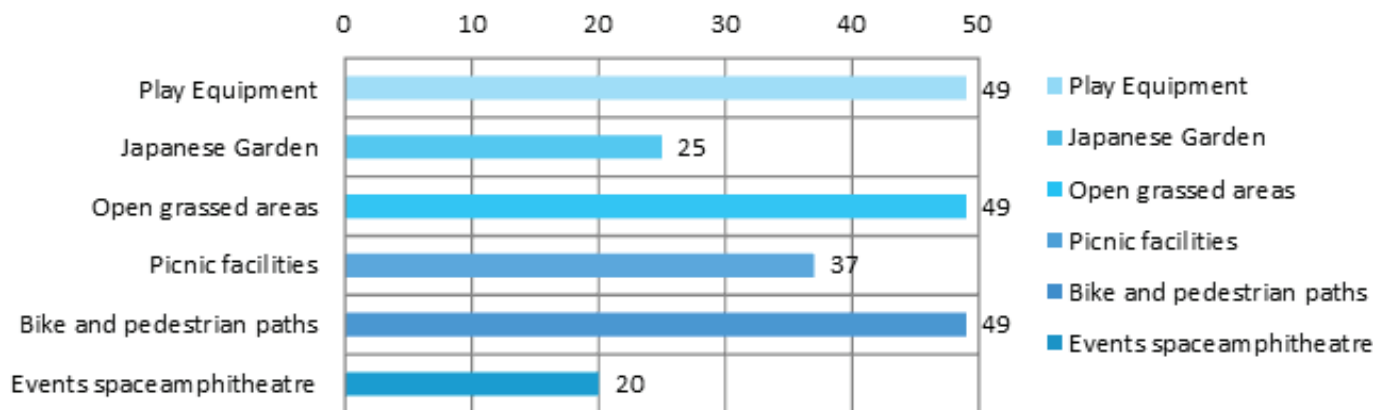
The below table 05 represents the respondent's feedback on their top three favourite aspects of the Oaklands Reserve Draft Concept Plan. The following fields were selected from a capital renewal perspective the areas that could be selected included play equipment, Japanese garden, open grassed areas, picnic facilities, bike and pedestrian paths and events space amphitheatre.

Most favoured aspects included play equipment (49), open grassed areas (49), and bike and pedestrian paths (49). This was followed by picnic facilities (37), Japanese garden (25) and events space amphitheatre (20).

It must be noted that a large number of respondents expressed the importance of the biodiversity corridor as indicated within the spatial plans for the site. Council will continue to work with and support the community with the works that are being undertaken in this area.

Table 05

2 Which of the following are your top three favourite aspects of the Oaklands Estate Reserve Draft Concept



Any Further Comments;

Question 3 aimed to clarify why the respondent had chosen their top three favourite aspects off the Oaklands Reserve Draft Concept.

Some comments continued the discussion around their preferred choices, including:

- Many respondents (6) welcomed the play equipment upgrades and equipment choices were thought to be appropriate for age, challenge and provide a natural aesthetic
- Dog inclusion and providing for dog walking and recreation was noted by (4) respondents
- The biodiversity corridor was highlighted with (4) commenting on its value
- Comments focused on the family friendly nature (4) of the concept and the benefits of encouraging more people to the reserve
- Additional comments requested additional bbq's, bins and shelters/picnic facilities (3)
- The inclusion of the 'natural environment' (2) and the retention of open space was considered important (3)
- Connections were discussed and encouraged with bike paths (2) and safe cycling considerations (1) along with walking paths (2)

Question 5 aimed to capture any further comments that the respondent may have wished to make.

Some comments continued the discussion around the implementation of the concept plan, including:

- There was a large request for additional facilities to the park including tables, BBQ, bike racks (adjacent toilets), water fountains, bins and picnic facilities.
- The biodiversity corridor was flagged with great importance, and the need to retain existing and increase where appropriate.
- Many people welcomed the upgrade to Oaklands Reserve and the Draft Concept Plan.
- A large amount of respondents (8) mentioned they were happy with the upgrade of the play equipment and integration of nature play.
- Some people (3) had concerns with dogs off leash. Questioning how dog and play space will interact.
- The 'duck pond' removal was considered unfavorable by some members.(4)
- Concerns with suggested Oak tree plantings and proximity of vines (3)
- Providing connections to Oaklands history, this may include Indigenous and European representation.(3)

Other points of interest included the following:

- Education of site and users (1)
- Location for dirt bike users (3)
- Cyclist consideration (3)
- Japanese Garden retention (2)
- Bee hives (2)
- Fencing to car park (2)
- Fencing to playground (2)
- Constructed shade to playground (2)
- Integration of orienteering (1)
- Considerations for people with disabilities(1)

Respondents made comments on issues and opportunities that are outside the scope of this project, but will be followed up internally by Council. The main comments included:

- Current maintenance issues and how to maintain upgrade (8)
- Additional toilets (4)
- Integration of a café (3)

A full list of comments made are within Appendix D – E.

Conclusion

The consultation process provided community members and key stakeholders with the opportunity to provide comments about the Draft Concept Design for the Oaklands Reserve Upgrade. Overall there was positive response to the Draft Concept Plan with the community seeing the potential to increase the play space, recreation and amenity value as well as providing an improved open space for the reserve.

Key outcomes which should be considered in the final concept plan include the following:

- Review need for additional facilities, including bike racks, dog bowls, drink fountains, picnic tables, shelters (Additional toilet to be provided, separate to this project)
- Retain and increase biodiversity corridor (Friends Group)
- Retention of suggested play provision as outlined in the Draft Concept Plan.
- Integration of play provision and dog management is required for positive and inclusive community outcomes along with the inclusion of dog bowls and bin bags to support dog users.
- Relocation of proposed Oak Trees to the western side of the main path, to reduce impact on existing vines.
- Ensure shared use approach to pathways and amenity provision to support both pedestrian and cyclist use.
- Collaborate with artists to ensure historical overlay of narrative from both Indigenous and European perspective.
- Ensure that plant species selected represent Indigenous species, are low maintenance and fit for purpose, with view to adding to existing biodiversity.
- Cultural planting of Oak trees to increase European heritage representation
- Modifications to duck pond to be considerate of existing flora and fauna.

Other key outcomes which are outside the scope of this project but could be considered through future planning include the following:

- Undertake review of current maintenance structure and consider upgrade and ongoing maintenance of existing facilities including vineyard.

- Opportunity for food trucks into the space to support precinct wide opportunities and events activation.

Regular updates will be provided either through the Council website or through Facebook on the project to provide resident and interested parties with a continuous communication channel. This would allow for an increased sense of ownership of the project and allow Council to explore further collaboration opportunities.

APPENDIX A: Social Media: Facebook feedback

Post Details

Reported stats may be delayed from what appears on posts

City of Marion
Published by Richard Watson [?] · May 19 at 11:51am ·

There's still time to provide feedback on designs for upgrades to Oaklands Recreation Plaza and Oaklands Reserve. Improvements to the plaza will include replacing the old roundhouse with a rotunda, new table tennis and picnic tables and a shelter. View the designs and have your say by 22 May at www.makingmarion.com.au/oaklands-reserve

17 Recycled log climb 17 Timber log wall 17 Recycled log rope climb 18 Roundhouse
20 Picnic table 21 Table tennis 21 Water play 22 Shelter

2,867 People Reached

33 Likes, Comments & Shares

26 Likes	13 On Post	13 On Shares
2 Comments	0 On Post	2 On Shares
5 Shares	2 On Post	3 On Shares

255 Post Clicks

106 Photo Views	40 Link Clicks	109 Other Clicks
---------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

NEGATIVE FEEDBACK

2 Hide Post	0 Hide All Posts
0 Report as Spam	0 Unlike Page

Get More Likes, Comments and Shares
Boost this post for \$200 to reach up to 57,000 people.

2,867 people reached **Boost Post**

Kelly Harding, Alyce Napper and 11 others 2 Shares

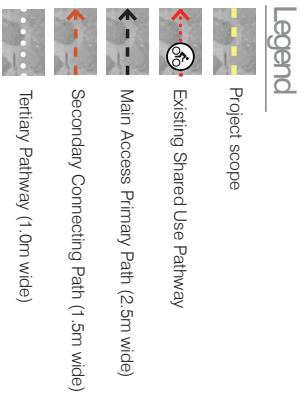
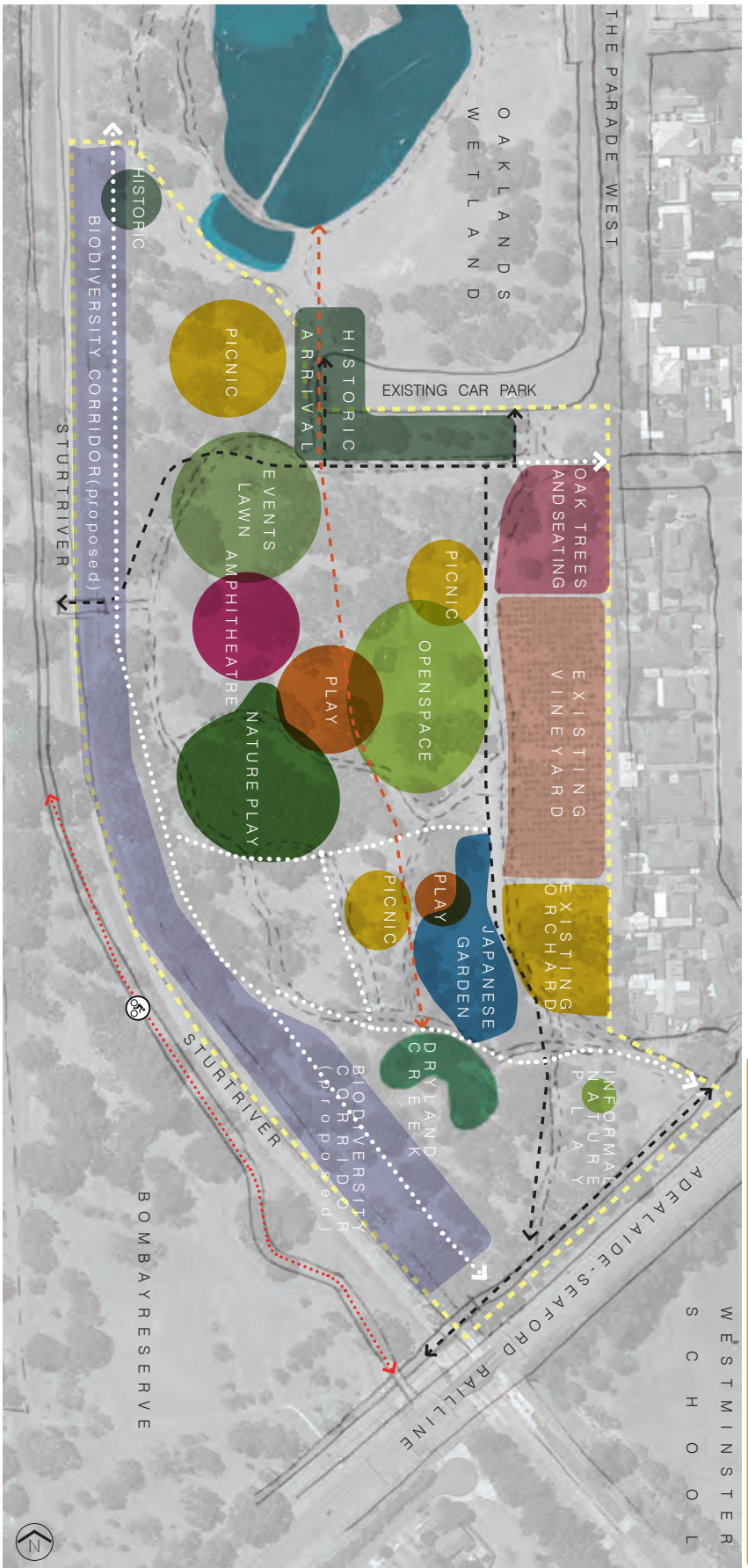
Like Comment Share

APPENDIX B: Oaklands Reserve Draft Concept Plan



Oaklands Reserve Spatial Plan
 Project No.: 170AKCON03 /Date of Issue 27.04.17

*Indicative only. Subject to change pending consultation and budget.



Oaklands Reserve Scope



*Indicative only. Subject to change pending consultation and budget.



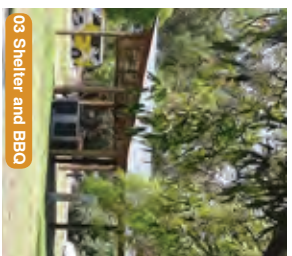
02 Wayfinding/entry



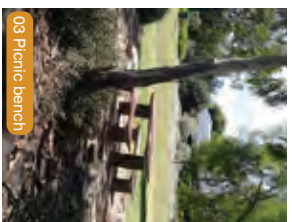
02 Entry walling



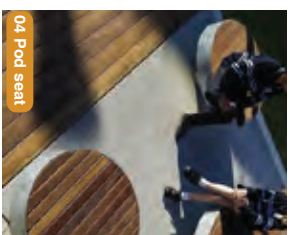
08 Scar trees



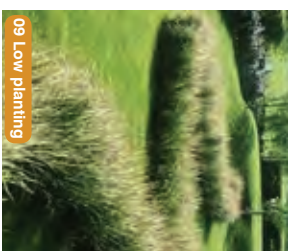
03 Shelter and BBQ



03 Picnic bench



04 Pod seat



09 Low planting



11 Amphitheater



16 Snake swing



16 6m birds nest



16 Spinning disc



17 Recycled log climb



17 Timber log seat



17 Recycled log rope climb



18 Rocker



Irrigated turf



18 Timber rounds climb



19 Vegetated tunnel



19 Log path



20 Rope balance



20 Timber steppers



21 Water play



Lawn mound



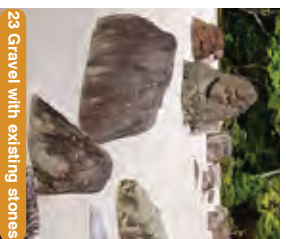
21 Carved water rock



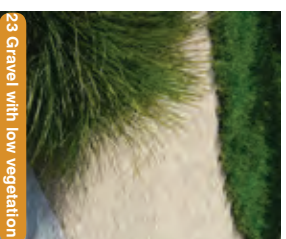
21 Pebble lined water fill



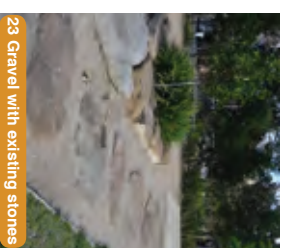
22 Elevated sand tray



23 Gravel with existing stones



23 Gravel with low vegetation



23 Gravel with existing stones



25 Dry land swale



Oaklands Reserve Draft Concept Plan

Project No. 17OAKCON03 /Date of Issue 27/04/17/Scale 1:1000@ A3

*Indicative only. Subject to change pending consultation and budget.



Legend

- Bitumen Main Access Path
- Quarry Fines Secondary Path
- Quarry Fines Tertiary Path (1.0m)
- Existing Turf (irrigated)
- New Turf (irrigated)
- Dryland Grass
- Existing Native Trees
- Existing Deciduous Trees
- New Native Trees
- New Deciduous Trees
- Gravel
- Mulch
- Softfall Mulch

- 1 Modify car park for main pathway & DDA access
- 2 Entry/wayfinding walling
- 3 Shelter, picnic bench & double plate BBQ
- 4 Seating pod
- 5 Shelter and picnic bench
- 6 Bench seat
- 7 Biodiversity (proposed corridor)
- 8 Existing biodiversity
- 9 Low planting to define homestead
- 10 Bike rack and drinking fountain
- 11 Amphitheatre with refurbished turf embankment
- 12 Existing toilet
- 13 Scar/removal trees/olives/palm/magnolia
- 14 Low level planting
- 15 Timber log seats
- 16 Play: 6m birds nest, snake swing & spin disc
- 17 3m high toped/recycled log climb
- 18 Rocker, seesaw and timber rounds climb
- 19 Vegetated tunnel and timber log path
- 20 Rope & log balance & timber steppers
- 21 Water play pump, water rock & pebble fill
- 22 Rock lined sand pit & elevated sand tray
- 23 Gravel with existing stones retained
- 24 Existing timber platform
- 25 Dry land swale (seasonal) - Dry in summer and low level ponding winter.
- 26 Entry feature landscaping
- 27 Existing orchard
- 28 Existing vineyard retained with Oak tree avenue
- 29 Informal nature play
- 30 Existing Carpark

APPENDIX C: Hard Copy of Survey

Oaklands Reserve, Recreation Plaza & Rotunda Survey

Oaklands Park

Making Marion

Oaklands Reserve, Recreation Plaza & Rotunda

The Oaklands Reserve is currently undergoing a planning phase to create integrated reserve design which will incorporate additional recreation facilities, play opportunities, rotunda, pathway connections, picnic facilities and landscaping across the site. There are two distinct areas of the overall project which will include Stage 2 of the Recreation Plaza, Rotunda and the development of the Oaklands Estate Reserve area to the south of the site.

Now is the opportunity for you to have your say. Tell us what you think of the Draft Concepts for both the Oaklands Estate Playground, Oaklands Recreation Plaza and Rotunda and Landscape replacing the Round House.

Consultation Period 1st May - 22nd May 2017



Oaklands Reserve, Recreation Plaza and Rotunda

Making Marion

Oaklands Estate Reserve



1. Please help us evaluate the proposed Oaklands Estate Reserve Draft Concept by responding to the following.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	NA
The Draft Concept enhances the overall usability of the Reserve	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There is adequate pathways through the Reserve in the Draft Concept	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The style and location of playground equipment is appropriate	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
There are enough facilities for picnics and BBQs in the Draft Concept	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Oaklands Reserve, Recreation Plaza and Rotunda

Making Marion

2. Which of the following are your top three favourite aspects of the Oaklands Estate Reserve Draft Concept? (Choose all that apply)

- Play Equipment
- Japanese Garden
- Open grassed areas
- Picnic facilities
- Bike and pedestrian paths
- Events space/amphitheatre

3. Why have you selected these options?

4. Overall, what is your level of support for the implementation of this Draft Concept for the Oaklands Estate Reserve? (Choose any one option)

- Strongly support
- Support
- Neutral
- Don't approve
- Strongly disapprove

5. Do you have any other comments relating to the Oaklands Estate Reserve Draft Concept?

Oaklands Reserve, Recreation Plaza and Rotunda

Making Marion

Oaklands Recreation Plaza & Rotunda



1. Overall, what is your level of support for the implementation of this Draft Concept for the Oaklands Recreation Plaza & Rotunda? (Choose any one option)

- Strongly support
- Support
- Neutral
- Don't approve
- Strongly disapprove

2. What is your preferred Rotunda / Pavillion structure? Please select one. (Choose any one option)(Required)

- 1) Contemporary Rotunda Pavillion
- 2) European Heritage Style with Cupola
- 3) Standard Rotunda Pavillion

Oaklands Reserve, Recreation Plaza and Rotunda

Making Marion

Contemporary Rotunda Pavilion



- * INTEGRATED PUBLIC ART (KAURNA CULTURAL OPPORTUNITY)
- * 8 M DIAMETER FOR BAND STAND
- * LIGHTING AND POWER

European Heritage Style with Cupola



- * INTEGRATED DECORATIVE LATTICE CORNICE
- * 8 M DIAMETER FOR BAND STAND
- * LIGHTING AND POWER

Oaklands Reserve, Recreation Plaza and Rotunda

Making Marion

Standard Rotunda Pavilion



- * INTEGRATED TRELLIS CLIMBING PLANT SCREENS
- * 8 M DIAMETER FOR BAND STAND
- * LIGHTING AND POWER

3. Do you have any other comments relating to Oaklands Recreation Plaza & Rotunda Draft Concept?

Oaklands Reserve, Recreation Plaza and Rotunda

Making Marion

About you

These next questions about you will help us ensure that we have asked a broad section of our community about the proposed Draft Designs for Oaklands Reserve. Your information will be kept private and only used for the purposes of evaluating this survey.

First Name (will be kept private)

Surname (will be kept private)

Email

Would you like to receive updates about the project via email? (Choose any one option)

(Required)

Yes

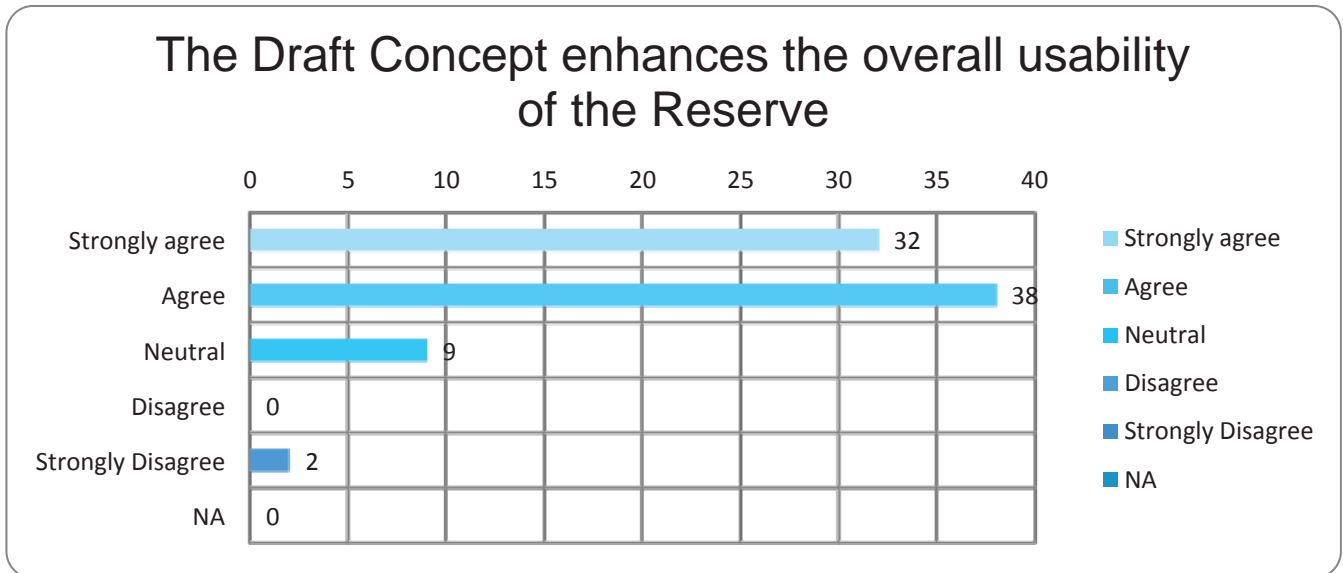
No

APPENDIX D: Consolidated Survey Responses

Question 1: The Draft Concept enhances the overall usability of the Reserve.

The below table represents the respondent’s views on the Draft Concept and that it enhances the overall usability of the reserve.

38 respondents agreed and 32 respondents strongly agreed that the design would enhance the overall usability. 9 respondents were neutral and 2 respondents strongly disagreed

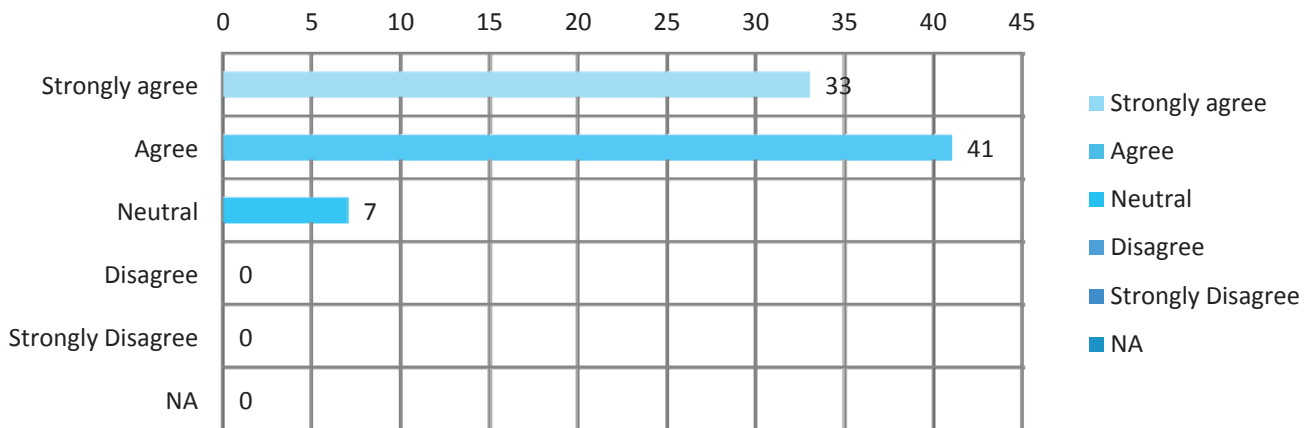


Question 2: There are adequate pathways through the Reserve in the Draft Concept.

The below table represents the respondent’s views around pathways and if there are adequate pathways within the Draft Concept.

41 respondents agreed and 33 respondents strongly agreed that the design provided adequate pathways. 7 respondents were neutral on this matter.

There is adequate pathways through the Reserve in the Draft Concept



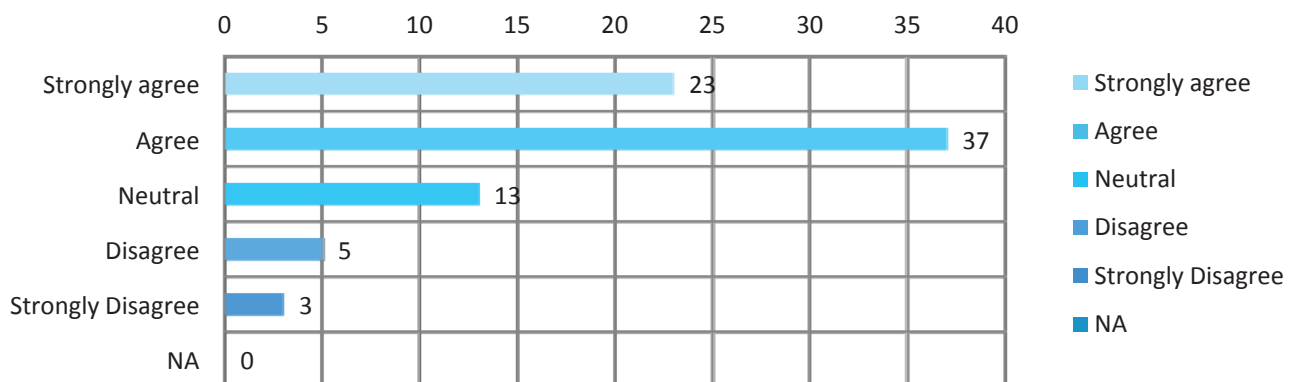
Question 3: The style and location of playground equipment is appropriate.

The below table represents the respondent's views on the proposed style and location of playground equipment.

23 respondents agreed and 37 respondents strongly agreed that the design provided appropriate style and location of playground equipment.

13 respondents were neutral, 5 Disagreed and 3 Strongly disagreed.

The style and location of playground equipment is appropriate

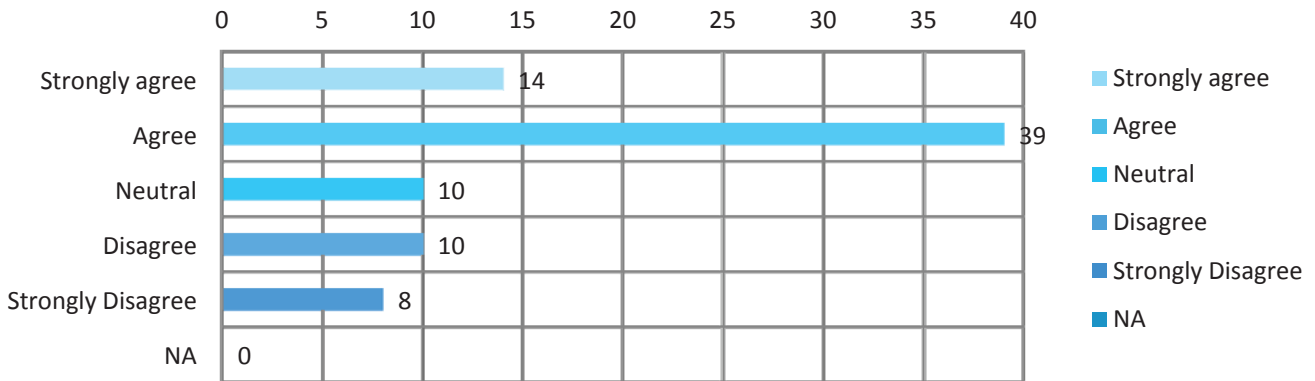


Question 4: There are enough facilities for picnics and BBQ's in the Draft Concept.

The below table represents the respondent's views on the provision of picnics and bbq's facilities within the proposed Draft Concept.

39 respondents agreed and 14 respondents strongly agreed that the design provided adequate facilities for picnics and bbq's. 10 respondents were neutral, 10 disagreed and 8 Strongly disagreed.

There are enough facilities for picnics and BBQs in the Draft Concept



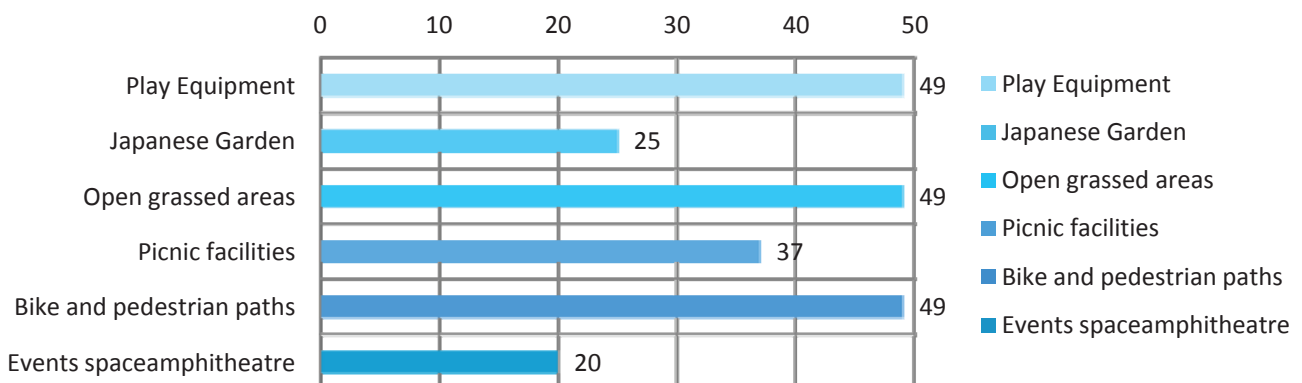
Question 5: Which of the following are your top three favourite aspects of the Oaklands Estate Reserve Draft Concept?

The below table represents the respondent’s feedback on their top three favourite aspects of the Oaklands Reserve Draft Concept. The following fields were selected from a capital renewal perspective the areas that could be selected included Play Equipment, Japanese Garden, Open grassed areas, picnic facilities, Bike and Pedestrian paths and Events space amphitheatre.

Most favoured aspects included Play Equipment (49), Open grassed areas (49), and Bike and pedestrian paths (49). This was followed by picnic facilities (37), Japanese Garden (25) and Events space amphitheatre (20).

It must be noted that a large number of respondents expressed the importance of the Biodiversity Corridor as indicated within the Spatial Plans for the site. Council will continue to work with and support the community with the fantastic works that are being undertaken in this area. Please see comments as listed in the next question.

2 Which of the following are your top three favourite aspects of the Oaklands Estate Reserve Draft Concept



APPENDIX E: Survey: Written Response

These responses answer question 3 “Why have you selected these options (your top three favorite aspects of the Oaklands Estate Reserve Draft Concept)?”

Some of the responses included

- I mostly go there to walk my dog.
- Much needed revamp of play equipment will benefit the community and enhance the family environment, and the open grasses areas and picnic facilities will make it feel like a continuation of the wetland
- A be active mindset is great re bike paths, Japanese Garden a great feature, Community events are important, hence space needed.
- When I visit a park this is what I want to be there
- Provides a family friendly destination with a range of activities in a natural environment. The biodiversity corridor is within my top three favourite aspects as there are few reserves that have such a natural environment within an urban surrounding.
- To encourage more people to the area, as most times there are not many people around. It will encourage the right kind of people including families from near and far. Please also have signs up dogs must be on leads at all times in all areas.
- I feel the spaces will be the best utilised
- We have two young children who use the park daily so upgraded play equipment and open grass space is our greatest priority. Excited about the water pump and sandpit
- Others have some difficulties.
- Like open space for dog playing
- We have young children in the area and love the increased natural play equipment. Great design - well done!
- Use the space for these activities
- Because this is what I look for when I go to parks and there also needs to be rubbish bins
- My favourite option 'proposed biodiversity corridor' is not selectable. Please note this as my most favoured aspect.
- I walk daily with my dogs, and even if the area at the moment is Ok, it could do with some new input.
- my top favourite aspect is the continuation of the biodiversity corridor but that is not in the list
- A great playground is always a bonus and bike paths are safer then roads
- In the past - there was only one working bbq & demand is strong i.e. first in first to get the bbq! It's a beautiful location & there needs to be ample designated bbq/picnic shelters to meet the demand
- Safe cycling. Looking forward events. Play equipment for older kids
- Natural open space with easy access is rare and valuable as more people roads and houses encroach
- Love the natural elements & bike paths for the children. Japanese is beautiful, but neglected. Love the nature play elements, love that they encourage exploration & full discovery of the reserve. The log path & green cubby path are a must.
- Good to have multiple paths for walking in a beautiful environment.
- I often walk my dog around the paths and let him run on the open grassed areas, I also find the Japanese Garden quite peaceful to sit and ponder.
- Currently Japanese garden is a wasted space as is the rear duck pond. It is a section of the park which is too overgrown and safety is compromised. Clean the undergrowth and make it an open space for ball sports, more challenging playground flying fox
- Most usable options for my family, although I really support item 7 Proposed biodiversity corridor, although it is not on this list
- House blocks are smaller and therefore families need areas where kids can play, ride and kick balls etc.I will say the wetlands is one of my favourite places in Marion.
- I like to visit rels and walk and picnic in the area
- Want to still keep many open areas as it many left around the area
- it is vital this area is kept as open space without too much intervention of intrusive equipment. It appears additional play equipment meets this criteria
- Because these concepts of the park provides venue for families/ people in the community to enjoy outdoor recreation
- I like family type and health activities facilities. These are important to me but you have not identified the biodiversity corridor as an aspect. This is extremely important to me. Please see below. nd events

- important to have open areas play equipment will be good to have amphitheatre for community events
- I like the concept of a Japanese Garden as long as it is bigger than South Terrace as I do the openness and a special place to meet and be entertained, the events space, graffiti will be the problem
- Make the reserve inviting and people friendly, great to see it being used by the public.
- I like these areas
- Because I bring my dog Roscoe down to the park he and I enjoy the tranquility of it with other people with their dogs much better than the dog parks I like the pond able to sit and watch the ducks the kids like to feed them too.
- These options are currently very popular with families, having new and exciting play equipment will be well utilised as well as more shelters and seating
- Play equipment is vital for entertaining children. Japanese garden adds a little culture to the estate and open grass to run around on.
- We utilise the park space a number of times per week on average and are looking forward to new and proposed upgrades to the play equipment for our young children. Please don't forget to include adequate shade for the areas not already shaded naturally!
- The play options for children are brilliant (snake swing, recycled log climb, rope climb, rocker, rounds climb, log path, rope balance, water play etc) as they are "natural" options and should not attract graffiti whilst providing great play options.
- A network of tracks is conducive to setting easy orienteering courses for youngsters and families, together with picnic facilities and play equipment to complement their enjoyment of the park. Youngsters need space to run around and to explore.
- The play equipment is sensitive to the area and connects families with the rare natural space that Oaklands Reserve is. The picnic and events areas will encourage people to use the space.
- Hard to choose...I think all are relevant and important as a whole
- Creates spaces for fun, peace & family/friends
- We have small children and want to use the space for them to play, go for walks and use the space for gatherings/birthday parties.
- I have young children; if possible please fence the playground as you have done so well at Jervois St for my sanity.
- Outdoor areas for children's play is so important
- Our large extended family has used this park for 30+ years for regular BBQ picnics. There needs to be more BBQs, especially on public holidays. There are several near the wetlands, but this is not where people picnic. Play areas look good.
- The play areas are good for the children. But it is still good to have open areas for other people and animals visiting.
- These 3 are what the reserve is all about! I note the Japanese Garden is not mentioned in the draft concept plan which is an excellent move, as it was never an effective area.
- We often take our young grandchildren to the park to play, so even more play equipment of the type that you are proposing would be good. But dogs should be on a leash for set hours, eg 10am until 4pm. But please more facilities.
- prefer 'green' to built environment
- I am a member of a number of people who use this park for tai chi, presently there is totally inadequate toilet facilities and there is no fresh water available for either humans or dogs within the park, and would like to write more but no space
- These are the best elements to effectively activate the space
- These facilities are used by hundreds of people each week. over 80 people a week attend the park for tai chi and personal trainer activities, the council has budgeted several hundreds of thousands of dollars for a destination playground within 300m
- We live opposite and our boys love playing in the reserve and riding their bikes on the paths. We will definitely make use of any outdoor activities the park offers.
- Few parks that have such diversity of space and equipment and paths allow people to use all of it, as long as the surfaces are solid
- Mostly pass through the park on by bike. Like the quiet nature of the site. Having so many play equipment is going to increase no. of kids that means more noise. Pity the neighbours.
- I like the natural bush areas with wildlife and biodiversity and being able to have easy access through pathways. I prefer the vegetated areas more than open to provide barriers from the elements and shelter for the wildlife.
- Just hoping that having a lot of play equipment would not destroy the pristine nature of site especially biodiversity corridor
- Are there any groups interested to actively use the proposed event space?
- I have 3 young children, the existing playground is unsafe and we'll pass its use by.

- Most used areas
- They in my opinion have the least impact on the present very pleasant and enjoyable landscape.

APPENDIX E: Survey: Written Response

These responses answer question 5 “Do you have any other comments relating to the Oaklands Estate Reserve Draft Concept?”

Some of the responses included (provide summary)

- I love the indigenous design proposed for the rotunda. One of the main reasons we recently moved into the Marion Council area was because we were impressed with your visible efforts to create a community that is inclusive, respectful of diversity and proud of its indigenous strength. This design is fresh, clean and Australian.
- There needs to be a lot more resources put into properly maintaining the park and in particular, a lot more time and effort into weed control. When I go there now I see weeds everywhere. There are many areas where there are more weeds than lawn.
- Maybe it's a pipe dream but a small enclosed dog off leash area would keep dog owners happy and ensure that dogs are kept on leads in the main park area, but can let off steam in the off leash area.
- Would love to see more BBQ's & Toilet Facilities, Cafe / Coffee shop. Perhaps services for a mobile food & beverage van i.e. power and central parking. MOST IMPORTANTLY - Play Equipment is only ropes / climbing, question safety with the height of some of the proposed! better to model from other great playground facilities. ie.Princess Elizabeth Playground, Sth Tce Adel - Spinning Sea Saw Bonython Park, Port Rd Adelaide - Flying Fox Civic Park, Modbury - Fort / Tower, Slide. Please visit these locations (preferably on a weekend) to understand what children use the most.
- Minimise areas that you can't use - areas of bark and dirt - usually find under and around native trees.
- I strongly support the redevelopment of the Oaklands Estate Reserve and the draft concept. The Reserve is arguably the 'premier' reserve in the City of Marion, and the projects to date (recreation plaza and wetland) have been highly successful. However the Reserve is rundown and needs upgrading. Despite this it is still highly popular. I strongly support the following features:- The continuation of the biodiversity corridor through the southern reserve - the existing biodiversity corridor adjacent to the wetland has proven to be highly popular and is used by many walkers, much more so than the formal eastern side of the wetland.
 - The retention and enhancement of the large irrigated open spaces and providing more picnic facilities.
 - The nature and water play initiatives.
- Would love a cafe or coffee shop or similar. I've moved from the Glenelg area and used to cafes. It would be wonderful to have a cafe near the main road and another at the Marion pool site similar to the one at the zoo and SA aquatic and leisure centre that can be used by both patrons and people just wanting food and drink without paying entry.

Plus more signs up in both places clearly dogs on leads at all times. As most off lead are not always under effective control. Looking forward to these developments as are friends.
- The Kiwanis Club of Brighton and other clubs in the area would like to be involved with this great project please contact us.
- Just a query as to whether dogs will still be allowed off leash as we currently bring our dog off leash with the kids every day. It's usually not extremely busy during the day and notice others with their dogs too. Concerned with the increased popularity we may be restricted in the future. If this was to be the case I'd love to see even a small fenced area just for dogs.
- Make sure there are enough covered picnic areas in both sections. We would very much prefer the pond in the back area was retained. Keeping the available budget include the cost of keeping the pond by reducing amounts allocated for other improvements.
- Please remove all graffiti from Skate Park, and all rubbish. Please design the rounded concrete graffitied areas with motifs to deter graffiti. Support retention of Japanese garden for children's rock climbing and adult meditation. Support slides as part of amphitheatre, a toddler's swing as well as the climbing swing. Support the trike path transfer from Wetlands plan, to recreation park because should be at the back of site
- A few more bbq areas would be good, but great job overall.
- More consultation with disabled people for their requirements. Crossing paths through turf to make wheelchairs accessible
- Add bins
- 1. Please note that my most favoured aspect 'proposed biodiversity corridor' is not available to select from the top three. I believe this will bias the survey responses as people may not know how to indicate their support for this aspect of the design.

2. General principles: I would like to see biodiversity as an integrated component of the entire park, wherever possible. For example, by:

 - retaining all existing tree cover with the exception of dead or diseased trees, only on the advice of the

arborist/biodiversity officer

- actively excluding any species from landscaping that could crop up as a weed species in the bio-corridor
- actively preferencing local natives for all new plantings (as per the existing species selection document for parks and reserves)
- by actively selecting 'showy' natives rather than showy exotics where colourful landscape impact is required
- by utilising permeable surfaces (mulch, gravel, rammed earth, water permeable reconstituted rubber tyres for pathways that go near significant tree roots) wherever possible.
- by utilising natural, recycled (reconstituted plastic/fake wood) or upcycled materials in playground equipment design wherever possible.

I note that some of this is included for the Oaklands Reserve concept plan, but I would like to see these ideas incorporated into the Oaklands Recreation Plaza also. (For example, what are the proposed evergreen trees in the rotunda area, and why so much bitumen?)

3. Specific responses to concepts.

Oaklands Reserve

- The nature based play in Oaklands Reserve is a complementary use to the biodiversity corridor, really like some of these ideas e.g. timber rounds climb, vegetated tunnel, log path, timber stoppers, log seat, recycled log climb, log rope climb etc.
- Dryland swale: understand the need to cut costs on maintaining the existing pond, but please ensure we check that wildlife can be relocated to the wetland e.g. turtles.
- Japanese garden: ornamental gardens are maintenance heavy and slightly incongruous in this context. Is it possible to mark the sister city relationship with something small and low maintenance?

Recreation Plaza

- Rotunda: please select the cost-less option.
- Entrance to the existing corridor - how does it connect to the events space? Does it need an entry way? What about low screening natives to cover the pump house facility?
- Event space: more shade please, especially near the paths, prefer natives.
- Kaurna cultural opportunity: if the rotunda pattern does not get support please ensure that Kaurna community representatives are asked if there are specific aspects/parts of the park that are culturally significant and how they may like to see them celebrated. For example, could we create some kind of artwork in a pathway using paving stones as the entryway to the biodiversity corridor, or could a 'pebble lined water rill' (see indicative image 21) represent a track or story of the area? Please take the time to be guided by them as to what is appropriate. I am told that token recognition may hurt as much as no recognition at all.
- Scooter trike track: unsure of where this came from. If there is demand for it, then it is in the right spot from a passive surveillance perspective, but it feels a bit like an expensive solution to a problem that we may not really have. Is there really demand for this given all the other things at the other end of the reserve for this age group? The existing hard surfaces we have seems fine for little kids to ride their scooters on. Plenty of them zip around on the bitumen paths we have. If the event space really takes off you may find you wish you had just added more carparks, another barbecue area, or just some more shade up there. Those options may be cheaper too.
- Existing skate park/basketball hoop/post: I've noticed the skate park is used a lot, but mainly by boys. You see little girls there with parents, but few girls above 10. If we're going to invest in these kinds of built structures you may want to look specific strategies to get girls showing up e.g. 'Girls learn to skate day'. Also, it says 'basketball post and hoop with line marking', girls do play b-ball, but netball is their thing. Again, if you go ahead with it, perhaps a specific tour for a girls b-ball club or netball team? I am all for girls taking up public space and learning how to work in teams. They are life lessons girls need to learn early. Other: Given that the designs are about upping visitation rates I'd like to see:
 - more provision for bike racks, especially near the shared use trails and toilets at Oaklands Reserve)
 - an additional toilet in Oaklands Reserve (believe it's on the way)
 - another set of bins in the planned event space
 - dog watering points/poo bags.

At one point there were more dogs than people in the consultation tent, how are we catering for the many, many dog walkers in the reserves?

- Just make sure that the area is not graffitied and destroyed.
- I volunteer with the Friends of the Sturt River and continuing the biodiversity corridor that we have started in the northern section of the reserve is a very high priority to me. It would be good if that was a tick box option of question 2 in this survey so others can support this very important option
- More toilets are needed throughout the park particularly at the Michenbury Terrace end
- My favourite option is 'proposed biodiversity corridor'. Please note that 'proposed biodiversity corridor' is not available to select from the top three. I believe this may bias the survey responses as people cannot clearly indicate their support for this aspect of the design. I volunteer with Friends of Sturt River Landcare Group and continuing the corridor is extremely important to me.

- Item 7 biodiversity is quite dear to me and my family. We have attended a few times to help the friends of Sturt river landcare group and we really enjoy helping our community and the outdoors, hope we can continue going. Many thanks Olga
- The Oaklands Reserve is a large & well utilised public space steeped in indigenous & European history. Unfortunately many park users are not aware of this rich history; a story trail/app to share this would be fantastic - similar to the Little Marion story.
Toilets (or lack of) at the reserve is a major issue. Families will be more likely to utilise the whole park if there are toilets throughout the park, given its size & facilities this is an area that is lacking. It would be nice to see the vines & orchard cared for as part of this redevelopment, perhaps incorporated with an indigenous edible garden? As a parent of young children I like the nature play elements that allow for multiple use, problem solving & imagination, these types of play spaces encourage an engaged, calmed, relaxed & mentally challenging play. They allow for solitary play and group collaboration. Play equipment that is open ended & has multiple uses & will encourage deeper exploration.
- I really like that the play spaces are spread out, creating a sense of calm, rather than frenzied, loud & rough play.
Playgrounds & play cafes are some of my least favourite places to visit, most often they are full of equipment that is quickly mastered, which then leads to children creating their own risk resulting in inappropriate & unsafe play for all.
I would rather see the play equipment spread out as has been designed & less fixed/single use equipment (such as rocking horses) that allow for creative, challenging play.
I think the cubby play areas sounds exciting & will encourage ownership of the park. Children who feel like they have a connection & sense of ownership of the park will grow to be teenagers & adults with a sense of ownership.
- Council invests a lot of money into such projects which is fantastic. more often than not they get it right. Can I say there needs to be more consideration in two areas?
1/ More bins required. 2/ A better upkeep program. Look at the amount of money spent on irrigation when first commissioned then after 12 months the irrigation is left with no upkeep. This means broken sprinklers and dripper lines render the whole system unusable. This is clearly evident around the wetland ponds and the new skate park. Please invest in keeping what you make great servicable so the investment keeps giving. Me and my wife pick up the litter around the skate park most working mornings and it is very evident if you walk around there all the irrigation pipes are unearthed and broken so the irrigation is not turned on and bins are too few and not emptied regularly enough. Litter signs need also to be erected. Great planning team you just need an A grade maintenance program to match. Can we please get the skate park and wetlands irrigation fixed plus more bins around the state park and re-bark over the garden area. Thank you.
- My favourite option is 'proposed biodiversity corridor'. Please note that 'proposed biodiversity corridor' is not available to select from the top three. I believe this may bias the survey responses as people cannot clearly indicate their support for this aspect of the design. I volunteer with Friends of Sturt River Landcare Group and continuing the corridor is extremely important to me.
- Where can dogs play? currently they are allowed to be off a lead right next to the children's playground that has no fencing. This makes no sense to me. Why can't we walk the dogs controlled, off lead around the pond areas and not by the playground?
- No significant changes compared to existing park, just new equipment. Need to be creative to bring front and rear space together, the section at the rear of the wetlands smells, not nice to eat near. Better open up and utilize rear of playground section. Do something fun with hill, maybe a big slide or flying fox. Safety important at rear of park when limited people about.
- My favourite option is 'proposed biodiversity corridor'. Please note that 'proposed biodiversity corridor' is not available to select from the top three. I believe this may bias the survey responses as people cannot clearly indicate their support for this aspect of the design. I volunteer with Friends of Sturt River Landcare Group and continuing the corridor is extremely important to me.
- Please ensure that the predominant landscaping style fits in with the Biodiversity corridor and promotes wildlife in the reserve. Large tree plantings are important as well as with the smaller blocks we need space for large tree species.
- This area does not need much else than what it has as it is one very nice area as it is. it is natural and both adults and children can get lost in the ambiance as it currently is
- The newly developed biodiversity corridor is v important. It must be continued further south adjacent to the Sturt River. As a Friends of the Sturt R Landcare group I strongly recommend that this special corridor be continued. Over the past 3 yrs our work has developed into a beautiful natural habitat for fauna. This must be continued. It was not an option in the tick box above and should have been.
- I volunteer with Friends of Sturt River Landcare Group and continuing the corridor is extremely important to me.

- There is no space to agree to continuing biodiversity corridor along sturt creek. I think it is important to have more plants as I think of it mainly as a nature reserve. It is growing beautifully and this will enhance it more. I am a friend of the Sturt River involved in weeding and planting. The play areas look good but it is important to approve the biodiversity corridor also Jenny Calam
- Perhaps the inclusion of a track for radio controlled cars and the allowing of scale model sail boats on the lake. Not petrol boats as they are a source for noise pollution. The play equipment looks great but I feel it would look tatty in the long term regarding the amount of graffiti in the area and I have lived here since 2010
- I would like to add that I am fully supportive of the proposed biodiversity corridor.
- I like to see a half way walkway with the wetlands that would help people my age who might not want to all round, and a few more seats, plus can there be a bigger toilet block(s). I'm 70 and I live in Huntfield Heights but I use to live in Dover Gardens from 80's to 90's
- Please consider the historical vines when planting the oak avenue. whilst I agree with the idea they will shade the vines eventually and compete for nutrients. I don't think the vines will be able to cope. Perhaps they can be planted on the other side of the path?
More toilets needed. Ideally I would like to see the billabong kept; I think it is beaut spot tucked away, quiet and more 'natural' than the wetland which is quite open. If it is to go, I hope the tortoises will be saved and relocated as well as the 2 domestic ducks that live there.
- I would have preferred to see, the Round house be used as a cafe, as the skate park is used a lot and having a cafes/deli facility present would have been a good source of income for the council and make the estate more efficient and family friendly.
- 1. Please consider the inclusion of shade structures to your plan for any children's play areas that are not given adequate shade by existing trees. This is especially important in the play areas planned adjacent to the Japanese garden as I believe there is inadequate natural shade for extended sandpit/waterplay.
2. Please also consider that the vast majority of current park users are those who value and utilise the open space as off-leash play areas for dogs. Whilst I strongly support the upgrade and addition of play equipment/space, it is really important to me that an area remains dedicated to dogs. I understand that fencing an area off is difficult/costly but the broad spread of play areas in the draft concept will make it very difficult for off-leash dog users to observe the 5m playground no-go zone.
3. Thank you for taking the time and effort to consult us local residents (both in person and via internet survey) and for providing the funding for this fantastic upgrade. We can't wait to see it take shape!
- The plan proposed should give the Reserve a real lift and provide additional opportunities for families to enjoy the facilities of this wonderful reserve.
- The whole area is suitable for setting up a permanent orienteering course as a first step in learning about orienteering and map reading. Courses would be suitable for beginners, groups and individuals. Orienteering SA has already set up a number of permanent courses around Adelaide which are proving popular particularly for school groups. Free downloadable maps would be available for printing at home or viewing on smartphones.
- Would like to see more dirt bike jumps. (There are only 2x dirt bike jumps in Adelaide, one on King William Road/Greenhill Road and Hawthorndene).
- Bee hives. Seen through plastic/glass.
- I strongly support the continued development of the biodiversity corridor.
- Very supportive of Marion Council upgrades of any and all out recreation area especially those that can incorporate simple play with adventure and relaxation for a wide range of age groups
- In terms of trees - How about planting Oak trees ~ reflective of the Name of the Reserve.
& A Mini Pine Forest would be great too
- The seated areas (4) not sure if they include tables might be useful for people to use the space for gatherings. I've seen lots of people using the current space for parties etc. It'd be great to have equipment to support that. Lovely to see the community using the space together
- Please incorporate an enclosed area around the play equipment. This is vital to parents especially around water sources. Otherwise it sounds lovely.
- I would really like Council to consider our youngest members of community when choosing play equipment. There is not enough play equipment and spaces for toddlers which don't require "helicopter parenting" - kids need to play with their parents supervision and assistance but not having to hold their hands the whole time. A fenced area is an even better idea.
- Can't see the present gazebo on this plan. It is very popular for family gatherings, so I hope it, and possibly another one, will be included.
- I was wondering if the current seating, i.e. at least 8 seats with backs, will be retained in the new plans. These seats are very necessary for walkers and older people. I can't see them on the new plans but it is VERY IMPORTANT that they are retained.
- I believe there should be at least one extra toilet and considering the number of people who use the reserve in the summer, there should probably be 2 more. The car park should be "fenced" in some way to prevent lazy people from driving their 4WDs to the BBQ areas (it's happening now and should be stopped). The hill between

the reserve and the wetlands should be planted as part of the biodiversity corridor with the addition of an area for seating and viewing.

- I think that the car park should be fenced to prevent cars driving over grassed areas, it does not need to be high but just a deterrent.
- Concept should have given more value to the proposed biodiversity corridor.
- why are you inserting a row of oaks into the park give the deaths that have occurred in both SA and the ACT (where Oak are common) from eating the poisonous mushrooms that grow only under these oak trees ?
- Why are you delivering a design that has no stated renewal of toilet facilities to what was previously there, and delivering no access to potable water for humans or companion animals? Is a \$500 drinking fountain not achievable with your budget? Is the provision of a \$200 lockable bike rack next to the existing toilet possible, or do cyclists have to continue to take their bikes in with them into the toilet, with the accompanying mess. Where is the provision for the tai chi classes? These seems to be a drive to have a line of oak trees, that will over shade the existing grape vines and foster the death cap mushrooms

<http://www.adelaidenow.com.au/news/south-australia/beware-eating-wild-mushrooms-from-adelaide-hills-health-authorities-warn/news-story/e63d391dc6ead17377a86cab38176ee> which have been a problem in the ACT (resulting in deaths) and now in Tas. <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-02-28/death-cap-mushroom-season-begins-in-canberra/8310236> .

Where is the ability in this survey to select the "proposed biodiversity corridor" that exists on your plan , but is absent from your activity selection?

- With increased traffic there has to be some traffic speed controls added to the access road (The Parade West?). Already there are cars regularly sitting on 50kms or more on that road, and it is just a matter of time until a kid is hit. Speed bumps would be fine, but they must be effective.
- Need to put in speed bumps along the access road as people drive too fast and there are no paths along the side of that road
- Good to have large open spaces. could be used for diverse range of activities
- I would like the continuation of the biodiversity corridor following the Sturt Creek with natural bushland and habitat for native animals and providing a natural environment for people to enjoy. I belong to Friends of The Sturt Creek and feel it is giving back to the environment what we have taken away the Creek use to flow in this area naturally.
- It's sad to know that duck pond will no longer be part of the development. It would have been a fantastic spot
- It is important that the Proposed Biodiversity Corridor becomes a reality. This will ensure a connection to the existing biodiversity corridor and allow it to be extended upstream in the future. Adding terrestrial biodiversity will enhance the existing aquatic biodiversity of the wetland. Biodiversity corridor will allow for informal nature play and increase aesthetics of area.
- I'd like to recommend shade over the play areas and consideration into dog control. I wrote to the council some time ago about the exposure to dogs not on leads in the wetlands and that play equipment is not enclosed. I think nearly all parent's would support enclosed playgrounds over not.
- Certainly need more areas for family gatherings, BBQs picnic tables and toilets, biodiversity corridor and plantings, huge upgrade of the playground in the park area safe from dogs
- My first comments are based upon the supplied Spatial Plan.

I support the notion of making few large scale changes to the reserve, retaining the broad open views available to users. Modern society is committed to small space enclosure and this reserve creates one of the few wide open spaces available. The retention of a wide open vista is what makes this area attractive. Fences and visual divisions should be avoided. One of the suggestions as shown in the Draft Concept is for a line of oak trees along the edge of the vineyard. These trees will eventually overshadow the vines, blocking necessary light and drawing large amounts of water from the vines which already struggle. In time the oak tree avenue would destroy the heritage vineyard. Should the trees be put on the other side of the path beside the vines they will eventually divide the reserve and break down the overall open vista. For these reasons I feel they should not be planted. I am unsure what difference there is between an Events Space and Open Space. They both should be interchangeable for purpose as required.

What exactly is the Historic Arrival? What components are included here and what exactly is this about? I would suggest signage using photos from the old settlement days be included at various sites to show where the Oaklands name was derived. There are many suitable photos available from the local Historical Society. It would also be possible to use these photos as decoration of the toilets once they are completed.

The Biodiversity Corridor is good as long as it becomes a true corridor and not just a Bio Pocket locked off from everywhere else. Both the Orchard and the Vineyard need to be carefully investigated. At the moment there are almost 200 vines needed to make the vineyard complete with many of those remaining in unstable condition. It is a huge undertaking in propagation from old stock and care for the first 3/4 years, including watering until roots are deeply established. How is this proposed? The Orchard is also in poor shape and careful assessment of the condition of present trees including the varieties needs to be undertaken. Both vineyard and orchard require annual pruning which has not happened consistently over the last 25 years. The vines have been better pruned in recent years. I note that the Japanese Garden area is proposed to be

graveled. This rock is rough and sharp and can injure smaller children who may use the area, especially young children who use the large boulders for climbing and may fall off. In addition, gravel is easily spread out of the zones established for it and will get into lawns and damage cutters. I would suggest using smooth river pebbles for this.

The amphitheatre is not used a lot as it is now except as a play and activity area. I suggest the mound be coated with pressed recycle granular rubber to make a climbing wall, making it a part of the Play area. It would be possible to insert longer ledges at regular intervals that would double as seats. A large slide incorporated in it would connect the play areas. The back side of the mound could have large climbing rocks intermingled with trees. The whole area should have no understory for safety reasons. By removing the grassed ledges it will remove the tedious task of mowing the narrow ledges.

The Billabong could be made into a BMX area using the small hill and pond area for change of levels. There is some animosity between skateboarders and BMX riders in the Plaza at the moment and this would separate the two codes. Whatever happens here, it will be necessary to ensure that

- Whatever is decided for this end of the reserve, it will be wise to look seriously at providing another toilet towards this end. It could be placed opposite the Japanese Garden beside the main path and between the vineyard and orchard. It provides a simple piping link to the other toilet near the oak trees. If an activity area for smaller children is planned for this end it will not be reasonable to expect young children to plan for the toilet. They just do not work this way and a long walk opens the need to use the treed areas as relief.

One possibility is to remove the wooden decks that are there and place them on the northern side of The Hill overlooking the wetlands. This would give a grand vista view of the wetlands. It would require consultation with the community group which installed the decks in the first place.

Item 9 is incorrectly placed. The site of the old house is under the car park. Reference to it could be made with the photo plaques suggested above.

The following comments are base upon the suggested pictorials inclusions.

Firstly - do not use gravel. It is widely spread, it can injure young children. Use river pebbles.

Include as few graffiti targets as possible - tables, brick walls need special design to make graffiti a less attractive option. Walls should be irregular rock, not smooth flat mono-colour surfaces. Where brick walls are used they need to be anti graffiti coated to allow easy cleaning. There should be no large white painted surfaces. Look carefully at other single colour surfaces also. The one surface not being graffiti-ed in the Plaza is the toilet exterior - its mottled surface hides the efforts so makes them useless. Use this principle. The floors of shelters should not be single expanses of smooth concrete nor the compressed crumbed rubber which are hard to clean properly.

The design of the Spinning Disc will have to be carefully approached to ensure safety for users. There have been a few nasty incidents with them. No space beneath for a child to crawl into.

The vegetated tunnel will need to be regularly maintained/pruned. Plants used must not create twig spears especially at eye level. One plant to consider is Hardenbergia (mix of colours to choose from)

Where you have a log path, there should be rock path sections.

With the Birds Nest, look at the design of the similar structures in the playgrounds on South Terrace. These structures do test children and are good adventure items.

The concept of an Adventure Trail from one play area to the next with climbing, jumping, balancing, etc activities is a good concept. It allows children to test themselves while passing from section to section. The trail can also be an integrated vegetation component of the park e.g. low planting grasses with rock trail integrated. The one negative for this is the maintenance required keeping the trail cleanly manicured

At the end of this consultation phase it would be good to see a composite list of all of the suggestions made by the public.

- I would question the proximity of this project to the proposed similar play area in the Duncan Avenue Hendrie Street park. I do not understand the need for it. I also question the grass vs soft impact (shavings), pebbles and hard tiles it doesn't appear to be of great sense. How can pebbles be less hard impact over grass?



Legend

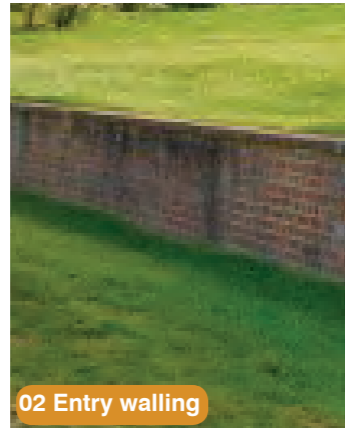
- Project scope
- Existing Shared Use Pathway
- Main Access Primary Path (2.5m wide)
- Secondary Connecting Path (1.5m wide)
- Tertiary Pathway (1.0m wide)

Oaklands Reserve Scope





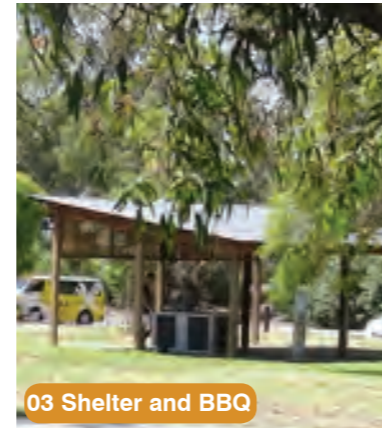
02 Wayfinding/entry



02 Entry walling



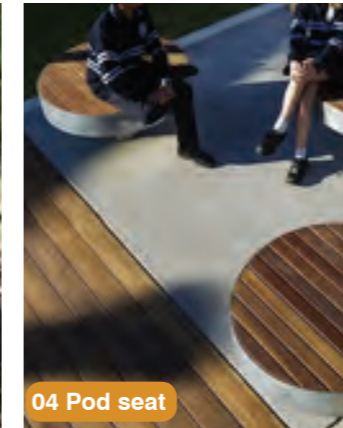
08 Scar trees



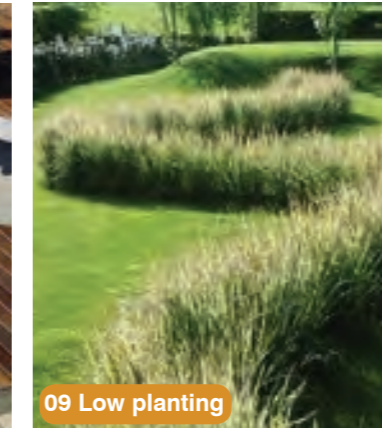
03 Shelter and BBQ



03 Picnic bench



04 Pod seat



09 Low planting



11 Amphitheater



16 Basket swing



16 6m birds nest



16 Spinning disc



17 Recycled log climb



17 Timber log seat



18 Rocker



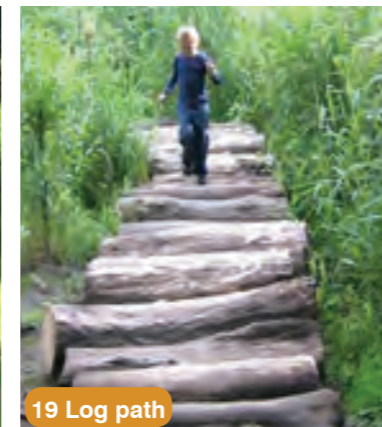
Irrigated turf



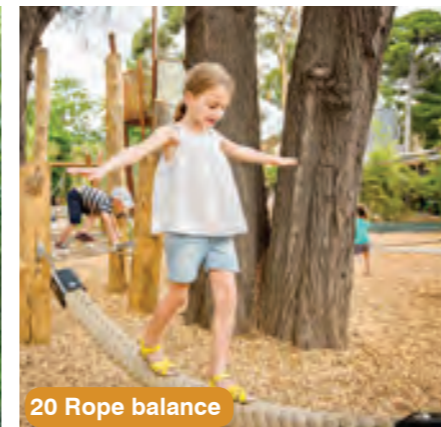
18 Timber rounds climb



19 Vegetated tunnel



19 Log path



20 Rope balance



20 Timber steppers



21 Water play



Lawn mound



21 Carved water rock



21 Pebble lined water rill



22 Elevated sand tray



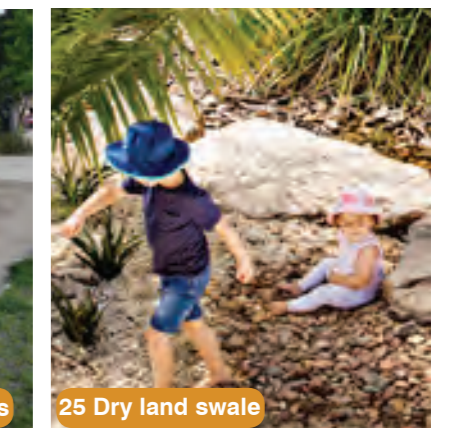
23 Gravel with existing stones



23 Gravel with low vegetation



23 Gravel with existing stones



25 Dry land swale



- ① Modify car park for main pathway & DDA access
- ② Entry/wayfinding walling
- ③ Shelter, picnic bench & single plate BBQ
- ④ Seating pod
- ⑤ Shelter and picnic bench
- ⑥ Bench seat
- ⑦ Biodiversity (proposed corridor)

- ⑧ Existing biodiversity
- ⑨ Low planting to define homestead
- ⑩ Bike rack and drinking fountain (with dog bowl)
- ⑪ Amphitheatre with refurbished turf embankment
- ⑫ Existing toilet with new bike rack
- ⑬ Scar/memorial trees/olives/palm/magnolia
- ⑭ Low level planting

- ⑮ Timber log seats
- ⑯ Play: 6m birds nest, basket swing & spin disc
- ⑰ 3m high rope/recycled log climb
- ⑱ Seesaw and timber rounds climb
- ⑲ Vegetated tunnel and timber log path
- ⑳ Rope & log balance & timber steppers
- ㉑ Water play pump, water rock & pebble rill

- ㉒ Rock lined sand pit & elevated sand tray
- ㉓ Gravel with existing stones retained
- ㉔ Existing timber platform
- ㉕ Dry land swale (seasonal) - Dry in summer & low level ponding winter.
- ㉖ Entry feature landscaping
- ㉗ Existing orchard
- ㉘ Existing vineyard retained
- ㉙ Informal nature play
- ㉚ Double bins with dog bag dispensers
- ㉛ Existing car park
- ㉜ New Oak tree avenue

Legend

- Bitumen Main Access Path
- Quarry Fines Secondary Path
- Quarry Fines Tertiary Path (1.0m)
- Existing Turf (irrigated)
- New Turf (irrigated)
- Dryland Grass
- Existing Native Trees
- Existing Deciduous Trees
- New Native Trees
- New Deciduous Trees
- Gravel
- Mulch
- Softfall Mulch

Option 1:



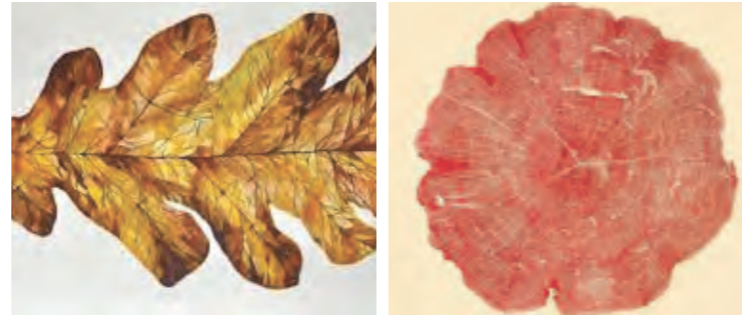
- ① Existing duck pond drained
- ② Existing riparian vegetation and rocks relocated, logs added
- ③ Existing timber platforms
- ④ Dry land swale (seasonal) - Dry in summer & low level ponding winter.
- ⑤ River pebbles to base of pond

Option 2:



- ① Existing duck pond retained
- ② Existing riparian vegetation and rocks retained
- ③ Existing timber platforms

Cameron Raynes:



Design Intent:

Wax Design and Mulloway Studio have been appointed by the City of Marion to develop designs for the redevelopment of the southern section of Oaklands Reserve.

As part of the Oaklands Reserve design process, we are working collaboratively with artists Cameron Raynes, Ali Baker and Uncle Lewis to develop a place that acknowledges its history and contributes to the cultural understanding and identity of the surrounding community.

We are working the artists and using a literary or written mediums; one with an emphasis or viewpoint on, or from, Kaurna culture, and the other toward 'European' culture. Council will commission place-specific, written pieces from each artist that will then form a creative cultural response that can be built into the place in a number of ways. This may be simply embedded into landscape elements, or it may inform other (future) artworks, please refer to reference images below.

From a cultural identity perspective, a number of key messages or themes for the project have been identified. These are assisting and guiding both the general concept design approach, and the proposed physical manifestations of the art works. These storylines are in context of the site and its remnants offer the opportunity to build experiences around a number of stories;

- Oaklands Estate and subsequent owners
- Kaurna occupation and connection to the river.
- Kaurna shields and scar trees
- Government or community acquisition of the place
- The SW drainage scheme – what was it and why was it built?
- The origins of the Japanese garden and what happened to it.
- Army (across the river)
- Recreation space
- Suburban subdivisions, housing and contested land development.
- Wetlands development (northern section)



Story telling totem



Story telling post cluster

Concept:

The text will consist of six to eight hundred words. It will tell a story, from the point of view of one of the original Oaks brought over from England by Samuel Kearne.

The story will be told in chronological order, in an evocative way that invites audience interpretation and which doesn't necessarily make explicit that it is told from the point of view of the Oak, except possibly towards the end. While it will focus mainly on the non-Indigenous use and occupation of the land, it will also touch on Indigenous use and occupation, even if only through reference to the much-loved Eucalyptus.

The story is also to be suitable for use as a stand-alone piece and/or individual phrases from the story can then be 'lifted' and scattered throughout the park, on various built elements, possibly on Oak leaves for a sense of discovery.

QR codes could be built into these elements, alongside the phrase, linking the phrase to the primary source document from which it came (mainly newspaper articles, via Trove).

Cameron's research work through Trove has led him to take this approach. Almost every historical news article in Trove on Oaklands talks of the magnificence of the trees, and the profound effect they have on residents and visitors. Indeed, the Oaklands Estate Resident's Association was established in 1952 precisely because of a perceived threat to the trees, and their work since then has been directed largely to preserving them.

Uncle Lewis
 Yerloberka O'Brien &
 Ali Gumillya Baker:



Concept:

In the place Purdu Pari where the river once curled through the old big gums, on those former river beds is the winter camp made at the time when the earth is washed.

In that place of beginnings is where the trees carry the marks of the time before this time. Of the long lawful time, before the concrete rivers and polluting engines.

In the time of knowledge sharing and peacemakers and conferencing. There is always smoke and shadows and morning mist. On small bark canoes we can lay and drift on the river out to sea. Only time separates these moments. We are here on Kaurna yarta.

Let the ground water seep back into this place and let the old trees live on. More treasured than can be expressed, our stories and this place.

The following text can appear in some form in the physical landscape, words carved into recycled log-nature- play, carved or burnt into a small canoe, or coolamon.

- Purninthe yarta - wetlands
- Purtultu - fire stick
- Kardla - firewood
- Murla paka - shield
- Waadla - tree lying on the ground
- Papaltuarra - the time of passing by the stump of a tree
- Waadlakatta - is a tree lying across a river to make a bridge
- Kudlila wardli - winter camp
- Kudlila - means when the earth is washed

Option 1

Whole of Life Cost Analysis - Oaklands Reserve Option 1 (includes Dryland Creek Swale)												
Description	Lifecycle Yrs	Acquisition Cost	Projected Operating Costs pa	Projected Maint Costs pa	Total Projected O&M pa	Less Existing O&M pa	Net Increase O&M pa	Projected Depn/ Renewal pa	Existing Depn/ Renewal pa	Net Increase Depn/ Renewal pa	Whole of Life Cost of Proposal	Whole of Life Increase Cost of Proposal
Total (whole of life cost based upon 50 years)		\$ 716,000	\$ 2,250	\$ 26,261	\$ 28,511	\$ -	\$ 28,511	\$ 19,636	\$ -	\$ 19,636	\$ 3,123,343	\$ 3,123,343

Option 2

Whole of Life Cost Analysis - Oaklands Reserve Option 2 (includes Maintain Water Body)												
Description	Lifecycle Yrs	Acquisition Cost	Projected Operating Costs pa	Projected Maint Costs pa	Total Projected O&M pa	Less Existing O&M pa	Net Increase O&M pa	Projected Depn/ Renewal pa	Existing Depn/ Renewal pa	Net Increase Depn/ Renewal pa	Whole of Life Cost of Proposal	Whole of Life Increase Cost of Proposal
Total (whole of life cost based upon 50 years)		\$ 695,975	\$ 6,250	\$ 25,259	\$ 31,509	\$ -	\$ 31,509	\$ 19,552	\$ -	\$ 19,552	\$ 3,249,038	\$ 3,249,038

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Nicola Beckwith Jones, Human Resources Partner
Manager: Rachel Read, Acting Human Resources Manager
CEO: Adrian Skull
Subject: Gap Year Program 2018
Report Reference: GC250717R10

REPORT OBJECTIVES

To provide Council with an update on the 2017 Gap Year Program along with recommendations for the possible continuation of the program.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2017 Gap Year program was identified as an opportunity for Council to provide career support for students in local senior schools in the City of Marion. Council has employed two graduating school students who have been provided with an opportunity to gain work experience across the range of Council functions over a twelve month period. Feedback provided by the participants as well as units within which the Gap Year students have worked has recognised the program as a success. In addition, an approach has been made from a neighbouring Council interested in the program, acknowledging it as a program that provides invaluable work experience to school graduates and that will give them a 'leg up' to kick-start their careers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

	DUE DATES
That Council:	
1. Endorses the funding for two Gap Year Team Members employed on twelve-month contracts for 2018, 2019 and 2020.	25 July 2017
2. Support the recommendation that the successful candidates attend a School and live in the Marion community.	25 July 2017

BACKGROUND

The Gap Year program was conceived as an opportunity for Council to provide career support for students in local senior schools in the city of Marion. The Gap Year Program commenced on 1 February 2017, with Ben McLean and Emma Brooks being employed on 12-month contracts.

DISCUSSION:

The two Gap Year students have advised that the work they are undertaking is providing them with broad work experience working in a community-centric organisation. They have reported

that the work they are undertaking is providing value and is contributing to the outcomes being delivered to the community. They are experiencing areas of Council that they were unaware of previously and they have relished the opportunity and gained valuable experience from being involved with Marion Celebrates.

They are finding the work varied and rewarding and have stated it has opened up career pathways they had not been aware of prior to joining Marion.

Feedback from the business units is that the program is working well and the students are making real contributions to organisation. Successes have included the work undertaken in delivering outcomes for the Community such as involvement with Marion Celebrates, research for the Cultural Centre and work with the shade sail audit for Open Space & Recreation Planning.

The continuation of the program would ensure the support of the Community Vision theme 'Prosperous' by providing access to education and skills development for the community.

There are ten senior schools in the Council area.

To ensure the Schools are equipped with sufficient information to inform students about the unique opportunity, if Council determines to continue the Gap Year program, Human Resources will arrange for an information session at Council and invite students and a representative from each of the Secondary Schools to attend. HR would also include a presentation from Ben and Emma outlining what they have gained from their Gap Year experience.

Financial Implications

The financial implications would remain unchanged for the Gap Year program with a total cost for 2018 to 2020 of \$234,522 (subject to EA increases) and there would continue to be an increase of the budgeted staffing numbers (FTE) by two.

CONCLUSION

By continuing with the Gap Year (within the Work placements program) for the 2018 calendar year and beyond, Council will be providing employment opportunities for Marion youth, which supports the Council Community Vision.

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Pia Vogrin Events Coordinator and Craig Clarke Unit Manager Communications

Corporate Manager: Jaimie Thwaites, Acting Corporate Governance Manager

General Manager: Vincent Mifsud, General Manager Corporate Services

Subject: Concert at the Cove

Report Reference: GC250717R11

REPORT OBJECTIVES:

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with options for consideration and adoption in regards to *Concert at the Cove*.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Three options to bring the community together at a themed music event at Heron Way Reserve have been developed.

The free concert will be the first large community event to be held at the Reserve since the upgrade of the foreshore which is scheduled for completion in early 2018.

Event options include Latin music and dance, performances from big bands ranging from the traditional to contemporary and a classic pop and rock show.

Concert-goers would be encouraged to dress up in themed clothing, to join in and participate in dance sessions. There would be entertainment for kids and catering would be provided by food trucks.

The options are based on a four-hour program of live music, featuring professional and amateur musicians.

RECOMMENDATION

DUE DATES

That Council:

- 1. Notes the report**
- 2. Adopts option xx for Concert at the Cove**

25 July 2017
25 July 2017

BACKGROUND

At the General Council meeting of 25 October 2016 the report '*Concert at the Cove*' (GC251016R03) relating to a March 2018 community event was considered. At this meeting it was resolved that Council:

1. *Receives full costings and an event management plan for the Concert in the Cove based on Options A3 (Combination of Professional and Local community performers), B1 (Family oriented), C2 (Early evening), D1 (free) and E1 (Biennial), for further consideration.*
2. *Refers the ongoing allocation of up to \$50,000 for the Concert at the Cove, to the 2017/18 Annual Business Plan and Budget Process for further consideration and prioritisation.*

The 2017/2018 Annual Business Plan, which includes a \$50,000 budget for Concert at the Cove, was adopted by Council at the meeting of 27 June 2017 (GC270617R04).

Holding Concert at the Cove in 2018 is included in the 2016-2019 Marketing and Communications Plan which was adopted by Council on 25 October, 2016 (GC251016R06).

Upgrades to Hallett Cove Foreshore, including a terraced amphitheatre with low seating walls, pavements, automated toilet, public art and landscaping, are expected to be completed by early 2018.

DISCUSSION

Three options for *Concert at the Cove* that seek to maximise attendances while making effective use of ratepayers' money have been developed.

Each option is themed, includes a different mix of professional and community performances, and aims to appeal to families. Local schools will be invited to stage a performance that reflects the event theme.

Theming *Concert at the Cove* is a powerful marketing tactic as it will help the community understand what is being offered, set the tone for the event, and add a sense of excitement.

A theme will also differentiate *Concert at the Cove* from regular performances by the bands and musicians who are not well-known enough to draw a large crowd in their own right.

Options for 'named' performers that would attract a substantial crowd have been investigated, but could not be included within the adopted budget.

The three options for *Concert at the Cove* are *Latin Party*, *Swing with the Big Bands* and *Classic Pop and Rock Show*.

Each option is for four-hours of live music. Amateur musicians, including local schools, would perform for the first two hours and then be followed by professional bands.

Two hours of complementary activities, including come and try dance, learn to play a musical instrument and crafts for children would run simultaneously.

The event would be free to enter and visitors would be encouraged to wear fancy dress to reflect the theme.

Infrastructure and facilities

Heron Way Reserve does not contain the infrastructure or facilities required by performers or the community for a large event.

The amphitheatre and event space has a capacity to hold a crowd of up to 4,000 people.

The event will require a stage, sound equipment and technicians suitable for the location to be hired. Additional facilities brought in will include toilets, power, marquees for activities and limited shade.

Dates

March is a popular time to host outdoor events in South Australia due to the mild weather.

Major events scheduled for March 2018 include:

- Adelaide Writers' Week (3-8 March)
- Womadelaide (9 – 12 March)
- Adelaide Cup (12 March)
- Adelaide Fringe Festival (16 February – 18 March)
- Adelaide Festival (2 – 18 March)

The state election is scheduled for 17 March.

There are three public holidays in April 2018:

- Easter (30 March – 2 April)
- School holidays (13 – 30 April)
- ANZAC Day (25 April)

Saturday 24 and Sunday 25 March is the only weekend without a major event or holiday.

It is recommended that *Concert at the Cove* is held on Sunday, 25 March 2018 as the Adelaide Festival and Fringe Festival will have recently concluded and the date is prior to Easter school holidays.

Holding the event on a Sunday will minimise clashes with children's sport, enabling families to attend.

Time and duration

Each option proposes a four-hour event running from 2pm to 6pm.

This timeframe would enable visitors to enjoy the view of the coast.

Daylight in March usually lasts from about 7.30am to 7.30pm.

Closing the event at 6pm would enable visitors to leave safely and begin to pack down without incurring costs for lighting.

It is estimated it would cost an additional \$5,000 in lighting for the amphitheatre, stage and activity areas if the event was to run into the evening.

Parking

Car parking on site would be limited to about 63 spaces (excluding the Boatshed Café car park).

Concert-goers for whom it is too far to walk to the site, could potentially use the train station car park to the east, as people have for Australia Day and ANZAC Day events.

A parking and transport management plan would be developed for the event.

Food

Each option recommends bringing in food trucks as this will provide people with a wide-range of choice at no cost to Council.

The selection of specific food trucks will seek to reflect the theme of the event and be billed as a 'food festival'.

Alcohol

Heron Way Reserve is classified as a 'Dry Zone' between 8pm and 8am.

The options do not include budget for sufficient security staff to search attendees and enforce any potential ban on alcohol.

As *Concert at the Cove* will be a family-friendly event, options do not include bringing in a bar to serve alcohol.

It is recommended that people be permitted to bring alcohol, but this is not to be promoted in communications and marketing materials.

Other Council experiences

The Norwood Payneham and St Peters Council held a *Melodies in the Park* event in March 2017 at a cost of \$47,000 which attracted about 1,500 people.

Marketing and promotion

A marketing plan which utilises Council's communications channels, letterbox drops and advertising will be developed to support the event.

Three options, including a recommended option, are outlined in the tables below for Council to consider. Detailed costings, band biographies and links to their music are contained in Appendix A.

Option 1 – Latin Party

Date	Sunday, 25 March, 2018
Time	2pm-6pm
Format and activities	<p>A Latin American themed event featuring music to dance to and costumed performers.</p> <p>Live music – four hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soul Macumbia (headline band) 2 hour set • 25 minute Latin drumming performance with Brazilian dancers • Local performers, schools, Marion City Band <p>Activities – two hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Come and try Samba, Salsa and Zumba • Prizes for best dressed community members in Latin costumes • Kids entertainment, including Amazing Drumming Monkeys, Noises Kids Show • Themed crafts • Learn simple phrases in Spanish and Portuguese <p>Catering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food trucks
Total Cost	\$48,700
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latin theme conveys sense of fun and excitement • Appeals to people of all ages • Headline act has 5,000 Facebook followers which will support promotion
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marion Celebrates was headlined by a Latin band

Option 2 – Swing with the Big Bands (Recommended)

Day / Date	Sunday, 25 March, 2018
Time	2pm-6pm
Format and activities	<p>A celebration of the sound of big bands with one band performing in a traditional swing style and the other a contemporary style.</p> <p>Live music – four hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lucky Seven (headline band) • Gumbo Ya Ya or Atlantic Street Band • Local performers, schools, Marion City Band <p>Activities – two hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Come and try swing dance • Prizes for best dressed community members in suits and dresses from the swing era • Learn to play saxophone and trumpet • Kids entertainment, including Amazing Drumming Monkeys, Noises Kids Show • Themed crafts <p>Catering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food trucks
Total Cost	\$49,700
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swing music has mainstream appeal • High-energy music that people can dance to • Headline act has 5,000 Facebook followers which will support promotion • Unique theme
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be perceived as catering mainly for older audience by some people

Option 3 – Classic Pop and Rock Show

Day / Date	Sunday, 25 March, 2018
Time	2pm-6pm
Format and activities	<p>The sound of classic pop and light rock from Australia and around the world.</p> <p>Live music – four hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escapades (headline band) • Breezin and The Cast • Local performers, schools, Marion City Band <p>Activities – two hours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Come and try guitar • Prizes for community members who dress as their favourite pop star • Kids entertainment, including Amazing Drumming Monkeys, Noises Kids Show • Themed crafts <p>Catering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food trucks
Total Cost	\$48,100
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bands performing music that people are likely to recognise
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlikely to appeal to younger people

FINANCE

The adopted *2017/2018 Annual Business Plan* includes \$50,000 for Concert at the Cove.

CONCLUSION

The information provided supports Council's consideration for Concert at the Cove.

APPENDIX A

Concert at the Cove cost breakdowns and performer details

Option 1 - Latin Party

	Description	Budget
Entertainment	Headline - Soul Macumbia	
	Support act - Latin drummers and Brazilian dancers	
	Come and try dance classes on-site	
Children	Amazing Drumming Monkeys	
	Noises Kids Show	
	Themed craft activities	
	SUB TOTAL	\$10,000
Infrastructure and Facilities	Marquees and equipment	
	Main stage	
	Audio visual and technical staff	
	Power supply and management	
	Waste removal	
	Toilets including mobility impaired	
	Traffic management, onsite management, variable message boards	
		SUB TOTAL
Marketing and Advertising	Printing and distribution of 15,000 flyers and advertising	
		SUB TOTAL
Staffing	Security and event staff	\$2,600
Contingency	15% of event budget	\$7,500
	TOTAL	\$48,700

Hear the bands by clicking the links below.

Latino Grooves for dancers <http://www.latinogrooves.com.au/gallery>

Soul Macumbia <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2rbDgR6eRZs>

Option 2 – Swing with the Big Bands

	Description	Budget
Entertainment	Headline - Lucky Seven	
	Support act – Gumbo Ya Ya	
	Come and try dance classes on-site	
Children	Amazing Drumming Monkeys	
	Noises Kids Show	
	Themed craft activities	
	SUB TOTAL	\$11,000
Infrastructure and Facilities	Marquees and equipment	
	Main stage	
	Audio visual and technical staff	
	Power supply and management	
	Waste removal	
	Toilets including mobility impaired	

	Traffic management, onsite management, variable message boards	
	SUB TOTAL	\$22,000
Marketing and Advertising	Printing and distribution of 15,000 flyers and advertising	
	SUB TOTAL	\$6,600
Staffing		
	Security and event staff	\$2,600
Contingency	15% of event budget	\$7,500
	TOTAL	\$49,700

Hear the bands by clicking the links below.

Lucky Seven <https://www.luckysevenswing.com/>

Gumbo Ya Ya <https://soundcloud.com/stephen-von-der-borch/gumbo-ya-ya-live-at-the-semaphore-workers-club-jan-2016>

Atlantic Street band <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9CgFocDUjos>

Option 3 – Classic Pop and Rock Show

	Description	Budget
Entertainment	Headline - Escapades	
	Support act – Breezin and The Cast	
	Come and try dance classes on-site	
Children	Amazing Drumming Monkeys	
	Noises Kids Show	
	Themed craft activities	
	SUB TOTAL	\$9,400
Infrastructure and Facilities	Marquees and equipment	
	Main stage	
	Audio visual and technical staff	
	Power supply and management	
	Waste removal	
	Toilets including mobility impaired	
	Traffic management, onsite management, variable message boards	
	SUB TOTAL	\$22,000
Marketing and Advertising	Printing and distribution of 15,000 flyers and advertising	
	SUB TOTAL	\$6,600
Staffing	Security and event staff	\$2,600
Contingency	15% of event budget	\$7,500
	TOTAL	\$48,100

Hear the bands by clicking the links below.

Escapades , Breezin and The Cast

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zrxcCwMWcII>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qFvaxO1Y0Fs>

<http://www.lennonentertainment.com/breezin.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wU8l-v3W1cs>

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Julie Higgins, Youth Development Officer

Manager: Liz Byrne, Manager Community & Cultural Services

General Manager: Tony Lines, General Manager City Services

Subject: Youth Development Grants

Ref No: GC250717R12

REPORT OBJECTIVES AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 2015, (GC081215R07) Council endorsed a combination of grants and partnerships to deliver programs and services as the preferred model of Youth Development within the City of Marion, with a total annual funding amount of \$193,500 being available.

These grants are designed to support organisations to deliver youth initiatives across the City. This is the second year of Youth Development grants.

This report provides Council with a summary of the applications received for the 2017/18 year. In this round we received twenty-six applications, requesting funding to the value of \$444,527. Following assessment by the evaluation panel in line with the grant guidelines and criteria, eleven are recommended for Council approval to the value of \$110,000. The remaining 2017/18 funding amount of \$83,500 will be available to be allocated to appropriate internal and external partnership opportunities, in delivering youth initiatives across the City.

In line with Council's resolution (GC081215R07) for a combination of grants and partnerships to deliver youth initiatives, it is further recommended that Council approve up to a maximum of \$120,000 in grants per annum with the remainder being available to be allocated to appropriate partnership opportunities. Therefore, continuing to benefit from the momentum and leveraging from the positive relationships established and outcomes delivered in 2016/2017.

RECOMMENDATIONS :

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Approves the Youth Grant applications, totalling \$110,000 as recommended in Appendix 1. | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Approves the amount of \$83,500 to be made available for internal and external partnership opportunities, to deliver youth development initiatives across the City of Marion as recommended in Appendix 3. | 25 July 2017 |
| 3. Approves up to a maximum of \$120,000 in youth grants being available per annum, dependent on the suitability and quality of the submissions, and the remainder of the annual budget funding amount to be allocated towards appropriate internal and external partnerships to deliver youth development outcomes across the City of Marion. | 25 July 2017 |
| 4. Reviews the youth grant criteria in preparation for the 2018/2019 youth grants as detailed in Appendix 2. | January 2018 |

BACKGROUND & DISCUSSION

The combination of grants and partnerships to deliver programs and services as the preferred model of service delivery of Youth Development is in its second year of operation.

The first year of the new model has seen an injection of youth projects, programs and events for young people aged 12-25, delivered throughout the City of Marion. These have activated key locations and brought a newfound energy to City of Marion sites.

The model of youth development supports organisations and community groups to deliver exciting, well-managed and relevant initiatives, services, programs and events whilst strengthening connections for young people in the community. This approach allows for local organisations and services to identify projects that they feel meet a local need, utilising their experience, expertise and existing connections with the young people in the City of Marion.

The guidelines and eligibility criteria for the grants were reviewed in February 2017 (GC280217R11) and an outcome was to simplify the process for the applicants.

The 2017/2018 Youth Development Grants were advertised in the Messenger, the City of Marion website, social media, ClubLink, community newsletters and networks, libraries, and neighbourhood centres, including extensive face-to-face meetings across the district. The City of Marion website provided full details of the grants including online access to the guidelines and application form through the SmartyGrants platform.

An optional community information night was held on Monday 15 May at the City of Marion Council Chambers.

The evaluation panel assessed each of the applications against the grant guidelines and eligibility criteria (refer Appendix 2). The panel comprised of City of Marion staff, with experience and expertise in the following areas Youth Development, Arts and Culture, Environment and Sport and Recreation.

The table below identifies the organisations that have been recommended by the panel to receive a Youth Grant.

Project Number	Organisation	Amount Recommended
1	One Culture Football Ltd	\$2,000
2	Big Sunday Adelaide	\$10,000
3	Gener8 Theatre	\$12,000
4	Marion Vineyard & Christian Fellowship	\$3,000
6	AJZ Productions Inc.	\$24,000
7	MarionLIFE Community Services Inc.	\$10,000
8	Glenelg Rebels Softball Club Inc.	\$5,000
11	Australian Youth Climate Coalition	\$12,000
12	Hallett Cove School R-12	\$10,000
14	Lighthouse Youth Projects	\$10,000
23	Sammy D Foundation	\$12,000
	Total Recommended	\$110,000

For 2017/2018 twenty-six applications were received, requesting funding to the value of \$444,527. Following assessment by the evaluation panel in line with the grant guidelines and criteria, eleven are recommended for Council approval to the value of \$110,000.

Further details of the recommended grants are provided in Appendix 1. All successful applicants are required to complete an online acquittal form and an evaluation statement at the completion of the project. This information is required by 1st July 2018.

MYSA and YMCA were among the 26 applicants that applied for a grant but following the success of last year's partnership approach these organisations have been identified as ongoing partners for 2017/18. Working in partnership provides the opportunity to build on already successful programs and projects whilst being able to respond to community and youth needs as they arise through the year. Strengthening these partnerships will ensure diverse opportunities and engagement across our city.

All unsuccessful applicants will be contacted and provided with feedback and, where appropriate, will be assisted with advice on alternative and available funding options.

Given the overwhelming response of the Youth Development Grants 2017/18 it would be suggested that the grant categories for next year be as follows;

Grant Amount	Grant Category
\$0 - \$2,000	Small
\$2,001 - \$10,000	Medium
\$10,001 - \$25,000	Major

CONCLUSION

Eleven youth development grants are recommended for approval to the value of \$110,000. A combination of grants and partnerships in 2017/2018 will continue to deliver youth development services and engagement opportunities effectively across the City of Marion for young people.

Appendices

- Appendix 1** – List of Youth Grant recommendations
- Appendix 2** – Criteria of eligibility and Guidelines for Youth Development grants
- Appendix 3** – Partnership Recommendations

Youth Development Grants 2017/18 Application Overview

Recommended = meets criteria Highly Recommended = meets criteria and aligns closely with CoM's Community Vision

	Organisation Name	Project Title	Focus Area	Total Amount Requested	Recommendation	Reasons for recommendation	Recommended
1	One Culture Football Ltd	Inclusive Futsal Program	Sport and Recreation	\$2,000.00	Recommended	<p>One Culture Football is a not-for-profit sport organisation that aims to empower young people of all cultures, abilities and diverse backgrounds to forge community connections through inclusive football. Futsal is a modified form of soccer played with five players per side on a smaller, typically indoor, pitch.</p> <p>One Culture are requesting grant funding to Plan and deliver a 10-week Futsal program targeting young people living with intellectual disabilities and/or integration difficulties.</p> <p>Delivered by experienced and fully qualified coaches, this program will also help the participants to develop social skills and feel part of a diverse and inclusive community. The program will engage a number of key partners including local disability groups, Inclusive Sport SA, Special Olympics SA, Minda, Bedford Industries, Orana, Autism SA, Down Syndrome SA and Novita.</p> <p>The grant will be used for a qualified Futsal facilitator, venue hire, sport equipment, qualified , and basic marketing material.</p> <p>This program will create opportunity for young people with an intellectual disability and/or integration difficulties to play Futsal in a safe and friendly environment, creating a sense of belonging that can build social skills of participants and awareness and acceptance in the community.</p>	\$2,000.00

2

Big Sunday Adelaide	Big Sunday Skate Park Program	Sport and Recreation	\$14,100.00	Recommended	<p>Big Sunday is the community arm of Hope Church and are a non profit organisation. This organisation aims to contribute back to those in our community who are struggling to survive, are marginalised through isolation, poverty, disability or sickness.</p> <p>Big Sunday was successful in the 2016 grant round and partnered with Lighthouse Youth Projects to deliver a very successful program at the Oaklands Recreational Plaza. This application builds on this success and is Stage 2 of the program.</p> <p>The grant would used to run a fortnightly BMX and Skate Boarding workshops for a period of 10 months at the Oaklands Skate Park. These sessions would be held on aThursday evening from 4-8pm and would include hot meals, cold drinks, music and a peer mentoring program. The sessions would also be an opportunity for other services and organistions to connect with young people in a safe and youth friendly environment. Young people would have the opportunity to engage and build lasting relationships with mentors that will be able to refer young people to other services or organistions if in need. During this period Big Sunday would also hold 3 x events at the skate park promoting a fun and inclusive event for all young people and families.</p> <p>The requested grant funds would be used to purchase the food and drinks for the sessions, up skilling of youth volunteers, project management, advertising and promotional material and facilitator fees for the skateboarding workshops, events and competitions.</p> <p>If this group continue to apply for funding in future years it would be recommended to submit a single application with - Lighthouse Youth Projects as formal partners as these initiatives are strengthened when facilitated at the same location and time.</p> <p>This project will benefit many young people and families providing a regular safe environment that promotes inclusivity and encourages an active outdoor lifestyle. Young people will be able to access food and also connect with mentors and other service providers in one location.</p>	\$10,000.00
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3

Gener8 Theatre	LEAP Digital mentorship program	Art and Culture	\$21,000.00	Highly Recommended	<p>Gener8 Theatre is a professional theatre collective dedicated to the innovative development and production of original and professional theatre works.</p> <p>Gener8 was successful in the 2016 grant round and this application will build on the success of 'Selfie #Me' as well as introducing a new and innovative program.</p> <p>LEAP is a mentoring program to include up to 25 young people from the City of Marion. The program involves mentoring participants in digital media including 'virtual reality' as well as 'storytelling' skills and techniques. The young people through this program will be invited to collaborate on Gener8's project 'Selfie #Me', further developing their skills and techniques.</p> <p>The Youth Advisory team surrounding the LEAP program will meet regularly and will be central to all decision making throughout the duration of the project.</p> <p>The funds will be used for paying mentor fee's to run the 18 week Digital mentorship program. The fee will cover their weekly commitment of 3 hours of mentoring as well as cover their time sorting learning materials for the weekly sessions. It will also fund 12 x VR Headsets in order to effectively run the program and to have enough equipment to accommodate the expected participant ratio.</p> <p>This project is innovative and provides creative opportunities for young people in the creative industries that they may not otherwise have access to. This type of technology opens up future opportunities for employment.</p> <p>This grant round is over subscribed and applicant has advised they can proceed with reduced funding.</p>	\$12,000.00
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4

<p>Marion Vineyard Christian Fellowship</p>	<p>YouthMax Plus (Strategies for transitions)</p>	<p>Youth Development and Leadership</p>	<p>\$3,000.00</p>	<p>Highly Recommended</p>	<p>Marion Vineyard Christian Fellowship is a not-for-profit organisation and works closely with families in the City of Marion. The YouthMax Plus Program - Strategies for transitions project sets out to equip teenagers to discover their True Self, Build Self Esteem, How to bounce back from setbacks, build Resilience, and Plan A Road Map to Success as they face the challenge of transition from primary to high-school, or high-school to beyond Equipping young people with skills and opportunities to reach their full potential in life, and have greater success in future employment and studies. The schools that the program will partner with are Sunrise Christian School, Darlington Primary and Seaview High School and is estimate to reach around 75 students from diverse backgrounds that are living or connected to the City of Marion. The grant funding will be used to pay the facilitator for 5 x weekly sessions at the 3 nominated schools and for stationary and marketing. Young people will develop a stronger sense of self whilst building resilience techniques relating to transition.</p>	<p>\$3,000.00</p>
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6

AJZ Productions Incorporated	True North Marion - A Sense of Home	Art and Culture	\$31,460.00	Highly Recommended	<p>AJZ Productions is an incorporated not-for-profit organisation with a strong track record in successfully engaging and working with young people. They have strong artistic outcomes working with and for young people.</p> <p>'A Sense of Home' project by True North Youth Ensemble (AJZ Productions Inc) will work with young people to develop their skills in connecting to community, build a sense of belonging, express cultural identity, provide creative art making and collaboration.</p> <p>The project includes a total of 40x2hour workshops commencing in term 4, 2017 and running through until term 3, 2018 with a performance outcome for the general public to be staged at Marion Cultural Centre Theatre in June 2018 over a 9 day period.</p> <p>The requested funds will be utilised for the payment of marketing and promotion, tutors fees, Artistic Directors fee, administration costs, technicians and creative personnel fees, public liability insurance, documentation, hire of equipment ,set and props.</p> <p>True North provides opportunity for young people develop their skills, confidence and their artistic potential. The platform allows young people to meet, make friends, connect and express themselves in a safe and supportive environment.</p> <p>This grant round is oversubscribed and this applicant has advised that they can continue with reduced funding.</p>	\$24,000.00
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7

<p>MarionLIFE Community Services Inc.</p>	<p>MarionLIFE Youth</p>	<p>Youth Development and Leadership</p>	<p>\$20,000.00</p>	<p>Highly Recommended</p>	<p>MarionLIFE Community Services Inc. is a not-for-profit community organisation that strives to provide meaningful, flexible and responsive care and support to individuals and families in need. MarionLIFE's ethos is to work from a place of community strengths rather than community needs. MarionLIFE Youth was successful in the 2016 grant round and this application reflects and builds on this success.</p> <p>MarionLIFE are requesting a grant to continue the Friday Drop in Sessions which will offer an informal hang out environment for young people on a Friday afterschool providing opportunity for social interaction, skill development, promoting and providing a healthy and nutritious snack along with life skills workshops where the young people gain valuable knowledge and skills around everyday issues. Young people will be connected to local services who are invited to come and present and interact with the young people on weekly presentations.</p> <p>New to the program this year includes volunteer and mentor opportunities for 18-25 year olds and an outreach component connecting with local school breakfast programs at Hamilton SC, Ascot Park PS and Marion PS. The requested funds will be used to pay a trained Youth Worker to facilitate the project for 10 months on a weekly basis, fees for facilitators from local services, equipment, promotional costs, administration and resources costs Young people in the City of Marion will benefit by having a safe and regular place to meet and will have the opportunity to connect with other young people and relevant youth service providers in the local area.</p> <p>This grant round is over subscribed and applicant has advised they can proceed with reduced funding.</p>	<p>\$10,000.00</p>
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8

<p>Glenelg Rebels Softball Club Inc</p>	<p>Pilot school softball development program</p>	<p>Sport and Recreation</p>	<p>\$5,000.00</p>	<p>Recommended</p>	<p>The Glenelg Rebels Softball Club is a child safe and child friendly environment zoned to many schools within the City of Marion. The club works closely with schools to make the sport as inclusive as possible and give everyone the opportunity to learn skills, be active and get involved. The program will include school based clinics at 4 schools in the City of Marion including Marion, Forbes, Clovelly Park and Ascot Park or Warradale Primary Schools. The clinics will be run over 4 weeks during the school term and conclude with a carnival involving all participants, held at the Marion Sports and Community Club in early October. The Club has requested a Youth Grant to fund the development and facilitation of the program, all coaches will be volunteers with the club contributing 33% of funds, carnival participants will receive a softball glove that will allow them to continue to play the game and develop their skills once the program has ceased, the grant will also allow for promotion of the clinics. Participants will be encouraged in a fun, inclusive, safe environment to learn skills and try a new sport, they will be given the opportunity to progress to a club sport. The program is designed with a female participation focus and encourages young girls to be active, grow in self confidence and learn new skills with their friends. After running this pilot program the aim is to build a sustainable program that can continue to grow over coming years. The group has established & proven skills and experience in the provision of such a program which will be held in a Marion Council venue attended primarily by Marion residents with flow on effects to clubs within the Marion Council area.</p>	<p>\$5,000.00</p>
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11

Australian Youth Climate Coalition	Marion Youth Training Program	Youth Development and Leadership	\$17,045.00	Highly Recommended	<p>The Australian Youth Climate Coalition (AYCC) is the largest youth-led organisation in Australia. They are an independent, non-profit, non-partisan organisation whose primary purpose is to build the capacity of young people to help solve the climate crisis. They do this by educating, inspiring, and empowering young Australians to take action for environmental sustainability in their communities.</p> <p>The Marion Youth Training Program will educate and empower young people (18-25 years) in the City of Marion with the skills, networks and confidence to become leaders in their local community. This is a youth focused project that is run by young people for young people. It involves a 2-day training camp for 10-15 young people from the City of Marion who will then plan, implement and facilitate a Switched on Schools Summit - a two-day transformative experience offered through our high schools training program that will bring together 50-75 high school students from the City of Marion. A high school training program involving 5-7 in-school workshops in the City of Marion will be delivered in the lead up to the Summit.</p> <p>The requested grant will be used for preparing and implementing the training camp, in-school workshops and Switched on Schools Summit as well as catering, venue, resource development, online hub maintenance, printing, logistics and facilitator fees. There will also be a portion of the funds for ongoing mentoring - covering volunteer support, online support and resource development.</p> <p>The immediate skills that all participants gain will also be coupled with ongoing mentoring and online networks through the AYCC community hub so that they can have the support they need to continue develop as young leaders in our community.</p>	\$12,000.00
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12

<p>Hallett Cove School</p>	<p>Youth Wellbeing and Resilience Program</p>	<p>Youth Development and Leadership</p>	<p>\$13,000.00</p>	<p>Highly Recommended</p>	<p>Hallett Cove School R - 12 is a Reception to Year 12 public school located in the southern coastal suburb of Hallett Cove in the City of Marion. Staff from the school will work together with facilitators from Meridan Connection to facilitate a number of community resilience programs during school holidays and also through the term. These sessions will be held at Cove Civic Centre and will be open to all young people in the City of Marion.</p> <p>The sessions will have a youth development focus and will be promoting PERMA+ concept (Positive Emotion, Engagement, Relationships, Meaning and Accomplishment) the program will work in partnership with Hallett Cove Civic Centre, the Meridian Connection Thai Chi and the Centre for Wellbeing and Resilience (SAHMRI).</p> <p>The funding will be used to fund the facilitators, room hire, consumables for activities and related marketing and administration expenses during the 6 month project.</p> <p>This program will aim to build resilience and social connection by developing teamwork, friendship and independence. Young people will gain exposure to new and different methods of managing their physical and mental health with the aim of assisting young people to be active leaders and change makers in their community.</p>	<p>\$10,000.00</p>
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14

<p>Lighthouse Youth Projects</p>	<p>Concrete Sessions</p>	<p>Youth Development and Leadership</p>	<p>\$15,000.00</p>	<p>Highly Recommended</p>	<p>Lighthouse Youth Projects is a not-for-profit organisation who deliver tailored BMX programs and mentoring programs for young people that may be at risk of disengaging, using the BMX bike as a tool to engage in a fun and active way whilst encouraging and teaching positive life skills. Lighthouse Youth Projects was successful in the 2016 grant round and this application builds on and extends on this success with stage 2. Lighthouse Youth Projects are applying for funds to run stage 2 of the Concrete Sessions.</p> <p>A fortnightly BMX, Bike and Skateboard sessions facilitated at the Oaklands Recreation Plaza on Thursday evenings from 4-8pm these session are open to all young people and families. The session engages young people as mentors and leaders and promote inclusivity and positive social connection. The session attract many service providers as well as young people and families from the local area and have become an informal catch up and networking opportunity. There is an opportunity for young people be gifted with an upcycled bike from the Workskill program. Participants gain knowledge and learn how to look after their bikes at the pop up bike maintenance stand and a trash for treasure session happens at the end of each session promoting environmental awareness and valuing places and spaces.</p> <p>The grant would be used for the BMX mentors and facilitators, bike maintenance equipment, marketing and up skilling of mentors and event preparation.</p> <p>This project will benefit many young people and families providing a regular safe environment that promotes inclusivity and encourages an active outdoor lifestyle. Young people will be able to access food and also connect with mentors and other service providers in one location.</p> <p>This grant round is over subscribed and applicant has advised they can proceed with reduced funding.</p>	<p>\$10,000.00</p>
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23

<p>Sammy D Foundation</p>	<p>After School Urban Movement Radio & DJ Programs</p>	<p>Art and Culture</p>	<p>\$21,024.00</p>	<p>Recommended</p>	<p>The Sammy D Foundation is a not-for-profit community organisation who values young people and aim to provide opportunities for young people to engage in pro-social activities supported by positive adult role models. They aim to reduce the frequency and severity of assaults on young South Australians, enabling them to reach their maximum life potential by making safe and positive life choices.</p> <p>The proposed project is an After School Urban Movement Radio and DJing Program, they will work in partnership with Urban Movement Entertainments to provide three programs to be delivered during term 4, 2017 and terms 1 and 2, 2018. Each program will run for 2-3 hours, one day a week for a period of 10 weeks with a celebratory event in the final week of each term. Included in each of the 3 programs is a Party wise drug and alcohol education forum that participants will partake in.</p> <p>The requested funding will be used for the facilitation of all programs, educational forums, catering and equipment and room hire.</p> <p>The after school urban movement program will offer safe, inclusive, after school activities, provide opportunities for engagement in pro-social community activities with like minded individuals, encourage participants to explore their creativity and talent, provide industry related skill development, opportunity to work collectively on a group project and gain a sense of achievement while gaining skills and knowledge to make safe choices relating to alcohol and other drugs.</p> <p>This grant round is over subscribed and applicant has advised they can proceed with reduced funding.</p>	<p>\$12,000.00</p>
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\$110,000.00



YOUTH GRANTS PROGRAM

Voice it! Create it! Do it!

Youth Development Grant Guidelines

To view the individual grant details and conditions go to:

marion.sa.gov.au/youth-grants

For further information:

E council@marion.sa.gov.au

T (08) 8375 6879



YOUTH GRANTS PROGRAM 2017/2018

Youth Development Guidelines



Introduction

The Youth Development Grants are designed to support young people, individuals, not-for-profit groups, community groups and voluntary associations to deliver exciting, well managed and relevant activities and programs whilst strengthening connections for young people in our community. Applications are invited from not-for-profit community groups and organisations with the expertise and local knowledge to provide opportunities and engagement with young people.

Application process

Applications Open	Applications Close	Delivery Deadline	Acquittals Due
12 th May 2017 (9 am)	20 th June 2017 (midnight)	30 June 2018	See Terms and Conditions

Information session held Monday 15th May at 7pm at Marion Council Chambers.

How to apply

The application is completed online by accessing the following link:

<http://www.marion.sa.gov.au/youth-grants>

You are guaranteed confidentiality and security when lodging a grant application online. If you do not have access to the internet, please contact the Youth Development Team to discuss alternatives.

Support with your application

For project enquiries and support in making an application, contact the Youth Development Team. We encourage applicants to contact the team to discuss your idea or application and also encourage you to attend the information session.

Phone 08 7420 6461 or email council@marion.sa.gov.au (subject title "Youth Development Team").

Grants Focus Areas

We encourage grants including but not limited to the following focus areas:

- Arts and Culture
- Environment
- Special Events and School Holiday Programs
- Sport & Recreation
- Youth Development and Leadership

How much can we apply for?

Minor Grants \$0 - \$5,000

Medium Grants \$5,000 – 10,000

Major Grants \$10,000 – 40,000

** Please note these amounts are a guide please discuss with the Youth Development team if your project does not fit within these funding pools.*

Applicants may apply for more than one grant by submitting a separate application for each project, demonstrating any clear distinctions between the projects.

YOUTH GRANTS PROGRAM 2017/2018

Youth Development Guidelines



Grant Outcomes

The City of Marion is committed to supporting all young people. The Youth Development Grants will contribute to providing positive opportunities in a strong, connected and inclusive community.

Applications should demonstrate how they will support:

- Program and services that are delivered to and for young people through organisations that have existing youth development expertise.
- Organisations to implement initiatives which are beneficial to young people and the community in which they live, work, study or spend their leisure time.
- Initiatives that develop opportunities for youth participation and citizenship which promote the health and wellbeing of young people.

Who is eligible to apply?

Eligibility criteria is as follows:

- Any incorporated, not-for-profit group, community group or voluntary association.
- Groups that are not incorporated are eligible, provided applications are made through a sponsoring body. The sponsoring body will need to provide its incorporation number and ABN.
- The project will occur in the City of Marion unless special approval has been agreed.
- Schools / educational institutions are eligible to apply, provided they can demonstrate that:
 - The project does not form part of the core business of the Department for Education and Child Development.
 - Alternative funding sources are not available from the Department for Education and Child Development for the project.
 - It is meeting an identified need that is not limited to the school environment.
 - Preference will be given to projects that show clear evidence of a partnership with one or more organisation(s) in the implementation of the project and demonstrate how the project will have benefits to the wider youth population.

Contact the Youth Development Team to confirm if a project is eligible.

What makes a project ineligible?

The following will render an application ineligible:

- Political or Lobby Groups.
- The project has commenced.
- Ongoing operating costs of the organisation or costs not directly related to project delivery.
- Retrospective costs (any money spent before a grant is approved).
- Payment of salaries (facilitator/instructor fees will be accepted).
- Fundraising or sponsorship.
- Projects that duplicate an existing or similar project/service within the community.
- Interstate or overseas travel.
- Academic research or conference costs.
- Organisations that have not satisfactorily acquitted previous grants with the City of Marion.

YOUTH GRANTS PROGRAM 2017/2018

Youth Development Guidelines



How are applications assessed?

The City of Marion reserves the right to provide funding at its sole discretion, however in order to arrive at this decision the following process will be undertaken:

- Applications will be assessed against eligibility.
- Applications will be assessed in accordance with grant schedule and available funds.
- Applicants may be requested to provide supporting information and documentation to support their application.

Each application will be assessed against the following criteria:

- The impact and value the project will have for young people 12-25 years in the City of Marion.
- Demonstrate working collaboratively and/or in partnership with other organisations or services.
- The health and wellbeing of young people will be enhanced, with ongoing benefits for young people beyond completion of the project.
- Project has clearly stated aims and objectives.
- Evidence of youth engagement in the design, planning and delivery of the project.
- Organisations that contribute their own resources to the project including in-kind, and volunteering will be highly considered.

Financial reporting and project evaluation

Applicants will be required to submit a report and acquittal form online following the funded project this is due one month after the completion of the project or by 30th June.

The acquittal statement verifies that the grant funding has been utilised in accordance with the project budget provided in the application form.

Final acquittal of the grant requires a statement of income and expenditure for the project, which must be certified by an authorised signatory of the organisation.

YOUTH GRANTS PROGRAM 2017/2018

Youth Development Guidelines



Terms and Conditions

1. Applications must be received by no later than midnight 20 June 2017.
2. Projects must be delivered by 30 June 2018
3. Acquittals must be completed and returned to the City of Marion no later than one month from the completion of project or by the 31 July 2018 whichever is sooner.
4. The funds provided will be used for the approved project as detailed in the grant application.
5. Applicants will demonstrate that any purchase of equipment or materials is used solely for the project.
6. Any changes to the project that would result in funding being expended other than as detailed in the application may not be undertaken without prior written approval by the City of Marion.
7. The City of Marion is to be given written or printed acknowledgement of the funding in all correspondence, media releases, invitations and any advertising or promotional material.
8. The City of Marion logo will be supplied and is to be applied to all advertising and promotional material including banners, posters, leaflets, etc.
9. The City of Marion will reserve the right to separately promote any funded project.
10. The City of Marion is to be given verbal acknowledgement of the funding in any speeches at events.
11. Applicants will be responsible for obtaining any relevant approvals including use of council land and road closures. View the following link: www.marion.sa.gov.au/booking-a-reserve.
12. Meet legal, child protection and insurance requirements set by State and Commonwealth legislation. For further information visit the SA Department for Education and Child Development website regarding Child related employment screening
<http://www.families.sa.gov.au/pages/protectingchildren/AssessCrimHist/www.families.sa.gov.au/pages/protectingchildren/MandatoryNotificationObligations>.
13. Groups that are not incorporated are still eligible, provided applications are made through a sponsoring body.
14. The applicant / sponsoring body must provide their incorporation number and ABN. If the applicant / sponsoring body does not have an ABN the Statement by Supplier form must be completed, available on the City of Marion website.
15. Funds must be made payable to the applicant / sponsoring body. If successful, a cheque will be made to the nominated organisation in Section A of the application form or unless otherwise stated.
16. Any part of the grant funds that are not used must be repaid to the City of Marion unless prior written approval is obtained.
17. It is the responsibility of the applicant / sponsoring body to obtain all necessary insurances and the City of Marion will not be held liable for any matter arising out of this grant.
18. It is the responsibility of the applicant / sponsoring body to indemnify and keep indemnified the City of Marion, its employees and agents, against all actions, costs, claims, charges and expenses whatsoever which may be brought or made to claimed against them or any of them out of or in relation to the project.

Appendix 3 – Youth Development Partnerships

Working in partnership with external organisations is an opportunity to attract new and diverse services and projects to the City of Marion. The partnership model allows CoM staff to work closely with these identified organisations to deliver on key youth priorities. The following organisations have been identified to continue as valued partners.

Organisation Name	Project Title	Total Amount Requested	Total Project Cost	CoM Recommended Partnership Amount	Reasons for recommendation
Multicultural Youth South Australia	MY Culture Music Festival and Mentoring Program	\$40,000.00	\$50,875.00	\$25,000.00	<p>Multicultural Youth South Australia Inc (MYSA) is the South Australian state representative advisory, advocacy and service delivery body for young refugees and migrants aged between 12 and 30 years. MYSA are applying for funding for the MY Culture Music Festival and Mentoring Program for culturally and linguistically diverse young people living or connected to The City of Marion.</p> <p>MYSA has partnered with the Adelaide 36ers and Adelaide Lightning basketball teams and Urban Movement Entertainments to deliver a program that involves the delivery of an innovative and dynamic mentoring program for Indigenous and multicultural young people who are disengaged, or at-risk of disengaging, from education in the City of Marion. The project will be delivered over a 6 month period and will consist of fortnightly sessions. Forty young people will be targeted from refugee, migrant and Indigenous backgrounds. The program seeks to use music and sport as vehicles to engage a group of marginalised young people, empower them with the knowledge to increase their leadership, communication and advocacy skills and showcase their talent through the delivery of a Multicultural Youth Music Festival within the City of Marion. The grant funds will be used for Facilitator costs (Adelaide 36ers and Adelaide Lightning, Urban Movement Entertainments and MYSA), Room/hall hire costs, Transport, Catering, Music equipment hire/transport, Marketing and promotion of MY Culture Music Festival and other costs associated with Music festival (equipment hire, stage assembly, public space hire, furniture hire, catering etc.)</p> <p>Young people in the City of Marion will have the opportunity to develop their leadership, communication, planning and management skills whilst developing social connections with other young people and engaging with positive role models from the Adelaide 36ers and Adelaide Lightning basketball teams. This grant round is over subscribed and applicant has advised they can proceed with reduced funding.</p>

Organisation Name	Project Title	Total Amount Requested	Total Project Cost	CoM Recommended Partnership Amount	Reasons for recommendation
YMCA South Australia	youLead Camp	\$13,400.00	\$23,152.00	\$10,000.00	<p>YMCA South Australia is a not- for-profit community based organisation who works collaboratively with government, non-profit groups and partners to provide a range of programs and services across the state. YMCA was successful in the 2016 grant round and held a very successful youLead Camp during National Youth Week 2017. This application reflects and builds on this success.</p> <p>YMCA are requesting a grant to fund to youLEAD Camp.The camp is a short- term residential experience for young people. It is focused on experiential development and values-based learning. The camp takes place across the city of Marion and surrounding areas.</p> <p>The youLead Camp is a fantastic introduction to leadership in a fun and friendly environment. The urban leadership camp will provide young people the opportunity to engage in a number of adventure and cultural activities whilst developing team work and leadership skills. Participants from previous years will have an opportunity to help co-create the camp experience.</p> <p>The requested funds will be used to pay for the accomodation, facilitor cost, catering and activity expenses.</p>
YMCA South Australia	School Holiday Activities	\$23,920.00	\$35,767.00	\$12,000.00	<p>YMCA South Australia is a not- for-profit community based organisation who works collaboratively with government, non-profit groups and partners to provide a range of programs and services to build strong people, strong families and strong communities by providing services to the community from locations across the state.</p> <p>YMCA are requesting a grant to run a series of school hoilday programs includes 20 days of activities ranging from art and craft, rock climbing, archery, natural history adventures, nature play and outdoor activities between September 2017 and June 2018. Activities will be at no cost to young people aged 12 - 18 and be held across various sites in the City of Marion including the Sturt Creek Linear Park, Living Kaurna Cultural Centre, Marion Leisure and Fitness Centre and Neighbourhood centres.</p> <p>The grant will be used to fund the activities, catering and promotion Having activities across the city during school holidays provides young people an opportunity to learn new skills, be active, engage and connect with their local community. These activities provide exposure to a range of recreational and adventure based activities across the city of Marion and utilise facilities and open space in our local area.</p>

Organisation Name	Project Title	Total Amount Requested	Total Project Cost	CoM Recommended Partnership Amount	Reasons for recommendation
YMCA South Australia	You Lead Workshops	\$33,000.00	\$38,949.00	\$23,000.00	<p>YMCA South Australia is a not-for-profit community based organisation who works collaboratively with government, non-profit groups and partners to provide a range of programs and services across the state. YMCA was successful in the 2016 grant round to run the You Lead Workshops, this application reflects and builds on this success.</p> <p>YMCA are requesting a grant to continue The YouLEAD workshops which will be run weekly over two school terms (20 weeks) with a focus on developing personal leadership skills, supporting young leaders to create change in their community, educating young people on democracy, the workshops will conclude with a Youth Forum event to be held in the City of Marion.</p> <p>New to the program this year YMCA will partner with YVote to facilitate the "Give Democracy a Work Out" program which provides education and required resources for young people to develop their understanding around democracy. Both a state election local government election will be held in 2018, this is a great opportunity for our young leaders to be involved in their local community.</p> <p>The YouLEAD workshops offer multiple opportunities for young people to participate in leadership initiatives that encourage and recognize the voice of young people. There will be opportunity for skill development, participation and facilitation, valuing and respecting young people as leaders and change makers in our community. This grant round is over subscribed and applicant has advised they can proceed with reduced funding.</p>
Total				\$70,000.00	

Providing opportunity for internal teams and department to facilitate youth focused activities has been very successful and has created new and exciting opportunity across our the City. It is anticipated that the \$13,500 be used in a combination of internal and external Initiatives during 2017/18

Organisation Name	Project Title	Total Amount Requested	Total Project Cost	CoM Recommended Partnership Amount	Reasons for recommendation
Organisation/Department	Project Title	Total Amount Requested	Total Project Cost	CoM Recommended Partnership Amount	Partnership Details
CoM - Community Centres	Youth Café	NA		\$2,000.00	A youth café facilitated at Glandore Community Centre
CoM - Community and Cultural Services	Youth Forum	NA		\$2,000.00	A forum to engage and consult with young people living in the City of Marion on current and relevant youth topics - this forum will inform future partnership projects
CoM - Libraries	Robotics and Coding	NA		\$2,000.00	Providing opportunity for young people to engage with STEM focused programs at Cove Civic Centre
Internal or External Opportunities	TBA	TBA		\$7,500.00	This will allow opportunities for collaboration throughout the year, being responsive to youth and community needs as they arise.
Total				\$13,500	

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Jerry Smith, Coordinator Biodiversity

Manager: Mathew Allen, Manager Engineering and Field Services

General Manager: Tony Lines, General Manager City Services

Subject: Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

Report Reference: GC250717R13

REPORT OBJECTIVES

This report updates Council on the preparation of the City of Marion *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* and its future implementation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Marion Business Plan 2016-19 has a key deliverable to plan and deliver a program for the protection of Remnant Native Vegetation in our reserves. The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* outlines what biodiversity and remnant vegetation are, the values of remnant vegetation, the key threatening processes to the ongoing protection of remnant vegetation and the principles which are used to manage remnant native vegetation. A series of opportunities and actions have been developed with associated budgets determined. A copy of the draft plan has been provided (Attachment 1).

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATES

That Council:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Notes the draft <i>Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017</i> and approves the draft for community consultation. | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Receives a further report on the Community Consultation feedback prior to endorsing the final <i>Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017</i> . | 25 July 2017 |
| 3. At the time of the next review of the priority items on the Unfunded Initiatives List, consider an allocation of \$54,760 in 2017/18 to progress option 5 (in Attachment 2) to outsource management of the environmental friends groups to "Trees for Life". | 25 July 2017 |
| 4. At the time of the next review of the priority of items on the Unfunded Initiatives List, consider the allocation of \$50,000 for immediate implementation of remnant native vegetation activities in the 2017/18 financial year, and ongoing requirements of \$350,000 in Council's Long Term Financial Plan from 2018/19 onwards for the implementation of the <i>Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017</i> , which includes the ongoing cost of outsourcing the management of volunteer groups to "Trees for Life". | 25 July 2017 |

DISCUSSION

The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* has determined where remnant vegetation exists on City of Marion reserves. Virtually every reserve in the City of Marion has some form of remnant vegetation, often just a native grass species or salt bush. To ensure a relevant scope, this plan looks at protection of remnant vegetation in the most valuable of these sites. A process was adapted from the previous Department for Water and Natural Resource Management Urban Biodiversity Program to enable assessment and prioritisation of sites. Sites known or presumed to have remnant vegetation were assessed using a number of criteria including:

- The existing and pre-European vegetation types
- The native plant species present
- Plants of conservation significance
- A public exposure and engagement score
- Weed threats
- Bushland degradation threats.

Each of the attributes recorded was then given a score and ranked. In total 29 sites of over 50 assessed were chosen as the priority remnant native vegetation sites to be managed across the City of Marion, totalling approximately 80 hectares. The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* was written to be a guiding document and not to deliver detailed management on a site by site basis. It is proposed in managing these areas that a flexible year to year approach is required with general guidelines adopted for sites and these implemented according to seasonal conditions and the progress achieved on site, via annual work plans. The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* was also intended to be enjoyable to read, succinct, non-technical where possible and not rooted in legislative and legal requirements. It was hoped the document would be something community members would find valuable and informative.

Financial Implications

The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* has identified 80 ha of reserve area and coastal environment that needs to be managed.

There is currently no funding set aside in the 2017/18 Budget or Council's Long Term financial Plan for the implementation of the *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017*. Should Council wish to progress this initiative prior to 2018/19 then \$50,000 could be referred to the Unfunded Initiatives process for further consideration in 2017/18. It is envisaged that additional funding in the order of \$350,000 per annum will be required to fully implement the *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017*, including the costs associated with the management of volunteers ("Trees For Life" organisation are recommended as detailed on the last page of this report). Should Council wish to fully implement the plan this amount should be considered for inclusion into the next iteration of Council's Long Term Financial Plan.

The funding requirements of the *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* have been calculated based upon an estimation of the works required at the 29 priority sites and will vary from year to year at each site. The general items include weeding, fire break maintenance, planting, interpretive signage, native vegetation marker scheme and some minor fencing in areas.

It is envisaged that this budget can reduce to \$300,000 per annum within five years as some actions in the Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017 such as signage and fencing will not be required in the future.

Consultation

The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* is a key document in the delivery of the 2016 - 2019 City of Marion Business Plan and is supported by the community vision of valuing nature. The feedback sought on the *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* will be via an on-line survey that will be developed with the assistance of the City of Marion communications team, and will address:

- The level of support for the *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017*
- The degree to which they agree with the threats identified to remnant native vegetation and the approval of the principles which underpin managing remnant native vegetation
- The way people currently use and interact with Remnant Native Vegetation
- Opportunities for the community to provide feedback.

A summary report of the general findings will be represented to council prior to endorsement of the final *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017*.

Management of Environmental volunteers

Environmental volunteers 'Friends' groups have provided significant environmental stewardship for the community since the 1990s, and contribute considerable benefits to the local environment and wider community. Members of these groups contribute hundreds of hours of volunteer time each year to control weeds and plant in remnant native vegetation on Council-owned land (estimated to be at least \$115,000 per year).

In December 2012 the *Work Health and Safety Act 2012* (WHS Act 2012) came into effect, bringing changes in the definition of a 'worker'.

The City of Marion does not currently recognise or manage volunteers who are members of environmental groups as workers, and environmental volunteers are not registered volunteers of council. The City of Marion is exposed to a number of volunteer management risks including:

- The use of safe work practices such as working at heights or near water courses resulting in incidents causing an illness or injury to volunteers or members of the public
- The use of safe operating procedure for chemicals and equipment that could result in illness or injury to volunteers or members of the public and/or harm to the environment;
- Inappropriate behaviour of volunteers that could result in risks to public safety
- Insurance through the Local Government Association Mutual liability Scheme is not provided to incorporated groups, so incorporated Friends Groups are required to fund their own insurance.

The increased risk of incidents may result in a rise in Return to Work or Public Liability claims. Without clearly defined and agreed systems and monitoring/reporting processes in place to guide and manage the activities of environmental volunteers it is very difficult to manage these risks and the City of Marion receives conflicting messages and requests for support from the same group.

A number of options and their associated risks, benefits and required resources have been identified (refer to Attachment 2). These options have been discussed with all of the groups, regardless of the option chosen groups sought to have four main outcomes:

- Greater support and resources and an ability to retain their independent status,
- Incorporation
- Ability to be community advocates for the environment.
- They do not wish to become registered volunteers of council.

In discussion with groups it has been clear that outsourcing of the management of environmental groups is the preferred model (Option 5 in Attachment 2). This allows for agreed management structures, ongoing supervision and also implementation of well managed WHS systems. "Trees for Life", a highly regarded volunteer organisation, already has a successful model operating with their 'Bush For Life' program and they have been approached by City of Marion and asked to provide some details on implementing a similar program for Friends Groups that are not undertaking bush care but undertaking remnant restoration projects especially revegetation (Attachment 3). This model proposed by "Trees for Life" is the preferred method in managing environmental Friends Groups with overall direction provided through City of Marion at an annual cost of \$54,760 for the 2017/18 financial year.

CONCLUSION

Council has expressed a desire to plan for and implement a program of works to protect Remnant Native Vegetation in the City of Marion. The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* is the first step towards this ambition. Community consultation on the draft *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan 2017* will allow Council to better determine the levels of support for protection of Remnant Native Vegetation before seeking endorsement of the plan and beginning initial implementation of the plan in the 2017/18 financial year.

REMNANT NATIVE VEGETATION PLAN 2017

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Purpose of the Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

The City of Marion has undertaken extensive community consultation in forming the *Community Vision - towards 2040*.

The community vision has six themes, one of which is valuing nature. Council has a vision to create a city that reflects a deep value of the natural world. The City of Marion Business Plan 2016 to 2019 contributes to this vision through the delivery of a plan and program for the protection of remnant native vegetation in Council reserves. This *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* outlines the City of Marion's priorities and actions for managing remnant native vegetation as we move towards 2040. It focuses on the key principle of protecting and actively managing sites with high value remnant native vegetation. It also considers revegetation that contributes to managing remnant sites, buffers remnant vegetation and that can create linkages across the landscape for native vegetation and native fauna.

The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* outlines why biodiversity and remnant native vegetation are important and details our intent to protect remnant vegetation and biodiversity. It identifies where remnant native vegetation occurs in the City of Marion and the areas on our reserves that are of the highest priority. The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* discusses the key values and threats to remnant vegetation in the City of Marion. It also outlines the principles that will underpin the management of remnant native vegetation and the strategies that will be implemented to protect and manage remnant vegetation.



What is Biodiversity?

Biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms. The diversity is found from the largest ecosystems which vary across the landscape, to species of plants and animals, to the genetic diversity that exist within individuals and populations. By working together, the three levels of diversity allow the complex interactions of life on earth.

Biodiversity in the City of Marion consists of our street trees, parks, reserves and backyards but most commonly biodiversity refers to our areas that remain as local indigenous vegetation.

Biodiversity provides many functions such as clean air, the recycling of nutrients, water filtration, minimising soil erosion and

providing opportunities for recreation and education. Our iconic Coastal Walking Trail through our remnant coastal vegetation is one of the most valued assets within the City of Marion.

What is Remnant Native Vegetation?

Remnant native vegetation comprises native plants that are indigenous to the City of Marion, including trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses. Remnant native vegetation is the biodiversity that includes areas of native. The areas of highest biodiversity value are remnants, usually pre-European vegetation that has been relatively undisturbed by human activity and land clearing and is able to maintain functional ecological process.



Coastal heathland at the Hallett Headland Reserve. Photo: J. Smith

Landscape of the City of Marion

Pre-European Vegetation of the City of Marion

Before the arrival of European settlers in 1836, the landscape of the City of Marion reflected the natural features found on the plains and foothills, with diversity of landforms and soil types supporting a diverse mosaic of vegetation types from coastal heathlands on geological ancient coastal clifftops, grassy woodlands to Open Forest along watercourses.

Some of these particularly the grassy woodlands have been preferentially cleared and very little remains. Across the city less than 1% of the pre-European vegetation remains.

Kaurna People Managed the Landscape

The Kaurna people are the traditional custodians of the Adelaide Plains. The Tjilbruke Dreaming track starts in the City of Marion at Warriparinga ("windy place by the river"). Tjilbruke is an important creation ancestor of the Kaurna people. The Tjilbruke springs along the coastline are marked by the tears of Tjilbruke which formed the springs. The story of Tjilbruke tells that at sunset every night of his journey Tjilbruke would cry over his nephew's body and his tears became a spring. The City of Marion has one known Tjilbruke spring at Weerab Reserve in Hallett Cove.



Calostemma purpureum (Garland Lily) with masses of autumn wildflowers at Clifftop Crescent Reserve, Hallett Cove. Photo: J. Smith

Our Remaining Native Vegetation

The City of Marion has been largely cleared for agricultural and then urban development. Despite this there are still some important remnant areas. The single largest patch of remnant vegetation is at the Hallett Headland (12ha) which contains over 100 native plant species and over 30 species considered to be of significance in the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Along the coast there are other remnant coastal heathlands and cliff face vegetation, with some better examples at Marine Parade Marino, Kurnabinna Gully and Clifftop Crescent at Hallett Cove. The coastal clifftop environment is the most significant and highest quality area of remnant native vegetation and should be the major focus of our efforts to protect remnant vegetation.

The other significant remnants occur largely in the Hallett Cove area and two of these are remnants at Glade Crescent Reserve and Manunda Way Reserve. Glade Crescent Reserve is a large remnant patch along the Waterfall Creek, a watercourse which runs into Hallett Cove Conservation Park. This large 12-hectare site has over 40 native plant species and is a critical linkage for flora and fauna from the coast to the hills.

On the Hills Face Zone there are a few small important remnants close to the O'Halloran Hill Recreation Park. Morphett Road Reserve is a large patch adjacent the recreation park, that contains populations of Wallaby Grasses (*Rytidosperma* sp.), Vanilla Lily

(*Arthropodium strictum*), Cut Leaf Goodenia (*Goodenia pinnatifida*), Curved Riceflower (*Pimelea curviflora*) and Garland Lily (*Calostemma purpureum*). Roy Lander Reserve has a small section of derived native grassland, but with some extensive populations of native plants such as White-flowered Goodenia (*Goodenia albiflora*), Pale Fan Flower (*Scaevola albida*) and Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy (*Vittadinia blackii*).

The Lower Field River is an important remnant area with one of the few River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) creeklines and steep slopes with remnant derived grasslands. Significant species found here include Tufted Bluebell (*Wahlenbergia luteola*), Blanket Fern (*Pleurosorus rutifolius*), Tall Scurf-pea (*Cullen australasicum*) and Chocolate Lily (*Arthropodium fimbriatum*).

On the plains there are very few remnant areas, with native vegetation limited to small populations of native grasses or small stands of remnant overstorey with highly modified understorey. The Sturt River in Warriparinga is one significant area of River Red Gum forest, its connection to the nearby Sturt Gorge means it contains some important areas for flora and fauna.

The vegetation associations found in the City of Marion are shown on the map on the following page.

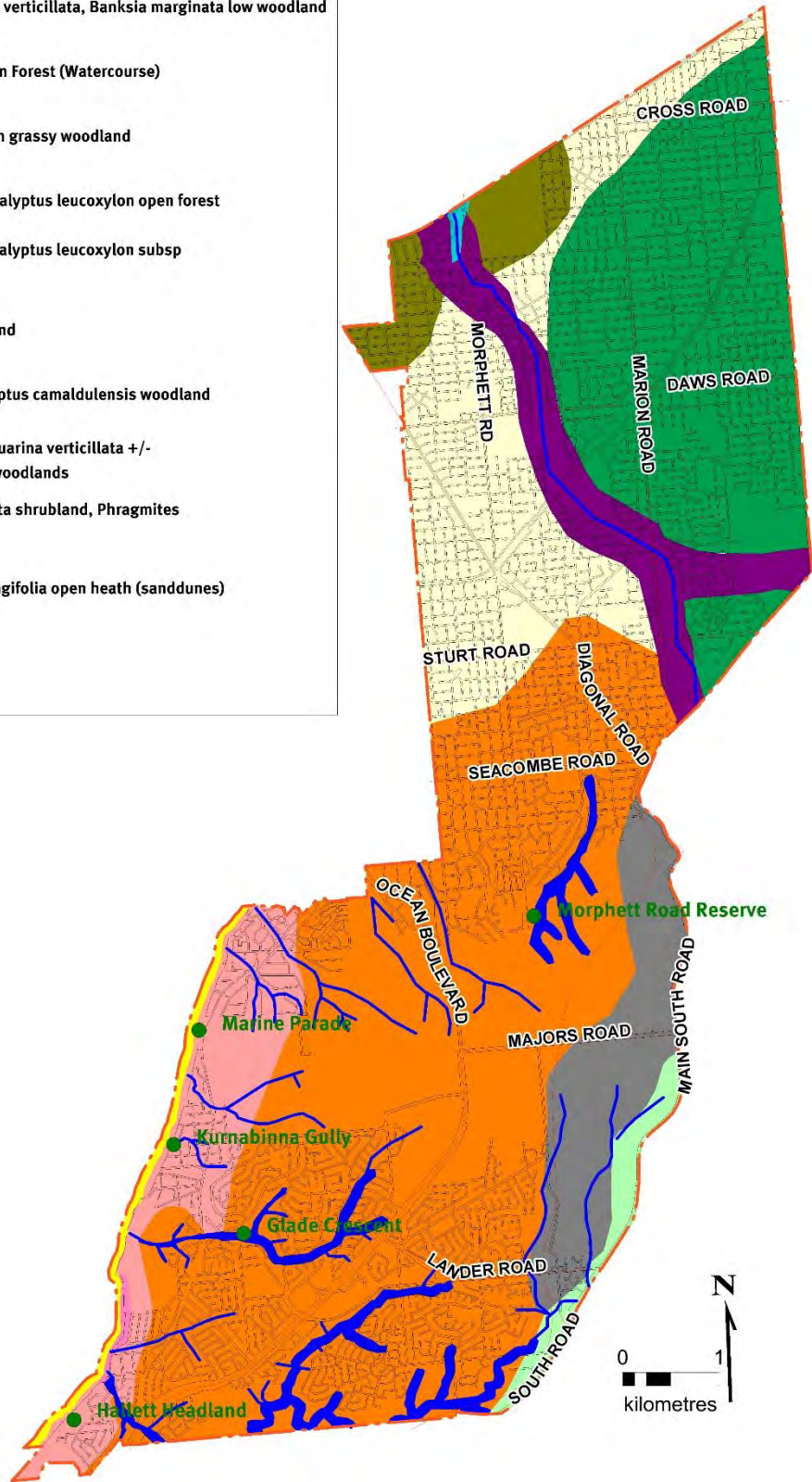


A remnant River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) ephemeral creekline in Morphett Road Reserve.

Photo: J. Smith

Pre-European Vegetation Types of the City of Marion

- Beyeria lechenaultii*, *Acrotriche patula* Coastal heathland
- Callitris gracilis*, *Allocasuarina verticillata*, *Banksia marginata* low woodland
- Eucalyptus camaldulensis* Open Forest (Watercourse)
- Eucalyptus camaldulensis* open grassy woodland
- Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* open forest
- Eucalyptus microcarpa* +/- *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* subsp *leucoxylon* woodland
- Eucalyptus microcarpa* woodland
- Eucalyptus microcarpa*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland
- Eucalyptus porosa* +/- *Allocasuarina verticillata* +/- *Melaleuca lanceolata* grassy woodlands
- Mixed *Muehlenbeckia florulenta* shrubland, *Phragmites australis* Reedbeds
- Olearia axillaris* and *Acacia longifolia* open heath (sanddunes)
- Rocky Foreshore



The Hallett Headland



The Hallett Headland is the most important parcel of remnant native vegetation owned and managed by the City of Marion. It is a remnant of the coastal heathland that once occurred right along the Marion clifftops. It is important for a number of reasons. The area is significant in size and largely unmodified. It has over 100 native plant species and over 30 of these are considered to be of conservation significance in the Mount Lofty Ranges. The heathland is composed of Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii*) and Prickly Ground Berry (*Acrotriche patula*) and shows strong endemism to South Australia. The City of Marion contains some outstanding remnant clifftop heathlands and residents are lucky enough to have a magnificent coastal walking trail through which they can enjoy this area. The coastal heathland at the Hallett Headland is home to a myriad of flora and fauna, if you are walking through keep your eyes out for the Singing Honey eaters, Nakeen Kestrel, Sleep Lizards or even a Brown Snake.



Top to bottom: *Comesperma volubile* (Love Creeper), *Ptilotus spathulatus* (Pussy tails), *Acacia acinacea* (Gold Dust Wattle), *Drosera whittakerii* (Whitakers Sundew).
Bottom Right: Coastal Heathland at the Hallett Headland. Photos: J. Smith

Values of our Remnant Vegetation

Remnant vegetation has a number of values including; conservation values where there are important vegetation types, plants of national significance, international migratory bird species or other values as determined by research priorities. There are also the inherent benefits that can easily be taken for granted like clean air, recreation and general feeling of wellbeing.

Landscapes that contain remnant vegetation have developed a character that has diversified and stabilized over thousands of years. The plant and animal species in these habitats have a rare and unique identity and are icons of the area.

The opportunity for people to have real and meaningful connections with nature and in particular 'wild' areas has well documented benefits for improved physical and mental health. The complexity and visual character, the opportunity to see unexpected things and even the chemical compounds, fragrances and volatile oils in the atmosphere can have positive impacts on health and wellbeing.

Areas of diverse native vegetation also offer technical services for surrounding activities such as reduced stormwater runoff and erosion, improved water quality, reduced pest species, reduced plant and animal disease and improved pollination.

Vegetation of Significance – Grassy Woodlands and Grassy Habitats

Before European settlement, expanses of grassy woodlands and grassy habitats were found over much of the Mount Lofty Ranges, except for the highest spine of the ranges. Eucalyptus forests occur in the high rainfall

and poor soil areas of the Mt Lofty Ranges, while grassy habitats and grassy woodlands grow on the high flat ground, slopes and foothills. Grassy woodlands in South Australia have been preferentially cleared because they tend to occur on soils well suited to agriculture. Much of the remnant vegetation in the City of Marion is composed of grassy habitats.

Grassy Habitats have Conservation Value

The conservation values of remnant grasslands and grassy woodlands are increasingly being recognised.

Grassy habitats are important because they:

- are the local natural heritage
- help with the long term survival of woodland birds
- provide habitat for wildflowers and native animals
- are a biological resource for revegetation projects
- help reduce soil erosion, and manage water use, and salinity.

Many plant and animal species, some endangered, depend almost exclusively on these remnants for habitat.



Sida petrophila (Rock Sida) Photo: J Smith

Greybox Grassy Woodlands

Greybox (*Eucalyptus microcarpa*) is an especially significant vegetation community that can be found growing from Burnside to Sellicks Beach on the foothills and plains. Nationally there is less than 5% of Greybox remaining and the Australian Government listed Greybox Grassy woodlands as a nationally threatened ecological community under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999, in April 2010. Within the Greybox woodlands are plant, bird, reptile and insect species that rely on the Greybox community for their ongoing survival, including declining woodland bird species such as the Black-chinned Honey eater and Crested shrike-tit. Both bird species have been seen in the suburbs of O'Halloran Hill and Trott Park. The Greybox in Marion is not in perfect condition, but has a vital significance to national and global conservation efforts. In particular opportunities for large scale restoration of this community in areas such as Glenthorne Farm, the Field River valley and Nari Reserve are critically important to ensuring the long term survival of Greybox. Restoring areas of Greybox and improving the values of even small remnant areas is very important.



The Crested Shrike-tit (*Falcunculus frontatus*), a declining woodland bird sometimes seen in Trott and Sheidow Park (Photo: Les Peters)



Scented Mat-rush (*Lomandra effusa*) Photo: J Smith

Vegetation of Significance – Coastal Heathlands

The Turpentine Bush (*Beyeria lechenaultii*) and Prickly Ground Berry (*Acrotriche patula*) shrublands located predominantly on cliff escarpment adjacent the coast, shows strong endemism and rarity for South Australia. These two shrubs are located in a diverse plant community with herbs, other shrubs, grasses and sedges and a moderately high number of species. They are special because they are strongly endemic but also they represent flora normally associated with dry arid areas such as the Flinders Ranges. In winter these areas come alive with shows of wildflowers; the short nature of the shrubs in the salt sea spray creates long vistas out across the cliffs, making them very special places in the City of Marion. The coastal heathlands at Marino in particular were extensive, aerial imagery from 1949 shows that virtually no trees existed in Marino, largely just coastal heathland plants. By 2016 the aerial imagery shows that virtually all of the heathland areas have been destroyed.



The above aerial photograph shows Marino in 1946, the location of Marino Conservation Park is outlined in green and the Marino Rocks station in blue. Note there are virtually no trees, the vegetation is composed of the original coastal heathland.



The above aerial photograph shows Marino in 2016, note the significant increase in tree cover and the removal of almost all of the coastal heathland for housing development. The fragmentation and removal of vegetation is a key threatening process in the localized extinction of species.

Grassy Woodlands and Grassy Habitats

A native grassy habitat has native grasses as a major part of the understorey. These are naturally open looking areas with scattered native trees; sometimes with very few trees at all. The understorey consists of a wide variety of native grasses, which usually grow in clumps, bunches or tussocks. The spaces in between the grasses are where spring wildflowers come up from bulbs, tubers and seeds. Medium-sized and tall shrubs are often absent, at low densities, or in small scattered groves. Instead of wattles, tea-trees, banksias, grevilleas, heaths, and other shrubs found in mallee and stringybark forests, grasses and wildflowers such as a variety of lilies, native peas and daisies dominate grassy habitats.

Grassy habitats are essential habitats for wildlife. The openness of grassy woodlands provide places for native birds that specialise in watching the ground for insects from low tree branches and those which specialise in eating grass seeds. The spaces between grass tussocks are where insects and reptiles move around to feed and breed.



A remnant Iron Grass (*Lomandra effusa*) grassland patch at Trumara Rd adjacent the Marino Conservation Park, with shows of wildflowers between tussocks. Photo: J. Smith

Remnant Native Plants of Significance

Endangered Species

No plant species of national significance are known to occur on land owned or managed by the City of Marion. However, there are historic records of the nationally vulnerable Winter Spider-orchid (*Arachnorchis brumalis*) from the Marino Conservation Park. Winter Spider-orchid is endemic to South Australia. Populations grow near Adelaide, on Eyre Peninsula and on Yorke Peninsula. The current distribution of the species is relatively uncertain but there are records from the Marino Conservation Park in 1998. Assisting the Friends of Marino Conservation Park to locate and manage this species should be a high priority and looking for opportunities to re-establish populations into our City of Marion owned coastal heathlands should be explored.

Extinct Species

It is likely that many species of plants have become extinct within the City of Marion. One such species is Behr's Swainson Pea (*Swainsona behriana*), last recorded in 1967 growing on limestone outcrops at Marino Rocks Railway Station. It is likely this species is now extinct in the region.



Swainsona behriana (Behr's Swainson Pea).
Photo: J. Smith

Another species that is probably extinct in the region is *Podolepis muellerii*, recorded from Marino Rocks Railway Station in 1967, this species is endangered in South Australia and having not been recorded since 1967 it is likely it is now extinct in the region. Both of these species are found at Aldinga Beach in coastal heathland and should be considered for propagation and reintroduction programs.

A full list of all species recorded on priority sites with the City of Marion land with conservation Status at National, State and Regional (Mount Lofty Ranges) levels is included in Appendices 1 and 2.

Maireana rohrlarchii (Rohrlarch's Bluebush)



Rohrlarch's Bluebush is a species considered to be rare in South Australia. It is a listed species under the National Parks and Wildlife Act schedules and on current trends it is considered it could be extinct in the wild within 100 years. There are a number of locations where this plant species occurs along the City of Marion coastline, it is threatened by weeds, maintenance of the coastal trail and lack of regeneration. Species that are rare in the City of Marion should be propagated and managed for ongoing survival.

***Ptilotus nobilis* (Regal Fox Tails)**

The Regal Fox Tail is one of the most impressive and beautiful plants found in remnant vegetation in the City of Marion. It is found in the Hallett Headland, at Marine Parade Reserve, Glade Crescent Reserve, Lucretia Way Reserve and sporadically elsewhere along the coast. It is a striking plant and is normally found in dry arid areas. It has always been thought that this plant, which is considered rare in the Mount Lofty Ranges, was the variety *Ptilotus nobilis* variety *angustifolius*. However recent reviews of this taxa suggest that the form of this plant along the coast is not just a different variety, but that it is a separate species and is likely to be renamed. This new species of very limited distribution around the coastal heathlands on southern Adelaide cliffs and another disjointed population in the southern Flinders Ranges as far north as Orroroo, is likely to be highly endangered.

This shows that we can never stop learning, what we assumed to be a common plant could in fact turn out to be very rare and one of our highest conservation priorities. Time will tell. Regardless it is a fantastic plant and an icon for our coastal remnant vegetation.



City of Marion Priority Remnant Vegetation Sites

The City of Marion is responsible for managing over 80 ha of remnant native vegetation. The largest of these is the Hallett Headland at 13 ha. Some sites are very small or contain low species diversity. To assist with determining the remnant vegetation of the highest priority, potential sites were surveyed to determine the vegetation type, species present, weeds present and any other threats. The data was then used to rank each site using;

- The rarity of the vegetation type
- The diversity of indigenous plant species
- The presence of conservation significant species
- Size and shape of the remnant
- The presence and degree of threats.

This data was not intended to be comprehensive, but it does represent the most up to date knowledge we have. Twenty nine priority remnant vegetation sites have been identified for future management across the City of Marion, sites that did not get included in the priority sites are considered as opportunity sites and may be managed for remnant protection or restoration in the future.



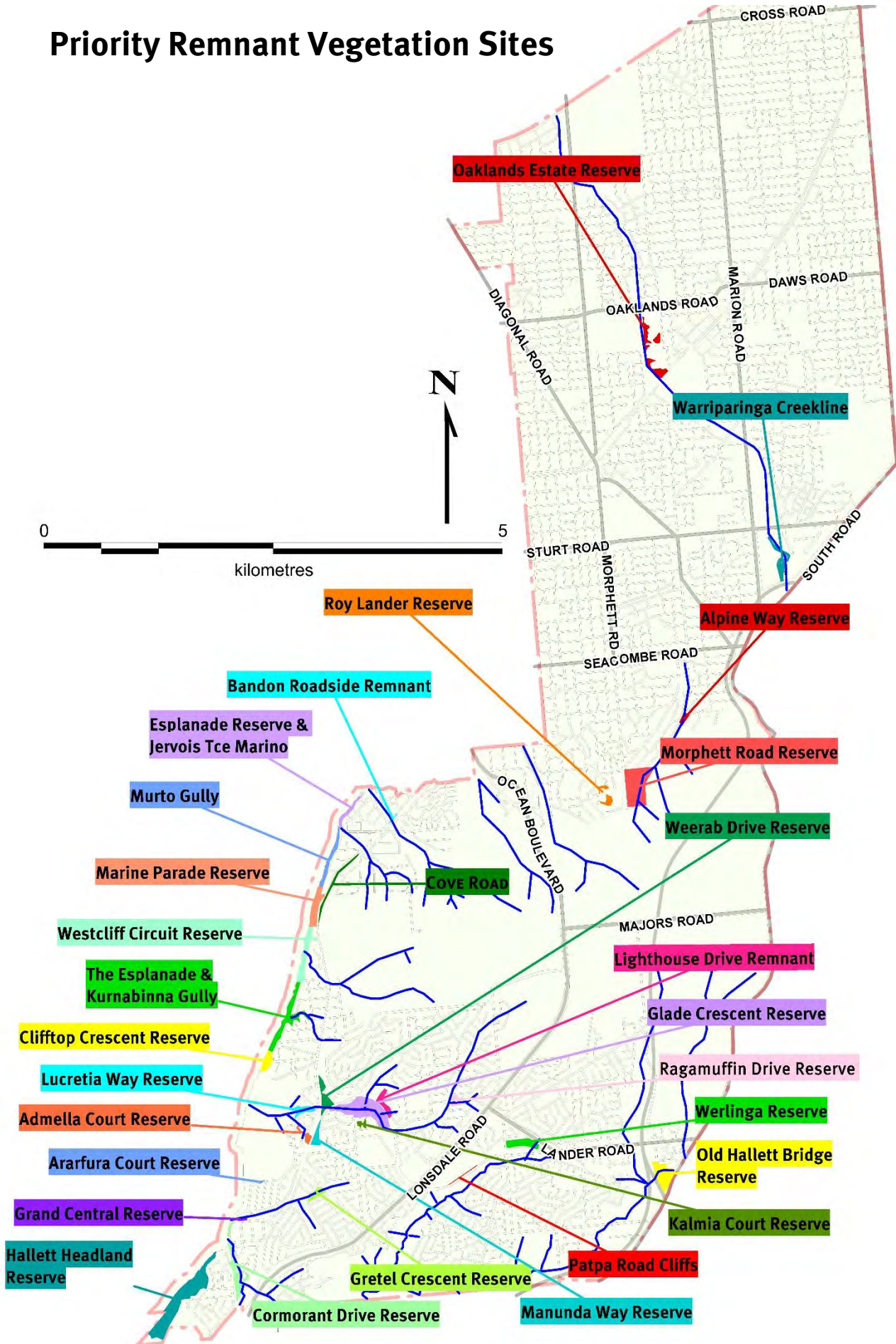
Caesia calliantha (Blue Squill). Photo: J. Smith

Our Priority Remnant Vegetation Sites

1. Hallett Headland Reserve (13.23 ha)
2. Marine Parade Reserve (3.3 ha)
3. Esplanade Reserve and Jervois Terrace Marino (1.4 ha)
4. Westcliff Circuit Reserve (3.7 ha)
5. Murto Gully (2.3 ha)
6. Cormorant Drive Reserve (4.4 ha)
7. The Esplanade & Kurnabinna Gully (5.2 ha)
8. Clifftop Crescent Reserve (1.6 ha)
9. Glade Crescent Reserve (10 ha)
10. Lucretia Way Reserve (1.4 ha)
11. Manunda Way Reserve (1.3 ha)
12. Morphett Road Reserve (9.5 ha)
13. Grand Central Avenue Reserve (0.3 ha)
14. Lighthouse Drive Remnant (1.7 ha)
15. Old Hallett Bridge Reserve (4.3 ha)
16. Alpine Way Reserve (0.7 ha)
17. Warriparinga Creekline (2.5 ha)
18. Oaklands Estate Reserve (3.7 ha)
19. Roy Lander Reserve (1.3 ha)
20. Weerab Drive Reserve (2.4 ha)
21. Admella Drive Reserve (0.6 ha)
22. Ararfura Court Reserve (0.2 ha)
23. Werlinga Reserve (2.6 ha)
24. Gretel Crescent Reserve (1.3 ha)
25. Ragamuffin Drive Reserve (1.1 ha)
26. Bandon Terrace Roadside (0.15 ha)
27. Cove Road Marino (1.6 ha)
28. Kalmia Court Reserve (0.5 ha)
29. Patpa Drive Cliffs (0.2 ha)

82 Hectares of Remnant Native Vegetation

Priority Remnant Vegetation Sites



City of Marion Opportunities for Revegetation and Landscape Linkages

To manage remnant native vegetation in the long term it is important that the focus is not always just on managing priority remnant pieces but also looks at opportunities for revegetation and the creation of vegetation corridors across the landscape. This also allows the inclusion of managing sites where:

- The vegetation may not be of sufficient quality to warrant being a priority vegetation site.
- Where community members are actively engaged in management or there is cultural significance.
- Where there are multiple park uses such as irrigated spaces, playspaces and opportunities to have diverse plantings of local species that contribute to landscape, amenity and biodiversity.
- Where there is an opportunity to create connectivity between neighbouring Local Government Areas and to State owned conservation assets.

This list is not exhaustive and does not represent all areas of opportunity or even areas that will be revegetated. The mapping on the following page is indicative and most sites would require some design prior to implementation. The opportunity sites are supported by the *Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines* (currently in development) and this will inform the progress of a number of these sites. The guidelines will present an opportunity to further increase revegetation and restoration in reserves.

Our Opportunity Sites

Sites currently managed with Friends Groups

1. Kenton Reserve
2. Nari Drive Reserve

Sites currently managed by City of Marion

3. Linear Park Reserve Hallett Cove
4. Reserve Street Reserve
5. Byron Gums Reserve
6. Trott Park Creek Greybox woodlands
7. Newland Avenue Community Garden
8. Alpine Reserve Creekline
9. Quailo Slopes
10. Sturt River Linear Trail (not mapped)

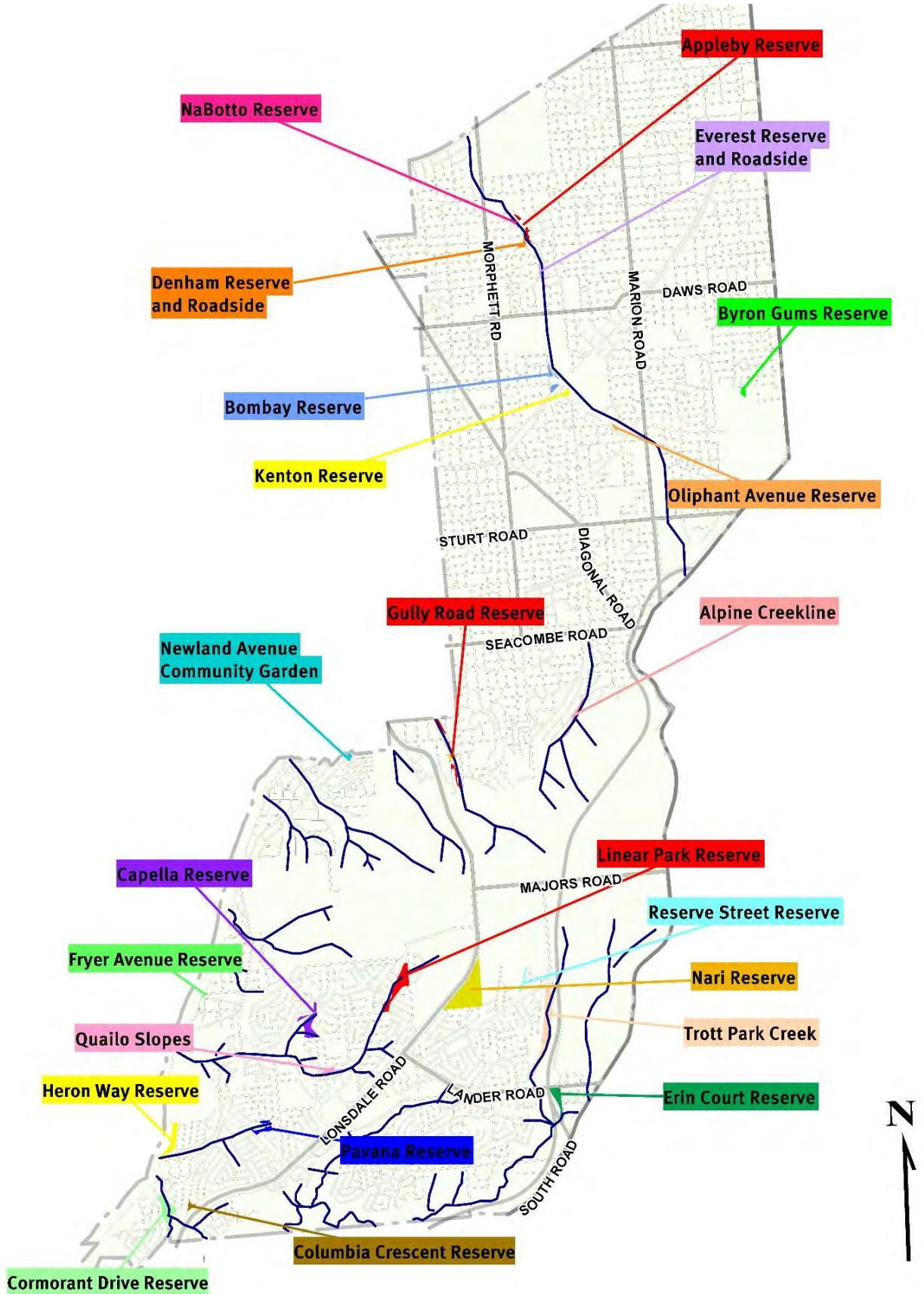
Future Sites

11. Oliphant Avenue Reserve
12. Gully Road Reserve
13. Capella Reserve
14. Fryer Avenue Reserve
15. Everest Reserve and Roadside
16. Denham Reserve and Roadside
17. Heron Way Reserve
18. NaBotto Reserve
19. Appleby Reserve
20. Pavana Reserve
21. Columbia Crescent Reserve
22. Bombay Reserve
23. Erin Court Reserve



Thysanotus patersonii (Twining Fringe-lily).
Photo: J. Smith

Opportunity Vegetation Sites





Goodenia albiflora (White-flowered Goodenia). Photo: J. Smith

Threats to our Remnant Vegetation

Habitat Loss and Fragmentation

Habitat loss is the main threat to remnant native vegetation. Habitat loss can be instant such as clearance for urban development, roads, farms or tracks for recreation. It can also be accumulative over many years such as pollution in watercourse slowly killing aquatic vegetation or changes in fire ecology leading to a lack of recruitment and eventually loss of native vegetation.

Past land clearing has left small isolated remnants and fragmentation of the vegetation. Having fragmented “islands” of remnant vegetation makes it harder for species to move between areas, it increases the chances of extinction due to random events such as fire and disease and small islands have limited resources with populations become smaller and smaller eventually resulting in local extinctions.



Cliff face vegetation at the Hallett Headland. Photo: J. Smith

Small island patches are also subject to edge effects. As the patches get smaller only the centre area remains suitable for remnant vegetation. Due to changes in light, water and weed infiltration the edges become less diverse effectively resulting in further habitat loss and fragmentation.

Tracks and Trails

Tracks and trails are a contributor to habitat fragmentation in already small remnant patches, they reduce core habitat and provide pathways and edges where weeds enter sites. Tracks need to be sited to minimise fragmentation and damage, maintenance of tracks needs to be undertaken in a manner that does not result in vegetation destruction.

Weeds and Pest Species

Weeds are a significant threat to the native plants within remnant vegetation, with flow on effects to all the organisms that rely on the plants for food and habitat. Weeds compete for space, light, water, nutrients and can change soil conditions suppressing regeneration of native plants.

In the City of Marion there are a number of key weed species that directly threaten our native vegetation. Gazania, Olive, Boxthorn, Rice Millett, Boneseed, Golden pallenis, Scabious, Sour Sob amongst many others pose a significant and ongoing threat. Managing weeds in remnant vegetation will likely be a lifelong activity as the areas are all small and isolated and thereby prone to ongoing infestation.

The major animal pest species are the introduced invertebrates such as rabbits, hares and foxes. Rabbits and hares are a significant pest as the grazing by rabbits and hares reduces the recruitment and survival of native plants, favouring weeds. The burrowing can cause serious erosion problems and modify entire landscapes.

Common White Snail is also a pest that through its grazing can cause significant damage. Usually a pest of crop areas in some section within the City of Marion it can be found in large numbers. In particular, the snail likes sandy alkaline areas and within the Hallett Headland there are sections of these soil types with common white snail. Small herbaceous plants in low numbers can be easily decimated by the impact of common white snail.

Inappropriate Land Use

Illegal dumping, trail bikes, off track walking and running, uncontrolled dogs and non-removal of dog faeces can impact upon native vegetation. Illegal dumping can smother native plants and subsequent removal also can be costly as well as have potential for further damage to native vegetation. Trail Bike use and off track walking can damage the vegetation, trampling plants and creating edges that weeds can infiltrate. Dogs that are not controlled can chase native wildlife and kill animals, dog faeces can create localized nutrient increases and upset the delicate balance of phosphorus and nitrogen resulting in native plant death, it is also a significant deterrent to people wanting to utilize the area for appropriate recreation.

Erosion and Storm water

Management

Erosion due to storm water management along the unstable coastal cliffs is significant and is directly resulting in native vegetation loss. As the plants are removed due to the force of water, it erodes the area increasing loss and fragmentation of the remnant vegetation. Storm water also carries numerous weed seeds becoming an infiltration point into the remnant vegetation. It is common to see many of the stormwater points providing a significant source of weed infiltration.

Waterway Degradation

Pollution and erosion are significant issues for the remaining waterways in the City of Marion. Pollutants such as oil, petrol, heavy metals, sediment, household chemicals and industrial waste can enter streams directly or via stormwater. The pollutants create an aquatic environment inhospitable to fauna and flora, particularly sensitive species like frogs and macrophytic or floating plants that clean water. Development and activities adjacent to waterways should not significantly alter local flows and sediment from development activities should not be allowed to flow into watercourse either directly or via stormwater. Management of sediment from building sites entering via stormwater needs to be closely monitored and managed.

Lack of Community Connectedness to Remnant Vegetation

Building a connection to places or landscapes of value increase people's appreciation and acceptance of care and protection for areas. The community vision expresses a desire to connect deeply with nature and flows through to a desire for protection of remnant areas, it can be difficult to ensure this protection when there are diverse community views and often misunderstanding of the values of green over natural. The remnant vegetation in the City of Marion is not easily appreciated like an irrigated green lawn, forest in the Adelaide Hills or the green rainforest of the eastern states. Some see it as visually unappealing or as a pest of dry blown grasses. This is because the vegetation in Marion has many affinities with dry arid areas like the Flinders Ranges, however the urban pressures minimize the landscape relief, vastness and isolation that enable that connectedness and appreciation when somewhere like the Flinders Ranges. Whilst some community members understand and support protecting remnant vegetation, very few people know



Themeda triandra (Kangaroo Grass).

Photo: J. Smith

what it is, many are threatened by it due to snakes and fire and many fail to understand the benefits it provides.

Climate Change

Whilst the specific effects of climate change on remnant vegetation are unknown, an assessment undertaken by the Resilient South Project in 2014 suggested that natural landscapes in the Southern Adelaide Region will be impacted by climate change. Lower rainfall is expected to stress plant communities increasing the effects of drought and plant death creating opportunities for weeds, disease and catastrophic community decline. Increasing drought is expected to stress remnant plant communities. Increased storm activity is expected to increase coastal erosion and erosion of waterways and cliffs from stormwater. Increased temperatures and urban infill are expected to create urban heat islands that will also increase the impacts of climate change on remnant vegetation.

Street Tree Management

Street trees provide a significant benefit to remnant native vegetation, the major contribution being to allow the movement of fauna and insects across landscapes which provides a means for pollination. Trees also provide arboreal habitat such as hollows for fauna and also bark for insects and provide a visual relief in the urban environment. Trees that do not provide habitat for native birds and animals as well as potentially weedy species are threats to the long term survival of native vegetation. Reductions in tree canopy also contribute to urban heat effects and this can also be a long term danger to the ongoing survival of remnant native vegetation as temperatures increase and evaporation also increase increasing salinity.

Inappropriate Land Management

The management of remnant vegetation can conflict with safety, recreational use, drainage and other uses. Tidying up remnant areas is a threatening process, removal of native grasses for snakes or clearing dead branches and sweeping up fallen leaves to make the area look neater are at odds with ecological objectives. Dead wood is important in maintaining a healthy ecosystem, supporting fungi and insects, as well as roosting spots for birds and habitats for lizards.

Leaf litter keeps the soil moist and supports the tiny creatures that provide food for birds and lizards. The eradication of weeds and pests is a good idea to assist the long term survival of remnant native vegetation and to provide maximum ecosystem services from vegetation, rather than cleaning areas to improve perceived aesthetics we must concentrate on helping remnant native vegetation survive.



Restoring the Mallee Box (*Eucalyptus porosa*) grassy woodland at Morphet Road Reserve.
Photo: J. Smith



Scleranthus pungens (Prickly Knawel). Photo: J. Smith

Principles Underpinning our Remnant Native Vegetation Management

Manage the High Priority Sites

Our highest priority is the protection and maintenance of high value remnant vegetation, as outlined in our priority sites.

Protection of Remnant Vegetation is about Bush Regeneration

Bush regeneration is not about planting trees and shrubs. It is about looking after the remnants we still have by reducing threats and returning them to health, that with minimal ongoing intervention can protect them for future generations.

Sites Require Active Management

Remnant native vegetation should be considered an asset to the community and afforded the same consideration as other assets. The effective management of remnant vegetation assets requires ongoing budgets for maintenance. Bushcare or remnant vegetation management requires specialist teams and contractors with comprehensive vegetation knowledge, weed identification and control knowledge and an

ability to manage sites that have changing conditions from season to season and as the sites change due to previous and/or ongoing management. The specialist workers must understand that active management is not tidying the areas but removing the weeds and other threats at the sites, which requires a very distinctive skill set.

No Net Species Loss principles

City of Marion will ensure the long term survival of all species currently growing on Council managed land. This may be through weed control, removal of threats and propagation and revegetation.

City of Marion will ensure that any native vegetation that is cleared or removed across the council is replaced like for like, with areas cleared replaced nearby in appropriate locations with sufficient budget and ongoing management input to ensure it is returned to the same condition and with the same area and density of plants as that which was cleared.



Remnant River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*) at Oaklands Estate Reserve. Photo: J. Smith

Revegetation Principles

Revegetation should enhance existing remnants through buffer plantings and linkage corridors. Local provenance material should be used, that is local species of local genetics.

Land Acquisition and Disposal Principles

Reserves and council owned land with biodiversity should not be disposed of unless the alternative management can be seen to be beneficial to remnant native vegetation. Any changes to proposed land use, development and ongoing management as part of land disposal or changes to management structure must create a net benefit greater than that currently provided by the City of Marion. It must be supported by our community.

Supporting Conservation on Non-Council Land

The activities of groups on non-council managed land is important in protecting remnant vegetation on Council land. Groups managing the largest tracts of remnant vegetation in state Conservation Parks within the City of Marion are reducing the impacts of fragmentation. The ongoing support by Council through the community grants program is important in assisting these groups to maintain these areas.

Fire Management

Fire management must be considered as a key management action in the urban landscape. To facilitate appropriate management and to minimise unnecessary clearance, council staff require appropriate training in assessing fuel loads and determining clearance zones, especially in

those areas that fall outside the bushfire safer precincts. Regular clearance works on designated firebreaks can be undertaken by staff and/or contractors, these areas should be designated on fire break maps.

Recreation Principles

The use of important remnant vegetation areas for recreational purposes should not have an impact upon the quality or long term survival of these areas. Remnant vegetation is already highly fragmented, tracks and recreation use can further fragment these areas. Conservation scientists estimate that at least 24% of remnant vegetation in a landscape needs to remain for long term survival; even the removal of small components for recreation in an area as cleared as Marion with less than 1% remnant vegetation will have a significant impact on long term viability. Where construction is required, sensitive construction methods should be employed, including the use of trained contractors, micro-siting of trails and board walks and appropriate management during construction.



Stackhousia monogyna (Creamy Candles). Photo: J. Smith

Community Involvement

Environmental volunteers are integral to the preservation and management of remnant native vegetation areas and our native revegetation programs. Some environmental volunteers have been involved in managing areas of Council land for over twenty years, and their knowledge of our natural areas and commitment to preservation is of great value to council. Groups do not always work on our priority vegetation sites but the value they provide means they should be supported. Volunteers are entitled to a safe working environment, support in their aims and ideals and the resources required to do the tasks they seek to undertake.

Weedy Species Principles

The City of Marion will not use or promote any species of plant that has a weedy potential or is invasive by nature. The City of Marion will

remove and actively manage pest plants declared by the minister with the Natural Resources management Act 2004. In revegetation and where possible in landscaping we will use local indigenous species. Where local indigenous plants are used they must be of local provenance to preserve genetic diversity.

Engaging and Educating the Community

To connect the community with nature and remnant vegetation we must educate, create ownership and engage them in active management and care.

To create knowledge, we can use simple tools such as updating the website to further explain what the values, vegetation, plants and animals are in our remnant vegetation.



Volunteers revegetating the understorey of the River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) woodland at Oaklands Estate Reserve. Photo: J. Smith

On the sites we are managing, interpretive signs can be used to explain why the site is important and what works are being undertaken.

Brochures and factsheets are important tools, to inform the community about remnant native vegetation, local native plants and native garden design. They can be used to convey information about important remnant vegetation sites or how they can get involved in bush care. Other sets of information such as the indigenous plants of the City of Marion or ways in which people can become involved in caring for and managing remnant vegetation.

Small booklets can promote indigenous plants, native plant garden design or educate the community on the value of remnant vegetation that remains and what we are doing to protect and manage the areas.

To engage the community in active management we will continue to support our existing Friends Groups and build our resources to support and provide them with a safe friendly working environment. We will also continue to support and expand our relationship with Bush for Life, a volunteer bush care program through Trees For Life and assist them with ongoing support for the work they are undertaking on Council land.



Arthropodium strictum (Vanilla Lily). Photo: J. Smith

Planning and Policy Context

The City of Marion will plan and manage land and biodiversity assets in accordance with federal, state and local legislation, policies and strategies. The *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* will operate within the context of this legislation, policy and strategy and complement their approach. In addition, the plan will support and complement a number of other Council strategies and plans. In particular, the *Remnant Native Vegetation Plan* will be complemented by the *Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines*. This will detail opportunities for revegetation activities on reserves with an Open Space Classification of natural landscapes and will form the basis for actions that serve to complement remnant vegetation areas but do not undertake immediate threat abatement. Remnant Vegetation areas will be classified as Nature Conservation areas in the Open Space Classifications. The policy context is displayed on the following page.

Implementation and Stakeholders

The plan is largely to be implemented by the City of Marion Open Space Department but has aspects that are delivered in conjunction or consultation with other stakeholders including internal teams, State Government, Non-Government Agencies and research bodies. Internal teams include Environmental Sustainability, Open Space Recreation Planning and Engineering teams. State Government partners such as SA Water, Department of the Environment Water and Natural Resources and the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resource Management Board. Non-Government Partners include Trees For Life, Conservation Volunteers and Bushcare Contractors as well as potential partnerships with research bodies such as Flinders University, Technical and Further Educations, University of Adelaide and University of South Australia.



Low Coastal heathland at Marine Parade Reserve Marino. Photo: J. Smith

Community Vision - Towards 2040

Desired Community Vision "Valuing Nature" A City that reflects a deep value of the natural world



Council Business Plan 2016 to 2019

Plan and deliver a program for the protection of remnant vegetation in Council reserves



City of Marion Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

Implementation of works for reserves with a primary or secondary classification of "Nature Conservation" as per the Open Space Policy.

City of Marion Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines

Implementation of biodiversity restoration works for reserves with a primary or secondary classification of "Natural Landscape Area" as per the Open Space Policy.



Open Space Directions and Plans

Resilient South	Tree Management Framework	Open Space Policy	Landscape Irrigation Management Plan	Community Garden Policy	Natural Landscape Design Guide
Playspace policy	Walking and Cycling Strategy	Streetscape Design Guide	Coastal Management Plan (in development)	Reconciliation Action Plan	Climate Change Policy



Open Space Annual Works Program (Implementation of actions in Remnant Vegetation Plan)

Opportunities to Enhance Remnant Native Vegetation

Threat	Activity	Opportunity for Enhancement	Related Action(s)
Habitat loss and fragmentation	Plant native plants to secure rare plant populations and buffer existing vegetation within conservation reserves and along waterways	There are opportunities to buffer existing remnant native vegetation creating larger islands and also to create linkages across the landscape. If we are to avoid further local plant species extinctions some plant species will need to be propagated and revegetated into key sites.	1.5, 1.8, 2.2, 2.4
	Increase the planting of indigenous trees and shrubs on streetscapes and within council managed reserves for amenity, shade and wildlife habitat	There is an opportunity to develop individual site plans for recreation reserves that maximize amenity, shade and shelter, habitat for wildlife, build linkages and reducing our carbon footprint through reduced mowing.	2.2, 2.4, 3.1
	Support the implementation of the Great Southern Urban Forest or Glenthorne National Park and other schemes that will reduce landscape fragmentation	Largescale landscape schemes such as the Great Southern Urban Forest or Glenthorne National Park improve landscape connectivity, increase levels of habitat and provide recreation opportunities that will see people better engaged with nature. The City of Marion should support these initiatives in conjunction with the State Government and other Local Governments.	
	Implement the nationally accredited Native Vegetation marker scheme	The Native Vegetation marker scheme is a nationally recognized system that can be used to assist staff, contractors and general public in identifying areas of remnant vegetation. The main message of the marker scheme is ‘if in Doubt, stay out’ and it provides a point of contact for Council to assist with management requirements.	1.3
Weeds	Manage Conservation sites on Council managed land through weed control, fencing and revegetation	Continue to support Bush For Life in actively managing six Bush for Life sites in the City of Marion and where appropriate expand this program. Develop and implement action plans for sites that address the key threats such as weeds and that determine other management requirements. Develop weed control guidelines in remnant native vegetation for City of Marion biodiversity team.	1.1, 1.2,

Threat	Activity	Opportunity for Enhancement	Related Action(s)
	Implement an annual monitoring program within conservation reserves	Establishing a monitoring program provides Council with reliable data on the state of each conservation site and can track trends that show improvement or decrease in habitat quality, density of weeds and other indicators. Monitoring the success of our actions will allow us to establish if our remnant vegetation strategy is successful	4.1
Lack of community connectedness to nature	Update existing biodiversity and remnant vegetation pages on the City of Marion website	The current information on the website is limited and does little to explain the values of our remnant vegetation. Information about the types of vegetation, the plants and animals as well as planting guides could be developed. Opportunities to become actively involved in managing remnant vegetation areas can be promoted.	2.6
	Install interpretive signs at key sites	Interpretive signs are a simple and effective way of building knowledge amongst the community about the value of remnant vegetation sites and the management that is being undertaken to protect and conserve the sites.	2.1
	Create a booklet/e-booklet about the vegetation communities and plants within the City of Marion	Building knowledge of the remnant native vegetation communities and plants will enable the community to identify with the natural values within the City of Marion and develop ownership over the unique plants and habitats within the city.	2.7
	Develop an indigenous plant garden design and suburb planting lists booklet	Residents can contribute to the efforts of protecting remnant vegetation by planting and using indigenous native plants in their homes. To assist this a planting guide to the City of Marion could be produced.	2.7
	Undertake regular staff information sessions and create regular articles for the internal magazine, social media and City Limits	To ensure an understanding of the objectives of remnant vegetation management and how other staff members can ensure protection of these areas in project planning, implementation and maintenance, regular information sessions can be held with internal staff.	2.6, 2.7, 2.8
	Trees for Life to manage environmental volunteers	Volunteers working on Council Land are afforded the same rights as workers of the City of Marion under the Work Health and Safety Act (2012). Trees for Life are able to provide a system of safe work management and guidance for Friends Groups, that will ensure Friends Volunteers do not need to be managed as registered volunteers of Council.	2.2

Threat	Activity	Opportunity for Enhancement	Related Action(s)
	Undertake regular workshops, field days and site tours	Regular field trips and visits allow the community to experience and understand firsthand the complexities and subtleties of managing these natural areas. Building the understanding of the values of these areas allows for greater appreciation and recognition. These can be standalone events or incorporated into existing events such as the City of Marion “Common Thread”	2.8
Inappropriate Land Management	Create maps of no-mow zones for City of Marion field staff	Small booklets with the no-mow zones on reserves outlined can be placed in every vehicle used by Field staff, this ensures that new staff or replacement staff can identify these areas. This could be incorporated into mobile devices if they are available.	1.8
	Ensure training of staff in fuel load assessment	DEWNR and the CFS have a rigorous process for undertaking fuel load assessments of remnant vegetation. Staff should be trained in Fuel Load assessments and ensure all native vegetation areas and/or fire breaks are managed to be a low to medium risk.	1.8
	Encourage and support landholders to retain any existing remnant vegetation on private land	During development landholders should be encouraged to protect any existing remnant vegetation.	
	Open Space Policy	The open space policy reflects the values of the reserves designated as remnant vegetation. This document provides a basis for determining whether a reserve has environmental values. Work with the Open Space and Recreation Planning team to ensure all remnant vegetation areas have a Nature Conservation classification in the Open Space Policy classifications.	
	Ensure policy positions are incorporated into Council procedures	Incorporate principles of remnant vegetation management into a Biodiversity Policy and into procedures that are implemented through the Environmental management System	
Climate Change	Increase the planting of indigenous trees and shrubs on streetscapes and within council managed reserves.	Planting of trees on streets reduces urban heat effects and reduces the effect of climate change on remnant vegetation. The streetscapes design guidelines should provide a palette of indigenous plants for verges and streetscapes uses. Where appropriate indigenous plants should be used.	3.2,3.3

Threat	Activity	Opportunity for Enhancement	Related Action(s)
	Undertake revegetation in buffer areas around existing remnant vegetation	Increasing the buffer around existing remnant vegetation provides cooling effects and limits the damage to remnant areas	3.1
Erosion and Stormwater management	Investigate stormwater management in areas where it impacts Remnant Native Vegetation	There are a number of key sites where stormwater management is having a serious impact on remnant vegetation. At the Hallett Headland it is causing significant weed infestation and degradation. Opportunities for better management that result in better remnant vegetation can be investigated.	
Waterway Degradation	Investigate impacts of sediment and stormwater upon small sections of remaining natural waterways in the City of Marion.	Natural waterways create fantastic opportunities for wildlife corridors. They help filter stormwater and create an aesthetically stimulating environment for people to undertake passive recreation. Managing waterways to improve the quality of remnant vegetation they contain will contribute to these aims. The impacts of developments and site management upon storm water quality need to be managed.	
	Undertake weed control and restoration of riparian habitat in watercourses and detention basins across City of Marion	Waterways provide substantial areas of biodiversity and corridors across landscapes, they are very expensive to maintain as they are subject to significant changes due to the impacts of water flow, nutrient loads and stormwater increases. Managing watercourses is important to ongoing remnant vegetation management	
Tracks and trails	Ensure any tracks and trails placed in remnant vegetation areas are minimal in impact	Tracks, trails and paths in remnant vegetation areas have a significant impact on the remaining 1.0% of remnant vegetation. Current theories suggest a minimum of 24% remnant vegetation is required for ecological processes, so any impacts on what remains must be minimized. Trails need to be appropriately placed to minimize damage and offset with appropriate maintenance budgets factored into projects, where this is not possible.	

Action Plan - Goal 1 Management of Remnant Native Vegetation

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Budget
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	
1.1	Implement weed control components for all sites identified as priority sites within the City of Marion	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion City of Marion Biodiversity Team Bushcare Contractors	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$130,000
1.2	Implement other actions identified for priority sites, eg signs, fire breaks etc.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$65,000
1.3	Implement a Native Vegetation Marker Scheme	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	June 2019	✓	✓	✓			\$10,000
1.4	Implement projects that secure rare native plant populations	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$10,000
1.5	Undertake training with biodiversity team on remnant vegetation management	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5,000

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Budget
1.6	Collect and lodge with the SA Herbarium all previously unrecorded plants in Mount Lofty Ranges	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
1.7	Where possible collect and lodge seed collections of rare plants for Mount Lofty Ranges with the South Australian Seed Conservation Centre	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
1.8	Develop maps that stipulate appropriate fire risk ratings and areas for implementation of fire breaks	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Field Supervisor Open Space	December 2020	✓	✓	✓			NA
1.9	Working with engineering team, look for ways to better manage coastal stormwater outfall	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Engineering	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA

Action Plan - Goal 2 : Creating a community that values and connects with remnant native vegetation

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Budget
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	
2.1	Install interpretive signage at three sites per year	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5000
2.2	Engage Trees For Life to manage the Environmental Friends Groups program	Lead: Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Partner : Trees For Life	December 2017	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$40,000
2.3	Support site maintenance at sites with volunteer groups and/or revegetation projects	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Biodiversity Team Members	ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$45,000
2.4	Undertake an annual community planting event	Lead: Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Partner : Friends of Sturt River Land care Group	ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$15,000

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	Budget
2.5	Support existing Bush For Life sites and seek opportunities to expand this program with volunteers who wish to protect and manage remnant vegetation	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Partner : Trees For Life	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$10,000
2.6	Update biodiversity and remnant vegetation on City of Marion website, contribute to City Limits and Green Thymes	Environmental Community Engagement Officer city of Marion Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	December 2018 then ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
2.7	Undertake workshops and education sessions with community members	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
2.8	Create information booklets on pre-European communities of Marion, using indigenous plants in local gardens and others	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Environmental Community Engagement Officer city of Marion.	ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA

Action Plan – Goal 3: Creating connections across landscapes and reducing the effects of climate change through suburbs that are leafier with increased canopy

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Budget
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	
3.1	Implement revegetation projects that buffer and expand native vegetation at priority and opportunity sites.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	June 30 2016		✓	✓	✓	✓	Informed by Natural Landscape Design Guidelines
3.2	Provide input into review of Tree Management Framework	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	June 30 2017		✓				NA
3.3	Identify and implement opportunities for character plantings of native species that lead to reserves	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Coordinator Arboriculture City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
3.4	Review areas of urban heat effect for impact upon remnant vegetation for targeted plantings	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Coordinator Arboriculture City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA

Action Plan Goal 4 – Measuring our success

A significant number of actions and opportunities have been identified in the remnant vegetation plan. To determine our success there needs to be a program to monitor, quantify, measure and report on our success.

ID	Action	Responsibility	Complete Action by:	Resource and Implementation Timeframe					Estimated Budget
				18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	
4.1	Undertake annual Bushland Rapid Assessment Technique (BUSHRAT) monitoring at priority sites, alternating over a three year period	Lead: Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion Activity: ecological consultant	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$10,000
4.2	Continue to document and collate new plant species records.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	June 30 2017	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA
4.3	Undertake annual photo point monitoring of revegetation projects at opportunity sites as they are established.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	\$5,000
4.4	Annual reporting on areas of native vegetation (as defined by native Vegetation Act) that have been cleared or removed in City of Marion.	Coordinator Biodiversity City of Marion	Ongoing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	NA

Appendix 1 Master Indigenous Species List for Priority Sites 1 to 15

Conservation Ratings based upon Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act). Cwth. South Australian Ratings are from the schedules of the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1972) and the regional Mount Lofty Ranges ratings are from the Adelaide and Mount Lofty ranges NRM Region Regional Species Conservation assessment Project 2014. Further explanations are given for each category in Appendix 3.

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (NRM Region Regional Species Conservation assessment Project 2014)	Hallett Headland	Marine Parade Reserve	Esplanade Reserve/Jervois Tce	Westcliff circuit	Murto Gully	Cormorant Drive Reserve	The Esplanade and Kurnabinna Gully	Clifftop Crescent Reserve	Glade Crescent Reserve	Lucretia Way Reserve	Manunda Way Reserve	Morphett Road Reserve	Grand Central Avenue Reserve	Lighthouse Drive Remnant	Old Hallett Bridge Reserve
<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Gold Dust Wattle			NT	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					✓				✓
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle			RA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*</i>	Coastal Wattle																		
<i>Acacia notabilis*</i>	Noteable wattle											✓							
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle						✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny Wattle				✓		✓												
<i>Acacia victoriae ssp. victoriae</i>	Elegant Wattle			VU					✓	✓									✓
<i>Acrotriche patula</i>	Prickly Ground-berry			NT	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				✓				
<i>Adriana quadripartita</i>	Coast Bitter-bush			RA						✓	✓								
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana subsp muelleriana</i>	Common Oak-bush				✓		✓			✓									
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak				✓		✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Native Box			RA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓								
<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box Mistletoe				✓														
<i>Aristida behriana</i>	Brush Wire Grass				✓					✓				✓	✓			✓	
<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Summer Vanilla-lily				✓	✓						✓		✓	✓		✓		
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Vanilla Lily				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruf			NT									✓	✓					
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	Coast saltbush							✓		✓	✓								
<i>Atriplex paludosa subsp cordata</i>	Marsh Saltbush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Seaberry Saltbush				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	Lagoon Saltbush				✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓		
<i>Austrodanthonia setacea</i>	Bristly Wallaby Grass				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Austrodanthonia sp.</i>	Wallaby Grass species																		
<i>Austrostipa blackii</i>	Crested Spear Grass															✓			
<i>Austrostipa curticoma</i>	A spear Grass												✓	✓					
<i>Austrostipa drummondii</i>	Cottony Spear Grass			NT	✓														
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Spear-grass				✓	✓													
<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	Desert Spear Grass												✓						
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear Grass				✓														
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>	Half-beard Spear Grass				✓														
<i>Austrostipa scabra ssp falcata</i>	A spear Grass				✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Austrostipa sp.</i>	A spear grass						✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Banksia marginata*</i>	Silver Banksia									✓									
<i>Beyeria lechenaultii</i>	Pale Turpentine Bush			NT	✓	✓	✓				✓								
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Golden Lily												✓	✓					
<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>	Milkmaids				✓														
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet Bursaria				✓			✓						✓					
<i>Caesia calliantha</i>	Blue Grass Lily				✓	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓				
<i>Calandrinia eremaea</i>	Dryland Purslane			NT	✓				✓										
<i>Calandrinia volubilis</i>	Twining Purslane			VU	✓			✓											
<i>Callitris gracilis</i>	Southern Cypress Pine									✓									
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon beauty-heads			NT		✓													

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<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>	Garland Lily				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Greater Bindweed			RA						✓									
<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	Common Fringe Myrtle				✓	✓													
<i>Carex brevigulmis</i>	Short stem sedge																		
<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>	Angular Pigface				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓					
<i>Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia</i>	Annual Rock-fern				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓									
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass				✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Everlasting																		
<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting			NT		✓													
<i>Comesperma volubilis</i>	Love Creeper			RA	✓														
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Australian Bindweed				✓	✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
<i>Crassula sp.</i>	Stonecrop																		
<i>Cullen australasicum</i>	Tall Scurf-pea			NT		✓				✓				✓					
<i>Cymbopogon obtectus</i>	Silky-head Lemon-grass			RA	✓							✓		✓					✓
<i>Cynoglossum suaveolens</i>	Sweet Hound's Tongue			NT									✓						
<i>Cyperus gymnocaulos</i>	Spiny Flat-sedge																		
<i>Cyperus vaginatus</i>	Stiff Leaf Flat-sedge																		
<i>Dampiera rosmarinifolia</i>	Rosemary Dampiera			NT	✓														
<i>Daucus glochidiatus</i>	Native Carrot				✓														
<i>Dianella brevicaulis</i>	Short-stem Flax Lily			NT	✓		✓	✓							✓		✓		✓
<i>Dianella revoluta var. revoluta</i>	Black-anther Flax-lily				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
<i>Dianella longifolia var. grandis</i>	Yellow-anther Flax Lily		VU	VU									✓						
<i>Dicanthium sericeum var. sericeum</i>	Silky Blue-grass			VU	✓														
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Kidney Weed																		
<i>Disphyma crassifolium ssp. crassifolium</i>	Round-leaf Pigface				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓					
<i>Dissocarpus biflorus var. biflorus</i>	Two-horn saltbush			RA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓								
<i>Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spathulata</i>	Sticky Hop-bush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
<i>Drosera whittakerii</i>	Whittakers Sundew				✓								✓						
<i>Einadia nutans ssp. Nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush				✓	✓	✓			✓									
<i>Enchyleana tomentosa</i>	Ruby Saltbush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	Black Head Grass				✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Erodium crinitum</i>	Blue Heron's-bill			RA	✓			✓											
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. camaldulensis</i>	River Red Gum			NT						✓			✓	✓					✓
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee Box			NT	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓P	✓	✓	✓				✓
<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>	Greybox																		✓
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon subsp leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue Gum																		✓
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
<i>Exocarpos aphyllus</i>	Leafless Cherry			VU	✓	✓	✓		✓										
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i>	Southern Sea-heath							✓	✓		✓								
<i>Gahnia lanigera</i>	Black Grass Saw-sedge			RA	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓							
<i>Geranium retrosum</i>	Native Geranium					✓					✓				✓				
<i>Glycine rubiginosa</i>	Twining Glycine				✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓					
<i>Gonocarpos mezeianus</i>	Broad-leaf raspwort				✓			✓											
<i>Gonocarpos tetragynus</i>	Small-leaf raspwort							✓											
<i>Goodenia albiflora</i>	White Flowered Goodenia												✓						
<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>	Clasping Godenia			NT	✓		✓	✓	✓					✓					
<i>Goodenia pinnatifida</i>	Cut-leaf Goodenia			NT	✓	✓						✓				✓			
<i>Goodenia pussilliflora</i>	Small-flower goodenia			VU		✓													
<i>Goodenia varia+</i>	Sticky Goodenia			VU			✓												

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<i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i> spp. Lavandulacea	Spider Flower					✓	✓												
<i>Hakea rugosa</i>	Dwarf Hakea			NT		✓	✓	✓	✓										
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Lilac				✓	✓	✓			✓				✓					
<i>Helichrysum leucopsidium</i>	Satin Everlasting			NT	✓														
<i>Hypoxis glabella</i> var. <i>glabella</i>	Tiny Star				✓								✓		✓		✓		
<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush						✓			✓									
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman					✓	✓												
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i> *	Muntries																		
<i>Lawrenzia squamata</i>	Thorny lawrenzia			VU							✓								
<i>Lepidosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sworde-sedge				✓		✓	✓				✓							
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Silky tea-tree			RA															✓
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush						✓	✓	✓		✓	✓							
<i>Lomandra collina</i>	Sand Mat-rush			RA	✓														
<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Pointed Mat-rush				✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	Scented Mat-rush			RA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
<i>Lomandra micrantha</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush				✓							✓							
<i>Lomandra multiflora</i> subsp <i>dura</i>	A Mat Rush																		✓
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral Trefoil			NT	✓		✓		✓				✓						
<i>Lycium australe</i>	Australian Boxthorn			EN							✓								
<i>Lysiana exocarpi</i>	Ngantja (mistletoe)																		
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Small-leaf Bluebush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					
<i>Maireana enchylaenoides</i>	Wingless Bluebush				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
<i>Maireana oppositifolia</i>	Salt Bluebush							✓	✓										
<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>	Rohrlach's Bluebush		RA	RA	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓							
<i>Malva preissiana</i>	Native Hollyhock			NT				✓						✓					
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland Tea-tree			RA	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓							✓
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam Daisy				✓														
<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>	Minnie Diasy			RA	✓				✓										
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Native Sarsparilla				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓					
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common boobialla			NT	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓								
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobialla		RA	VU		✓	✓		✓	✓									✓
<i>Myoporum petiolatum</i>	Sticky Boobialla			NT			✓	✓											
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Fox-tail Mulga-grass				✓														
<i>Nicotina maritima</i>	Coast Tobacco			RA	✓														
<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	Nitre-bush				✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓							
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush							✓		✓									
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓							
<i>Opercularia turpis</i>	Twiggy Stinkweed			NT	✓														
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sour Sob				✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed									✓									
<i>Pimelea curvifolia</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	Curved Riceflower			RA	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pimelea micrantha</i>	Small Riceflower			NT		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Native Apricot				✓	✓				✓				✓					
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Colony plantain					✓		✓											
<i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i>	Blanket fern							✓		✓									
<i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass						✓	✓	✓				✓						
<i>Poamderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>Paniculosa</i>	Mallee Pomaderris			NT	✓	✓	✓		✓										
<i>Pogonolepis muelleriana</i>	Stiff Cup-flower			NT	✓														
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane				✓														

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<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Small Greenhood																			
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroon Hood																			
<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>	Yellow-tails			VU	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓						
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> var. <i>spathulatus</i>	Pussy-tails			RA	✓	✓														
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush				✓			✓		✓	✓				✓		✓			
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby Grass				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	Wallaby Grass species																			
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Buckbush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓									
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quondong			RA	✓					✓										
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	White Fan Flower					✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Cushion Fanflower			VU	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓										
<i>Scaevola linearis</i> ssp. <i>Confertifolia</i>	Bundled Fanflower			EN	✓															
<i>Scleranthus pungens</i>	Prickly Knawel			RA		✓		✓			✓									
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>	Short-spine bindyi			RA	✓	✓	✓		✓									✓		
<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>	Annual Groundsel			NT	✓															
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>maritimus</i>	Variable Groundsel Elegant Yellow-top			RA	✓	✓		✓												
<i>Setaria clementii</i>	Clement's paspalidum												✓	✓						
<i>Sida corrugata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	Corrugated Sida			RA	✓	✓		✓		✓				✓				✓	✓	
<i>Sida calyxhymenia</i>	Rock Sida			RA		✓		✓			✓									
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	Rolling Spinifex									✓										
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles			NT									✓	✓						
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass				✓			✓		✓				✓	✓					
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit				✓		✓		✓			✓								
<i>Thysanotus baueri</i>	Mallee Fringe-lily			EN	✓															
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily				✓															
<i>Typha dominigensis</i>	Bulrush												✓							
<i>Velleia arguta</i>	Toothed Velleia			RA	✓															
<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy			NT	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓					✓		
<i>Vittadinia australasica</i>	New Holland Daisy			NT				✓					✓	✓	✓					
<i>Vittadinia cuneata</i>	Fuzzy new Holland Daisy					✓							✓		✓				✓	
<i>Vittadinia megacephala</i>	Giant New Holland Daisy			RA	✓															
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly New Holland daisy				✓															
<i>Wahlenbergia luteola</i>	Yellow-wash Bluebell			RA						✓				✓						
<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>	Australian Bluebell																			
<i>Wurmbea dioica</i> ssp. <i>dioica</i>	Early Nancy				✓															
<i>Zygophyllum confluens</i>	Forked Twinleaf			VU		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓								
<i>Zygophyllum glaucum</i>	Pale Twinleaf			RA		✓														

Appendix 2 Master Indigenous Species List for Priority Sites 16 to 29

Threat ratings based upon Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (EPBC Act). Cwth. South Australian Ratings are from the schedules of the National Parks and Wildlife Act (1972) and the regional Mount Lofty Ranges ratings are based upon the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List criteria for regional levels. Further explanations are given for each category in Appendix 3.

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creekline	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	Gold Dust Wattle			NT		✓	✓	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle			RA												✓		
<i>Acacia longifolia ssp. sophorae*</i>	Coastal Wattle																	
<i>Acacia notabilis*</i>	Noteable wattle																	
<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn					✓	✓								✓	✓		✓
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Golden Wattle				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Acacia spinescens</i>	Spiny Wattle																	
<i>Acacia victoriae ssp. victoriae</i>	Elegant Wattle			VU														
<i>Acrotriche patula</i>	Prickly Ground-berry			NT					✓		✓					✓		
<i>Adriana quadripartita*</i>	Coast Bitter-bush			RA														
<i>Allocasuarina muelleriana subsp muelleriana</i>	Common Oak-bush					✓	✓											
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
<i>Alyxia buxifolia</i>	Native Box			RA														
<i>Amyema miquelii</i>	Box Mistletoe												✓					
<i>Aristida behriana</i>	Brush Wire Grass							✓		✓						✓	✓	✓
<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Summer Vanilla-lily																	✓
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Vanilla Lily					✓		✓								✓	✓	✓
<i>Asperula conferta</i>	Common Woodruf			NT														✓
<i>Atriplex cinerea*</i>	Coast Saltbush																	
<i>Atriplex paludosa subsp cordata</i>	Marsh Saltbush															✓		
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Seaberry Saltbush					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓						✓	
<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	Lagoon Saltbush					✓	✓	✓									✓	
<i>Austrostipa blackii</i>	Crested Spear Grass					✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					✓	
<i>Austrostipa curticoma</i>	A spear Grass							✓										
<i>Austrostipa drummondii</i>	Cottony Spear Grass			NT														
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Feather Spear-grass					✓	✓		✓									
<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	Desert Spear Grass																	
<i>Austrostipa flavescens</i>	Coast Spear Grass																	
<i>Austrostipa hemipogon</i>	Half-beard Spear Grass																	

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Austrostipa scabra ssp falcata	A spear Grass					✓		✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
Austrostipa sp.	A Spear Grass				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Banksia marginata	Silver Banksia																	
Beyeria lechenaultii	Pale Turpentine Bush			NT							✓					✓	✓	
Bulbine bulbosa	Golden Lily																	✓
Burchardia umbellata	Milkmaids																	
Bursaria spinosa	Sweet Bursaria					✓	✓											
Caesia calliantha	Blue Grass Lily																	
Calandrinia eremaea	Dryland Purslane			NT														
Calandrinia volubilis	Twining Purslane			VU														
Callitris gracilis	Southern Cypress Pine													✓				
Calocephalus citreus	Lemon beauty-heads			NT														
Calostemma purpureum	Garland Lily					✓		✓	✓								✓	✓
Calystegia sepium	Greater Bindweed			RA		✓												
Calytrix tetragona	Common Fringe Myrtle																	
Carex brevigulmis	Short stem sedge											✓						
Carpobrotus rossii	Angular Pigface																	
Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia	Annual Rock-fern																	✓
Chloris truncata	Windmill Grass							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Chrysocephalum apiculatum	Everlasting						✓											
Chrysocephalum semipapposum	Clustered Everlasting			NT														
Comesperma volubilis	Love Creeper			RA														
Convolvulus remotus	Australian Bindweed				✓			✓	✓							✓	✓	✓
Crassula sp.	Stonecrop																	
Cullen australasicum	Tall Scurf-pea			NT		✓	✓											
Cymbopogon obtectus	Silky-head Lemon-grass			RA														
Cynoglossum suaveolens	Sweet Hound's Tongue			NT														
Cyperus gymnocaulos	Spiny Flat-sedge					✓												
Cyperus vaginatus	Stiff Flat-sedge					✓												
Dampiera rosmarinifolia	Rosemary Dampiera			NT							✓							
Daucus glochidiatus	Native Carrot																	
Dianella brevicaulis	Short-stem Flax Lily			NT												✓		
Dianella revoluta var. revoluta	Black-anther Flax-lily							✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Dianella longifolia var. grandis	Yellow-anther Flax Lily		VU	VU														

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creekline	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
Dicanthium sericeum var. sericeum	Silky Blue-grass			VU	✓													
Dichondra repens	Kidney Weed																	
Disphyma crassifolium ssp. crassifolium	Round-leaf Pigface																	
Dissocarpus biflorus var. biflorus	Two-horn saltbush			RA														
Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spathulata	Sticky Hop-bush				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
Drosera whittakerii	Whittakers Sundew																	
Einadia nutans ssp. Nutans	Climbing Saltbush							✓	✓									
Enchyleana tomentosa	Ruby Saltbush							✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Enneapogon nigricans	Black Head Grass							✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Erodium crinitum	Blue Heron's-bill			RA														
Eucalyptus camaldulensis var. camaldulensis	River Red Gum			NT		✓	✓								✓			
Eucalyptus porosa	Mallee Box			NT				✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	
Eucalyptus microcarpa	Greybox					✓												
Eucalyptus leucoxyloides subsp. leucoxyloides	South Australian Bluegum					✓						✓						
Eutaxia microphylla	Common Eutaxia															✓		
Exocarpos aphyllus	Leafless Cherry			VU												✓		
Frankenia pauciflora	Southern Sea-heath																	
Gahnia lanigera	Black Grass Saw-sedge			RA												✓		
Geranium retrosum	Native Geranium																	
Glycine rubiginosa	Twining Glycine																	
Gonocarpos meizianus	Broad-leaf raspwort																	
Gonocarpos tetragynus	Small-leaf raspwort																	
Goodenia albiflora	White Flowered Goodenia				✓			✓				✓						✓
Goodenia amplexans	Clasping Goodenia			NT														
Goodenia pinnatifida	Cut-leaf Goodenia			NT														✓
Goodenia pusilliflora	Small-flower goodenia			VU														
Goodenia varia+	Sticky Goodenia			VU														
Grevillea lavandulacea spp. Lavandulacea	Spider Flower																	
Hakea rugosa	Dwarf Hakea			NT														
Hardenbergia violacea	Native Lilac														✓			
Helichrysum leucopsidium	Satin Everlasting			NT														
Hypoxis glabella var. glabella	Tiny Star																	
Isolepis nodosa	Knobby Club-rush																	

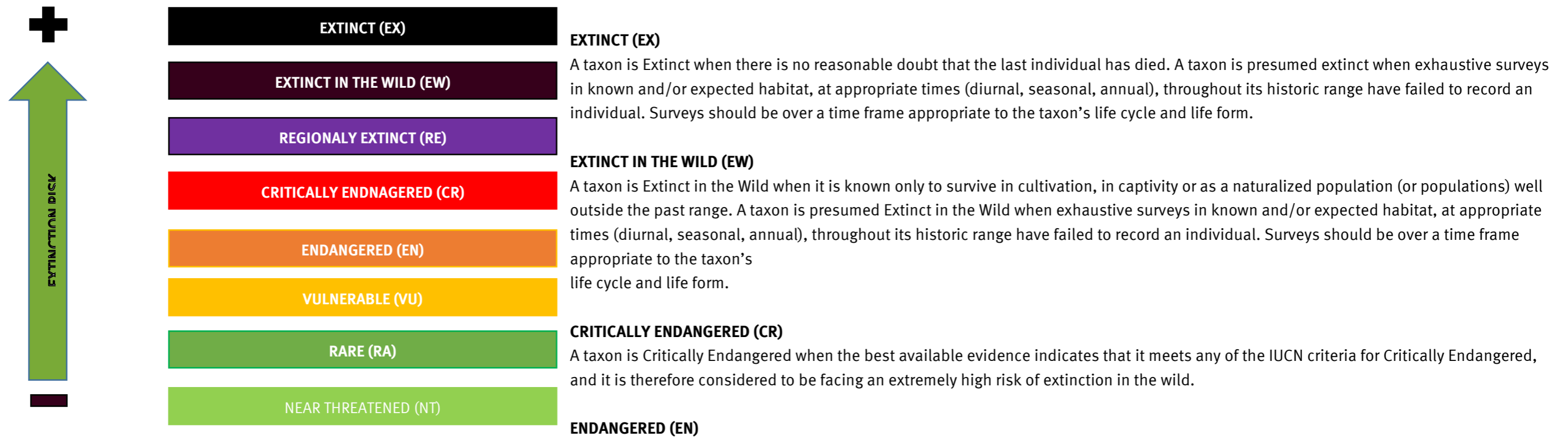
Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creekline	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman																	
<i>Kunzea pomifera</i> *	Muntries																	
<i>Lawrenzia squamata</i>	Thorny lawrenzia			VU														
<i>Lepdiosperma viscidum</i>	Sticky Sworde-sedge																	
<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>	Silky tea-tree			RA														
<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>	Coast Cushion Bush																	
<i>Lomandra collina</i>	Sand Mat-rush			RA														
<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Pointed Mat-rush							✓				✓						✓
<i>Lomandra effusa</i>	Scented Mat-rush			RA						✓						✓		✓
<i>Lomandra micrantha</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush																	
<i>Lomandra multiflora subsp dura</i>	A Mat Rush																	
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral Trefoil			NT														
<i>Lycium australe</i>	Australian Boxthorn			EN														
<i>Lysiana exocarpi</i>	Ngantja (mistletoe)																	
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Small-leaf Bluebush																	
<i>Maireana enchyloides</i>	Wingless Bluebush							✓	✓					✓				✓
<i>Maireana oppositifolia</i>	Salt Bluebush																	
<i>Maireana rohrlachii</i>	Rohrlach's Bluebush		RA	RA														
<i>Malva preissiana</i>	Native Hollyhock			NT		✓	✓											
<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>	Dryland Tea-tree			RA					✓	✓	✓					✓		✓
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam Daisy																	
<i>Minuria leptophylla</i>	Minnie Diasy			RA														
<i>Muehlenbeckia gunnii</i>	Native Sarsparilla								✓		✓							
<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Common boobiella			NT											✓			
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobiella		RA	VU											✓			
<i>Myoporum petiolatum</i>	Sticky Boobiella			NT														
<i>Neurachne alopecuroidea</i>	Fox-tail Mulga-grass																	
<i>Nicotina maritima</i>	Coast Tobacco			RA														
<i>Nitraria billardierei</i>	Nitre-bush																✓	
<i>Olearia axillaris</i>	Coast Daisy-bush																✓	
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Twiggy Daisy-bush				✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	
<i>Opercularia turpis</i>	Twiggy Stinkweed			NT														
<i>Oxalis perennans</i>	Native Sour Sob													✓	✓			
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed					✓	✓											
<i>Pimelea curvifolia var. gracilis</i>	A Riceflower			RA	✓			✓	✓									✓
<i>Pimelea micrantha</i>	Curved Riceflower			NT				✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓
<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Native Apricot					✓		✓	✓						✓	✓		

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creekline	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
<i>Plantago gaudichaudii</i>	Colony plantain																	
<i>Pleurosorus rutifolius</i>	Blanket fern																	
<i>Poa poiformis</i> var. <i>poiformis</i>	Coast Tussock-grass																	
<i>Poamderris paniculosa</i> ssp. <i>Paniculosa</i>	Mallee Pomaderris			NT							✓					✓		
<i>Pogonolepis muelleriana</i>	Stiff Cup-flower			NT														
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane																	
<i>Pterostylis nana</i>	Small Greenhood					✓												
<i>Pterostylis pedunculata</i>	Maroon Hood					✓												
<i>Ptilotus nobilis</i> var. <i>nobilis</i>	Yellow-tails			VU														
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i> var. <i>spathulatus</i>	Pussy-tails			RA														
<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i> ssp. <i>candolleana</i>	Sea-berry Saltbush						✓			✓								
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Bristly Wallaby Grass					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓
<i>Rytidosperma</i> sp.	Wallaby Grass								✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Buckbush										✓					✓		
<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>	Quondong			RA														
<i>Scaevola albida</i>	White Fan Flower				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓
<i>Scaevola crassifolia</i>	Cushion Fanflower			VU														
<i>Scaevola linearis</i> ssp. <i>Confertifolia</i>	Bundled Fanflower			EN														
<i>Scleranthus pungens</i>	Prickly Knawel			RA														
<i>Sclerolaena uniflora</i>	Short-spine bindyi			RA							✓							
<i>Senecio glossanthus</i>	Annual Groundsel			NT														
<i>Senecio pinnatifolius</i> var. <i>maritimus</i>	Variable Groundsel Elegant Yellow-top			RA														
<i>Setaria clementii</i>	Clement's paspalidum									✓							✓	
<i>Sida corrugata</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	Corrugated Sida			RA														
<i>Sida calyxhymenia</i>	Rock Sida			RA														
<i>Spinifex hirsutus</i>	Rolling Spinifex																	
<i>Stackhousia monogyna</i>	Creamy Candles			NT														
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass					✓	✓											
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit										✓							
<i>Thysanotus baueri</i>	Mallee Fringe-lily			EN														
<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>	Twining Fringe-lily																	
<i>Typha dominigensis</i>	Bulrush																	
<i>Velleia arguta</i>	Toothed Velleia			RA														
<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	Narrow-leaf New Holland Daisy			NT	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	
<i>Vittadinia australasica</i>	New Holland Daisy			NT		✓												

Species Name	Common Name	EPBC Act (Aus)	NPWS Act (SA)	Mount Lofty Ranges (IUCN Criteria from SA Seed Conservation Centre)	Alpine way Reserve	Warriparinga Creekline	Oaklands Estate Reserve	Roy Lander Reserve	Weerab drive Reserve	Admella Reserve	Arafura Court Reserve	Werlinga Reserve	Gretel Crescent Reserve	Ragamuffin Reserve	Bandon Terrace Roadside	Cove Road Marino	Kalmia Crescent Reserve	Patpa Drive Cliff
Vittadinia cuneata	Fuzzy new Holland Daisy							✓		✓		✓						
Vittadinia megacephala	Giant New Holland Daisy			RA														
Vittadinia gracilis	Woolly New Holland daisy																	
Wahlenbergia luteola	Yellow-wash Bluebell			RA														
Wahlenbergia stricta	Australian Bluebell																	
Wurmbea dioica ssp. dioica	Early Nancy																	
Zygophyllum confluens	Forked Twinleaf			VU												✓		
Zygophyllum glaucum	Pale Twinleaf			RA											✓			

Appendix 3 : Explanation of conservation categories.

A representation of the relationships between the categories is shown below in order of increasing risk of extinction



A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VULNERABLE (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the IUCN criteria Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Rare (RA) A taxon is Rare if it occurs in small numbers, and is at some risk due to low numbers. Taxon in this category are usually localised within restricted geographical areas, or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range, this also includes taxa that are considered to be dependent on conservation programs to prevent them moving into the Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable categories.

NEAR THREATENED (NT)

A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

LEAST CONCERN (LC)

A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

DATA DEFICIENT (DD)

A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should

be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

NOT EVALUATED (NE)

A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria

The IUCN criteria are further explained in this booklet : [Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels.](#)

Appendix 3b). Outline of each Status Category used in workshops (adapted from: Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria V7.0 (2008) – all categories except Regionally Extinct and Rare; Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels V4.0 (IUCN 2012a) - Regionally Extinct category; *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972* – Rare category).

Status Category	Definition / Use
RE Regionally Extinct	A taxon is Regionally Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual potentially capable of reproduction within the region has died or disappeared from the region, or, in the case of a former visiting taxon, individuals no longer visit the region.
CR Critically Endangered	A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
EN Endangered	A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.
VU Vulnerable	A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.
RA Rare	A taxon is Rare if it occurs in small numbers, and the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to D for Rare, and it is at some risk due to low numbers. Taxa in this category are usually localised within restricted geographical areas or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range. This may include taxa which are perceived to be at risk for which there is insufficient information available to assign them any other category, and taxa that are considered to be dependent on ongoing conservation programs to prevent them moving into the Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable categories.
NT Near Threatened	A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Rare now, but could qualify for a threatened category in the future. This category is applied to taxa where populations are 'uncommon', i.e. if it occurs in relatively low numbers, and does not meet the criteria for Rare.
LC Least Concern	A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Rare or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.
DD Data Deficient	A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that a threatened classification may be appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be taken in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively restricted, and/or if a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may be well justified.
NE Not Evaluated	A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not been evaluated against the criteria. (Used for flora with taxonomic issues and not rated.)

Appendix 3a). Criteria for the threatened categories (CR, EN, VU) (source: IUCN 2001) plus Rare (Source: *National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*)

IUCN 2001 CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA

Criteria	*Critically Endangered CR	*Endangered EN	*Vulnerable VU
A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following: 1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following: (a) direct observation (b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites. 2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1. 3. A population size reduction projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1. 4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), where the time period includes both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.	> 90%	> 70%	> 50%
B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both: 1. Estimated extent of occurrence (km ²) and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or # locations. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals. 2. Estimated area of occupancy (km ²), and estimates indicating at least two of a-c: a. Severely fragmented or # locations. b. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat (iv) number of locations or subpopulations (v) number of mature individuals. c. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following: (i) extent of occurrence (ii) area of occupancy (iii) number of locations or subpopulations (iv) number of mature individuals.	<100 km ² = 1	<5000 km ² ≤ 5	<20,000 km ² ≤ 10
	> 80%	> 50%	> 30%
	> 80%	> 50%	> 30%
	<10km ² = 1	<500km ² ≤ 5	<2,000km ² ≤ 10

Criteria	*Critically Endangered CR	*Endangered EN	*Vulnerable VU
C. Population size estimated (# mature individuals) and either: 1. An estimated continuing decline, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b): (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following: (i) no subpop* > 50 mature individuals or (ii) 90-100% mature individuals in one subpop* (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.	<250 25% in 3yr or 1 generation	<2,500 20% in 5yr or 2 generations	<10,000 10% in 10yr or 3 generations
D. Estimated population size (# mature individuals).	<50	<250	1. <1,000 or 2. AoO <20km ² or # locations ≤5
E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild (up to a maximum of 100 years).	>50% within 10yr or 3 generations	>20% within 20yr or 5 generations	>10% within 100yr

RARE CATEGORY AND CRITERIA

Rare (RA)

- a. Reduced area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence: Taxa that have disappeared from >50% of their former area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence and it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that further decline is continuing.
- b. Declined in abundance: Taxa that have experienced a significant decline in abundance in >50% of their former area of occupancy and/or extent of occurrence and it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that further decline is continuing.
- c. Small populations: Taxa where it is observed, estimated, inferred or suspected that the total population size numbers <3000 mature individuals and specifying any of the following:
 - i) Resident population
 - ii) Regular visitors to the state (e.g. migratory taxa)
 - iii) Irregular visitors to the state (e.g. in response to episodic rainfall events)
 - iv) Taxa that are experiencing range extensions into SA, with data for other areas showing that they are increasing in range and abundance.
- d. Restricted extent of occurrence or area of occupancy: Taxa with either i) or ii)
 - i) Relatively limited extent of occurrence (e.g. approximately 10% or <20,000 km² of area assessed)
 - ii) Relatively limited area of occupancy (e.g. approximately 1% or <2,000 km² of area assessed) that is highly fragmented.

Attachment 2 Options to manage WHS liabilities of environmental volunteers in Marion

Option	Details	Risks	Benefits	Resources
1. Business as usual	No action.	Continued exposure to WHS liabilities under the WHS Act 2012.	Groups continue to undertake their work.	No additional resources.
2. Prohibit groups	Prohibit environmental groups from working on council land.	Groups are unable to continue their volunteer work. Reduced amenity of green spaces. Increased chemical use to manage weeds around sensitive sites and water courses. Frustrated groups and community.	Reduced WHS liabilities under the WHS Act 2012.	Additional staff and financial resources required to manage some of the sites currently cared for by the environmental volunteers.
3. Incorporated associations with MoU	<p>Introduce a requirement for environmental volunteer groups to be incorporated associations and formalise council's relationship with them through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).</p> <p>The MoU will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grant approval for the environmental group to undertake a range of activities on council land; and assign WHS obligations to the group, (as it is responsible for the direction and supervision of its work). <p>The groups will need to be supported in their transitioning so they are able to understand and address their own WHS obligations. CoM's role would be as a facilitator to assist the groups to develop their own WHS processes. CoM would also support the groups in applying for grants from external organisations.</p> <p>Suggested items for inclusion in the MoU are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreed group hierarchy 	<p>There is no capacity within existing resources to manage supporting the groups to transition, and we are not aware if groups have the skills, knowledge, time, systems, protective equipment to manage their own transition independently.</p> <p>Costs associated with incorporation and insurance are significant. Volunteers should not be 'out of pocket'</p> <p>Liability is shifted onto groups that may not have the ability or resources to manage it effectively.</p> <p>Lack of awareness of environmental volunteer groups' perceptions of this</p>	<p>Groups are able to continue to undertake their work.</p> <p>Reduced WHS liabilities under the WHS Act 2012.</p> <p>Clear reporting monitoring and reporting mechanism to the City of Marion.</p>	<p>Additional resources required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> better understand environmental groups' current situation, perspectives and needs in transitioning, as well as short and long term needs assist/facilitate the groups to transition (become an incorporated group; develop agreed work plans; develop safe work systems) support the groups into the future (continuing to understand their needs and supporting them where appropriate).e.g. onground site support, growing membership, training, networking.

Option	Details	Risks	Benefits	Resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management responsibilities • Conflict resolution processes • Agreement on the area of land which the group is authorised to undertake activities on • The focus of the activities being undertaking • Work Health and Safety of the workers • Safety of the community • Environmental considerations • Public Liability insurance requirements • Monitoring and evaluation of contractors. 	<p>option, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential issues • solutions to issues • how they might practically manage operating as an incorporated body • what support they would require. <p>Potential for environmental groups to feel as though council is being overly beaurecratic in requiring them to transition.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ongoing monitoring, liaison and collaboration with the organisation. <p>CoM should also offer small grants to support groups with the WHS systems including Personal Protective Equipment and support them to apply for external grants.</p>
<p>4. Registered volunteers</p>	<p>Expand CoM's current volunteering opportunities to include the environmental groups' work. Members of environmental groups could be registered as council volunteers and be managed in accordance with either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CoM's Volunteering Framework and Policy (that will be adapted to include environmental groups), or • a new policy specifically for environmental groups. <p>As registered volunteers, environmental group members will undergo a training program and role-specific induction. They will be trained to identify hazards and associated risks through reading and agreeing to comply with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Work Procedures relating to the work they are undertaking • Safe Operating Procedure for any plant they are using • Safety Data Sheets for hazardous substances they may be using. <p>CoM will also provide registered volunteers with necessary Personal Protecitve Equipment.</p>	<p>There is no capacity within existing resources to manage an expansion of the volunteer program.</p> <p>Lack of awareness of environmental groups' perceptions of this option, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential issues • solutions to issues. <p>Environmental groups have been operating as independent bodies since the 1990s and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may not want to become registered volunteers • may lose their sense of autonomy and identity • may feel as though council is being overly beaurecratic in requiring them to register as volunteers and undertake the training and induction. <p>Potential increase in the</p>	<p>Groups are able to continue to undertake their work.</p> <p>CoM would meet its responsibilities under WHS Act 2012.</p> <p>Potential increase in the number of volunteers through increased exposure through council programs and promotion.</p>	<p>Additional resources required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand volunteers' current, short term and long term needs • manage, coordinate, train and support volunteers in accordance with the City of Marion Volunteering Framework and Policy (including WHS aspects) – expected to be three days a week • supervise on site work • provide personal protective clothing. • Maintain small plant and equipment

Option	Details	Risks	Benefits	Resources
		number of volunteers, may enhance the perception of groups losing their identify and sense of autonomy.		
5. Outsource management of the environmental groups	<p>Investigate options to outsource management of the groups to an external environmental volunteer organisation such as Trees for Life.</p> <p>Introduce a requirement that groups become part of an external environmental volunteer organisation such as Trees for Life.</p> <p>Facilitate discussions between the groups and the organisation to explore how this arrangement might work.</p> <p>Develop site specific agreements and work plans with the organisation and the group.</p> <p>Provide ongoing liaison and support as required.</p> <p>Explore how to strengthen the connection between the City of Marion and the external organisation (eg information sharing and other collaboration opportunities).</p>	<p>External organisation may not agree to take on additional groups.</p> <p>Lack of awareness of environmental groups' perceptions of this option, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential issues • solutions to issues. <p>Environmental groups have been operating as independent bodies since the 1990s and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may not want to become part of another organisation • may lose their sense of autonomy and identity • may feel as though council is being overly beaurecratic. 	<p>Groups are able to continue to undertake their work.</p> <p>WHS Act 2012 responsibilities will be met by the external organisation, which already has seemingly robust systems in place.</p> <p>Groups belong to the Trees for Life network and have access to its training, resources, marketing and membership base.</p> <p>Clear monitoring and reporting mechanism to the City of Marion.</p> <p>Strengthened connection and collaboration between council and external environmental volunteering organisation.</p>	<p>Outsourcing costs are supplied in attached document from Trees For Life. will costs of approx \$1500 per site per year.</p> <p>Additional resources required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand volunteers' current, short term and long term needs • assist/facilitate the transition • develop agreed work plans • ongoing monitoring, liaison and collaboration with the organisation.

Proposal

**Environmental Friends Groups
Volunteer Management**

**City of
Marion**



Trees For Life
5 May Tce
BROOKLYN PARK SA 5032

ABN: 20 439 529 086

Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

Background

Trees For Life (TFL) and the City of Marion have been in partnership since 1997 through the Bush For Life (BFL) program.

The City of Marion recently approached TFL about managing and supporting environmental volunteer groups operating within Council, with a view to ensuring:

- A collective vision for each of the groups
- Management plans are in place for all sites on Council land on which the groups undertake environmental works
- An activity schedule is developed for each group based on the management plan
- Provision of ongoing support in relation to the on-ground work of environmental groups
- Work Health and Safety policies, procedures and systems are in place, including training and induction
- The recruitment and retention of new volunteers.

Proposed scope of works

It is recommended that the following services are provided by TFL in order to achieve Council's objectives.

Group support and planning

- A single point of contact for each group who will also be the liaison person with Council (similar to BFL model) – *TFL Coordinator*
- Initial meeting(s) with group leaders to understand the history of the group/site
- Planning meeting with each group to develop a shared vision for the site and agreed practices and behaviours for working together, including agreement on roles and responsibilities of all parties
- Review current management plan and update through an agreed process with Council and each group
- Based on the updated management plan, develop an activity schedule for each site identifying:
 - Priority works to be undertaken and appropriate techniques
 - Working bees to be attended by group coordinator
 - Additional planned working bees that will not be attended by TFL coordinator
 - Additional support required
- Develop biodiversity information for sites as needed including indigenous species lists, weed lists, weed action calendars, action plans and site maps.
- Identify training needs of groups and maintain a training register
 - Groups will have access to TFL training and resources including Introductory Bush Regeneration Workshops and Advanced Bushcare Workshops

Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

- Development of tailored workshops based on groups' requirements, eg advanced bushcare techniques, revegetation strategies, plant identification etc.
- Liaison with Council and other relevant authorities on site issues that impact on volunteer activities or biodiversity values (for example illegal activity, dumping or fencing issues).
- Ongoing technical guidance and training on priority issues, locations and techniques.
- Annual review process with groups
- A grievance procedure will be developed as part of a volunteer support framework

Work Health and Safety

The current BFL WHS process will be adapted for the environmental volunteer groups. Our WHS system incorporates:

- Establishment phase / site review
 - Develop hazard and risk register based on management plan and site review
 - Develop standard emergency response plan
 - Develop volunteer attendance list
 - Adapt current BFL forms for updating hazard/risk register and emergency plans at each activity
 - Adapt current BFL incident reporting process
 - Develop register of emergency contacts and health concerns (these will be recorded and made available on an as-needs-basis in accordance with TFL privacy practices)
- Training and induction
 - Face-to-face training covering all aspects of WHS, including roles and responsibilities, hazard & risk identification; incident reporting, emergency planning and standard operating procedures and associated procedures and documentation
 - Provision of WHS Volunteer safety manual
 - On-line / written survey to ensure all aspects of WHS are understood
 - Regular refreshers, including short toolbox training at the start of any supervised activity as part of sign-in process
- Unsupervised activities
 - A standard operating procedure for Working Alone or In Isolation will be adapted for this contract.
 - High risk activities not to be undertaken without supervision (eg brushcutting and spraying) unless high level of experience and documented attendance at appropriate training
 - Ensuring there is a group coordinator at each unsupervised activity responsible for WHS
 - For individuals working on site – a mobile phone must be carried at all times
 - An on-line test of the relevant SOP's will be developed for anyone working unsupervised on sites

Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

- Spot checks of unsupervised activities with warning system if WHS procedures not correctly followed
- Larger working bees
 - Site induction and short WHS training session at the beginning of any activity
 - Sign-in sheets including emergency contact and health issues
- Regular monitoring, review and improvement
 - Regular review of all policies and procedures
- Insurance
 - Facilitate process of applying for insurance cover through the South Australian Government Captive Insurance association (SAICORP) provided by Adelaide and Mount Lofty ranges Natural Resource management Board (AMLR NRM).
- As required by the Project brief, police checks will be required by all volunteers. As a volunteer organisation, TFL volunteers are eligible for free Police Checks through the Volunteer Organisation Authorisation Number (VOAN) program.

Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

Materials & Equipment

- Initial audit of current equipment, tools and PPE
- Develop a register of equipment, tools and PPE for each group based on audit findings, including proposed maintenance and servicing needs
- Provision of PPE for group members as required and recording on register
- Identify materials and equipment to be supplied by Council
- Assist groups to apply for grants for additional material and equipment, including the purchase of plants & volunteer support
- Ongoing maintenance of equipment, tools and PPE

Promotion, marketing and recruitment of additional volunteers

- Assistance to groups to develop and promote their regular working bees
- Promotion of group activities and the partnership on TFL website, social media, email and other mediums
- Identify opportunities for new individuals or groups (including corporates) to attend working bees
- Manage all event organization associated with larger working bees / community events (however no additional budget is allocated for catering, equipment, etc – it is anticipated this would be negotiated with Council for each event)

Project management and reporting

- TFL coordinator responsible for ongoing liaison with Council contact
- Quarterly (brief) reports outlining activities undertaken and an Annual consolidated report. A simplified version of BFL reports will be used.

Assumptions

- 9 visits per year, includes 1 x larger event per site. This excludes initial site planning.
- 1 week per group allocated to initial site planning and developing a vision for each site.
- Equipment budget will include BFL standard issue PPE and basic bushcare equipment as provided to BFL volunteers.
- Additional equipment, such as heavy duty loppers, saws and chemicals will be supplied by Council.

Governance

Group structure

Two of the groups requiring support are incorporated and two are not. It is recommended that in the first year of this project the groups maintain their existing governance processes including incorporation status. In this scenario, it is anticipated AMLR NRM will continue to provide group insurance to all groups

Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

based on the submission of an Activity Calendar and Management Plan. This can be reviewed once the initial one year pilot is coming to an end.

Roles

Figure 1 outlines the proposed responsibilities within TFL and linkages with Council.

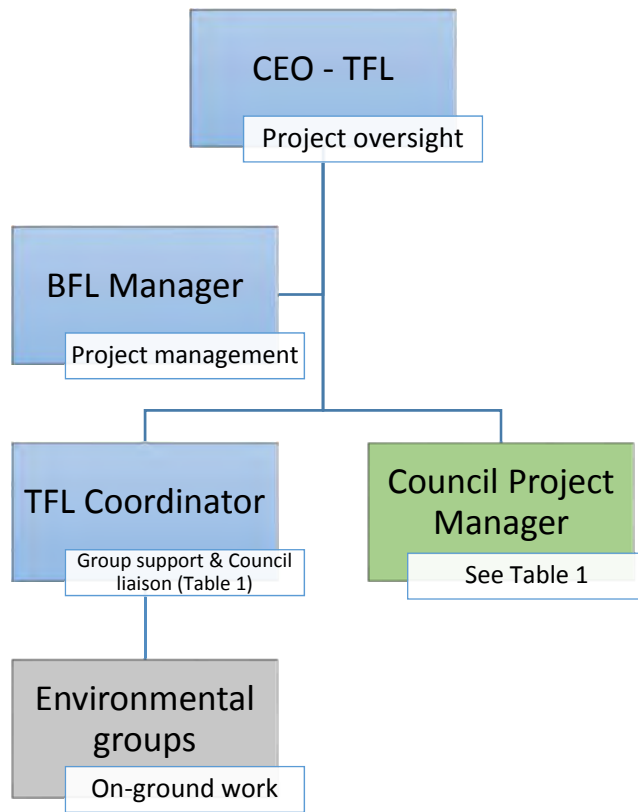
Proposed roles and responsibilities are outlined in the table below.

Assumptions

- Groups will continue to manage their internal governance however each individual will be registered as a TFL volunteer.
- Environmental groups supported by TFL will be required to be financial members of Trees For Life; individual volunteers may join TFL as financial members if they wish however this will not be a requirement (same as current BFL volunteers).
- New (on-going) volunteers will be required to attend an introductory workshop prior to commencing on-ground environmental work.
- Once-off volunteers (eg at events) will not be required to join either the Group or TFL unless they intend to become a regular volunteer.
- Council will work with TFL to ensure each site is safe for environmental volunteers. This includes responding to issues identified in hazard and risk assessment.
- AMLR NRM will continue to provide insurance for individual groups.
- TFL will facilitate police checks at no cost through the VOAN program.

Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

Figure 1: Roles and Responsibilities



Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

Table 1: Proposed roles and responsibilities

TFL	Council	Friends Group	Group members	AMLR NRM
Undertake all activities outlined in this proposal related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group support • Site planning (including emergency response) • WHS • Promotion and marketing 	Assist with developing management plan and approve each plan	Participate in planning and training activities coordinated by TFL	Follow direction from TFL Coordinator particularly in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHS Techniques • Strategies for on-ground works 	Provision of group insurance
Provide basic PPE and bushcare equipment	Allocated budget for heavy duty equipment and chemicals as identified in audit.	Undertake on-ground works in accordance with activity schedule/Mgt Plan	Undertake on-ground works in accordance with activity schedule/Mgt Plan	Sharing information about environmental volunteer activities across AMLR
Ongoing liaison with Council and other partners as required	Work with TFL to ensure the management plan is delivered	Ensure WHS procedures are followed	Joining TFL as financial member is optional	Access to training provided to volunteers
Provide regular written reports to Council	Work with TFL to identify marketing and promotion activities / recruit new volunteers	Work with TFL to identify marketing and promotion activities / recruit new volunteers	Communicate with Council through TFL Coordinator	
Facilitating Police Checks for volunteers and maintaining a record of above.	Assist with coordination of larger volunteer / community events, including providing funding	Maintain internal governance processes Join TFL as financial member		

Budget

The budget for the first year is substantially higher than the ongoing budget because of the need to establish relationships and undertake site planning. The annual ongoing budget is approximately \$7,000 per site which includes 9 supervised activities each year, in addition to costs associated with training, reporting and provision of equipment.

Year 1 – Establishment

Activity	Cost (GST excl)	Inclusions
Planning and establishment	\$9,000	Initial meetings with groups Determining group visions Developing management plans and maps Preparing activity schedule
Supervising group activities and general support	\$16,200	9 visits per group including planning and travel time
Training	\$5,400	3 days per group as per their requirements, including Introduction to Bush Regeneration, Safe Chemical Handling, Plant and Weed Identification.
WHS planning	\$4,500	Includes Hazard assessment and emergency response plans
Resource materials	\$3,600	Developing species lists, maps, weed calendars etc
Reporting	\$4,500	Provision of reports of activities for each site including hours and works undertaken
Database support	\$1,460	Includes establishing processes for incorporating Groups into existing data management system and entering data including Police Check info.
Promotions / marketing	\$1,960	Includes promotion of activities, development of materials such as posters.
PPE and basic bushcare equipment	\$2,680	Includes all PPE and basic bushcare equipment
Travel	\$5,460	Use of TFL vehicle to attend events and supervised activities
TOTAL	\$54,760	

Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan**Year 2 - Ongoing**

Activity	Cost (GST excl)	Inclusions
Updating management plans	\$900	Updating management plans and maps Preparing activity schedule for the year
Supervising group activities and general support	\$16,200	9 visits per group
Training	\$1,800	1 days per group
Resource materials		
WHS review	\$450	Includes updating hazard assessment and emergency response plans
Reporting and group review	\$1,800	
Database support	\$350	
Promotions / marketing	\$1,700	
PPE and basic bushcare equipment	\$2,000	Updating all basic equipment
Travel	\$2,800	Use of TFL vehicle to attend events and supervised activities
TOTAL	\$28,000	

Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

Insurance

The groups currently operating on City of Marion land are insured by the SAICORP volunteer insurance, through the AMLR NRM. This will continue, with TFL facilitating and supporting groups to apply for this insurance annually.

Agreed reporting and communication

Prior to the beginning of each financial year representatives of TFL and Council will undertake a review of the agreement period, with any changes to be mutually agreed. Reports by TFL will be supplied to Council as a record of volunteer activity, technical advice, WHS and other issues that have been identified on sites. Data on volunteer in-kind contributions to on-ground works will be provided to Council each year. Changes to the agreed level of service (eg additional sites or activities) and funding will be mutually agreed by both partners.

Term of the Agreement

This agreement will expire on 30th June 2018. Negotiations for renewal of this agreement will begin in late 2017 with the aim to be finalized by May 2018.

Funding conditions - Use of funds

Funds are to be used only for the agreed purpose for which they were allocated. Any changes to the program or the use of funds is to be negotiated with Council representatives.

Indemnity

Recipients of funding will indemnify and keep indemnified the Council, its employees and agents and each of them from and against all actions, costs, claims, charges and expenses whatsoever which may be brought or made to claim against them or any of them out of or in relation to the project/program.

Representatives

The representatives listed below shall be the first point of contact for ongoing conduct of the partnership for the duration of the agreement.

Council's Representative

Name	Mr Jerry Smith
Title	Coordinator Biodiversity
Telephone number:	7420 6496
Mobile:	0478 408 888
Email:	Jerry.Smith@marion.sa.gov.au

Trees For Life's Representative

Name	Ms Amelia Hurren
Title	Manager Bush For Life

Attachment 3 – GC250717 Remnant Native Vegetation Plan

Telephone number: 08 8406 0500
Facsimile: 08 8406 0599
Email: ameliah@treesforlife.org.au

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Acceptance of partnership and funding conditions

On behalf of the Trees For Life Inc. I accept the terms of this agreement.

Name: Ms Natasha Davis

Position/Title: Chief Executive Officer TFL

Signature:

Date:

On behalf of the City of Marion I accept the terms of this agreement.

Name:.....

Position/Title:

Signature:

Date:

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Rebecca Neumann, Senior Environmental Planner
Corporate Manager: Fiona Harvey, Manager Innovation & Strategy
General Manager: Abby Dickson, General Manager City Development
Subject: Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline
Report Reference: GC250717R14

REPORT OBJECTIVE

This report provides the draft Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline for adoption by Council. It also proposes an implementation approach for the Guideline.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the 27 June 2017 meeting, Council received a progress report regarding the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline (GC270617R10) and resolved to receive a draft final report for consideration at the 25 July 2017 meeting.

Council identified the need for the development of a “Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline” to provide alternatives to irrigation in low use and passive recreation areas referred to as “natural landscaping areas” in Council’s Open Space Policy (GC140616R18 and GC131216R21).

In March 2017, Seed Consulting Services and WAX Design were engaged to develop the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guide.

A Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline – Supporting Report (Attachment 1) and draft Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline (Attachment 2) that presents a suite of proposed management type for Council’s natural landscaping areas is attached to this report for consideration.

It is proposed that implementation occurs as part of the open space and playground works programs.

Implementation of the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline will assist Council in taking a strategic, considered approach to management of natural landscaping areas and improve biodiversity, green amenity, engagement with nature and urban cooling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE DATE

That Council:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Notes the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline – Supporting Report (Attachment 1); | 25 Jul 2017 |
| 2. Adopts the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline (Attachment 2); | 25 July 2017 |
| 3. Progressively implements the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline within existing budgets as part of the existing maintenance works where possible; | 25 July 2017 |

- 4. Progressively implements the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline at the design phase of major reserve upgrades (including playground upgrades) and through Council's Open Space Plan, and that any required additional funds for establishment and maintenance will be included in the following year's capital works operations budgets; 25 July 2017**
- 5. At the time of the next review of the priority of items on the Unfunded Initiatives List, considers allocation of \$70,000 to a pilot study for the application of the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline as described in Attachment 3; 24 October 2017**
- 6. Endorses the pilot application of the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline as part of the Bandon Terrace Reserve development, with costings to be presented to Council as part of the design, for consideration in the 2018/19 budget; 24 October 2017**
- 7. Receives a review of the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline including a summary of the success of the pilot sites and opportunities to offset irrigation in three years (by July 2020). 30 July 2020**

BACKGROUND

Following a report on Council's Landscape Irrigation Management Plan in June 2016, Council identified the need to develop a guideline to improve management of unirrigated green spaces in Council reserves and get better outcomes from our environment and community as per the following resolutions:

- GC140616R18
 - 4. Approves a once-off funding of \$20,000 in the 2016/17 Annual Budget to deliver a Biophilic Landscaping Plan.*
- GC131216R21
 - 1. Notes that the "Biophilic Landscape Plan" (GC140616R18) will be developed as a "Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines" in line with the new directions of the City of Marion Business Plan 2016-2019.*
 - 2. Notes the chart in Appendix 1 highlighting how the proposed Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines links to current strategic and operational directions in open space management.*
 - 3. Notes that implementation of the Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines will occur through the development and implementation of the long-term Open Space Plan of works.*
 - 4. Uses the \$20,000 of funding allocated for the Biophilic Landscape Plan in the 2016/17 Annual Budget (GC140616R18) to engage a contractor to develop a Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guideline.*
 - 5. Notes that the draft Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines will be presented to Council for consideration in June 2017.*
- GC270617R10

1. *Notes the Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guidelines will be presented to Council for consideration at the 25 July 2017 General Council meeting, not 27 June 2017 as previously anticipated in GC131216R21.*

As part of Council's Open Space Policy (GC240117R02) Council identified "natural landscaping areas" as a new open space classification. This provides a more formal recognition of the value of reserves where open space is managed for general enhancement of natural amenity and passive recreation.

In March 2017, Seed Consulting Services and WAX Design were engaged to develop a "Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline" which was to contain:

- A description of Council's current management of natural landscaping areas (as described by the City of Marion Open Space Policy);
- A description of best practice and trends in management of similar areas in other councils;
- A suite of different natural landscaping categories including detailed descriptions on design, construction and maintenance;
- Recommendations on trialling of each of the different natural landscaping categories.

A draft Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline – Supporting Report (the "Supporting Report", Attachment 1) and Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline (the "the Guideline", Attachment 2) have been prepared by the consultant team and are presented to Council for consideration.

DISCUSSION

Natural Landscaping Areas

The Supporting Report (Attachment 1) provides a summary of current scientific literature and current management practices for natural landscaping areas – these areas are referred to as 'informal green spaces' in the scientific literature.

The Supporting Report identifies the significant value of natural landscaping areas to the community and environment. It also confirms the increasing need for Councils to be more appropriately designing and managing natural landscaping areas to meet trends around increasing urbanisation, changes in population demographics, increasing understanding of health and environmental factors such as climate change.

Interstate and in leading cities around the world natural landscaping areas / informal green spaces are recognised as having value and management of these spaces is increasing focussed on improving outcomes particularly in the areas of urban cooling, biodiversity, passive recreation and nature play.

Across Adelaide, five different Councils were interviewed by the consultants to gain further understanding of management of these types of open spaces. There was no consistent classification system or management approach however there was broad interest in the approach being taken by the City of Marion.

Current Management of Natural Landscaping Areas at City of Marion

Council's current management of natural landscaping areas is managed on the standard Council-wide reserve maintenance rotation cycle involving mowing, weed spraying, mulching and tree auditing.

There is currently no distinction in the management of natural landscaping areas over other areas such as irrigated turf. As a result, turf quality in many of the unirrigated areas is low, contains a high portion of weed species and bare earth resulting in reduced amenity, low biodiversity and heat build-up.

The Guideline

A range of outcomes were sought from the consultants in the design of the natural landscaping areas. These included:

- Increased cover of indigenous vegetation
- Increased connectivity of remnant vegetation
- Increased desirable native fauna
- Increased local character and diversity
- Increased retention of water (WSUD)
- Increased shade / canopy cover
- Reduced urban heat islands
- Increased opportunities for nature play
- Increased opportunities for volunteering
- Increased opportunities for education and interpretation
- Use of CPTED principles (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design)

Following a review of the literature, interviews with other Councils and workshops and site visits with City of Marion staff, the consultants proposed a suite of different management types for the natural landscaping areas. In the consultant reports, each landscape type is referred to as a “typology”:

1. Mulched areas under established trees;
2. Non-irrigated amenity planting;
3. Native grass landscaping area;
4. Dry turf; and
5. Revegetation conservation site.

The Guideline included in Attachment 2 provides information on outcomes that may be achieved through implementation of each five types along with detailed notes on their design, establishment and maintenance.

Pilot Sites

Testing the implementation of the Guideline is important to gain a better understanding of the establishment and maintenance costs and any other factors that need to be considered for future projects.

The pilot sites will also be a ‘proof of concept’ that identifies on ground how the different management options look and how they are received by the community.

Attachment 3 provides a suggested list of pilot sites. This table is based on recommendations for the design of the pilot sites received from the consultants in the Supporting Report (Attachment 1). It is recommended that the \$70,000 required to run this pilot study is prioritised as soon as possible to enable testing and evaluation of the Guideline.

The pilot study will also include assessing the feasibility of offsetting irrigated passive recreation areas with landscaping types described in the Guideline.

A report summarising the findings of the pilot study will be brought back to Council for consideration in three years’ time. This testing period will allow time to analyse the costs of design, establishment and maintenance.

Future Implementation

Attachment 4 provides further information on the suggested implementation of the Guideline across Council.

The results of the pilot study should inform future implementation of the Guideline, however opportunities to develop natural landscaping areas according to the Guideline should be taken immediately.

It is suggested that where the Guideline can be implemented within existing reserve maintenance or biodiversity budgets that it is implemented immediately. This is particularly

relevant for the “mulch under established trees” landscaping type. The use of mulch under trees as described in the Guideline has already had some initial application across Council with good success.

During reserve upgrades (e.g. for playgrounds), it is recommended that the Guideline be considered across the whole reserve area with a view to maximise the outcomes offered by the different natural landscaping types. This planning should occur during the design, consultation and budgeting phases of the reserve upgrade.

It is also suggested that the Guideline is applied opportunistically in areas of reserves that are being re-landscaped for example following a playground removal or where minor earth works have occurred.

Analysis of the success of implementation of the Guideline through the pilot study will allow an adaptive management approach to be taken over time.

Financial Implications

\$20,000 was allocated in the 2016/17 budget to develop the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline, however no budget was allocated to the pilot study. It is proposed that the pilot study be included in Council’s Unfunded Priorities List with an estimated budget of \$70,000 to conduct the study at Robertson as described in Attachment 3.

Funds to apply the Guideline across the council area will be considered during the planning and design phase of future playground and reserve upgrades on a case-by-case basis and through the council-wide Open Space Plan.

Whilst the different landscape types described in the Guideline should have low maintenance costs, the pilot study will assist in understanding ongoing maintenance needs and whether changes in the budget are required.

The pilot study will also investigate the feasibility of using the landscaping types described in the Guideline to offset irrigation, which may provide savings from Council’s irrigation budget.

If the \$70,000 required for the pilot study is not prioritised at the next review of the unfunded priorities list, then there may not be time to order and grow plants for the winter 2018 planting season. The results of the pilot study would then be set behind by a minimum of 12 months reducing opportunities for understanding the design, establishment and maintenance costs for roll out of the Guideline more broadly across Council and at key sites such as Bandon Tce Reserve. There may also be lost opportunity to reduce irrigation costs through the replacement of irrigated passive recreation areas with unirrigated natural landscaping areas for the 2018/19 irrigation season.

CONCLUSION

The Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guide Supporting Report (Attachment 1) identifies that the City of Marion is recognising the global trends in improved understanding of the value of ‘natural landscaping areas’ (also known as ‘informal green spaces’).

The Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guide (Attachment 2) provides further options for how these spaces can be managed to improve outcomes for the community and environment.

It is recommended that five pilot sites are set up to further assess how the Guideline can be applied across the Council as described in Attachment 3. The results of these pilot studies will support an adaptive management approach to the implementation of the Guideline over time.

Subject to the outcomes of the pilot study, future application of the Guideline will be progressively implemented through the open space plan of works, and included as part of the design, consultation and budgeting process of reserve upgrades.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1

'Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline – Supporting Report' prepared by Seed Consulting Services and WAX Design.

Attachment 2

'Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline' – prepared by Seed Consulting Services and WAX Design.

Attachment 3

Proposed Pilot Sites for the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline

Attachment 4

Implementation of the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline

Attachment 3 – Proposed Pilot Sites for the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline “the Guideline”

Pilot Site	Landscaping types to be trialled					Estimated Budget Requirements	Timing
	1 Mulch under established trees	2 Non-irrigated amenity planting	3 Native grass landscaping area	4 Dry turf	5 Revegetation conservation site		
Bandon Terrace Reserve, Marino	✓	✓	✓	✓		As part of the planned upgrade to playground facilities at this site, it is recommended that design, consultation and budgeting occur for the whole reserve to include implementation the Guideline. Budget Further information on the costs for establishment of this site will be presented to Council for consideration as part of the planned playground upgrade for this site.	Start when funding is available Evaluation to be completed at June 2020
Robertson Place Reserve, Marino (also known as Shaftebury Terrace Reserve)		✓	✓		✓	Establishment costs for this site include plant purchase and establishment. Budget Estimated \$30,000 for design, consultation, plant purchase, establishment and maintenance.	Start when funding is available Evaluation to be completed by July 2020
Pavana Avenue Reserve, Hallett Cove	✓	✓	✓	✓		Establishment costs for this site include plant purchase and establishment. Budget Estimated \$40,000 for design, consultation, plant purchase, establishment and maintenance.	Start when funding is available Evaluation to be completed by July 2020
Hessing Crescent Reserve, Trott Park	✓		✓		✓	Existing site to be trialled and evaluated within existing budgets	Existing site. Evaluation to be completed by July 2020
Maldon Avenue Reserve, Mitchell Park	✓	✓				Existing site to be trialled and evaluated within existing budget	Existing site. Evaluation to be completed by July 2020

Attachment 4 – Implementation of the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline (“the Guideline”)

Description	Proposed Implementation		Comment
	Reserve Maintenance	Reserve Upgrades	
1. Mulch under trees	Where Council has mulch available, trees will be mulched as long as it does not impact on the existing reserve function.	New trees will include mulch areas within the tree protection zone.	
2. Non-irrigated amenity planting	Existing non-irrigated amenity plantings will now be managed according to the Guideline.	The use of non-irrigated amenity plantings will be considered as part of consultation and whole of reserve planning during playground and other reserve upgrades. Any additional budget required will be taken to Council for consideration as part of the overall reserve upgrade.	Broader use of native, non-irrigated amenity plantings is recommended to support the objectives of Council's <i>Draft Remnant Native Vegetation Plan</i>
3. Native grass landscaping area	Areas of existing native turf grass will be enhanced according to the maintenance schedule described in the Guideline.	Subject to the results of the pilot study, further use of native grass areas may be considered at the design phase of reserve upgrades. Any additional budget required will be taken to Council for consideration as part of the overall reserve upgrade.	Following further trialling of the native grass landscaping areas, a recommendation will be provided to Council about budget needed for establishment and maintenance of this landscaping type more broadly across Council.
4. Dry Turf	In some cases, budget may be required to improve the quality of turf so that it can be maintained according to the Guideline. This includes broadleaf weed spray and initial irrigation to establish plants. Where possible within existing budgets, dry turf will be managed according to the maintenance description in the Guideline and results of the pilot study	Subject to the results of the pilot study, further use of dry turf areas may be considered. Any additional budget required will be taken to Council for consideration.	Following further trialling of dry turf landscaping, a recommendation will be provided to Council about any changes to the budget needed to maintain dry turf areas according to the Guideline more broadly across Council.
5. Revegetation conservation area	Council's existing biodiversity budget allows for the establishment of revegetation conservation areas as described within the Guideline, however broader application is recommended as part of reserve upgrades	The use of revegetation conservation areas according to the Guideline will be considered as part of consultation and whole of reserve planning during playground and other reserve upgrades. Any additional budget required will be taken to Council for consideration as part of the overall reserve upgrade.	Broader use of revegetation and conservation areas as described in the Guideline is recommended to support the objectives of Council's draft <i>Remnant Native Vegetation Plan</i> . Following the pilot projects, a recommendation will be brought back to Council around broader application of this landscaping type across Council.



NATURAL LANDSCAPES DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINE

SUPPORTING REPORT

20 July 2017

Natural landscapes design and maintenance guideline project: Supporting report

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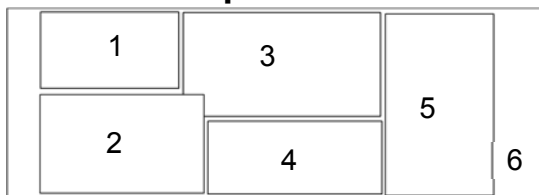
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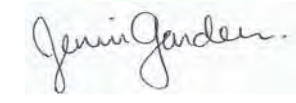
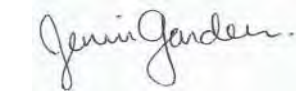
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Executive summary

Urban green spaces are important public assets that contribute to overall liveability and sustainability of urban areas. As urban infill continues and the impacts of climate change take hold, the importance of meeting the growing needs of a dynamic community and environment through the provision of suitable green space requires rethinking how existing green spaces are designed and managed

The City of Marion has initiated such an approach through the recognition in its Open Space Policy of natural landscaping areas, which are defined as “open space managed for general enhancement of natural amenity and passive recreation”. Seed Consulting Services and WAX Design were engaged by the City of Marion to deliver a Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guideline.

This report presents supporting documentation for the Guideline and provides:

- an overview of findings from relevant literature (academic and council documents) on establishing and managing natural landscaping areas;
- a summary of interviews conducted with other councils regarding their approach to managing equivalent areas of open space; and
- a description of proposed natural landscaping area typologies and implementation considerations.

Review of relevant literature and interviews with other councils in Metropolitan Adelaide found that while seeking to achieve greater biodiversity and passive recreation outcomes from open space is a common aim, there is no standard terminology or classification system for what is referred to in the scientific literature as “informal green space”.

While there is no agreed management protocol, to improve the value of informal green spaces for people and the environment, desirable management actions include those which:

- deter anti-social behaviours and activities;
- contribute to cooling temperatures, such as through:
 - consideration of ground cover types or irrigation regimes which prevent thermal heat sinks and increased tree shading;
 - increasing shading through tree canopy cover;
- support and facilitate biodiversity, such as through:
 - providing habitat, shelter and foraging resources;
 - improving landscape connectivity movement through the urban matrix; and
- are aesthetically pleasing for people, and so may encourage human passive recreational use.

Based on feedback from City of Marion staff, observations during a field trip to Council parks and reserves, review of the scientific literature and council documents, and interviews with five Metropolitan Adelaide councils, the following natural landscaping area typologies have been proposed:

- Typology 1 - Mulched areas under established trees;
- Typology 2 – Non-irrigated amenity planting;

- Typology 3 - Native grass landscaping area;
- Typology 4 – Dry turf; and
- Typology 5 - Revegetation conservation site.

Importantly, the typologies can be applied to parks or reserves, or parts thereof, and hence their use does not require a reclassification of existing open space. Ideally, consideration of these proposed typologies would be incorporated at the master planning stage for parks and reserves.

The natural landscaping typologies are designed to reduce maintenance costs over the longer term in comparison with pre-existing site management approaches and provide improved ecosystem, biodiversity, and social benefits where possible. While initial establishment may require specific budget, they should not result in additional total resource requirements. The cost of maintenance should be monitored and evaluated over time.

It is proposed that no typologies will be established or maintained using irrigation with potable water. This is to ensure that the long-term cost of maintaining natural landscaping areas does not exceed the current maintenance approach. However, for parks and reserves in the northern part of the Council, some irrigation may be feasible using recycled water from the Oaklands Park Stormwater Reuse Scheme. Where this occurs, it may aid in mitigating urban heat islands given that irrigated green space is cooler than non-irrigated green space.

Pilot sites with the City of Marion are identified at which the five typologies could be trialled. Information is provided on the aim of each proposed trial, and establishment, cost, maintenance, and monitoring and evaluation considerations.

1 Introduction

1.1 Context

Public urban green spaces are a critical element in urban planning and development, supporting a wide range of physical activities, social interactions, and nature connections that are critical in sustaining the health and well-being of communities and the environment. In this way, urban green spaces are a significant public asset which contribute to overall liveability and sustainability of urban areas.

With increasing urban growth trends, the demand for accessible and functional open spaces also grows, yet the availability of land to create new green spaces to accommodate the growing demand is limited or often entirely unavailable when faced with equally growing demand for residential, commercial, transport, and industrial infrastructure and development. Limited or decreasing access to urban green spaces can have significant negative impacts on human mental and physical health and well-being.

In addition, as urban development and populations grow, so too do issues of environmental sustainability, biodiversity conservation, and climate change resilience. However, if appropriately designed and managed, the network of urban trees and green spaces embedded within urban environments can be a key mechanism for helping to substantially ameliorate issues of urban heat, water management and quality, climate change, and biodiversity deterioration and loss.

Within the constraints of limited land availability, meeting the growing needs of a dynamic community and environment through the provision of suitable green space areas will require rethinking how existing green spaces are designed and managed. In particular, identifying where relatively minor management shifts can produce substantial community and environmental benefits will be useful.

1.2 Purpose

The City of Marion engaged Seed Consulting Services and WAX Design to deliver a Natural Landscaping Design and Maintenance Guideline. The purpose of the Guideline is to provide further guidance on management of areas of Council reserves that are deemed to be “Natural Landscaping Areas”. These areas are described within Council’s recently adopted Open Space Policy (GC240117R) as “open space managed for general enhancement of natural amenity and passive recreation”.

The Guideline has been delivered as a standalone document to the City of Marion, with this report providing supporting information to explain the rationale’ behind the development of the Guideline and how it can be applied in the future.

This report provides:

- an overview of findings from relevant literature (academic and council documents) on establishing and managing natural landscaping areas;
- a summary of interviews conducted with other councils
- description of proposed natural landscaping area typologies and implementation considerations; and

- description of potential pilot study sites.

While not specifically summarised in this report, the development of typologies has also been informed by a workshop with broad range of staff from the City of Marion with expertise in the planning and management of open space, a field trip to visit a broad range of parks and reserves in the council, and two follow up meetings with open space planning and management staff.

2 Desktop review

2.1 Scientific literature

Urban green spaces are widely understood to improve cities by increasing amenity and providing places for both passive and active recreation. Historically, areas of green space in cities have also been set aside for conservation purposes, though these often correlated with “left over” areas unsuitable for urban development or primary production.

More recently, there is a growing field of research into the wide range of benefits provided by urban green spaces for people, biodiversity, the environment and climate. Common findings in this literature are that urban green spaces contribute to:

- fauna and flora diversity and conservation;
- improved human mental and physical health, including reduced morbidity and increased healing rates;
- increased social connectedness;
- increased ecosystem services (e.g. air pollution removal, carbon storage and sequestration)
- decreased climate change impacts through increased mitigation (e.g. carbon storage and sequestration) and adaptation (e.g. thermal cooling);
- lower infrastructure maintenance costs;
- improved stormwater management;
- increased energy savings in households;
- increased property values and local economic prosperity; and
- decreased crime rates.

Accordingly, urban green spaces are increasingly being recognised as a key mechanism for addressing a number of issues, for example:

- irrigated lawns can help to significantly reduce urban heat island effects;
- sporting fields and playgrounds are important for social health and well-being; and
- trees provide multiple benefits (including for example: cooling the city, filtering air pollution, rainfall interception and runoff management, human physical and mental health, climate change mitigation and adaptation, wildlife resources, habitat and linkages; local economic prosperity and property values; building energy savings; infrastructure maintenance; and property values).

Whilst the amount of green space relative to urban density is an important factor, the quality of that green space is also a key consideration in the design and delivery of green spaces that effectively and efficiently provide multiple beneficial outcomes.

Urban green spaces are multifarious, differing greatly in terms of their physical characteristics, management regimes, functionality, and context. With the need to accommodate increasing urban populations and varying requirements, there is significant pressure to achieve the effective design and delivery of green spaces which fulfil multiple outcomes. Substantial focus is often placed on green spaces and public open spaces that are formally managed for a particular social or environmental function (e.g. sporting fields, playgrounds, conservation reserves). However, less attention is paid on the benefits able to be provided by green spaces that are informally managed (e.g. for weed/fire maintenance).

Such “informal green spaces” (e.g. vacant lots, road reserves) are receiving increasing attention in the scientific literature for the substantial benefits that they may provide to people and the environment, with only slight changes in current management regimes (REFS). These areas are broadly consistent with natural landscaping areas as defined under the City of Marion Open Space Policy (GC240117R).

Informal green spaces (IGSs) have been defined in the scientific literature as follows:

“...an explicitly socio-ecological entity...consists of any urban space with a history of strong anthropogenic disturbance that is covered at least partly with non-remnant, spontaneous vegetation...It is neither formally recognized by governing institutions or property owners as greenspace designated for agriculture, forestry, gardening, recreation (either as parks or gardens) or for environmental protection (the typical purposes of most greenspace). Nor is the vegetation contained therein managed for any of these by the official owner. Any use for recreational purposes is informal and transitional (e.g. unsanctioned verge gardening), taking advantage of the liminal characteristics of IGS. Unlike formal greenspace, human origin and ecological conditions, not management, are the factors influencing IGS the most” (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Factors proposed for distinguishing informal green spaces from more formal conservation areas and urban parks and gardens (taken from Rupprecht and Byrne, 2014)¹.

A key issue surrounding the study of IGSs in the scientific literature is the liminal nature of these spaces and the lack of an agreed set of typologies and definitions². This has led to a variety of terms used to describe IGSs such as: urban wilderness, urban wildscapes, ambivalent landscapes, urban wastelands².

¹ Rupprecht C. and Byrne J. (2014) Informal urban greenspace: A typology and trilingual systematic review of its role for urban residents and trends in the literature. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 13: 597-611.

² Rupprecht C., Byrne J., Garden J., Hero J.-M. (2015) Informal urban green space: A typology and trilingual systematic review of its role for biodiversity and trends in the literature. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 14: 883-908.

One of the most recent and in-depth investigations into urban informal green spaces (IGS), which compared IGS types between cities, posited a standardised set of typologies and definitions, and investigated their current and potential benefits, reported that:

- IGSs can be broadly distinguished from other urban green spaces by their management regimes and intended function (Figure 1);
- there are a range of IGS types that vary in size and management regimes (Table 1), but that IGS types are relatively similar across different cities; and
- IGSs can have substantial benefits for biodiversity urban residents, and socio-economic balance³.

Whilst there is no agreed management protocol for IGSs in the literature reviewed for this project, to improve their value for people and the environment management actions considered desirable are those which:

- deter anti-social behaviours and activities (e.g. graffiti, illegal waste dumping);
- contribute to cooling temperatures, such as through:
 - consideration of ground cover types or irrigation regimes which prevent thermal heat sinks and increased tree shading (e.g. increased shrub/ground cover vegetation and/or increased irrigation);
 - increasing shading through tree canopy cover;
- support and facilitate biodiversity, such as through:
 - providing habitat, shelter and foraging resources (e.g. hollow-bearing trees, structurally complex plantings, hollow logs, important flowering/seeding plants);
 - improving landscape connectivity movement through the urban matrix; and
- are aesthetically pleasing for people, and so may encourage human passive recreational use (e.g. relaxation, bird watching, nature play).

³ Rupprecht C. and Byrne J. (2014) Informal urban greenspace: A typology and trilingual systematic review of its role for urban residents and trends in the literature. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 13: 597-611.

Rupprecht C. and Byrne J. (2014) Informal urban green-space: Comparison of quantity and characteristics in Brisbane, Australia and Sapporo, Japan. *PLOS ONE*, 9(6): e99784.

Rupprecht C., Byrne J., Garden J., Hero J.-M. (2015) Informal urban green space: A typology and trilingual systematic review of its role for biodiversity and trends in the literature. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 14: 883-908.

Table 1. Informal urban greenspace typologies proposed as a standard application in urban planning and design (taken from Rupprecht *et al.* 2015)⁴.

IGS	Examples	Description	Management	Common substrates
Street verges	Roadside verges, roundabouts, tree rings, informal trails and footpaths	Vegetated area within 5m from street not in another IGS category; mostly maintained to prevent high and dense vegetation growth other than street trees; public access unrestricted, use restricted.	Regular vegetation removal (>= once per month); governmental and private stewardship	Soil, gravel, stone, concrete, asphalt
Lots	Vacant lots, abandoned lots	Vegetated lot presently not used for residential or commercial purposes; if maintained, usually vegetation removed to ground cover; public access and use restricted.	Irregular veg. removal, medium to long removal intervals; private stewardship	Soil, gravel, bricks
Gap	Gap between walls or fences	Vegetated area between two walls, fences or at their base; maintenance can be absent or intense; public access and use often restricted.	Irregular veg. removal; variable removal intervals; private stewardship	Soil, gravel
Railway	Rail tracks, verges, stations	Vegetated area within 10m adjacent to railway tracks not in another IGS category; usually herbicide maintenance to prevent vegetation encroachment on tracks; public access and use mostly restricted.	Regular veg. removal (monthly to yearly); corporate or governmental stewardship	Soil, gravel, stone
Brownfields	Landfill, post-use factory grounds, industrial park	Vegetated area presently not used for industrial or commercial purposes; usually no or very infrequent vegetation removal and maintenance; public access and use mostly restricted.	Irregular veg. removal, long removal intervals; corporate and governmental stewardship	Soil, gravel, concrete, asphalt
Waterside	Rivers, canals, water reservoir edges	Vegetated area within 10m of water body not in another IGS category; occasional removal of vegetation to maintain flood protection and structural integrity; public access and use often possible with some restrictions.	Irregular veg. removal, long removal intervals; governmental stewardship	Soil, stone, concrete, bricks
Structural	Walls, fences, roofs, buildings	Overgrown human artifacts; often vertical; occasional removal of vegetation to maintain structural integrity; public access and use mostly restricted.	Irregular veg. removal, medium to long removal intervals; varying stewardship	Soil, stone, gravel, wood, metal
Microsite	Vegetation in cracks or holes	Vegetation assemblages in cracks, may develop into structural IGS; maintenance can be absent or intense	Irregular veg. removal, variable removal intervals; variable stewardship	Deposits, soil, stone, concrete
Power line	Powerline rights of way	Vegetated corridor under and within 25m of powerlines not in another IGS category; vegetation removed periodically to prevent high growth; public access and use mostly unrestricted.	Regular veg. removal (less than yearly); utility or governmental stewardship	Soil

⁴ Rupprecht C., Byrne J., Garden J., Hero J.-M. (2015) Informal urban green space: A typology and trilingual systematic review of its role for biodiversity and trends in the literature. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 14: 883-908.

2.2 Council documents

Similar to the scientific literature, there is no commonly used term for “informal green spaces” in local Council documents in other areas of Australia or the world. Most other local Councils do, however, refer to parcels of land which fit the informal green spaces definition, even if not termed that. The common thread is that these green spaces are often in boundary areas and informal in nature, may or may not provide informal recreation opportunities, have no or few infrastructure/facilities, and are not managed for a specific social or conservation outcome.

2.2.1 National and International Examples

Coffs Harbour City Council (NSW) categorises their open space areas⁵ based on their landscape setting, function, and catchment area. There are twelve landscape settings which define the “*overall physical characteristics of the site that will influence the visitor’s experience*”, and 18 functions which define “*the main purpose of the land*”. Of these, one landscape setting and three functions tend to align with “informal green spaces”, as follows:

- the “rough natural area” landscape setting describes areas that are “*cleared but undeveloped. May have a mix of native and exotic species*” and have a core service of providing “*opportunities for interaction with nature. No specific facilities required*”.
- access way/trail function describes “*green space links or walkways*”, which maintenance noted to be “*regular inspection and maintenance as per Auspec*”;
- amenity parklands function describes “*small areas providing visual relief from urban surroundings*”, with maintenance noted to be “*as per the Parks Maintenance Schedule*”; and
- buffer bushland function describes “*areas providing visual or noise relief for communities adjacent to industrial activity, transport routes*”, with no specific maintenance provided.

London’s *Improving Urban Parks, Play Areas, and Green Spaces*⁶ report refers to ‘Informal Recreation Areas’ and ‘Incidental Green Space’, with the following definitions:

- Informal recreation area: Areas of green space available for public access and enjoyment but with only low key provision of facilities. Usually consist mainly of grass areas for informal recreation, but may also have trees, a play area, paths and sometimes toilets and parking area; and
- Incidental green space: Areas of green space that, although publicly owned and managed, and accessible for public enjoyment, have no clear recreation function, and little significant value as habitat. Their function is usually as a green ‘landscape backdrop’ but their landscape value can sometimes be minimal because of poor design. They include the ‘left over’ green spaces within housing and other forms of development.

They also report that these informal and incidental green spaces receive the greatest number of visits per year and more than twice the number of visits than formal green spaces

⁵ Coffs Harbour City Council *Open Space Strategy 2010. Connecting Parks and People* (Vol 1) (2010). <http://www.coffsharbour.nsw.gov.au/coffs-and-council/Documents/Publications/Open-Space-Strategy-Context-And-Key-Outcomes.pdf>

⁶ *Improving Urban Parks, Play Areas and Green Spaces* (2002). <http://publiekeruimte.info/Data/Documents/e842aqrm/53/Improving-Urban-Parks.pdf>

and parks. This highlights the value of IGSs in urban areas and may justify altered management actions, including with some increase in costs, to achieve substantial increased benefits.

Also in the United Kingdom, *Bristol's Parks and Green Space Strategy*⁷ uses the term “informal green space” and defines them as: “*informal in layout and character, where the emphasis is on informal recreation. They generally have few or no additional facilities*”.

A management focus in Bristol was to improve “poor quality” IGSs which are “*perceived as less safe and inaccessible and consequently has low levels of use, and detracts from the local area*”. Management actions initially focussed on improving basic grounds maintenance, with consideration of more fundamental changes for some spaces (e.g. fencing of street reserve spaces to provide increased safety between informal use and adjacent traffic use), or even trade-offs in land uses where an excess of space may provide funds for re-investment (Figure 2).

Policies for informal green space

Policy number	Policy
IG1	Improve grounds maintenance focussing on the basics of grass cutting, litter and fly tipping and dog fouling.
IG2	Tackle anti-social behaviour in informal green space focussing on prevention and greater responsiveness to incidents, access and visibility.
IG3	Upgrade some areas of informal green spaces to allow for safe informal play and sport, including enclosing them with railings and making them dog free.
IG4	Where there is a lot of green space, some low value green space will be considered for alternative purposes, such as changing its use to another type or for built development in order to generate the funds for reinvestment. Where there is a shortage the aim will be to upgrade informal green space.

Figure 2. Example of policies which may be applied to informal green space management. These policies for informal green space are taken from the Bristol's Parks and Green Space Strategy 7. N.B. Fly tipping refers to the illegal waste dumping.

2.2.2 Trends in open space management

With the growing urban population and increasing demand for limited space to fulfil multiple human and environmental purposes, there is growing focus in urban areas on how previously informal green spaces might be managed differently to provide improved recreational and/or environmental outcomes. Often, only minor changes to management

⁷ *Bristol's Parks and Green Space Strategy* (2008) <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/policies-plans-strategies/bristol-parks-and-green-space-strategy>

regimes are needed. In addition, other parallel trends are emerging which have implications for the provision, design and management of open space. These include: changing participation in formal sport and informal recreation; lifestyles and demographic; and, urban form and planning theory.

Participation in Sport and Recreation

Figures from the Australian Bureau of Statistics⁸ show that overall there has been a decrease in the number of Australians participating in sport and physical recreation, these have been supported by AusPlay, the recent participation data collected by the Australian Sport Commission⁹.

Involvement in organised sport and physical activity was generally found to have decreased with age. Further, for people who still participate in sport and recreation activities there has been a decrease in participation in formal organised sports (e.g. team sports), but an increase in informal recreation activities such as walking, running, bushwalking, fitness and weight training. Walking was the exercise of choice for females in 2013/14, while the most popular activity for males was fitness/gym.

This change in participation data has implications for the provision of recreation facilities in open space areas, such as improved walking, cycling and hiking trails and reserves which support informal exercise activities such as fitness groups.

Change in Lifestyles and Demographics

Changes in the demographic profile of Australia and an ageing population will have impacts on the demand for not only sport and recreation facilities but open space in general. An increasing ageing population will have a demand for sport facilities which provide for low impact or informal exercise opportunities. Generationally, there is also an increase in grandparents looking after children which has implications for provision of readily accessible play facilities and recreation opportunities for young children.

Changes in lifestyles mean that people are more time poor in today's society, with this being a major barrier to increased participation in recreation activities. This results in a demand for facilities and recreation opportunities that accommodate flexible use and accessibility. Likewise, there is a decrease in the amount of time children are spending outside, coinciding with an increase in the use of technology. This decrease in outdoor play and activity is a major concern and driver for children's health and wellbeing.

Design and management of open spaces therefore are beginning to encompass technological elements in order to promote outdoor physical activity whilst competing with other activities such as use of the internet and games. There has been some success with incorporating technology into open space design through provision of WiFi hotspots, use of QR Codes, or virtual reality interfaces (e.g. the recent Pokemon Go fad).

⁸ Australian Bureau of Statistics *Participation in Sport and Physical Recreation, Australia, 2013-14* (cat. no. 4177.0)

⁹ Australian Sports Commissions (2016) AusPlay Participation data for the sport sector summary of key national findings October 2015 to September 2016 data, accessed online: https://www.ausport.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0007/653875/34648_AusPlay_summary_report_accessible_FINAL_updated_211216.pdf

Changes in Urban Form

Recent trends in national and State government strategic planning frameworks tend to focus on encouraging higher density development in a more compact urban form to enable together with increasing green infrastructure and open spaces availability. This not only accommodates increases in urban populations, but the increased green infrastructure and open spaces are now acknowledged as key mechanisms for mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as improving human health and well-being, and biodiversity.

The shift towards a more compact urban form to accommodate an increasing human population places increased pressure on existing and new open spaces to provide more value to the community as it services a larger population with a diminished amount of private open space. Residents are demanding more from their open spaces including higher quality landscape amenity, recreation facilities, and activities.

2.2.3 City of Marion

The City of Marion contains a substantial number of parks and reserves ranging in size from a few hundred square meters to several hectares. These open space areas play important community and environmental health and well-being roles within the City's urban environment, which covers a total land area of approximately 55 square kilometres.

With a resident population of approximately 88,900 people, and working within the complex matrix of land-uses, the Council is taking active steps to achieve their 2040 vision for a community that is liveable, prosperous, valuing nature, innovative, engaged, and connected¹⁰. Achieving this vision requires innovative thinking and action around current open space areas regarding how they may be enhanced to help support the community vision.

As part of the review of local Council documents, the following planning strategies, policies and relevant documents were reviewed:

- *City of Marion Draft Strategic Plan 2017-2027*
- *Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2006-2016*
- *Open Space Policy 2017*
- *Walking and Cycling Strategy 2012-2017*
- *Play Space Strategy 2008*
- *Tree Management Framework*
- *Landscape Irrigation Management Plan*
- *Climate Change Policy*
- *Streetscape Policy 2016*
- *Streetscape Design Guide 2016*
- *Community Gardens Policy*

A summary of the key information from the review of these documents is provided below in Table 2.

¹⁰ *Community Vision > Towards 2040* (2016) <https://www.marion.sa.gov.au/marions-strategic-directions>

Table 2. Key information from City of Marion strategy, planning and policy documents.

Document	Key Information
City of Marion Draft Strategic Plan 2017-2027	<p>Liveable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will create more opportunities for residents to enjoy recreation and social interaction in our neighbourhood centres, libraries, sports facilities and other Council facilities • We will create a series of streetscaped avenues to improve the amenity of our neighbourhoods <p>Valuing Nature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will plan for and respond to extreme weather events through our services and urban form, managing infrastructure issues associated with flooding and stormwater. • We will operate more efficiently and sustainably in terms of energy and water use, using the best technologies and methods to be as self-sufficient as possible. • We will, within budgetary constraints, provide playgrounds (including opportunities for “Nature Play”) within a fair distance to every resident • We will encourage more community gardening in public spaces <p>Engaged</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will harness the experience, skills and interests of older people • We will provide ample structured opportunities for volunteering • We will encourage community led initiatives and community responses to all of our significant proposals <p>Innovative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will use the best technology possible to improve efficiency of our operations and delivery of our services • We will use technology and social media to improve our sharing of information
City of Marion Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2006-2016	<p>Provides a strategic direction for all open space across the council area.</p> <p>Eight strategies with supporting actions identified to achieve the open space vision.</p> <p>Relevant strategic actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for diverse unstructured recreation activities • Sustainable and managed open space • Improve the quality of catchment water • Manage stormwater (including flooding and re-use of water)

Document	Key Information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise water use in reserves • Enhance and maintain habitats and areas of biodiversity • Protect and manage trees • Protect and improve the natural environment • Optimise use • Design and manage open spaces to facilitate safety • Improve accessibility and cater for a diverse range of users • Facilitate walking and cycling (trails and corridors) • Build community capacity through open space and recreation • Educational role of open spaces • Provide consistent, legible, high quality signage <p>Open space classified by hierarchy, function and landscape/environment. These classifications have been reviewed through the development of the open space policy.</p>
<p>City of Marion Walking and Cycling Strategy 2012-2017</p>	<p>Strategy provides six directions to improve walking and cycling across the council area</p> <p>Recommendation 1: Develop an integrated network of walking and cycling routes, as per the Proposed Walking and Cycling Network Plan.</p> <p>Recommendation 2: Investigate the reduction of vehicle speeds and volumes on local streets.</p> <p>Recommendation 3: Provide the infrastructure that supports walking and cycling, in particular quality paving and large street trees.</p> <p>Recommendation 4: Work with developers to achieve a built form that supports walking and cycling.</p> <p>Recommendation 5: Recognise the need and plan for increased funding for maintenance and upgrading of walking and cycling infrastructure.</p> <p>Recommendation 6: Promote and advocate for walking and cycling by a range of Council initiated programs.</p> <p>A number of particular recommendations and guides may be applicable to this project including street trees, vegetation, furniture, signage, management and maintenance.</p>
<p>City of Marion Play Space Strategy (2008)</p> <p><i>Currently under review</i></p>	<p>Provides principles and design guidelines for the development of play spaces including: accessible, safe, provide a diversity of experiences, meet community needs, and incorporate CPTED principles.</p> <p>Four different play types are identified; Individual or Quiet Play, Social Play, Active Play, Cognitive & Creative Play. Council aims to provide a range of these types.</p>

Document	Key Information
	<p><i>Individual or Quiet Play – grassy slopes, separate areas removed from the lively activities of active play but allowing views of the play space, stepping stones or sitting stones, dry creek beds etc.</i></p> <p><i>Cognitive & Creative Play - sand, rocks, sculptural elements, hidden or discoverable items, natural vegetation including sticks, leaves, flowers, colour etc. The manipulation of water is also a great source of cognitive and creative play.</i></p>
City of Marion Tree Management Framework	<p><i>Vision: Quality trees through proactive management</i></p> <p>Key Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to increasing tree provision across the council area • Strengthening pre-European landscapes • Climate change: Drought tolerant and sturdy trees, mulch and sustainable watering • Landscape connections and habitat increase • Proactive maintenance • Safety and CPTED <p>The tree species across the council area are divided into two groups, parks and reserves, and street trees.</p> <p>The trees have been further categorised into Six Parks and Reserves Tree Character Zones and four Street Tree Character Zones.</p>
Landscape Irrigation Management Plan	<p>Recommends the use of appropriate grass species that are 'fit for purpose'. Warm season grass (Couch/Kikuyu) is significantly more drought tolerant. Cool season grasses use 30-50% more water.</p> <p>Irrigation requirements for passive recreation use is of a lower standard than for sports ground (actual requirement 4,200kL/Ha based on 2012/2013 figures)</p> <p>Irrigation costs vary depending on if mains water, bore water or treated GAP water is used.</p> <p>Cost assessment has been undertaken for irrigation potential for certain reserves across the council area. There are some which are classified as natural landscaping areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bombay Street Reserve • Oliphant Avenue Reserve • Parsons St / Kenton Ave Reserve • Appleby Reserve • Na-Botto Reserve
Climate Change Policy	This Policy sets out how we acknowledge and respond to the impact of climate change.

Document	Key Information
	<p>Principles</p> <p>4.2 Mitigation and adaptation to climate change impacts will be undertaken, particularly through statutory responsibilities and regulatory powers relating to land use planning, asset and infrastructure management, environmental planning, environmental protection and natural resource management, and provision of support services to vulnerable members of our community.</p> <p>4.4 Consideration of climate change and its potential impacts will be incorporated into Council's operations, whilst appropriate mitigation and adaptation actions will be integrated into all relevant strategic and operational activities.</p>
Streetscape Policy 2016	<p>Vision: To improve the amenity and functionality of streetscapes in the City of Marion so they add value to people's experience of the City.</p> <p>Principles</p> <p>4.2 Streetscape design will be attractive, enable accessibility, and be of high amenity value in key locations so they are places where people of all ages, cultures and abilities want to spend time at different times of the day and year</p> <p>4.3 Landscaping will be environmentally sustainable incorporating the use of water sensitive urban design and the use of indigenous plantings where possible to support the role of streets as connectors, enhance habitat corridors, cool the urban environment, and enhance road safety</p> <p>4.5 Streetscapes will be enhanced by visual connections with their surrounding environments</p> <p>4.7 The level of service for streetscapes will be maintained by the timely application of proactive maintenance and auditing programs</p>
Streetscape Design Guidelines 2016	<p>Vision: To improve the amenity and functionality of streetscapes within the City of Marion to contribute to neighbourhood identity, and support active communities and healthy environments.</p> <p>Streetscape Principles:</p> <p>Functional and Balanced, Amenity, Sustainability, Urban Environment, Attractiveness and Comfort, Management and Maintenance</p> <p>Streetscapes are classified by hierarchy: arterial, sub-arterial, distributor, collector and local. These have different performance requirements.</p> <p>The Streetscape Design Guidelines identify the design intent for elements and materials used within streetscapes in the city. The elements identified aim to maximise amenity, accessibility, and user experience. Local materials are suggested</p>

Document	Key Information
	<p>wherever possible and all materials and elements are considered in relation to relevant standards. Materials and elements selected provide a guide whilst allowing individual precinct development.</p> <p>The materials and elements are grouped under the following categories: street trees and planting, paving, furniture, lighting, signage & wayfinding, public art, verges.</p>
<p>Community Gardens Framework</p>	<p>Research has shown that community gardens potentially have many benefits for participants and local communities. Community gardens can improve the health of the local community, contribute to environmental sustainability, foster cultural and social development and assist the local economy.</p> <p>Ensure there is a genuine need and commitment from the community for the community garden. This will guarantee success and sustainability in the future.</p> <p>Consider what type of community garden is desired, e.g. communal, individual plots, 'open garden', sensory garden, demonstration garden, orchard, mixture of types, other.</p> <p>Relationships between Council and community garden groups and managers should always involve democratic processes. Stakeholders must have the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect the garden and the users. Informal conflict resolution processes should be included in management plans.</p> <p>A suggested 7 STEP process for assessing demand and feasibility is provided below:</p> <p>STEP 1: Define the Actual Demand</p> <p>STEP 2: Consider Potential Future Demand</p> <p>STEP 3: Assess Existing Supply</p> <p>STEP 4: Determine Garden Features and Requirements</p> <p>STEP 5: Undertake Cost Benefit Analysis</p> <p>STEP 6: Consider Management Potential</p> <p>STEP 7: Consider Site Options and Suitability</p>

2.2.4 Council Strategic Directions

The City of Marion *Strategic Plan 2017-2027* (Draft) includes a number of strategic themes and directions that are relevant to the design and maintenance of natural landscaping areas. These are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3. Strategic themes and directions relevant to the design and maintenance of natural landscaping areas.

Strategic Theme	Strategic Direction
Liveable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create opportunities for residents to enjoy recreation • Create streetscaped avenues to improve the amenity of our neighbourhoods
Valuing Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to extreme weather events and issues associated with flooding and stormwater • Operate efficiently in terms of energy and water use • Provide playgrounds, including nature play opportunities, within fair distance to every resident • Encourage more community gardening in public spaces
Engaged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide structured opportunities for volunteering • Encourage community led initiatives and community response
Innovative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use technology to better engage with our communities

2.2.5 Open Space Policy

The City of Marion currently identifies 291 open space areas within their City boundary, covering an area of just over 752ha. The City has recently reviewed their *Open Space Policy*¹¹ which sets the principles and framework to guide the provision, development, and management of these open space areas, which may include areas which Council manages but does not own. Within the Policy, the vision for open space is that:

Council will provide accessible and diverse open spaces that are distributed across the City that contribute to neighbourhood character, provide opportunities for active living and community engagement, and protect and enhance natural environments.

This vision will be achieved through four key principles which will guide the “...*provision, development, and management...*” of open space:

1. Accessibility and amenity;
2. Multi-functional and adaptable;
3. Environment protection and sustainability; and
4. Placemaking and community involvement.

¹¹ *Open Space Policy* (2017) <https://marion.sa.gov.au/webdata/resources/files/Open-Space-Policy.pdf>

The open space framework set out in the Policy assigns two elements to each open space area: a hierarchy (local, neighbourhood, regional, state), and a classification:

- Recreation – active;
- Recreation – non-active;
- Play;
- Sport;
- Dog park;
- Formal garden;
- Community garden;
- Linear / linkage;
- Cultural / heritage;
- Nature conservation;
- Natural landscaping area;
- Wetland/watercourse/stormwater;
- Coastal; and
- Road reservation.

The development of the Policy included a revision of the classification list within the previous *Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2006-2016*¹², combining the functional and landscape/environmental classifications from this previous strategy, but allowing a primary, secondary and other level of classification to ensure the same level of detail is captured. In this way, a single open space area may (or may not) have more than one classification associated with it across the different classification levels, but will only ever have one primary classification. For example, an area may have a primary classification of “recreation – active”, a secondary classification of “natural landscaping area”, and another classification of “wetland/watercourse/stormwater”.

Of the City’s open space area classifications, the “natural landscaping areas” align well with the liminal, informal green spaces, referred to in the scientific literature and other local council documents. These NLAs are defined as “*open space managed for general enhancement of natural amenity and passive recreation*”; they are unirrigated or receive very low irrigation, are not part of a play space, sports area, formal garden or community garden and do not contain remnant vegetation. Attributes of natural landscaping areas may include:

- open grassy areas;
- trees and shrubs;
- mulched areas;
- minor watercourses/drainage lines;
- revegetated biodiversity areas; and
- habitat and nature play areas (e.g. rocks and logs).

Attributes not included in natural landscaping areas include:

- regularly irrigated turf or garden areas;
- playgrounds and sporting areas;
- remnant vegetation covered by the remnant vegetation plan;
- community gardens;
- streetscapes, entry statements, road reserves, and traffic calming devices;

¹² Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2006-2016. <https://www.marion.sa.gov.au/open-space-strategy>

- recreational trails and paths;
- items of cultural or heritage significance;
- buildings and public toilets; and
- other infrastructure/amenities such as barbecues, seating, lighting, monuments.

Of the City's 291 open space areas, 69 have been informally identified as natural landscaping areas; 53 at the primary classification level (23.47ha), 11 at the secondary level (13.37ha), and five at the other level (5.93ha). The largest primary classified natural landscaping area is Nari Drive Reserve in Sheidow Park (11.27ha) and the smallest is Parsons Street/Kenton Ave Reserve in Oaklands (0.01ha). Neither of these have any other levels of classification. The largest secondary classified natural landscaping area is Pavana Reserve in Hallett Cove (3.02ha), which has a primary classification of 'recreation-active' and other classification of 'wetland/watercourse/ stormwater'.

The smallest secondary classified natural landscaping area is Hamilton Court Reserve in Sheidow Park (0.26ha) which has a primary classification of 'wetland/watercourse/ stormwater'. The five natural landscaping areas classified at the 'other' level range in size from 0.41ha-2.51ha, and have primary or secondary level classifications of: linear/linkage, wetland/watercourse/stormwater, play, recreation-active, and/or recreation-non-active.

2.2.6 Current management of natural landscaping areas

Discussions with Council staff at a workshop held on May 3, 2017 highlighted that, depending on the size and vegetation present, management of natural landscaping areas generally include:

- grass mowing and edging on a rotational cycle of 1-6 months;
- light irrigation;
- weed spraying as required (determined during rotational cycle);
- mulching as required (determined during rotational cycle); and
- annual tree risk audit and maintenance as deemed necessary (e.g. pruning).

In at least the largest primary natural landscaping areas (Nari Drive Reserve, Sheidow Park, RES210) substantial tree and other plantings are also currently being undertaken by community volunteers, with a focus on planting threatened Grey Box community plants.

3 Council interviews

The development of natural landscaping area typologies and a supporting guideline for establishment and maintenance is considered a novel approach to managing these areas. To better understand how similar areas in other councils in Metropolitan Adelaide are being managed a series of targeted interviews was undertaken.

The interviews were delivered using the following questions:

- Does your Council have 'natural landscape areas', defined here as "Open space managed for general enhancement of natural amenity and passive recreation"?
- If so, do you use a specific term/terms/classification to describe them?
- Do you have particular approaches for managing these areas?
- Does your Council have any plans to enhance these areas in any way to increase their function or value to the environment or community?
- If so, what outcomes are trying to be achieved through what sort of actions?

A summary of responses is provided in Table 4.

All councils recognised that they have open space that meets the City of Marion's definition of natural landscaping areas, however, none use the term "natural landscaping areas". Such areas differ greatly depending on the location of the council, with inner Metropolitan councils (e.g. City of Unley) having smaller areas to which this description would apply compared to councils with hills face, where larger such areas exist.

There is no alternate common or standard terminology used to described natural landscaping areas. Some councils have classification systems which may contain equivalent terms (e.g. Natural Open Space in the City of Tea Tree Gully), yet others have more flexible classification systems with no equivalent.

Management of such areas is not standard across councils. In some cases, areas that might be considered natural landscaping areas are maintained based on key staff's understanding of the expectations of elected members, whereas in other councils there is a more formal maintenance system. Despite the variation in the extent to which maintenance schedules are formalised, the same approaches apply e.g. mowing, weeding and brush-cutting.

There was broad interest in other councils in the notion of developing natural landscaping area typologies and strong interest in how to enhance these areas to increase their function or value to the environment or community, such as through encouraging biodiversity benefits and passive recreation, respectively. Importantly, there was widespread recognition of the need to achieve this while not increasing the resources required to maintain these areas compared with current approaches.

Table 4. Summary of interviews with Councils regarding their current approach to management of natural landscaping areas.

Council	Key points
City of Mitcham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City of Mitcham has reserves and they are installing buffer areas, but no formal policy or strategy has been developed to support this activity. • Installation of buffer areas in reserves combines elements of WSUD and links with the stormwater strategy. • There is no current terminology for an equivalent to natural landscaping areas. • Noted that in his previous work in Defence that they have gone down the path of hydrozoning, which may be similar to the typologies being developed by City of Marion.
City of Unley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small areas that might be considered natural landscaping areas exist, but there is no formal terminology used. • Some informal green spaces provide additional open space such as the middle of roundabouts, protuberances, and vertical gardens, but these areas cannot be used like other open space and are managed primarily for amenity. • Informal open spaces are actively managed through irrigation, weeding and mulching. • There is flexibility in the current management and classification of open space which is considered advantageous for designing future management. • The Council considers a range of priorities when managing open space including safety, low maintenance, aesthetics, habitat, cooling, biodiversity outcomes (e.g. flowering winter plants) • Future management of open space needs to be efficient and make "Wise use of the available resources"
City of Burnside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific terms for natural landscaping areas have not been formally adopted by Council. Instead more generic terms like "pocket parks" and "playgrounds" are referred to. • The hills face contains areas consistent with the natural landscaping area definition. These areas have biodiversity value with recreation largely limited to walking trails to support passive recreation. • Management of informal green spaces is largely ad hoc and there are different expectations regarding maintenance. Experienced staff know how to manage these areas based on what is expected by elected members. Managing fuel loads is a primary concern followed by removing woody weeds. The biodiversity management focus is around risk management of fuel loads. • Future focus will be on issues such as establishing better links to connect open space areas, ensuring maintenance is proportionate to community demand and use of a site, actively managing woody weeds to help with biodiversity goals, managing existing open space with no increase in resourcing.
City of Tea Tree Gully	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently some open space is classified as Natural Open Space and within this classification some areas are defined further e.g. conservation site, revegetation sites. These 'secondary' classifications can also be identified within other open space areas such as playgrounds or reserves.

Council	Key points
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance schedules vary with the location, size and frequency of use of the open space by the community. For example, a larger parcel in a high use area will be maintained more frequently. • Natural landscapes can be more difficult to 'standardise' the maintenance of as this will change seasonally and may need to be more responsive to when understorey requires clearing rather than a particular monthly schedule. • Horticulture or formalised landscapes are more standard in their approach to scheduling and maintenance. • Maintenance staff currently break the maintenance down to specific tasks (e.g. mowing etc.) rather than looking at whole reserves. The classification system for open space does not follow through to the maintenance schedule. • Council is currently undertaking a review of their open space strategy and have identified the need for this to better relate to maintenance works. Currently there is not a clear link between open space classification and management and maintenance standards. • Currently some sites have been identified as having biodiversity value and these reserves have action plans for them. This has been developed under the 2015 biodiversity strategy.
City of Onkaparinga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently Council's open space planning classifies open space in terms of hierarchy (regional, district, neighbourhood, local) and activity (family, active, passive) where family would include playgrounds, active would include all sports related activities and passive is everything left over such as linear connections, wetland etc. • Both the internal maintenance schedules and the asset management plans classify reserves using a A, B, C, D allocation. This indicates the standard level of maintenance. • Recently the maintenance classification has been reviewed with each element within all reserves (e.g. mowing, landscape beds, natural vegetation) broken down and allocated its own maintenance code. • Open space planning is currently being reviewed for endorsement. This will use the hierarchy and activity classification detailed above. The open space plan looks at identifying the base provision and the advanced provision within each reserve. Three separate initiatives exist that aim to increase the function of their reserves including urban forests, increased biodiversity, and increased function through increased irrigation. • This is a targeted approach with individual reserves identified for particular program, while some of this may be identified through strategic planning it relies on good internal collaboration and commitment to implementation.

4 Recommended typologies

The development of typologies was informed by:

- feedback from City of Marion staff;
- observations during a field trip to Council parks and reserves;
- review of the scientific literature and council documents; and
- interviews with five Metropolitan Adelaide councils

The Guideline presents typologies that are based on common management approaches and outcomes. The five typologies and brief descriptions are:

- Typology 1 - Mulched areas under established trees: Mulch under established trees replacing existing cover of irrigated or non-irrigated turf. Mulch is generated from Council green waste collection and tree pruning. This typology involves no active planting of understorey;
- Typology 2 – Non-irrigated amenity planting: Primarily understorey and midstorey (shrub) plantings of low maintenance vegetation;
- Typology 3 - Native grass landscaping area: Managed turf consisting primarily of native Wallaby grass (*Austrodanthonia caespitose*). This typology can exist as an orchard, which is an area of grass grown out to encourage seed development or as turf, which is maintained shorter;
- Typology 4 – Dry turf: Non-irrigated turf, primarily consisting of Kikuyu grass;
- Typology 5 - Revegetation conservation site: Non-remnant native trees infilled with plantings of low maintenance, pre-European understorey species; and

The typologies can be applied to parks or reserves, or parts thereof, that are:

- unirrigated or receive very low irrigation;
- currently irrigated to maintain turf;
- not part of a dedicated play space;
- not part of dedicated sports area;
- not part of a formal garden or community garden;
- do not contain remnant vegetation (see Remnant Vegetation Management Plan); and
- not covered by any other plan (e.g. wetland management plan).

The following issues should be considered when applying the typologies:

- The natural landscaping typologies are designed to reduce maintenance costs over the longer term in comparison with pre-existing site management approaches. While initial establishment may require specific budget, they should not result in additional total, resource requirements. The cost of maintenance should be monitored and evaluated over time;

- Multiple typologies can be applied in a single area of open space. Council will need to determine on a case by case basis which typology(s) is most appropriate based on the outcomes, community objectives and level of interest and broader objectives of Council. Combining multiple uses for a single park or reserve would ideally be done at the master planning stage;
- As a rule, no typologies will be established or maintained using irrigation with potable water. For parks and reserves in the northern part of the Council, some irrigation may be feasible using recycled water from the Oaklands Park Stormwater Reuse Scheme; and
- The tradeoff between mitigating urban heat islands and applying natural landscaping typologies will need to be considered on a case by case basis. Heat mapping information from the Resilient South and Adapt West region's show that irrigated open space is typically cooler than non-irrigated open space, and that non-irrigated open space is cooler than areas of dead grass or bare ground.
- The species mix for each typology has been left to the discretion of Council staff with only general guidance provided regarding low maintenance native or non-native understorey and midstorey plants. However, consideration should be given at the time of establishing the typology to the climate resilience of the planting stock. For example, plants with a known lifespan of over 50 years should be selected with consideration of the projected climate for the region, which is warmer and drier than currently exists.

5 Trialling typologies

A key to the successful implementation of the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline will be establishing pilot plots within pilot sites (i.e. Council parks and reserves) in which the design and maintenance of the different typologies can be demonstrated and investigated.

Within each of the pilot sites, a number of typologies can be applied. The combination of pilot sites and typologies is described in Table 5. The typologies and recommended approaches to establishment and maintenance are described in Section 5.2. Given the potential number of variables in applying each typology, a fully replicated plot design with controls and treatments would be expensive to establish and maintain and potentially complex to analyse. Instead, the approach recommended here is based on testing small variations to establishment and maintenance approaches.

A more detailed establishment and maintenance plan should be developed for each pilot site, in consultation with Council staff, and based on the recommendations outlined below. Further information on the establishment and maintenance of each typology is provided in the Guideline.

5.1 Considerations for trialling typologies

General considerations for all pilot plots and sites are as follows (in no particular order):

- **Application design** – There are multiple aspects of each typology that could be varied at the pilot plots. This report focuses on those features of the typology establishment and maintenance that are believed most important in ongoing success of the typology. Other factors are listed that could also be assessed.
- **Communications and community engagement** – The typology pilot plots will be noticeably different in their establishment and maintenance style from other parts of the pilot site in which they occur, or when compared with other nearby locations. It is recommended that signage is provided at each pilot plot to explain why the trials are being undertaken, how long they will run for, the expected benefits, and how to seek further information/provide feedback (See also Monitoring consideration).

Cost – Indicative signage and monitoring costs are described in

Table 6. Estimates of the cost for establishment of each typology on a 5 m² basis are provided in Section 5.2. It is assumed that weed spraying, brush cutting and mowing will be undertaken as part of existing maintenance and hence these activities have not been costed separately.

- **Duration** – Some typologies may take several years to trial successfully, particularly if they require advanced plant orders and establishment periods. A formal evaluation of pilot plots should be conducted after 2 years utilising long-term photo records (see Monitoring consideration) and notes recorded by council staff based on visual site inspections.
- **Monitoring** – Low cost monitoring can be undertaken with the use of Fluker Posts (or similar) to provide a location for repeatable photo point analysis. Fluker Posts are

already in use at Oaklands Park through the Fluker Post Research Project (<http://www.flukerpost.com/>). The use of Fluker Posts would also facilitate community engagement and could be paired with signage about the trials.

- **Plots** – Variations in typology establishment and maintenance are proposed and hence multiple pilot plots are recommended within each pilot site. Minimum plot sizes are suggested based on predicted feasibility of maintenance. Council may choose larger plot sizes where practical at the time of establishment, though smaller sizes are not recommended. All typology trial plots within pilot sites should be the same size to reduce unnecessary variation and facilitate direct comparisons across plots. Boundaries of pilot plots should be at least 10 m apart.
- **Preparation** – the following section does not consider approaches or costings for preparing recommended pilot sites or plot locations; rather, this section assumes all pilot sites and pilot plot locations will be prepared, as necessary, prior to establishment of pilot plots. Preparation of pilot plot locations may include, for example: mowing, weed removal/treatment, removal of existing elements.
- **Timing** – All pilot plots should be established by the end of August in preparation for the spring growth period.

Each pilot site will require a more detailed implementation plan. Once these are prepared, opportunities to partner with research organisations on the trialling of the different typologies in pilot plots can be explored. Seed and WAX would be willing to provide contacts through the University of South Australia and University of Adelaide.

Table 5. Proposed pilot sites and typologies to be trialled in pilot plots within each site.

Pilot Site	Typology Types for Pilot Plots				
	1 Mulched beds under established trees	2 Non- irrigated amenity planting	3 Native grass landscaping area	4 Dry Turf	5 Revegetatio n conservatio n site
Bandon Tce Reserve, Marino	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Robertson Place Reserve, Marino (also known as Shaftesbury Tce Reserve)		✓	✓		✓
Pavana Ave Reserve, Hallett Cove	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hessing Crescent Reserve, Trott Park	✓		✓		✓
Maldon Avenue Reserve, Mitchell Park	✓	✓			
Edwardstown Oval Playground (southern landscape)		✓			

Table 6. Indicative costs for signage and spot photograph monitoring stations.

Item	Includes	Indicative Cost per Unit
Information Signage (to provide information on the typology, management and open space outcomes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angled information sign: 1000mm wide; maximum of 1200mm high. Timber and steel or folded steel construction. Information applied. Concrete footing. 	\$800-\$1200
Spot Photograph Monitoring Station (to monitor ground cover/grasses over time through community participation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camera marker: ground level location marker. Concrete pad with site identification and instruction information applied. Sighter marker: 300mm from camera marker. Concrete pad with site identification and instruction information applied. 	\$300

5.2 Approaches for trialling typologies

5.2.1 Typology 1 – Mulched beds under established trees

Aim

- Replace turf under established trees with mulch.
- Better understand the maintenance implications of mulched beds.

Potential pilot sites and plot locations

- Bandon Reserve, Marino (Establish mulched beds under established trees at eastern end).
- Pavana Reserve, Hallett Cove
- Hessing Crescent Reserve, Trott Park
- Maldon Avenue Reserve, Mitchell Park

Establishment

- Plots should be under established trees.
- Mulch spread to a minimum thickness of 75 mm from the trunk to the drip line of trees.
- Mulch bund (at least 150 mm) created at the outer edge of the mulch under trees to mark the edge for mowing.

Cost

- It assumed that there is no net cost to apply mulch if it comes from council sources. If this is not the case, the following indicative costs may apply.
- Weed spraying and brush cutting costs should come from existing maintenance budgets.

Description	Establishment Costs	
	Cost	Indicative Item Cost (per 5 m ²)
500 mm wide, 150 mm deep mulch bund around perimeter, 10 m perimeter (4 m ²)	\$10 per m ²	\$40
<i>Mulch under existing trees (allow 9 m² at 75 mm depth)</i>	<i>\$5 per m²</i>	<i>(\$45)</i>
	TOTAL	\$105-\$140

Maintenance

- Broadleaf weed control through spraying 2-3 times per year.
- Periodic auditing of mulch depths, and topping up of mulch to maintain height above surface at a minimum of 75 mm depth.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Monitoring should be conducted on a quarterly basis, using photos of each plot taken at the same location and height.
- Visual inspections should be used by maintenance teams to record extent of weed establishment, growth and mulch depth.
- A pilot plot database should be kept for each pilot plot, recording: typology type trialled, unique plot ID, plot location, maintenance undertaken (type, date, who), photo monitoring links, and any other comments (e.g. unusual disturbance or community feedback).

Other specific considerations for pilot plots

- This typology suggests a minimum mulch depth of 75mm, which could be varied to determine its effect on tree health, weed establishment and/or breakthrough of nearby turf.
- The age and type of mulch may lead to nitrogen drawdown. The impact of this could be assessed on established tree health.

5.2.2 Typology 2 – Non-irrigated amenity planting

Aim

- Provide a balance of amenity and biodiversity outcomes and reduce maintenance costs over the mid to long term.
- Assess ability for plantings to establish with limited irrigation and periodic spraying and brush cutting and to maintain amenity value.

Potential pilot sites and plot locations

- Bandon Reserve, Marino
- Robertson Place Reserve, Marino
- Pavana Reserve, Hallet Cove
- Maldon Avenue Reserve, Mitchell Park
- Edwardstown Oval Playground (southern Landscape)

Establishment

- Plant stock, tree guards and stakes provided by council. Use of tree guards and stakes will depend on location of the site and risk of pest animal damage, such as from hares.
- Planting labour provided by council or community groups.
- Mulch spread to a thickness of 75 mm between plants with a 150 mm mulch bund around the perimeter of the plot.

Cost

- Costs are estimated on a per 5 m² basis.
- It assumed that there is no net cost to apply mulch if it comes from council sources. If this is not the case, the indicative costs below may apply.
- Weed spraying and brush cutting costs should come from existing maintenance budgets.

Description	Establishment Costs	
	Cost	Indicative Item Cost (per 5m ²)
500 mm wide, 150 mm deep mulch bund around perimeter, 10 m perimeter (4 m ²)	\$10 per m ²	\$40
Tube stock planting indigenous midstorey, understorey and ground cover.	\$3.50 per plant with an average of 3-5 plants per square metre depending on species typology	\$50-\$75
Stakes and protective covers	\$1.00 per plant	\$15-\$25
Mulch under existing trees (allow 9 m ² at 75 mm depth)	\$5 per m ²	(\$45)
	TOTAL	\$105-\$140 per 5 m ²

Maintenance

- Mowing occurs up to the edge of the mulch bund.
- Broadleaf weed control within the bund 2-3 times per year.
- Brush cutting to reduce fire risk and maintain amenity values, at least twice per year.
- No mowing or irrigation required.
- Periodic auditing of mulch depths and topping up to maintain height above surface within a thickness of 10 to 75 mm depth.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Monitoring should be conducted on a quarterly basis, using photos of each plot.
- Visual inspection undertaken every quarter by maintenance teams should record general tree survival and health.
- A pilot plot database should be kept for each pilot plot, recording: typology type trialled, unique plot ID, plot location, maintenance undertaken (type, date, who), tree health, photo monitoring links, and any other comments (e.g. unusual disturbance or community feedback). A variety of tree health metrics could be used but a simple scale is recommended (e.g. poor health, no leaves = 1, good health, evidence of strong growth = 5).

Other specific considerations for pilot plots

- The selection of plants will need to consider what mixture of understorey and midstorey plants are required based on specific planting location with respect to views and CPTED principles.

5.2.3 Typology 3 – Native grass landscaping area

Aim

- Develop low-maintenance, managed native grass turf that supports passive recreation.
- Encourage expansion of native grass from remnant patches.

Potential pilot sites and plot locations*

- Bandon Reserve, Marino
- Robertson Place Reserve, Marino
- Pavana Reserve, Hallett Cove
- Hessing Crescent Reserve, Trott Park

* Identify existing areas of remnant native grass at each site.

Establishment

- Identify an existing area of native grass and protect it from mowing with a mulch bund.
- Site to be flagged off to reduce foot traffic during grass establishment.
- Initial broad leaf spray to remove competing weeds.

Cost

- It assumed that there is no net cost to create a mulch bund if it comes from council sources. If this is not the case, the indicative cost below may apply.
- Weed spraying and brush cutting costs should come from existing maintenance budgets.
- Additional costs may be incurred if temporary fencing is required to section off plots.

Description	Establishment Costs
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	Cost	Indicative Item Cost (per 5 m ²)
500 mm wide, 150 mm deep mulch bund around perimeter, 10 m perimeter (4 m ²)	\$10 per m ²	\$40
TOTAL		\$40

Maintenance

- Broadleaf weed control through spraying 2-3 times per year.
- Minimum mowing height of 40 mm.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Monitoring should be conducted on a quarterly basis, using photos of each plot.
- Visual inspection undertaken every quarter by maintenance teams should also record an estimated percent cover of grass through time.
- A pilot plot database should be kept for each pilot plot, recording: typology type trialled, unique plot ID, plot location, maintenance undertaken (type, date, who), percent grass coverage measured at least quarterly, photo monitoring links, and any other comments (e.g. unusual disturbance or community feedback).

Other specific considerations for pilot plots

- Council may need to invest in training of staff to better understand approaches to establishing and maintaining native grasses.
- Alternate maintenance options that could be trialled include mowing height, use of fertiliser, and irrigation to encourage establishment.

5.2.4 Typology 4 – Dry turf

Aim

- Establish dry kikuyu turf through expansion of existing areas of non-irrigated turf through vegetative growth.
- Assess impact of different mowing heights.

Potential pilot sites and plot locations

- Bandon Reserve, Marino – Establish plots at the western end where irrigation is not currently undertaken)
- Pavana Reserve, Hallett Cove – Multiple possible plot locations could be used. Areas to avoid are those close to heavy foot traffic such as the playground.

Establishment

- Pilot plots should be at least 10 m² in size and contain a mixture of areas covered by dry kikuyu turf and either bare ground or broad leaf weeds.
- A broad leaf spray program should be applied to remove competing species such as Galenia.
- Ground covered only with Galenia should be avoided at this stage because removal of plants could cause soil erosion.
- In northern Council areas with access to Oaklands Park Stormwater Reuse Scheme some temporary irrigation may be applied to encourage establishment. Where this occurs it should be recorded.
- Posts or temporary fencing should be used to demarcate the area for easy identification and assessment.

Cost

- There should be limited establishment costs for this typology. The initial broad leaf spray could be undertaken as part of spraying programs already occurring at these sites or in nearby parks or reserves.
- Additional costs may be incurred if fertiliser and irrigation is applied or if the condition of the existing turf is extremely low.

Maintenance

- Annual fertiliser application.
- Broadleaf spray every 1-2 years.
- Three trial mowing heights of 40 mm, 60 mm and 80 mm should be used for comparative purposes, applied to a minimum of 1 x 10 m² plot each.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Monitoring should be conducted on a quarterly basis, using photos of each plot.
- Visual inspection undertaken every quarter by maintenance teams should also record an estimated percent cover of kikuyu dominated area within each plot.
- A pilot plot database should be kept for each pilot plot, recording: typology type trialled, unique plot ID, plot location, maintenance undertaken (type, date, who), percent kikuyu dominated coverage, mowing height trialled, photo monitoring links, and any other comments (e.g. unusual disturbance or community feedback).

Other specific considerations for pilot sites

- Kikuyu prefers fertile loamy or sandy soils. It tends not to persist on soils subject to severe drying or cracking, so these should be avoided as pilot plot locations.
- If existing turf does not expand within 2 years of monitoring, seeding could be undertaken or trials conducted with different cultivars of roll out turf.
- This typology could also be trialled by removing irrigation from turf in reserves and parks that are currently watered.

5.2.5 Typology 5 – Revegetation conservation site

Aim

- Improve the conservation outcomes from existing non-remnant areas of native vegetation and provide amenity outcomes.
- Assess planting success rates and maintenance requirements.

Potential pilot sites and plot locations

- Robertson Place Reserve, Marino
- Hessing Crescent Reserve, Trott Park (Areas to avoid are those close to heavy foot traffic).

Establishment

- Plant stock, tree guards and stakes provided by council. Planting should preferably occur during cooler winter months.
- Planting labour provided by council or community groups.
- Create mulch bund border.

Cost

- Revegetation costs will vary due to location.
- Species selection should consider indigenous plant colony i.e. grey box woodland, coastal etc. which may impact on price.
- Community involvement in planting would reduce this cost by approximately 50%

- It is assumed that there is no net cost to create a mulch bund if it comes from council sources. If this is not the case, the indicative cost below may apply.
- Weed spraying and brush cutting costs should come from existing maintenance budgets.

Description	Establishment Costs	
	Cost	Indicative Item Cost (per 5 m ²)
Tube stock planting indigenous trees, midstorey, understorey and ground cover.	\$3.50 per plant with an average of 3-5 plants per square metre depending on species typology	\$50-\$75
Stakes and protective covers	\$1.00 per plant	\$15-\$25
<i>Mulch under existing trees (allow 9 m² at 75 mm depth)</i>	<i>\$5 per m²</i>	<i>(\$45)</i>
TOTAL		\$65-\$100 per 5 m² plot

Maintenance

- Mowing occurs up to the edge of the mulch bund.
- Broadleaf weed control within the bund 1-2 times per year.
- Brush cutting to reduce fire risk and maintain amenity values, at least once per year.
- May require supplementary plantings, depending on the success of initial establishment phase.

Monitoring and evaluation

- Monitoring should be conducted on a quarterly basis, using photos of each plot.
- Visual inspection undertaken every quarter by maintenance teams should record general tree survival and health.
- A pilot plot database should be kept for each pilot plot, recording: typology type trialled, unique plot ID, plot location, maintenance undertaken (type, date, who), tree health, photo monitoring links, and any other comments (e.g. unusual disturbance or community feedback). A variety of tree health metrics could be used but a simple scale is recommended (e.g. poor health, no leaves = 1, good health, evidence of strong growth = 5).

Other specific considerations for pilot plots

- The selection of plants will need to consider what mixture of understorey and midstorey plants are required based on specific planting location with respect to views and CPTED principles.

Natural Landscapes

Design and Maintenance Guideline



1. CONTEXT

Urban green spaces are highly valued by the community and provide natural settings for a range of activities and enhance neighbourhood character. The City of Marion owns, develops and manages a network of open spaces ranging from small parks to large reserves.

Natural landscaping areas are described within Council's Open Space Policy as "...open space managed for general enhancement of natural amenity and passive recreation". Natural landscaping areas can cover entire parks and reserves, or parts thereof, and exist alongside a broad range of open space classifications.

Natural landscaping areas can assist in meeting Council's strategic objectives, such as the "valuing nature" theme of the community vision through outcomes related to climate resilience, biodiversity and improved water management.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this *Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline* is to provide guidance on establishment and management of typology types to be applied within natural landscaping areas forming Council parks and reserves.

The establishment and maintenance of natural landscaping areas follows the principles for the provision, development, and management of open space, which are:

- Accessibility and Amenity;
- Multi-functional and Adaptable;
- Environment Protection and Sustainability; and
- Community Involvement.

3. TYPOLOGIES

This Guideline presents typologies that are based on common management approaches and outcomes. The five typologies are:

- Typology 1 - Mulched beds under established trees;
- Typology 2 – Non-irrigated amenity planting;
- Typology 3 - Native grass landscaping area;
- Typology 4 – Dry turf; and
- Typology 5 - Revegetation conservation site.

Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline



The typologies can be applied to parks or reserves, or parts thereof, that are:

- unirrigated or receive very low irrigation;
- currently irrigated to maintain turf;
- not part of a dedicated play space;
- not part of dedicated sports area;
- not part of a formal garden or community garden;
- do not contain remnant vegetation (see Remnant Vegetation Management Plan); and
- not covered by any other plan (e.g. wetland management plan).

4. ISSUES TO CONSIDER WHEN APPLYING THE TYPOLOGIES

This document provides a guide only, and is not mandatory or prescriptive. The following issues should be considered when applying the typologies:

- The natural landscaping typologies are designed to reduce maintenance costs in comparison with pre-existing site management approaches. They should not result in additional total, resource requirements;
- Multiple typologies can be applied in a single area of open space. Council will need to determine on a case by case basis which typology(s) is most appropriate based on the outcomes, community objectives and level of interest and broader objectives of Council;
- As a rule, no typologies will be established or maintained using irrigation with potable water. For parks and reserves in the northern part of the Council, some irrigation may be feasible using recycled water from the Oaklands Park Stormwater Reuse Scheme; and
- Cost ranges are indicative and need to be periodically reviewed and revised to ensure their accuracy and applicability.

5. IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF THE GUIDELINE

This is the first version of the Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline. Some of the proposed natural landscape typologies are being trialed and hence need to be monitored, evaluated and periodically reviewed to assess performance. As such, an adaptive management approach to their ongoing development and application is warranted. A separate Council report outlines the approach to implementation.

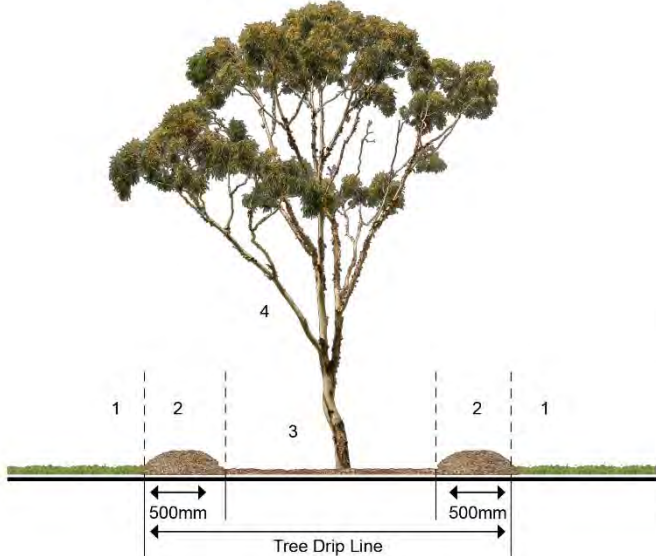
The following sections provide details about each of the Typologies, including the aim and potential outcomes of implementation, and notes about establishment and maintenance. Optional extras which may be applied in associated with any of the Typology types are detailed in Section 6.

Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline



TYPOLOGY 1. MULCHED BEDS UNDER ESTABLISHED TREES

TYPOLOGY 1 - MULCHED BEDS UNDER ESTABLISHED TREES

Description	Mulch under established trees replacing existing cover of irrigated or non-irrigated turf. Mulch is generated from Council green waste collection and tree pruning. This typology involves no active planting of understorey.
Primary aim	Maintain or improve the health of established trees and reduce maintenance costs.
Cross section	 <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established grass 2. Mulch edge to delineate mowing and mulch bed. (500mm wide x 150mm deep or twice thickness of mulch under tree) 3. Thin layer of mulch under tree (75mm deep) 4. Existing established indigenous tree

Examples of mulched beds under established trees



Mulched beds under mature Eucalypt at Maldon Avenue Reserve, Mitchell Park

Natural Landscapes

Design and Maintenance Guideline

Outcomes	<p>Increased connectivity of remnant vegetation: Application of this typology help protect existing established trees which play an important connectivity role across the landscape.</p> <p>Increased presence of desirable native fauna: Mulched areas may promote habitat and foraging for invertebrates and small reptiles (e.g. skinks, geckos). Protecting established trees will also be important for protecting current and future native fauna that already rely on these trees for habitat/breeding, refuge, foraging, or connectivity, or which may rely on trees as they mature (e.g. eucalypts developing hollows).</p> <p>Increased shade / canopy cover: Protecting established trees will maintain existing shade and canopy cover, as well as increasing cover and shade over time as younger trees grow and mature. Loss of established trees will reduce the amount of shade and canopy cover, as well as associated beneficial services for people and the environment.</p> <p>Reduced urban heat islands: Trees help to reduce urban heat island effects through the processes of direct shading (of surfaces and buildings) and evapotranspiration. Established trees provide a significantly greater effect on reducing temperatures than do unestablished, growing trees. This typology can help to protect trees, which will help to reduce temperatures, particularly as current immature trees grow to maturity. Removal of turf from within the protection zone of established trees will reduce water and nutrient competition and increase tree vigour.</p> <p>Recreation: Located under or adjacent to trees use cut logs sourced from surrounding council tree management actions to create climbing, balancing, investigation, socialisation opportunities.</p> <p>Community safety: Tree audits and assessments form part of ongoing site audits in the tree management framework. This typology helps support clearance zones limiting occupancy under mature trees.</p> <p>Community involvement: There are limited opportunities for community involvement.</p>
Establishment and maintenance	<p>Establishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulch is spread to a minimum thickness of 75 mm beneath the drip line of trees. • Depth of mulch may vary between tree species. • Mulch bund created as a border (at twice thickness of mulch depth applied under trees). <p>Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadleaf weed control through spraying 2-3 times per year. • Periodic auditing of mulch depths. • Periodic topping up of mulch to maintain height above surface at a minimum of 75 mm depth (under tree) or twice that for the bund. • Mowing occurs up to the edge of the mulch bund. • No irrigation required.
Cost per m2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It assumed that there is no net cost to apply mulch if it comes from council sources.

Natural Landscapes

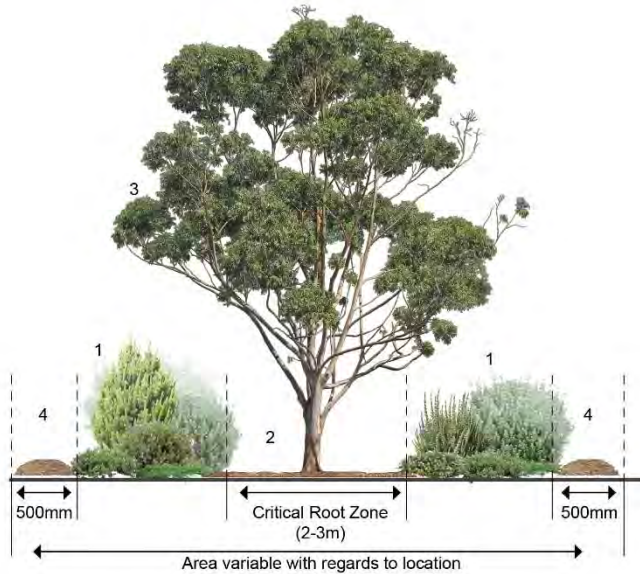

Design and Maintenance Guideline



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed spraying and brush cutting costs should come from existing maintenance budgets.
Special notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential reduction of moisture permeation to tree root structure through thick applications of mulch. • Quality control of mulch types; course mulch with no fines to be used to reduce water repellent risk, potential fungal growth, removal of nitrogen from the soil and reduce potential weeds. • Potential tree stress because of previous turf irrigation promoting surface root structures and not deep root infrastructure. • Nitrogen drawdown if fresh mulch is used – may need fertiliser • Spread of mulch outside of the bund area may occur (e.g. due to birds, passive recreation, topography) and so maintaining mulch layer and bund consistency will be important.
Where can this typology be applied?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply this typology under existing native trees extending to the tree drip line (tree protection zone). • This typology can be applied under trees both on the flat and on a slope up to 30 degrees.
Optional considerations	<p>Materials: To achieve a different aesthetic consider using larger pebbles or a stone edge in place of mulch. Ensure one type of material is used to reduce maintenance.</p> <p>Amenity: Provide a bench seat or a log (sourced from surrounding council tree management actions) located under/adjacent the tree where there are limited shaded seating options. Only provide seating under appropriate tree species (ones with low failure rate).</p> <p>CPTED: Review location of mulch garden beds and removal of lower branches (where appropriate) to assist with views through and under tree canopies to assist with CPTED principles, providing or improving visual sight lines and connections.</p> <p>Limb management: Large fallen branches can provide habitat for native animals both from the fallen limb and potentially also from hollow development in the tree where the limb has broken away. Fallen branches also provide opportunities for nature play. Whether branches are retained should be assessed depending on whether the tree has a propensity for limb fall.</p>

TYPOLGY 1. MULCHED BEDS UNDER ESTABLISHED TREES

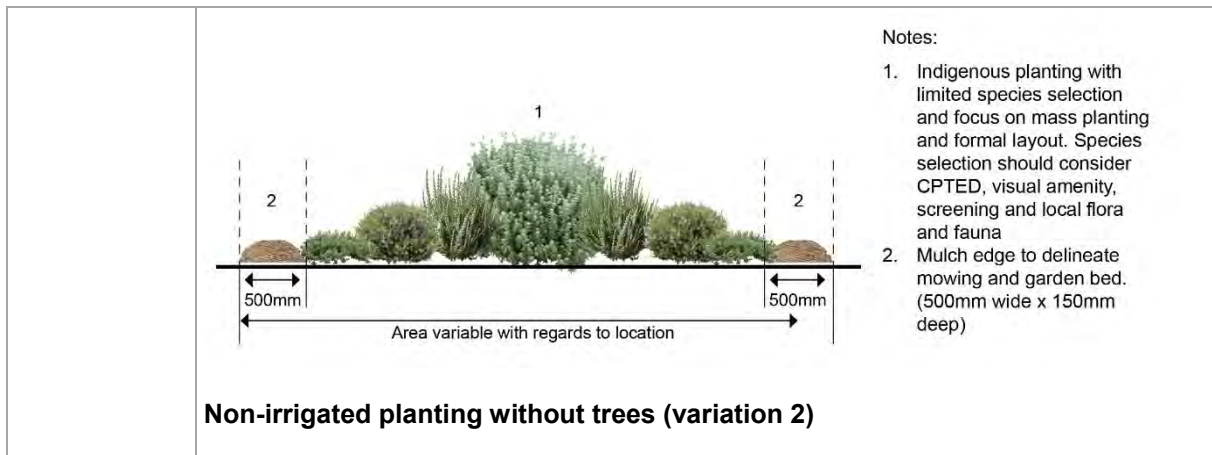
TYPOLGY 2 – NON-IRRIGATED AMENITY PLANTING

Description	Primarily understorey and midstorey (shrub) plantings of low maintenance vegetation.
Primary aim	Provide a balance of amenity and biodiversity outcomes and reduce maintenance costs over the mid to long term.
Cross section	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diverse range of ground cover, understorey and midstorey indigenous planting. Species selection should consider CPTED, visual amenity, screening and local flora and fauna 2. Thin layer of mulch (75mm deep) in critical root zone (2-3m from trunk of tree) for established trees 3. Existing established indigenous tree 4. Mulch edge to delineate mowing and garden bed. (500mm wide x 150mm deep or twice thickness of mulch under tree) <p>Non-irrigated amenity planting around established trees</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diverse range of ground cover, understorey and midstorey indigenous planting. Species selection should consider CPTED, visual amenity, screening and local flora and fauna 2. Thin layer of mulch (75mm deep) 3. Mulch edge to delineate mowing and garden bed. (500mm wide x 150mm deep) <p>Non-irrigated amenity planting without trees (variation 1)</p>

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TYPOLGY 2. NON-IRRIGATED AMENITY PLANTING



Examples of native amenity planting



Mulch bund used to mark edge of amenity planting.

<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Increased connectivity of remnant vegetation: Increased indigenous plantings will support native fauna through increasing the total amount of habitat in a landscape, and by improving connectivity for various fauna species across the landscape. The relative impact of this typology on fauna movements will be highly species-specific and dependant on what fauna occur in the region and their specific habitat requirements, sensitivities, and abilities to move through the urban landscape.</p> <p>Increased presence of desirable native fauna: If plantings applied in this typology take into consideration the habitat and foraging requirements of desirable fauna species, then this typology may increase the presence of desirable nature fauna by providing suitable living/breeding, refuge, and foraging habitats. For fauna species to exploit these resources it will be important that they are able to access these typologies (see notes on connectivity).</p> <p>Increased shade / canopy cover: Plantings may provide some localised shade of ground immediately beneath the plantings, however, this shade will have negligible benefits compared to that provided by trees.</p>
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	<p>Reduced urban heat islands: Green spaces are important elements in urban landscapes for helping to reduce urban heat islands. The presence of plants minimises the coverage of sealed surfaces and evapotranspiration processes help to cool the environment. The impact of cooling for this typology will be maximised in Northern reserves if irrigation is applied.</p> <p>Recreation: There are some opportunities for nature play through co-located cut logs sourced from surrounding council tree management actions to create climbing, balancing, investigation, socialisation opportunities. Careful consideration should be given to ensuring clear sight lines to play elements. Consideration could also be given to the establishment of a plant maze or paths for exploration using native hedging plants (this would depend on location and area available noting that these plantings are typical of garden beds adjacent to playgrounds providing amenity and framing spaces within reserves).</p> <p>Community involvement: Consideration should be given to consulting with the community on the size and location of plantings and to identify the level of local community involvement. This typology is likely to attract the interest of the local community rather than the wider population due to its scale and local application. Opportunities exist to engage with the surrounding residents to contribute to establishment and, in some cases, ongoing maintenance.</p>
<p>Establishment and maintenance</p>	<p>Note: The balance of biodiversity versus amenity outcomes from this typology can be influenced by the choice of indigenous or non-indigenous species at the planting stage.</p> <p>Establishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant stock, tree guards and stakes provided by council. Use of tree guards and stakes will depend on location of the site and risk of pest animal damage, such as from hares. • Planting labour provided by council or community groups. • Mulch is spread to a thickness of 10 to 75 mm. Depth of mulch will vary between plant species. • Mulch bund created as a border. • Quantity of mulch applied will depend on size of planting, with less mulch for larger sized plantings. • No irrigation (except perhaps for establishment of plants in first year near northern reserves with access to Oaklands Park Stormwater Reuse Scheme water). <p>Maintenance – Regime A (for sites close to residential housing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing occurs up to the edge of the mulch bund. • Broadleaf weed control within the bund 2-3 times per year. • Brush cutting to reduce fire risk and maintain amenity values, at least twice per year. • May require supplementary plantings, depending on the success of initial establishment phase. • No regular mowing or irrigation. • Where applied within the mulch bund, periodic auditing of mulch depths and topping up to maintain height above surface within a thickness of 10 to 75 mm depth. <p>Maintenance – Regime B (for sites away from residential housing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing occurs up to the edge of the mulch bund. • Broadleaf weed control within the bund 1-2 times per year.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brush cutting to reduce fire risk and maintain amenity values, at least once per year. • May require supplementary plantings, depending on the success of initial establishment phase. • No regular mowing or irrigation. • Where applied within the mulch bund, periodic auditing of mulch depths and topping up to maintain height above surface within a thickness of 10 to 75 mm depth. 												
Cost per m2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costs are estimated on a per 5 m² basis. • It assumed that there is no net cost to apply mulch if it comes from council sources. • Weed spraying and brush cutting costs should come from existing maintenance budgets. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description</th> <th>Cost</th> <th>Indicative Item Cost (per 5m²)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tube stock planting indigenous midstorey, understorey and ground cover.</td> <td>\$3.50 per plant with an average of 3-5 plants per square metre depending on species typology</td> <td>\$50-\$75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stakes and protective covers</td> <td>\$1.00 per plant</td> <td>\$15-\$25</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td>\$105-\$140 per 5 m²</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Cost	Indicative Item Cost (per 5m ²)	Tube stock planting indigenous midstorey, understorey and ground cover.	\$3.50 per plant with an average of 3-5 plants per square metre depending on species typology	\$50-\$75	Stakes and protective covers	\$1.00 per plant	\$15-\$25	TOTAL		\$105-\$140 per 5 m ²
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Stakes and protective covers	\$1.00 per plant	\$15-\$25											
TOTAL		\$105-\$140 per 5 m ²											
Special notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful attention should be paid to management, particularly brush cutting, weeding, and depth of planting when applied for screening purposes, to avoid complaints regarding visual amenity and potential exacerbation of environmental hazards (e.g. increased fire risk). 												
Where can this typology be applied?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This typology should be considered in high quality and more frequently used open spaces due to the increased level of maintenance and amenity provided. • This typology can be applied along the road side edge of a reserve. Consideration should be given to access points into the reserve, both formalised (road crossing) and informal. Breaks in planting should be located periodically to maintain access into the reserve. CPTED principles should be considered with species selection and maintenance. • This typology can be applied as a screening edge between the reserve and adjacent land use. Plant species should be selected with screening in mind with a maximum growth height of 2-5 meters depending on desired screening height. • This typology can be established under existing native trees ensuring that the critical root zone (3-5 metres) is kept clear of planting. • This typology can be applied as a stand-alone garden bed within a reserve to provide additional landscape amenity. • This typology can be applied both on level ground and slopes up to 30 degrees. • Typology adjacent to playground to frame and create a sense of enclosure and comfort. 												

Natural Landscapes

Design and Maintenance Guideline



<p>Optional considerations</p>	<p>Amenity: The amenity of indigenous plantings can be increased through species selection, such as selected plants which provide flowers, seasonal change and/or scent. The PlantSelector+ tool could be used to inform plant selection for specific purposes (https://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au/).</p> <p>CPTED: When applied to the edge of the reserve plant species should be selected with consideration to CPTED principles with a maximum growing height of 1.5 meters to keep sight lines into the reserve clear</p> <p>Materials: Using a stone or wood border would provide a different and more formalised aesthetic, and also potentially provide recreation elements. Wood borders, particularly if natural logs are used, may also provide habitat and foraging resources for some native animals.</p> <p>Other: Species selection will be important if attempting to attract native animals to use or traverse through this typology. If done with respect to the requirements of different animal species, the beneficial impacts of this typology may extend beyond the typology footprint into the broader landscape. The PlantSelector+ tool could be used to inform plant selection for specific purposes (https://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au/).</p>
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Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline



TYPOLOGY 3. NATIVE GRASS LANDSCAPING AREA

TYPOLOGY 3 – NATIVE GRASS LANDSCAPING AREA

Description	Managed turf consisting primarily of native Wallaby grass (<i>Austrodanthonia caespitose</i>). This typology can exist as an orchard, which is an area of grass grown out to encourage seed development or as turf, which is maintained shorter.
Primary aim	Develop low maintenance, managed native grass turf that supports passive recreation, provides some biodiversity benefits and mitigates heat island impacts in areas that are currently a bare ground/weed mix.
Cross section	<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seed harvesting plot with temporary fencing 2. Established native grass lawn 3. Protected plot with temporary fencing to encourage the establishment or recovery of native grass (weed management and reseeding) <p>Grass mowing height should be no lower than 40 mm.</p>

Examples of native grass landscaping area



Native grass patch at Bombay Street Reserve



Extensive managed native grass landscaping area

Natural Landscapes

Design and Maintenance Guideline



Outcomes	<p>Increased connectivity of remnant vegetation: This typology may help to improve the permeability of the urban landscape through providing more “natural” stepping stone elements through the built urban matrix between remnant vegetation patches, and potentially providing a type of natural buffer if located adjacent to well-vegetated areas. Managing these areas to have higher grass heights will increase the connectivity function for small mammals, reptiles and potentially some small birds.</p> <p>Increased presence of desirable native fauna: There is limited habitat or refuge provided for larger native animals (e.g. birds, mammals, reptiles, frogs) by this typology if maintained as short mown heights. There may be some benefits for soil quality and native insect species associated with native grasses, which may in turn increase foraging potential for larger animals who feed on insects, though if such animals are highly sensitive to open/edge habitats then they will not occur regardless of foraging potential. Desirable animals may be increased by this typology if it is located adjacent to a more structurally complex vegetation habitat areas (e.g. kangaroos and bandicoots may forage in lawned areas if located adjacent to suitable complex vegetated habitats) or if managed to have higher grass heights.</p> <p>Reduced urban heat islands: Green spaces are important elements in urban landscapes for helping to reduce urban heat islands. Green grass areas are known to facilitate urban cooling, with effects being felt in the immediate locale and for varying distances downwind of the grassed area. However, it should be noted that brown grass areas can be hotter than sealed surfaces. Irrigation of these areas may be needed seasonally to maintain “greenness” to reduce urban heat islands.</p> <p>Recreation: There are limited opportunities for nature play within this typology, however consideration should be made to the suitability of native lawns for passive and active recreation purposes.</p> <p>Community involvement: Opportunities exist to engage with the surrounding community to inform them about native grasses and how these differ from the more prevalent European grass species. There is the potential for seed harvesting locations and established lawns of native grasses on Council land to become an educational tool for surrounding residents to demonstrate the potential and benefits of native lawn.</p>
Establishment and maintenance	<p><u>Native grass orchard</u> <i>Establishment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify an existing area of native grass and protect it from mowing with a mulch bund. • Site to be flagged off from the community during grass establishment. • In Northern areas with access to Oaklands Park Stormwater Reuse Scheme some irrigation may be applied to assist with establishment. <p><i>Maintenance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broadleaf weed control through spraying 2-3 times per year. • Avoid mowing from early spring to mid-summer. At other times of year minimum mowing height of 40 mm. <p><u>Native grass turf</u> <i>Establishment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where native grass is not already present engage a contractor to initiate a direct seeding program.

Natural Landscapes

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Northern areas with access to Oaklands Park Stormwater Reuse Scheme some irrigation may be applied to assist with establishment. <p>Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadleaf weed control through spraying 2-3 times per year. Minimum mowing height of 40 mm.
Cost per m2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It assumed that there is no net cost to create a mulch bund if it comes from council sources. Weed spraying and brush cutting costs should come from existing maintenance budgets. Additional costs may be incurred if temporary fencing is required to section off plots.
Special notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increase in time and effort involved in ensuring the successful establishment of a consistent coverage of native grass. Increase in initial costs involved in integrating seed harvesting and establishment of native grasses into Council practices and educating staff members. Mowing management and machinery cleaning systems review required to prevent cross contamination between native and non-native grasses. If seed heads are wind distributed (e.g. windmill grasses) there is potential for them to spread and establish in surrounding sites.
Where can this typology be applied?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider taking advantage of areas with existing established native grasses to provide seeding patches that are already adapted to the local soil and climate conditions. This typology can be applied on the flat and on a slope up to 45 degrees, depending on surface water and application methods (hydro seeding versus hand seeding).
Optional considerations	<p>Amenity: Change in perceived amenity when compared to the more prevalent non-native grass species. Potential increase or decrease in amenity due to seeding plots depending on viewer sensitivity.</p> <p>CPTED: Low lying plant species allows clear sight lines.</p> <p>Other: The benefits of this typology for flora and fauna may be maximised if located adjacent to well-vegetated (structurally complex) habitat areas. In this spatial arrangement, native grass areas may help to buffer edge effects on well-vegetated habitat areas. Irrigation of this typology in Northern reserves to retain “greenness” will be important for helping to minimise urban heat islands.</p>

Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline



TYPOLGY 4. DRY TURF

TYPOLGY 4 – DRY TURF

Description	Non-irrigated turf, primarily consisting of Kikuyu (<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>).	
Primary aim	Develop low maintenance, managed turf that supports passive recreation and mitigates heat island impacts in areas that are currently bare ground/weed mix.	
Cross section	<p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a turf area. On the left, a rectangular area labeled '1' is enclosed by a fence. Below it, a double-headed arrow indicates an area of '3 to 5 m²'. To the right of this fenced area is a larger, open area labeled '2'. Below it, a double-headed arrow indicates an 'Area variable with regards to location'. A vertical dashed line separates the two areas.</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protected plot with temporary fencing to encourage the establishment or recovery of grass (weed management and reseeding) 2. Established dry land grass (minimum mowing height of 40-50mm)

Examples of dry turf



Area of Bombay Reserve covered in mixture of Kikuyu and Galenia and considered suitable for dry turf establishment.



Areas of dry turf of varying quality in foreground and background of image at Gully Reserve.

Natural Landscapes

Design and Maintenance Guideline

Outcomes	<p>Increased connectivity of remnant vegetation: Turfed areas may help to increase the permeability of urban landscapes by providing more natural “stepping stone” connections through the built urban landscape between suitable habitat areas. Turfed areas may also provide a more “natural” buffer if adjacent to well-vegetated habitat areas, though if dominated by weed species, may have a negative impact on adjacent habitat areas by facilitating weed dispersal and habitat degradation.</p> <p>Increased presence of desirable native fauna: Species likely to utilise these areas are common, generalist species found commonly throughout the urban matrix (e.g. magpies, noisy minors, white ibis).</p> <p>Reduced urban heat islands: Green spaces are important elements in urban landscapes for helping to reduce urban heat islands. Green grass areas are known to facilitate urban cooling, with effects being felt in the immediate locale and for varying distances downwind of the grassed area. However, it should be noted that brown grass areas can be hotter than sealed surfaces.</p> <p>Recreation: There are limited opportunities for nature play within this typology, however dry land grass provides numerous opportunities for passive recreation (e.g. kicking balls, picnics, kite flying).</p> <p>Community involvement: There are limited opportunities for community involvement. However, a broad community information sheet could be produced to explain and inform on Council practices and reasons behind maintaining dry land grass areas.</p>
Establishment and maintenance	<p>Establishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim is to encourage regrowth and expansion of existing areas of Kikuyu. • Apply spray treatment to remove competing weeds such as Galenia near Kikuyu. • In Northern areas with access to Oaklands Park Stormwater Reuse Scheme some irrigation may be applied to assist with establishment. • Establishment may occur over a period of 2-3 years. <p>Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain mowing height of 40-50 mm to avoid cutting too close to base of plant. • Annual fertiliser application. • Broadleaf spray every 1-2 years.
Cost per m2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be limited establishment costs for this typology. The initial broad leaf spray could be undertaken as part of spraying programs already occurring at these sites or in nearby parks or reserves. • Additional costs may be incurred if fertiliser and irrigation is applied.
Special notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for dry land grass to die off in summer and require additional maintenance to recover during the winter months. • If the turf is non-irrigated, it may become a heat island source if natural rainfall and runoff fails to maintain its “greenness”.
Where can this typology be applied?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This typology can be applied both on the flat and on a slope up to 45 degrees, depending on surface water and application methods (hydro seeding verses hand seeding).
Optional considerations	<p>Amenity: Change in perceived amenity when compared to irrigated grass areas.</p>

Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline



	<p>CPTED: Low lying plant species allows clear sight lines.</p> <p>Other: Ensure that both warm and cool season grass species are promoted within the same area to provide better grass coverage and amenity all year round. This can be achieved by seeding with winter growing species such as rye grass</p>
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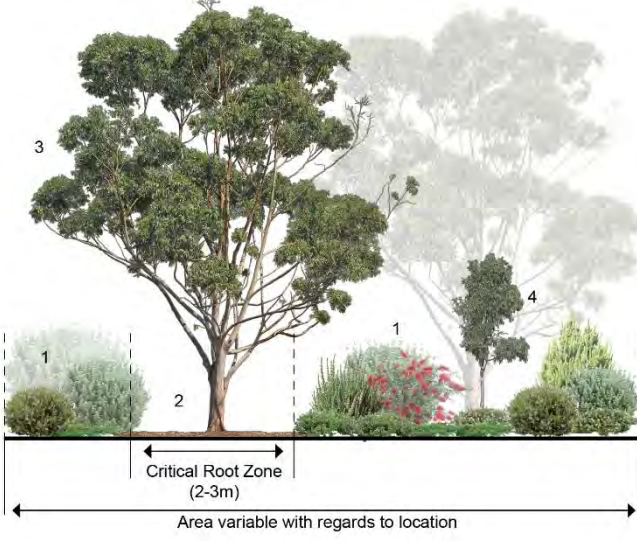
TYPOLGY 4. DRY TURF

Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline



TYPOLOGY 5. REVEGETATION CONSERVATION SITE

TYPOLOGY 5 – REVEGETATION CONSERVATION SITE

Description	Non-remnant or remnant indigenous trees infilled with plantings of low maintenance, indigenous midstorey, understorey and/or ground cover species consistent with the desired conservation outcome.
Primary aim	Improve the conservation outcomes from existing non-remnant areas of native vegetation and provide amenity outcomes.
Cross section	 <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diverse range of ground cover, understorey and midstorey indigenous planting. Species selection should consider CPTED, visual amenity, screening and local flora and fauna 2. Thin layer of mulch (75mm deep) in critical root zone (2-3m from trunk of tree) for established trees 3. Existing established indigenous tree 4. New tree planting to increase tree canopy

Examples of revegetation conservation site



Open areas under established (juvenile) grey box woodland



Infill planting under grey box woodland

Natural Landscapes

Design and Maintenance Guideline

<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Increased connectivity of remnant vegetation: This typology will contribute to increased connectivity of remnant vegetation if spatially located appropriately within the landscape. Connectivity provided by this typology for biodiversity may be in the form of “stepping stone”, “patch consolidation”, or “continuous” connections. Their functional value for species will be species-specific and dependant on species’ habitat requirements, sensitivities, and movement capabilities/motivations.</p> <p>Increased presence of desirable native fauna: Providing structurally complex revegetation areas will help to increase the presence of desirable native fauna, particularly birds. The specific species benefited will depend on the revegetation plantings undertaken and species’ habitat requirements, as well as their ability to access this created typology.</p> <p>Increased shade / canopy cover: Shade and canopy cover may be increased by this typology by protecting existing trees and facilitating their growth, and if new trees are planted as part of the revegetation works.</p> <p>Reduced urban heat islands: Canopy cover and increased plantings associated with this typology will help to greatly reduce urban heat islands, particularly if located in or slightly upwind of current urban heat island hotspots.</p> <p>Recreation: There are some opportunities for nature play through co-located cut logs sourced from surrounding council tree management actions to create climbing, balancing, investigation, and socialisation opportunities for people (particularly children). Such elements may also provide habitat and foraging resources for certain native animal species. Careful consideration should be given to ensuring clear sight lines to play elements.</p> <p>Community involvement: This typology provides a greater level of community involvement opportunities which could engage a wider range of community groups. Opportunities exist to engage with the wider community, environmental conservation groups and walking groups to contribute to the establishment and, in some cases, the ongoing maintenance of areas of revegetation conservation planting.</p>
<p>Establishment and maintenance</p>	<p>Establishment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plant stock, tree guards and stakes provided by council. Use of tree guards and stakes will depend on location of the site and risk of pest animal damage, such as from hares. • Planting labour provided by council or community groups. • Create mulch bund border. <p>Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mowing occurs up to the edge of the mulch bund. • Broadleaf weed control within the bund 1-2 times per year. • Brush cutting to reduce fire risk and maintain amenity values, at least once per year. • May require supplementary plantings, depending on the success of initial establishment phase. • No regular mowing or irrigation.
<p>Cost per m2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetation costs will vary due to location. • Species selection should consider indigenous plant colony which may impact on price. • Community involvement in planting would reduce this cost by approximately 50%.

Natural Landscapes

Design and Maintenance Guideline

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is assumed that there is no net cost to create a mulch bund if it comes from council sources. Weed spraying and brush cutting costs should come from existing maintenance budgets. 												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description</th> <th>Cost</th> <th>Indicative Item Cost (per 5 m²)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tube stock planting indigenous trees, midstorey, understorey and ground cover.</td> <td>\$3.50 per plant with an average of 3-5 plants per square metre depending on species typology</td> <td>\$50-\$75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stakes and protective covers</td> <td>\$1.00 per plant</td> <td>\$15-\$25</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL</td> <td>\$65-\$100 per 5 m² plot</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Cost	Indicative Item Cost (per 5 m ²)	Tube stock planting indigenous trees, midstorey, understorey and ground cover.	\$3.50 per plant with an average of 3-5 plants per square metre depending on species typology	\$50-\$75	Stakes and protective covers	\$1.00 per plant	\$15-\$25	TOTAL		\$65-\$100 per 5 m ² plot
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Stakes and protective covers	\$1.00 per plant	\$15-\$25											
TOTAL		\$65-\$100 per 5 m ² plot											
Special notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the area required for conservation or reestablishment of large native vegetation areas this typology will have an increased cost associated with its establishment. However, this could be implemented over several years. Potentially higher costs related to brush cutting due to the larger areas. Potential to encourage antisocial behavior in an area which does not attract high levels of use if CPTED principles are not applied. 												
Where can this typology be applied?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be established in larger parcels of open space which will support the establishment of a larger ecosystem. Could be located adjacent to existing remnant vegetation to create biodiversity corridors. Consider taking advantage of areas with existing established native plantings to provide a starting point, especially with consideration to established tree canopy. 												
Optional considerations	<p>Amenity: If located alongside an established or new walking track consider providing low maintenance and durable seating options for rest stops.</p> <p>CPTED: Consider location of revegetation planting and the requirements for clear sight lines and access points. Consider providing low planting or native grass breaks in dense planting walls to provide clear entry and exit points. Such areas should be carefully managed through maintenance, sight lines, passive surveillance (where possible) and lighting (where possible).</p> <p>Other: Consider providing interpretive or recognition signage in areas which have a high environmental importance or high level of community involvement. Signage should be all weather resistant and contain a range of informative information on local flora and fauna.</p> <p>If located along an established or new walking track wayfinding signage should be considered. This should be located so that it is clearly legible from the walking track and so that it will not be obscured by overgrown plants.</p>												

Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline



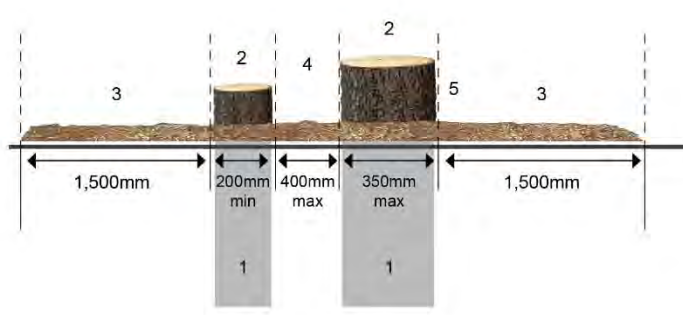
	Consideration should be given to what fauna species are desirable and spatial location and revegetation plantings undertaken to be sympathetic to desirable species' habitat requirements, sensitivities, and ability to access this typology.
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TYPOLGY 5. REVEGETATION CONSERVATION SITE


Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline

6. OPTIONAL EXTRAS

OPTIONAL EXTRA 1 – LOG STEPPERS

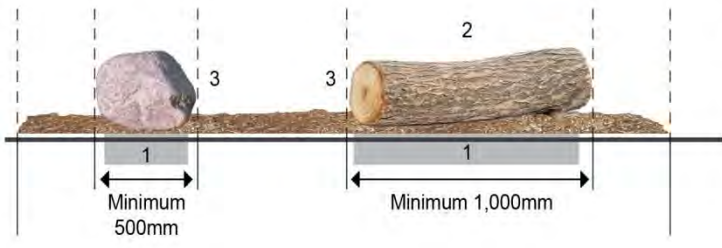
Description	Log steppers are an optional play element, the layout and number of steppers will depend on the location and source materials.
Primary aim	Provide low cost additional play elements to increase nature play value of reserves. Source materials from Council tree management practices.
Cross section	 <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure appropriate footing considering location (e.g. soil, ground water) and stepper height 2. Lightly sanded and rounded edges on log steppers 3. Clearance Zone (1,500mm) 4. Maximum distance between steppers (400mm), maximum height difference (300mm) 5. Maximum stepper height (450mm)

OPTIONAL EXTRA 2– LOG BALANCE BEAM

Description	Log balance beam/s is an optional play element, the layout, number and length of balance beams will depend on the location and source materials.
Primary aim	Provide low cost additional play elements to increase nature play value of reserves. Source materials from Council tree management practices.
Cross section	 <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure appropriate footing considering location (e.g. soil, ground water) and balance beam height 2. Lightly sanded and rounded edges on log beam 3. Clearance Zone (1,500mm) 4. Maximum balance beam height (450mm)

Natural Landscapes Design and Maintenance Guideline

OPTIONAL EXTRA 3 – LOG OR ROCK SEAT

Description	Log or rock seats are an optional amenity element, the layout and number of seats will depend on the location and source materials.
Primary aim	Provide low cost additional amenity elements to increase seating and socialisation areas within reserves. Source materials from Council tree management practices.
Cross section	 <p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure appropriate footing considering location (e.g. soil, ground water) and seat height 2. Lightly sanded and rounded edges on log seat 3. Seat height (400 - 450mm)

Name and version no.	City of Marion Natural Landscaping Area Design and Maintenance Guideline - V1.0
Last update	July 2017
Last Council review (report reference)	July 2017
Next review due	July 2020
Responsibility	

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Sherie Walczak, Acting Unit Manager Governance & Records

Corporate Manager: Jaimie Thwaites, Acting Manager Corporate Governance

General Manager: Vincent Mifsud, General Manager Corporate Services

Subject: Wattle Range Council's request for support regarding the Capping of Government Fees and Charges

Report Reference: GC250717R15

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Mayor Peter Gandolfi of Wattle Range Council, has recently written to Mayor Hanna (Appendix 1) outlining his Council's resolutions with regards to the Capping of Government Fees and Charges by the Liberal Opposition if it were elected to Government at the next State election in March 2018.

The Wattle Range Council requests that Council consider supporting the same or similar motions.

DISCUSSION:

The City of Marion previously resolved, at its meeting 9 June 2015 (GC090615R02), to endorse a written response to the Local Government Association of South Australia which stated *"The City of Marion is strongly focused on achieving ongoing productivity improvements to reduce operational costs, whilst maintaining existing services standards. However, this is not sustainable without there inevitably being a service delivery impact at some point in time. The introduction of rate capping would only exacerbate this situation and risks prejudicing the sound, long-term financial management of local government, in turn threatening the overall sustainability of the sector. In conclusion the City of Marion believes that the responsibility for setting rates should remain with councils in consultation with their community"*.

In addition, Council resolved at its meeting 28 March 2017 (GC280317R04), to *"write to the LGA objecting to the anti-rate capping campaign because:*

- (a) Councils ought to be able to manage financially within reasonable rate rise limits provided there are exemptions for extraordinary circumstances eg when a Council has experienced a natural disaster or a Council can justify capital expenditure for an exceptional project;*
- (b) Whether the campaign is notionally funded from LGA membership fees or investment income, it is ultimately funded by ratepayers who would not want their rates used this way; and*
- (c) Clearly only the Liberal Party have adopted a policy of introducing rate capping, so the proposed public campaign will be seen as a partisan, anti-Liberal campaign leading up to the 2018 election, and local government including the LGA should be seen as scrupulously non-partisan when it comes to State and Federal elections"*.

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's feedback on how to respond to the Wattle Range Council's request.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

DUE DATES

That Council:

- 1. Notes the Letter from the Mayor Peter Gandolfi of Wattle Range Council, attached as Appendix 1;**
- 2. Provides feedback in regards to how Council would like to respond to Wattle Range Council's suggested resolutions.**

25 July 2017

25 July 2017

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Letter from the Mayor of Wattle Range Council, Mayor Peter Gandolfi



Wattle Range
COUNCIL

PO Box 27, Millicent SA 5280
www.wattlerange.sa.gov.au

Our Ref: GF 10.85.1/1/18
coulet mayor 2018 state election 200617

CITY OF MARION INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	
13 JUL 2017	
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7 July 2017

Mayor Kris Hanna
City of Marion
PO Box 21
OAKLANDS PARK SA 5046

Dear Mayor Hanna,

SCANNED

Capping of Government Fees and Charges

The Wattle Range Council has called on the Liberal Opposition to demonstrate fiscal restraint to assist South Australians with cost of living pressures placed upon them if they were elected to Government. Council is now seeking support from all other South Australian councils with this matter.

As you would be aware, State governments collect approximately 16 per cent of all taxes raised in Australia. The Commonwealth collects 80 per cent and Local Government 4 per cent.

In light of this and given the current Liberal Party policy regarding the capping of rates for Local Government, Council believes that a future State Liberal Government should adopt the same level of discipline to help address the cost of living.

In recent years South Australians have been forced to pay massive increases in taxes and levies. For example, this current financial year, the NRM Levy for Wattle Range residents increased by 213 per cent. This is in addition to many other taxes, levies and charges that have increased by more than CPI.

To ensure a consistent approach at both levels of government in South Australia, at a recent Wattle Range Council meeting it was resolved to call on the State Opposition to publically pledge the following prior to the 2018 State election:

That a future Liberal Government will cap all future increases in State Government taxes, levies, fees and charges (including government business units/enterprises) in line with its capping proposal for Local Government.

That any percentage increase in total revenue collected through State Liberal Government taxes, levies, fees and charges (including government business units/enterprises) not exceed the Local Government cap as proposed by the Liberal Party.

That a future Liberal Government will not introduce any new taxes, levies, fees and charges on South Australians.

Council is also concerned about cost shifting to Local Government by the State Government and the massive increase in State Government charges. For example, the solid waste levy will increase by 20 per cent in 2017-18 and a further increase of 30 per cent is expected in 2018-19.

The Opposition has supported legislative changes to force Councils to rebate rates for former Housing Trust homes by 75 per cent if they are transferred to a community housing authority. In Wattle Range this will cost all other ratepayers more than \$90,000 each year by subsidising the shortfall.

In addressing this matter Council also recently resolved to seek a pledge from the Liberal Opposition for the following:

That a future Liberal Government will not transfer responsibility of services to Local Government without adequate and mutually agreed additional funding to Local Government.

That a future Liberal Government will not amend or introduce legislation that has a negative financial impact on Local Government.

The Wattle Range Council respectfully asks that your Council consider supporting the same or similar motion at a meeting in the near future.

If you wish to discuss this further, I can be contacted on 08 8733 0900.

Yours sincerely



Peter J Gandolfi
MAYOR

Telephone: +618 8733 0900
Mobile: +614 1915 5447
Email: mayor@wattlerange.sa.gov.au

SCANNED

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Paul Johns, Acting Unit Manager Risk

Manager: Jaimie Thwaites, Acting Manager Corporate Governance

General Manager: Vincent Mifsud, General Manager Corporate Services

Subject: Corporate Risk Profile

Report Reference: GC250717R16

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The purpose of this report is to provide the Corporate Risk Profile to Council with an assurance in relation to Council's commitment to risk management and meeting of the objectives set for the risk management program.

BACKGROUND

Corporate Risk was last reported to Council at its meeting on the 19 January 2016 (GC190116R08) where Council endorsed a revised Risk Management Policy & Framework.

The Risk Working Group (RWG) comprising of the Executive Leadership Team, members of the Senior Leadership Team and Risk Management Unit has since undertaken quarterly reviews of the resulting Corporate Risk Register. The specific focus of the reviews were on the monitoring of associated controls, progression of proposed treatments to mitigate the current risk exposure and to monitor the constantly changing external and internal environments of Council, including any emerging high level issues.

A biennial desktop review was conducted as scheduled in 2016. The Risk Coordinator led this process, facilitating individual meetings with risk and action owners consisting of various senior leaders, unit managers and key team leaders. This provided an opportunity to:

- Review the progress against assigned actions
- Consider the accuracy and relevance of both the risks themselves and the outstanding actions assigned
- Collect feedback from risk owners on their requirements for use of the register

The City of Marion's Corporate Risk Profile was reported to the Finance and Audit Committee (FAC) at its meeting on 28 February 2017 (FAC280217R8.4) to seek assurance and input from the FAC as part of their obligation to Council and the community to facilitate effective management of risk and protection of Council assets.

A summary Corporate Risk Profile report (see Appendices A and B) has been developed for quarterly review at RWG meetings and annually by Council through its FAC.

The aim of the Corporate Risk Profile report is to:

- Compare risk rating data from the previous year, the current year and that being forecast after further actions are undertaken
- Illustrate the outcomes of active risk management through the risk management framework and the annual risk management work plan
- Provide a focus for regular discussion on 'emerging and high risk issues'

Appendix A of the Corporate Risk Profile outlines the high risk areas to support our strategic goal of being a Council of Excellence.

Appendix B of the Corporate Risk Profile outlines the identified high-risk areas aligned to the Community Vision themes of Liveable, Prosperous, Valuing Nature, Innovative, Engaged and Connected.

The FAC acknowledged at its meeting on the 28 February 2017 (FAC280217R8.4) that it is positive that there are no extreme risks, however, it is a concern that some risks remain unchanged as high. The FAC noted that extra resources required to mitigate these risks sooner should be considered a priority, as it was not good practice that for three years running the risk ratings of high remained unchanged.

The FAC recommended that all risks which exceed Council's risk tolerance (e.g. above medium) should be reported to Council on a quarterly basis.

DISCUSSION

There is one risk within the Corporate Risk Profile (Appendix A) forecast to remain high for three years running which is 'GOV08 Failure to meet Work Health Safety statutory and legislative requirements to ensure provision of safe workplace'.

In addressing this high risk, as part of Council's scheduled works program, the Risk Working Group has conducted a Work Health & Safety (WHS) Management System Review. The review identified key areas of focus and consideration as to appropriate action being taken in relation to resources, where appropriate, to improve WHS performance and meet legislative compliance. A WHS Plan is being drafted as a priority for organisational implementation.

In addition to this, the implementation of Skytrust, a Local Government Association Workers Compensation Scheme (LGAWCS) cloud-based system for managing work health and safety obligations, was implemented from 1 July 2017. This software solution is provided to Councils free of charge as part of the services provided by the LGAWCS.

These initiatives are assisting Council in reducing the risk rating to medium by 2019.

To support recommendations from the FAC, quarterly risk register reports detailing all risks exceeding Council's risk tolerance (e.g. high or above) will be provided to Council commencing in the 2017-18 reporting period.

CONCLUSION

As outlined throughout this report, the purpose of the Corporate Risk Profile is to assess the level of corporate risk currently rated across the business and to support discussion as to how that should be managed during the coming year.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

- | | DUE DATES |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Notes the annual Corporate Risk Profile report. | 25 July 2017 |
| 2. Notes quarterly risk register reports outlining high and extreme risks will now be presented to Council on a quarterly basis. | 25 July 2017 |

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Corporate Risk Profile High Risk Areas

Appendix B - Corporate Risk Profile Council of Excellence



CORPORATE RISK PROFILE



HIGH RISK AREAS

Asset Management - implementation of Asset Management plan

	2016	2017	F'cast
ASY02 Failure to appropriately maximise CoM assets ie asset management planning to ensure appropriate new, renew, maintain and manage	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
ASY03 Non compliant, inappropriate and/or ineffective long term, sustainable management of the acquisition and disposal of assets	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM

Strategic plan including HR - further implementation throughout CoM

	2016	2017	F'cast
HRE05 Ineffective strategic work force planning	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
IST01 Failure of strategic direction to deliver key strategic outcomes, drive operational business planning, manage emerging issues and pursue new opportunities	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM

High Risk Activities - Contractor & Volunteer Management processes/training

	2016	2017	F'cast
CON99 Ineffective implementation and ongoing monitoring of contracting processes to ensure safe systems of work by CoM contractors	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
CDE99 Failure to provide Volunteer Management Systems to ensure the safety of Volunteers, Staff and the Community whilst Volunteers undertake work	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM

WHS legislation & regulation

	2016	2017	F'cast
GOV08 Failure to meet Work Health Safety statutory and legislative requirements to ensure provision of a safe workplace	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
CSE01 Failure to appropriately manage high risk activities by CoM Staff (underground services, excavation, confined space, hot works etc)	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
OSO01 Failure to appropriately manage high risk activities by CoM Staff (underground services, hot works, working @ heights, powered plant etc)	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW

HIGH RISK AREAS

Compliance - internal controls, processes & procedures

	2016	2017	F'cast
GOV13 Absent, out dated and/or ineffective policies, procedures & processes to ensure compliance with legislative and regulatory requirements	HIGH	HIGH	LOW
GOV05 Failure to ensure appropriate Fraud and Corruption management processes to prevent, detect and respond to alleged fraud and/or corruption	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

Major projects - engagement & project management

	2016	2017	F'cast
SPR03 Non compliant, inappropriate and/or ineffective systems and processes for the strategic implementation of projects	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW
SPR04 Failure to deliver Strategic Projects, as promised/specified, on time and on budget	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

Information Technology - security and continuity of provision

	2016	2017	F'cast
ICT07 Failure to provision for advancing ICT technology and cybersecurity	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
ICT02 Non compliant, inappropriate and/or ineffective IT system solutions to support Council business across CoM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

Non-alignment of Council & Administration

	2016	2017	F'cast
GOV99 Potential dysfunction between Council and Administration	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
GOV03 Inappropriate, ill-advised or incorrect staff decision/action or advice	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM



LIVEABLE

By 2040 our city will be *well-planned, safe and welcoming*, with high quality and *environmentally sensitive housing*, and where *cultural diversity, arts, heritage* and healthy lifestyles are celebrated.

		2016	2017	F'cast
SR1	Missing the opportunity to optimise 'Liveability'			
CPR02	Failure to appropriately renew, maintain and repair CoM land and property assets	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
SPR01	Strategic projects are misaligned with the Community Vision and ineffective delivery fails to maximise outcomes for the Community	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
DSE01	Failure of the Development Assessment Panel in their role to provide advice and reports to the Council (as per the Development Act 1993)	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

VALUING NATURE

By 2040 our city will be *deeply connected to nature to enhance peoples' lives*, while *minimising the impact on the climate*, and *protecting the natural environment*.

		2016	2017	F'cast
SR3	Missing the opportunity to optimise 'Valuing Nature'			
ESU01	Lack of a comprehensive strategic direction to drive Environmental Sustainability in all areas of Council business	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
ESU02	Failure to meet Community expectations in regards to environmental initiatives across Council ie Community Gardens, Common Thread	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
ESU03	Inability to foster effective relationships with key partners/stakeholders and participate in joint environmental projects/initiatives which benefit the CoM	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW

ENGAGED

By 2040 our city will be *a community where people are engaged, empowered to make decisions and work together to build strong neighbourhoods*.

		2016	2017	F'cast
SR5	Missing the opportunity to optimise 'Engaged'			
CWE01	Lack of strategic direction to ensure that Community Wellbeing education, events and initiatives are provided for the benefit and wellbeing of the Community.	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
CDE01	Lack of strategic direction to ensure quality Community engagement & development events and initiatives are provided for the benefit & wellbeing of the CoM Community	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
IST05	Ineffective community/external stakeholder consultation & engagement on strategic issues	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW

PROSPEROUS

By 2040 our city will see a *diverse and clean economy that attracts investment and jobs*, and *creates exports in sustainable business precincts* while providing *access to education and skills development*.

		2016	2017	F'cast
SR2	Missing the opportunity to optimise 'Prosperous'			
BGR02	Failure to maximise economic development relationships, networks and opportunities for growth and prosperity	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
BGR01	Lack of comprehensive strategic direction to drive innovative, prosperous and connected Economic Development for the CoM and it's community	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
BGR04	Failure to deliver Economic Development projects on time and on budget	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW

INNOVATIVE

By 2040 our city will be *a leader in embracing and developing new ideas and technology to create a vibrant community with opportunities for all*.

		2016	2017	F'cast
SR4	Missing the opportunity to optimise 'Innovative'			
BGR99	Lack of innovative, creative and technological opportunities to progress business through incubation, generation and/or diversification to result in leading vibrant communities with opportunities for all	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
IST04	Failure to consider long term trends, impacts, data, opportunities to develop and deliver strategic directions	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
IST01	Failure of strategic direction to deliver key strategic outcomes, drive operational business planning, manage emerging issues and pursue new opportunities	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM

CONNECTED

By 2040 our city will be *linked by a quality road, footpath and public transport network that brings people together socially*, and *harnesses technology to enable them to access services and facilities*.

		2016	2017	F'cast
SR6	Missing the opportunity to optimise 'Connected'			
OSR01	Lack of strategic direction and operational alignment for delivery of Open Space Planning	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM
CSE04	Non compliant, inappropriate, ineffective and/or sub standard delivery of infrastructure (roads, drainage, footpaths etc)	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM
CWE99	Lack of network provision for both transport and social links within the CoM and neighbouring destinations	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Originating Officer: Paul Johns, Acting Unit Manager Risk

Corporate Manager: Jaimie Thwaites, Acting Manager Corporate Governance

General Manager: Vincent Mifsud, General Manager Corporate Services

Subject: Monthly WHS Performance Report

Report Reference: GC250717R17

REPORT OBJECTIVES:

The objective of this report is to provide Council with assurance that the City of Marion has effective strategies in place to meet its legal obligations as outlined in the Work Health and Safety Act (SA) 2012 and monitor Council's 2016/17 target of 25% reduction of the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) on the previous financial year.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The City of Marion has been on a continuous improvement journey to implement and mature its Work Health & Safety Management System (WHSMS), with the aim to promote ownership of responsibilities and processes for health, safety and wellbeing throughout the organisation. The approach taken for this has been to provide tools, training and support that enables people to apply WHS principles and practices in all they set out to achieve for the community.

**thinksafe
livewell**

Think Safe Live Well program's vision has been reviewed with the aim to align with our organisational values and corporate performance indicators. The focus remains on further developing our existing leadership styles, organisational culture and WHS systems by:

- Embedding a culture of safety for our people and the community at the forefront of everything we do
- Developing our people as proactive safety leaders
- Applying WHS systems to our operations with a focus on identifying and incorporating opportunities for improvement



The Corporate WHS Performance Indicator is to achieve a 25% or greater reduction of our Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR).

RECOMMENDATION

DUE DATE

That Council:

- 1. Notes the report and statistical data contained therein.**

25 July 2017

LGAWCS AUDIT

Each year, the City of Marion has been audited by the LGAWCS. The nature of this audit has varied each year depending on the industry focus at that time. The purpose of the Audit is to test conformance of Council's WHS Management System against Return to Work SA's Code of Conduct for Self Insured Employers and specifically nominate elements within the Performance Standards for Self Insurers. The LGAWCS will provide recommendations with regard to closing out identified non-conformances and assisting Council to continuously improve their WHS Management Systems.

In response to the LGAWCS recommendations, Council is required to set an action plan which outlines its commitments to addressing the non-conforming elements of the audit.

In 2016, Council was successful in closing out 100% of actions from the 2015 Audit. As at 30 June 2017, 76% of actions from the 2016 audit were completed. All actions are being monitored monthly and are on track for completion before their due date of 30 September 2017.

The key focus areas for the 2016 audit's action plan have been:

Management Review of the WHSMS

This process has been undertaken in consultation with key stakeholders and aimed to:

- Review the recent performance of the organisation's WHSMS against legislative and procedural obligations
- Identify and prioritise elements of the WHSMS requiring improvement
- Develop a WHS Plan that aligns to our organisational values and demonstrates commitment to health, safety and wellbeing.
- Develop a number of WHS Programs that support the WHS Plan with objectives, targets and performance indicators to measure outcomes and identify any opportunities to support the improvement of WHS performance

Hazard Management

In this year's action plan, we aim to address:

- Safe operation of plant, including training in plant risk assessment and scheduling regular review of plant risk assessments and safe operating procedures
- Review of the Confined Space Risk Assessments and Register
- Review of the Health Safety and Environmental Hazard Register
- Development of an Asbestos Management Plan

Training

Aiming to empower people and ensure compliance through:

- Provision of online training to the Leadership Team and Health and Safety Representatives in WHS Responsibilities and Leadership. This series of three training packages gives people an interactive learning experience and provides an understanding of their responsibilities within legislation and our own policies and procedures.
- Review of processes for mandatory WHS training, scheduling and attending across the organisation
- Reviewing competency verification processes for operation of plant and high risk work

Additional focus on Incident Management

In addition to the action plan, return to work strategies have been implemented following the review of our Incident Management Procedure. These changes included:

- Engaging a network of preferred medical providers with the Council area who employ doctors with experience in managing workplace injuries and commit to treat any injured City of Marion employee promptly

- Development and use of a Return to Work (RTW) Suitable Duties Register
- Development and use of a 'Letter to the Doctor'
- Leadership Team members proactively supporting injured employees attending medical providers for treatment and assessment of a work related injury
- Refresher training for all Leadership Team members in RTW processes

PERFORMANCE RESULTS

In order to measure improvement, safety indicators are measured and monitored against our industry counterparts being Group A Councils' (¹GaC). Two important safety indicators measured are Lost Time Injuries (²LTI's), outlined in Table 1 and Table 2 from internal incident reporting data and Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (³LTIFR) from the LGA's Claims Analysis Portal data, outlined in Figures 1 and 2 below. It should be noted that due to appropriate determination deferrals and data transfers, there can be delays in LTI's being recorded in the LGAWCS data which can affect the comparison data illustrated in Figure 1.

Table 1: Number of LTIs per month - Financial Year 2015-16

Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Total
0	1	4	2	2	0	3	1	2	1	3	0	19

Table 2: Number of LTIs per month - Financial Year 2016-17

Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Total
0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6

Figure 1: LTIFR per month – Financial Year comparison against Group A Councils as at 30 June 2017

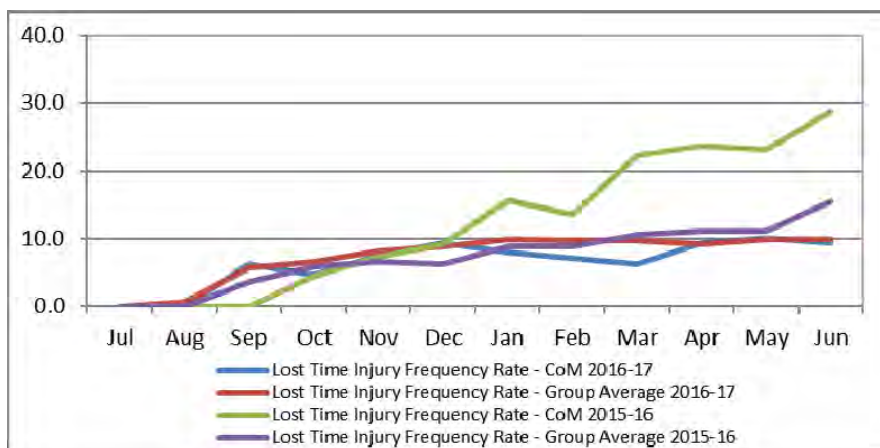
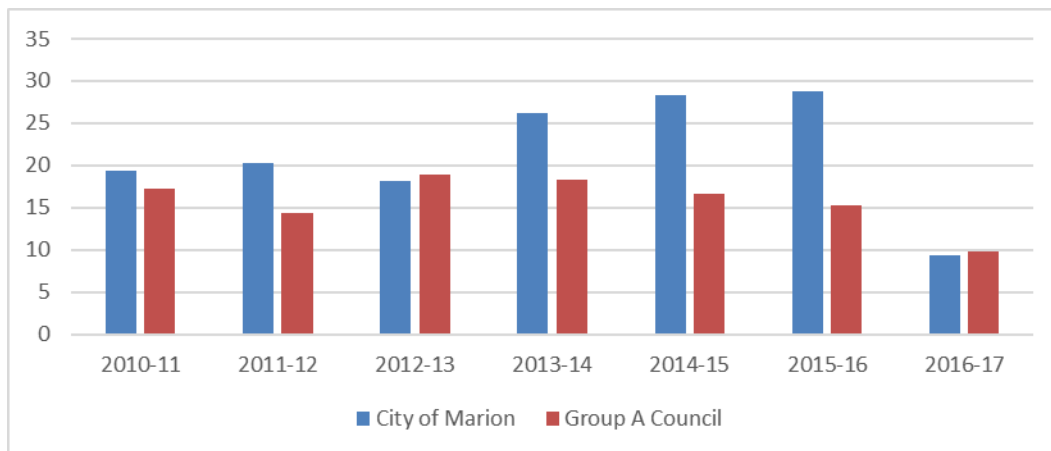


Figure 2: LTIFR – 6 year comparison against Group A Councils as at 30 June 2017



1 Group A Councils (GaC) are those metropolitan councils that have more than 300 workers ie Marion, Adelaide, Charles Sturt, Onkaparinga, Playford, Port Adelaide Enfield, Salisbury and Tee Tree Gully

2 Lost Time Injuries (LTI's) are those injuries where a whole work day or more has been lost due to a workplace injury

3 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) is an industry standard measurement tool for measuring LTI's within a given accounting period relative to the number of full-time equivalent workers and the total number of hours worked in the same accounting period which enables comparison to other organisations for the purpose of benchmarking.

Analysis of the incidents resulting in lost time injury in 2016-17 shows the primary mechanisms of injuries are:

1. One x Manual handling (muscular stress while lifting or carrying)
Back injury from sorting concrete from recycling piles
2. Two x Fall from the same or differing level (slips, trips and falls)
 - A broken ankle whilst walking on a wet slippery surface
 - A knee and back injury from losing footing on uneven ground
3. Two x Repetitive movement (low muscle loading)
 - An elbow strain from a manual labour task (i.e. repetitive spreading of mulch)
 - A shoulder strain from a manual labour task (i.e. repetitive raking of leaves)
4. One x Mental disorder (exposure to mental stress factors)
An accusation of bullying

The target of less than 14 LTIs during 2016/17 was achieved with only six LTIs recorded. This resulted in an LTIFR of 9.3 equating to the achievement of a 68% reduction in the LTIFR. It should be noted that two claims remain undetermined as at 30 June 2017, pending further medical investigations. One of these injury claims has lost time associated with it. If accepted as a LTI for the 2016/17 reporting period, this would change the LTIFR to 10.8 resulting in a 62% reduction in LTIFR.

The City of Marion's LTIFR has historically been higher than Group A Councils and for the first time in more than six years is below our industry counterparts. This is evidence that with a values based commitment to the health and safety of people and return to work strategies can reduce injury, illness and harm.

CONCLUSION

The significant reduction in Lost Time Injuries during the 2016-17 reporting period has been a commendable achievement and as the City of Marion continues to commit to placing the community and safety at the forefront of everything we do. In the 2017-18 reporting period, we aim to achieve Council's KPI of 25% or greater reduction in LTIFR compared to the end of 2016-17 reporting period.

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Notice Received from: Councillor Gard
Subject: Renaming the City
Ref No: GC250717M01

MOTION:

That Council commence to develop a strategy for the overall positioning and marketing of the City of Marion, spearheaded by a renaming of the City.

COMMENTS: Councillor Gard

The City of Marion was named as such in 1944, when it was gazetted as a municipality. From 1886 it had been known as the District Council of Marion, having been the District Council of Brighton since 1853. The renaming is said to have been aimed at distinguishing it from the neighbouring town of Brighton.

The City has since grown to a population of around 90,000 and 55 square kilometres, to include the huge southern sector south of Seacombe Road. In the meantime, there has been evolution in other Metropolitan Councils, with many of them renaming in accordance with strategies that moved away from the name of a single suburb, to names with which all residents in the respective areas of their City can happily identify and share.

One of the functions of a Council as described in the Local Government Act, is to promote itself in the interests of its constituents and one of the elements of this marketing requirement is the naming strategy. Clearly such positive reviews have been made down through the ages and one is due once more. It could well be made on the 75th Anniversary of the naming of the District Council of Marion in 2019, or at least in time for this.

The suburb of Marion is indeed not far from the geographic centre of the City of Marion, however in today's world, common sense says that this does not suffice for identity, especially given the diversity of the City, compared with its relatively homogeneous semi-rural character of the 1940s.

Cities might be named in accordance with their geographic description, such as West Torrens, Holdfast Bay, Onkaparinga, Adelaide Hills, or based on their history, such as Charles Sturt.

By way of example, if the City of Marion were to be renamed on the former basis, it might choose '*Warripari*', the Kaurna People's name for the Sturt River or on the latter basis, '*Flinders*', '*Hamilton*' or '*O'Halloran*', or '*Light*', if one enjoys the prospect of a play on words. The good Colonel did after all map out the original District, along with others of course.

The benefits:

- New character spearhead to be equally shared over the entire City.
- Enriching nomenclature boost for the character of the metropolis of Adelaide as a whole.
- The basis for a new and revitalised marketing thrust.
- Enriching and educational story to be told, especially for new residents.
- A greater sense of individuality and dynamism for the evolving modern day city.

- A reduction of any negatives that may have formed over time in any quarters for any reasons.
- A talking point for the media to add new energy to the City.

COMMENTS: Sherie Walczak, Acting Unit Manager Governance and Records

Council endorsed the 2016-19 City of Marion Marketing and Communications Plan (the Plan) at its meeting on 25 October 2016 (Report reference GC251016R06). The Plan outlines Council's positioning statement "*The City of Marion is home to quality and affordable services, facilities and attractions. We are a welcoming community that is open for business, and is led by Elected Members who are focussed on delivering results and are supported by committed staff*".

The Plan also promises the utilisation of an integrated marketing and communications strategy to proactively engage with the community and other key stakeholders. It provides an overarching three-year strategy which is structured around five key themes:

1. Marketing of services
2. Marketing of attractions
3. Celebrating community success
4. Economic investment
5. Customer service

The Plan provides a consistent, centrally coordinated approach to marketing and communications but currently does not include a project to rename the City.

Section 13 of the Local Government Act 1999 (the Act), outlines that Councils can alter their name. Section 13(1)(b)(i) states "*A council may, by notice in the Gazette, after complying with the requirements of this section... alter the name of the council*".

Pursuant to Section 13(2) of the Act, if Council supports the Motion, it must undertake the following procedures in order to alter the name of the council:

A council must... comply with the following requirements:

- (a) the council must give public notice of the proposal;*
- (b) the notice must contain an invitation to interested persons to make written submissions to the council on the matter within a period specified by the council (being a period of at least 6 weeks);*
- (ba) publish a copy of the notice in a newspaper circulating within its area;*
- (c) the council must give any person who makes written submissions in response to an invitation under this section an opportunity to appear personally or by representative before the council or a council committee and to be heard on those submissions.*

Costs associated with changing the name of Council would include (but are not limited to) advertising, public consultation, Government Gazette Notices, updating marketing and digital collateral, as well as replacing all signage on streets, council facilities, reserves, vehicles, etc. Currently there are no funds or resources allocated to renaming the City.

RECOMMENDATION:

Should Council support investigating the renaming of the City, it is recommended that the motion be reworded as follows:

That:

1. The Communication Unit undertake a Project Plan regarding renaming of the City, including providing indicative costs, and present this to Council for consideration by 24 October 2017.

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Notice Received from: Councillor Bruce Hull
Subject: Flinders Medical Centre – Ambulance Ramping
Report Reference: GC250717M02

MOTION:

"That Council calls upon the SA Government to urgently address the long standing matter of Ambulance ramping at the Flinders Medical Centre as to provide enduring strategies that are more than a short term fix to resolve this concerning problem. Council believes that this problem not only impacts on patient care but also Ambulance availability, response times in our City and not unimportantly the additional stress to valued Paramedics and Nursing Staff."

COMMENTS: Councillor Hull

Nil

COMMENTS: Pia Vogrin (Acting Unit Manager Communications)

If Council supports this motion, a letter will be sent to the SA Government requesting that they address the matter of ambulance ramping at Flinders Medical Centre.

**CITY OF MARION
GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING
25 JULY 2017**

Notice Received from: Mayor Kris Hanna

Subject: Landlord Consent for Marion RSL to Install Playground

Ref No: GC250717M03

MOTION:

That Council:

- 1. Grants landlords consent to the Marion RSL to install a playground at 31-39 Norfolk Road, Marion, Certificate of Title Volume 5220 Folio 315, subject to the following conditions being met:**
 - Marion RSL obtaining the required funds to meet all project costs
 - All relevant planning and building approvals are met including approval of the design in line with current Australian Standards
 - Construction of the playground is undertaken by a suitably qualified person/s and in a manner demonstrating due diligence documentation (site works procedures, installation methods, environmental and work health safety requirements)
 - That the playground after construction meets level 3 playground certification as per Australian Standards.

- 2. That Administration in developing a new lease with the Marion RSL include the following requirements:**
 - That the Marion RSL undertake regular formal maintenance inspections including a weekly routine inspection, quarterly operational inspection and annual level 3 inspection as per Australian Standards.
 - Council has the right to inspect the equipment at any time with actions arising being the responsibility of the RSL to carry out.
 - Council reserves the right to conduct formal audits of the equipment as necessary.
 - Council reserves the right to remove the equipment should it not be maintained in a safe condition that meets Australian standards.

- 3. Requires Administration to write to the Marion RSL outlining their responsibilities as a lessee in the planning, installation and maintenance of a playground as outlined in this report.**

COMMENTS: Mayor Kris Hanna

The Marion RSL leases the Norfolk Road premises from The City of Marion. The Marion RSL perceives demand for a playground at the front of their leased area. The playground is not within Council's proposed Playground Policy or budget.

There is another playground just under 500m away, at the other end of the Marion sports precinct.

Marion RSL estimate that over 300 children visit the premises each week. Many come for ballet and other activities in the hall. Many others visit with their parents or grandparents. At present many of these children play among the palm trees and around the inert leopard tank. The proposed play equipment would be added to this area at the southwest corner of the site.

Annexed is the proposal from Marion RSL.

COMMENTS: Amy Liddicoat, Open Space & Recreation Planner

As noted above, installing a playground within the Marion RSL site for public access sits outside of the draft playground policy user catchment. The Infrastructure and Strategy committee considered the Playground Framework on 4 July 2017 and discussed the user catchment distances, in principle agreeing to a 500m user catchment with the exception to consider major barriers such as main roads, transport corridors, water bodies and other infrastructure. Further discussion on the playground framework will take place at upcoming Ward Briefings and will be formalised at a future Council meeting.

The Marion RSL is a Council owned leased facility. The lease expired on 1 November 2016 and has been in holding over while Council reviewed its leasing and licencing policy. Now that the new policy has been endorsed by Council, a new lease will be developed. The leased area includes the open space on Norfolk Road that is maintained by Council. The Marion RSL are seeking to install second hand playground equipment (that would be brought up to current standards) within their leased property on Norfolk Road (Appendix 1). The Marion RSL have formalised their request to take full responsibility for the supply, installation and maintenance of the playground equipment, which will remain unfenced and open to the public.

The Local Government Association of South Australia (LGA) released a Circular (9.6) in March 2017 in response to the death of a young child on a playground in 2013. The circular details the findings from the Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee in relation to 'Councils leasing arrangements, inspection and maintenance issues. The circular (Appendix 2) highlights the following findings:

'It was concluded that clarity is needed in regards to inspection and maintenance issues, including:

- Which party is responsible for the inspection of any playgrounds and playground equipment;
- Which party is responsible for maintenance and repair of any risks are identified;
- Current playground safety standards must be adhered to by which ever parties are responsible for identifying risks, and maintenance and repair of equipment;
- The party responsible for identifying risks must update their inspection policies according to the current playground safety standards; and
- If these inspection and maintenance responsibilities are delegated to two different parties, then the lease must be clear about how maintenance needs will be

communicated and which party is responsible for ensuring that work is carried out in a timely fashion and for any follow-up inspections.

Councils are encouraged to take note of these findings and take action when necessary.'

The Local Government Association Mutual Liability Scheme (MLS) and legal representative have reviewed the proposal from the Marion RSL (Appendix 3) and advised the following:

- 'There is some risk if Council hands over old equipment to someone, if they know it is unsuitable, or does not meet current standards.
- The risk could be effectively transferred to the buyer by terms of sale, with them acknowledging their responsibility to adapt to meet requirements etc, and an indemnity, and insurance.
- It is more complicated where Council is giving permission for equipment to be installed on its land. Even if it sought to have the tenant accept all risk, give an indemnity and insure, some responsibility might still rest with Council, and in that case, Council should be putting in some more steps to risk manage.'

As such, should Council wish to support the Marion RSL proposal, Council as Landlord will need to take steps to ensure the playground equipment complies with the current Australian Standards (for Design, Installation, Inspection, Maintenance and Operation, Risk Management, Injury Prevention, Safety Requirements and Test Methods, and Impact Attenuating Surfacing).

Council should note that the re-use of old equipment, which Council has removed due to it being at the end of its asset life, may not meet the current standards and the potential upgrade of that equipment to current standards may be difficult or costly to achieve.

In line with the Playground Standards and in response to the LGA Circular and MLS advice, the following items would be required and formalised in the lease arrangement:

Planning & Design

- Marion RSL to undertake the concept and detailed design planning of the playground.
- Marion RSL to seek relevant planning and building approvals including independent certification of design to meet current Australian Standards.
- Marion RSL to seek Landlord / Council administration approval of design and engineering prior to installation.

Construction

- Marion RSL to be responsible for the supply, installation and certification of the playground equipment.
- Construction to be undertaken by a suitably qualified person/s with Landlord / Council administration approval of due diligence documents (site works procedures, installation methods, environmental and work health safety requirements).
- Marion RSL to engage a suitably qualified independent level 3 playground inspection of the equipment following construction.

Inspections & Maintenance

- Marion RSL to undertake regular formal maintenance inspections including a weekly routine inspection, quarterly operational inspection and annual level 3 inspection as per Australian Standards.
- Council has the right to inspect the equipment at any time with actions arising being the responsibility of the Marion RSL to carry out.

- Council will include the play equipment in its asset register and conduct formal audits of the equipment as necessary.
- Should there be any significant change to the playground standards or if the equipment condition is considered no longer acceptable, Marion RSL would be responsible to remove the equipment and make good the site at their cost.
- Marion RSL to be responsible for the cost of operational maintenance, including inspections and associated repairs of their asset, which is generally at a cost of 5% of the capital cost per annum.
- Marion RSL to be responsible for replacing or removing the playground equipment at the end of the asset life.

Due to the risks and liability of such work and ongoing requirements, careful consideration is required in regards to meeting all public safety and financial obligations associated with the work.

Alternative Options

Alternative options to the proposed re-use of equipment could include:

- RSL purchasing new equipment
- RSL installing natural play elements
- RSL converting indoor space to house freestanding indoor play items

A further option for consideration is for Council to provide the playground at the site in line with its draft playground service standards. A 'local' level playground has a capital works component of \$95,250, which includes playground equipment, pathways, seating and landscaping. The whole of life cost for a local level playground is \$280,000 over 20 years. As previously discussed, the provision of a playground at this site would be outside the draft Playground Policy user catchment area of 500m. The walking distance to the playground at Marion Oval is 350 metres.

Should Council wish to consider this option, the timing of implementation would need to be considered. This would be a new playground that does not feature in the works program and is not resourced. Council would need to consider either additional resources to undertake these works or reprioritising a project within the current works program (2016-19).

Consideration should also be given to the strategic plans for the site as well as funding sources or other in-kind opportunities that may be available to the club in the development of their facility.

Should Council approve this motion, Administration would work collaboratively with the Marion RSL to support them to understand their ongoing responsibilities as lessee and the planning and approval requirements. Staff would provide in-kind support to review the concept design.

The Marion Returned & Services League

31 – 39 Norfolk Road

Marion SA 5043

PH; 08 8296 4535

Fax; 08 8296 3101

www.marion.rslsa.org.au



MARION DISTRICT CENTENARY RSL PLAY GROUND

The Marion Returned & Services League

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Att: The Mayor Marion Council Area. The Right Honorable Mr. Chris Hanna

Thoughts for THE Marion District Centenary Play Ground at the Marion RSL

As you are aware since 1986 I have been trying to get a playground for children at our RSL. Having communicated with our Committee and various Mayors, councilors and their staff over these years I would like to propose we adopt the following guide lines to ensure that a Playground is provided for our members and guests.

The Marion Council has announced it is updating and spending 1.5 million in their budget for Play Grounds, the Marion RSL and I do the following.

A.

We request that the Council provide us with a playground. Difficult and tough decision by them as we are within 435 meters of the Marion Sports Centre one as the crow flies. Other playgrounds are located within the 500 meter range across the Marion Council Area. Precedents have been set in the past but do we want to go down this course?

B.

We approaching the Mayor and suggest the following,

- 1 Purchase as scrap metal / equipment old Play Ground equipment that is no longer required or needed and being replaced.
- 2 Club member and asset Luke Turner (Managing Director of Civil and Concrete Solutions) would collect any reusable scrap equipment and restore it to a legal and totally acceptable to Marion Council Rules, Regulations and Conditions.
- 3 Reason it is called scrap metal equipment is that it's no longer council liability.
- 4 That our toilets are open to the public during our opening hours is a benefit. 78 hours per week.
- 5 That Play Safe rubber would be placed at the bottom of all Play Equipment as per council regulations. (But not their liability} Currently we accept all liability as with the Leopard Tank and Guns that are out the front of our Marion RSL.
- 6 Luke Turner has stated that he is willing to bear cost and labor for the above and I personally am willing to assist him with this matter.

The Marion Returned & Services League

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As recently as 3 years ago the Committee of our RSL has given myself permission to follow up on this matter. I believe that a Play Ground within our boundaries would be an asset to our members and the general public. Currently we have many children daily climbing all over the Leopard Tank and our liability insurance covers this. We have over 300 kids a week entering our RSL for various reasons with their parents and as younger Veterans are now interested and joining our club this would be in the interest of all.

Rodney Kenneth Parnell

12/06/2017

Advocate Marion RSL.
Advocate William Kibby VC Veterans Shed
Justice Of The Peace South Australia

Circulars

Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee findings released following 2013 death on playground - Circular 9.6

To

Chief Executive Officer
Community Services Staff
Corporate Services Staff
Governance Officers
Parks and Recreation Staff
Planning - Building Staff

Date

1 March 2017

Contact

Tamsin Scholz
Email: Tamsin.Scholz@lga.sa.gov.au

Response Required

No

Summary

The Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee has released its findings following a death on playground in 2013. This Circular provides further information relevant to councils' leasing arrangements, inspection and maintenance issues. Councils are encouraged to note the finding and take appropriate action where necessary.

Following the death of a young child on a playground in 2013, the Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee has been conducting a review into the circumstances of the accident.

The review paid particular attention to the leasing arrangements between parties involved in playground inspection and maintenance.

A number of issues have been raised about leasing arrangements between local councils and the organisations leasing the facility when it comes to playground equipment.

It was concluded that clarity is needed in regards to inspection and maintenance issues, including:

- Which party is responsible for the inspection of any playgrounds and playground equipment;
- Which party is responsible for maintenance and repair if any risks are identified;
- Current playground safety standards must be adhered to by which ever parties are responsible for identifying risks, and maintenance and repair of equipment;
- The party responsible for identifying risks must update their inspection policies according to the current playground safety standards; and
- If these inspection and maintenance responsibilities are delegated to two different parties, then the lease must be clear about how maintenance needs will be communicated and which party is responsible for ensuring that work is carried out in a timely fashion and for any follow-up inspections.

Councils are encouraged to take note of these findings, and take action when necessary.

From: Leia.Homer@jlta.com.au [<mailto:Leia.Homer@jlta.com.au>]

Sent: Wednesday, 12 July 2017 4:37 PM

To: Amy Liddicoat <Amy.Liddicoat@marion.sa.gov.au>

Subject: FW: URGENT: Due Tomorrow 9am.

Hello Amy,

I consulted legal to ensure we provide you with accurate advice (given that I have not been previously involved in the query). This response is below for reference.

Overall, the approach is considered sensible although nothing like this is without risk altogether, so in this regard a suggestion would be adding a note in the body regarding Council auditing annually, and that the tenant must abide by requirements arising from the audit (if these are appropriate for you).

To add even greater protection for Council, you could insert a note regarding the tenant being required to completely remove the equipment in the case of significant change to the guidelines or if the equipment is no longer considered to be in an acceptable condition.

I hope this email adequately answers your query

Many thanks,

Leia Homer | Risk Consultant | Local Government Association Mutual Liability Scheme

Level 1, 148 Frome Street | Adelaide | SA | 5000

Tel: +61 (0)8 8235 6444 | DD: +61 (0)8 8235 6478

leia.homer@jlta.com.au | www.lgrs.com.au

From: Wellington, Chris - AUS ARS

Sent: Wednesday, 12 July 2017 2:09 PM

To: Homer, Leia - AUS ARS

Cc: 'Chris Wellington'

Subject: RE: URGENT: Due Tomorrow 9am.

Leia

I agree there is some risk if Council hands over old equipment to someone, if they know it is unsuitable, or does not meet current standards.

That said, most of that risk could be effectively transferred to the buyer by terms of sale, with them acknowledging their responsibility to adapt to meet requirements etc, and an indemnity, and insurance.

It is more complicated where Council is giving permission for equipment to be installed on its land. Even if it sought to have the tenant accept all risk, give an indemnity and insure, some responsibility might still rest with Council, and in that case, Council should be putting in some more steps to risk manage.

I think what is proposed is pretty sensible in that regard, namely the tenant has to get the certification and produce to Council, and have it installed by appropriate persons, Council has involvement in approving the design and installation, and Council should audit once yearly. The once a year audit is mentioned in the preamble but not in the main body of the commentary, I would add it there, together with requirement that tenant abide any requirements imposed as a result of that audit at their expense.

Also suggest add in that tenant may be required to remove the equipment at tenant cost if guidelines change significantly and/or if equipment deteriorates to a condition that Council considers unacceptable.

Regards

Chris Wellington



Chris Wellington

Special Counsel

Wallmans Lawyers

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